BASTION MINERALS LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN: 19 147 948 883

Financial Report For The Half-Year Ended
30 June 2020

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the consolidated group for the half-year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during the half-year are:

Ralph Nicholas Stagg
Alan Ross Landles appointed (7/02/2020)
David Joseph Nolan appointed (30/03/2020)
Dr Andrew Stewart appointed (8/06/2020)
Patrick Anthony Treasure deceased (13/01/2020)
Arno De Villiers De Vos resigned (30/03/2020)

Directors have been in office since the start of the reporting period to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Review of Operations

The consolidated profit of the consolidated group for the half-year after providing for income tax amounted to $21,457.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the consolidated group's state of affairs occurred during the half-year.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

APN Deed of Amendment

On 21 August 2020, Altiplano Metals Inc. ('APN'), Altiplano Minerals Chile SPA, Bastion Minerals Limited ("Bastion") and Sociedad Contractual Minera Comet Exploration Chile entered into a Revised Deed of Amendment to amend a Share Purchase Agreement entered into by the parties on or about 8 May 2018 under which Bastion was entitled to a Net Profit interest royalty ('NPI') from APN. Under the Revised Deed the parties agreed that the NPI may be paid in full by APN making the following payments to Bastion and APN transferring the following shares to entity nominated by Bastion:

● an initial 50,000 Canadian dollars, paid by 20 April 2020 (Initial Payment);
● a further 50,000 Canadian dollars, paid by no later than 2 October 2020 (Second Payment);
● a further 100,000 Canadian dollars paid by no later than 1 April 2021; and
● transferring 500,000 Bastion ordinary shares held by APN to an entity nominated by Bastion.

At the date of this report, the Initial Payment and Second Payment have been made to Bastion.

Saruca Option Agreement

On July 8 2020, SCM Constelación (wholly owned subsidiary of Bastion) entered into a Purchase Option Agreement with Raúl Tapia y Compañía Limitada to acquire the mining tenement "Saruca uno al treinta" located in Chile (Tenement). The option to acquire the Tenement can be exercised on or before 2 August 2021 by Bastion paying a total USD665,000.

Malema Loan Deed

On 12 June 2020, Bastion entered into a Loan Deed with Malema Pty Limited ('Malema') under which it was agreed that the total liability owing to Malema at Agreement date of $1,845,799 would be paid in full by the following payments.

● Transfer of 5,482,613 common shares in APN (APN Payment Shares);
● Issue of 3,550,747 fully paid ordinary shares in the share capital of Bastion at $0.10 per share (Bastion Payment Shares);
● Transfer of funds received of CAD150,000 in royalty payments to be received by Bastion from APN; and
● Following commencement of production of its projects in Chile, payment of 15% of all monies received from the sale of mining ore by Bastion at any of the projects.

The outstanding liability was not fully repaid by 30 June 2020. Bastion has entered into a Deed of Amendment with Malema on 10 November 2020 on interest payable of the outstanding liability in the following manner:

(1) on 1 May 2021, accrued interest for the months of August 2020 to April 2021 (inclusive) of $40,259.72 will be payable.
(2) interest for months from May 2021 onwards will be payable monthly in arrears, by no later than the 15th day of the following month.

Capital raising and Share Consolidations

On 28 September 2020 Bastion consolidated its share capital on a 2 for 1 basis from 73,001,737 shares to 36,500,874 shares.

On 17 November 2020 Bastion completed a capital raising of $1,162,500 from sophisticated investors through the issue of 23,250,000 shares at $0.05 per share.

On 14 December 2020 Bastion consolidated its share capital on a 2 for 1 basis from 83,756,135 shares to 41,878,076 shares.

On 20 January 2021 Bastion completed a capital raising of $700,000 from sophisticated investors through the issue 7,000,000 shares at $0.10 per share.

Name change

On 24 September 2020, Comet Exploration Limited has renamed to Bastion Minerals Limited.

Directors Placement of Ordinary Share

As part of the Capital Raising completed on 17 November 2020 entities associated with Mr. David Nolan, Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. Ross Landles each subscribed for 7,175,087 shares at $0.05 per share. Bastion has provided an interest bearing loan of $358,755 to each of those Directors to fund the subscription of those shares.

Directors' Options

On 19 January 2020, Bastion issued 2,000,000 options to entities associated with each of Mr. David Nolan, Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. Ross Landles for services as directors. These options are subject to certain restrictions on both the exercise and vesting thereof. Each option gives the Option holder the right to subscribe for one fully paid ordinary share in Bastion Minerals Limited at a price of 25 cents per share and expire 3 years from issue date.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

Environmental Regulation

The consolidated group’s operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Information on directors

Name:	Ralph Nicholas Stagg
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman
Qualifications:	BSc MSc DIC FAusIMM MIMMM CEng
Experience and expertise:	Mr Stagg is a Geologist with more than forty years’ experience in economic geology including project generation, exploration planning, managerial experience in listed and unlisted exploration, mining and engineering companies, and preparation of ore reserve estimations, valuations, experts’ reports and technical studies in Australasia, Africa and the Middle East. Mr Stagg has served on the boards of ASX listed companies for more than twenty years, including Broken Hill Prospecting Ltd, Citadel Resource Group, Celamin Ltd Heritage Gold NZ Ltd and Sirocco Resources NL. During the last 10 years Mr Stagg was a co-Founder of Citadel Resource Group (based in Saudi Arabia) and Celamin Ltd in North Africa. Citadel Resource Group was taken over by Equinox.
Special responsibilities:	Chairman

Name:	Alan Ross Landles
Title:	Non-Executive Director

Qualifications:	GradDipAppFin, CFP
Experience and expertise:	Mr Landles has more than 20 years' experience in leading high-performing banking teams across 9 countries and successfully developed and maintained C-suite relationships throughout Asia, Australia and the USA. Mr Landles held senior leadership roles, Director and Managing Director titles, over a 15 year period, with global financial institutions Rothschild Bank AG, Credit Suisse AG, UBS AG and Macquarie Bank Ltd.
Special responsibilities:	None

Name:	David Joseph Nolan
Title:	Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary
Qualifications:	LL.B (Hon), BA Bond University
Experience and expertise:	Mr Nolan has more than 10 years' experience as a Chairman, Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary to ASX listed and private companies responsible for legal, regulatory, governance and equity and debt financings. Mr Nolan has over 22 years' experience as a corporate lawyer. He was previously a partner at a number of leading Sydney law firms advising on corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, fund raisings, stock exchange listings, restructuring and regulatory and governance. He is currently a Non-Executive Director of Camilla Australia, a leading Australian retailer, and Property Connect Holdings Limited (ASX:PCH) and has held Board positions with a number of companies in the resources sector.
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary and Legal Counsel

Name:	Dr Andrew Stewart
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BSc, PhD, MAIG, MSEG, MAICD
Experience and expertise:	Dr Stewart is an exploration geologist with over 20 years' experience in mineral exploration, primarily focused on project generation, project evaluation and exploration strategy development throughout Asia and Eastern Europe. Dr Stewart has expertise in porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold deposits but has worked across a diverse range of commodities. He holds a BSc (Hons) from Macquarie University and a PhD from the Centre of Ore Deposits and Exploration Studies at the University of Tasmania. During his time at Ivanhoe Mines and Vale, he held various technical and management positions in Mongolia and Indonesia and has been involved in several greenfields discoveries. After providing technical and program management for Vale in Indonesia and Mongolia, Dr Stewart is currently Chief Executive Officer of Xanadu Mines.
Special responsibilities:	None

Name:	Patrick Anthony 'Tony' Treasure
Title:	CEO and Executive Director (until January 2020)
Qualifications:	BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, MAICD
Experience and expertise:	Tony Treasure is a geologist by profession who has been actively involved in the resource and metal recovery industry for over 35 years, holding senior executive positions with a number of publicly listed companies in the process metallurgy and mining fields. Mr Treasure has extensive experience in corporate management, technology development, project evaluation and development. He was a founding Director Of Bastion Minerals Limited with the late Harry Floyd and the primary architect of the Company's business plan. Tony Treasure was the Managing Director of Metals Finance Ltd and a non-executive director of Bass Metals Limited (ASX: BSM).
Special responsibilities:	None

Name:	Arno De Villiers De Vos (resigned on 30 March 2020)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	B Com., B Com (Hons), B Compt. (Hons), CA, CPA, PMP
Experience and expertise:	Arno has been director, Chief Financial Officer, compliance manager and company secretary for 3 listed companies and numerous private companies. He is a Chartered Accountant with over 20 years of experience in accounting, audit, corporate finance, treasury and company secretarial. For 14 years, he was Chief Financial Officer of a property industry related company. Arno has served as a director for more than 34 private companies. Employed for a period of 5 years by Deloittes, Arno also worked with numerous listed entities. Arno is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ), member of Chartered Public Accountants Australia (CPA), member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, affiliate of Chartered Secretaries Australia (CSA), Registered Project Management Professional with the Project Management Institute and member of the Australian Institute of Project Management (AIPM) and Registered with the Australian Office of Fair Trading as Principal Real Estate Agent and Property Developer.

Special responsibilities: None

Company secretary

David Joseph Nolan was appointed as Director and Company secretary on 30 March 2020. Refer to 'information on directors' for his details.

Meetings of directors

There were two board meetings held during the period. One was on 01 April 2020 and the other was on 11 May 2020.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current half year or previous financial year.

Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the company or a controlled entity were granted during the period. On January 2021, the Company issued 2,000,000 options to each of Mr David Nolan, Mr Andrew Stewart and Mr Ross Landles, however were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

No shares were issued during or since the end of the year as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests.

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the consolidated group.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

To the extent permitted by law, the company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount), other than a loss arising from Ernst & Young's negligent, wrongful or wilful acts or omissions. No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during the half year ended 30 June 2020 and up to the date of this report.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director

Alan Ross Landles

Director

David Joseph Nolan

Dated this 27th day of January 2021

BASTION MINERALS LIMITED ABN: 19 147 948 883
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		Consolidated Group	
	Note	For the 6 months ended 30/06/2020 $	For the 6 months ended 30/06/2019 $
Fair value gain on finanical asset	8	178,719	-
Other income	2	55,203	-
Interest income		45	-
Finance costs	3	(23,992)	(87,948)
Consultancy fees expense		(7,814)	(45,241)
Fair value loss on financial assets		-	(409,928)
Legal and professional fees expense		(91,286)	(11,622)
Administration expense		(89,418)	(4,038)
Other expenses		-	(46,826)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		21,457	(605,603)
Tax (expense) income	4	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year		21,457	(605,603)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation		(96,590)	347,903
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(96,590)	347,903
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(75,133)	(257,700)
Profit / (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent entity		21,457	(605,603)
		21,457	(605,603)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)attributable to:			
Owners of the parent entity		(75,133)	(257,700)
		(75,133)	(257,700)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BASTION MINERALS LIMITED ABN: 19 147 948 883
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Consolidated Group 30/06/2020 $	Consolidated Group 31-Dec-19 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	23,762	28,035
Trade and other receivables	6	31,390	33,520
Other assets	7	55,857	67,089
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		111,009	128,644
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	8	-	448,545
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	1,133,775	1,209,902
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,133,775	1,658,447
TOTAL ASSETS		1,244,784	1,787,091
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	112,294	209,549
Borrowings	11	197,334	1,979,590
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		309,628	2,189,139
TOTAL LIABILITIES		309,628	2,189,139
NET ASSETS		935,156	(402,048)
EQUITY			
Issued capital	12	5,699,486	4,337,883
Reserves		(54,221)	42,369
Retained earnings		(4,710,109)	(4,731,566)
TOTAL EQUITY		935,156	(351,314)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BASTION MINERALS LIMITED ABN: 19 147 948 883
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses)	Foreign Currency Reserve	Total
		$	$	$	$
Consolidated Group					
Balance at 1 January 2019		4,337,883	(3,787,542)	131,363	681,704
Comprehensive income					
Loss for the period			(605,603)		(605,603)
Other comprehensive income for the period				347,903	347,903
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to owners of the parent entity			(605,603)	347,903	(257,700)
Balance at 30 June 2019		4,337,883	(4,393,145)	479,266	424,004
Balance at 1 January 2020		4,337,883	(4,731,566)	42,369	(351,314)
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the period			21,457		21,457
Other comprehensive income for the period				(96,590)	(96,590)
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to owners of the parent entity			21,457	(96,590)	(75,133)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers					
Shares issued during the period	12	1,361,603			1,361,603
Total transactions with owners and other transfers		1,361,603	-	-	1,361,603
Balance at 30 June 2020		5,699,486	(4,710,109)	(54,221)	935,156

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BASTION MINERALS LIMITED ABN: 19 147 948 883
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		Consolidated Group	
		2020	2019
	Note	$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(144,374)	(162,615)
Interest received/other income		45	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(144,329)	(162,615)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from settlement of APN Royalty		53,486	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		53,486	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	90,431
Proceeds from borrowings		36,000	-
Loan payments made to related parties		-	70,348
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		36,000	160,779
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(54,843)	(1,836)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		76,845	27,769
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5	22,002	25,933

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Bastion Minerals Limited and its controlled Entity (the 'consolidated group' or 'group'). Bastion Minerals Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 25 January 2020 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of certain financial assets. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The general purpose consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the Parent Bastion Minerals Limited and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the Parent controls. The Parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
  - is not a business combination; and
  - at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the entity in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(c) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable accounting standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

— amortised cost; or
— fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

— a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
— held for trading; or
— initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The *effective interest method* is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in a effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.
If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Impairment

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the consolidated entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Where the consolidated entity renegotiates the terms of a financial liability with the result that it issues equity instruments to the creditor to extinguish all or part of the financial liability, if the creditor is a direct or indirect shareholder and acting in its capacity as a direct or indirect existing shareholder, the consolidated entity records the equity instruments issued at the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished with no profit or loss recognised.

(e) Exploration and evaluation assets
Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current is carried forward as an asset in the statement of financial position where it is expected that the expenditure will be recovered through the successful development and exploitation of an area of interest, or by its sale; or exploration activities are continuing in an area and activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable estimate of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Where a project or an area of interest has been abandoned, the expenditure incurred thereon is written off in the period in which the decision is made.

(f) Impairment of Assets
At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures that exceed the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary, associate or joint venture in the period the dividend is declared. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset’s carrying amount. Any excess of the asset’s carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for exploration and evaluation assets.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(g) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency
The functional currency of each group entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars ($), which is Bastion Minerals Limited's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the subsidiary is the Chilean peso (‘CLP’).

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss, except where deferred in other comprehensive income as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in other comprehensive income to the extent that the underlying gain or loss is directly recognised in other comprehensive income; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Group companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

— Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period.
— Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position via other comprehensive income. The cumulative amount of these differences is reclassified into profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Revenue Recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

(j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(j) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current reporting period.

(k) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Group

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

(l) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs have been capitalised on the basis that the consolidated entity will commence commercial production in the future, from which time the costs will be amortised in proportion to the depletion of the mineral resources. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised. In addition, costs are only capitalised that are expected to be recovered either through successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest. Factors that could impact the future commercial production at the mine include the level of reserves and resources, future technology changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and changes in commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised costs are determined not to be recoverable in the future, they will be written off in the period in which this determination is made.

(m) Going Concern

The financial statements of the consolidated entity have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of normal business operations and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

During the half-year ended 30 June 2020, the Group incurred a profit after tax of $21,457 (6 months period ended 30 June 2019 loss: $605,603) and held net assets of $935,156 (Dec 2019: -$351,314) and had a net current liability position of $198,619 (Dec 2019: $2,009,761). At 30 June 2020, the consolidated entity had cash and cash equivalents of $22,002 (2019: $76,845). Subsequent to year end, on 17 November 2020, the Group completed a capital raising of $1,162,500 from sophisticated investors and on 20 January 2021 the Group had another capital raising of $700,000 from sophisticated investors.

The Directors have assessed that the Group is and will remain a going concern, and believe that the going concern basis of preparation of the financial report is appropriate to the consolidated entity considering the following factors:

- The Group has complied with all of the new and amended loan agreements settled at the end of the reporting period;
- The Group continues to proactively manage operating costs and cash flow requirements in line with available resources;
- The Group has support from directors and/or deferral of directors' and management fees; and
- The Group has a history of successfully obtaining funding as required through various sources, and is currently well progressed with an Initial Public Offering on the ASX

The Group's ability to continue to successfully secure new sources of funding represents a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, whether it would realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts set out in the financial report. The financial report does not include adjustments relating to the recoverability or classification of the recorded asset amounts or to the amounts or classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the consolidated entity not be able to continue as a going concern.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

The Group has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

	Note	Consolidated Group For the six months ending 30 June 2020 $	For the six months ending 30 June 2019 $
Other income:			
Unrealised foreign exchange gain		1,716	-
Other income		53,487	-
Total other income		55,203	-

Note 3 Finance costs

	Consolidated Group For the six months ending 30 June 2020 $	For the six months ending 30 June 2019 $
Interest paid/payable on borrowings - convertible notes	-	43,380
Interest paid/payable on borrowings - related party loan	23,992	44,605
Total finance costs	23,992	87,985

Note 4 Tax Expense

		Consolidated Group	
		For the six months ending 30 June 2020	For the six months ending 30 June 2019
		$	$
Profit / (Loss) before income tax expense		21,457	(605,603)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%		6,437	(181,681)
Losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised		-	181,681
Losses carried forward from prior period		(6,437)	-
Income tax expense		-	-

		Consolidated Group	
		30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
Tax losses not recognised		$	$
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised		3,676,613	4,471,411
Potential tax benefit @ 30%		1,011,069	1,229,638

The above potential tax benefit for tax losses has not been recognised in the statement of financial position

Note 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

		Consolidated Group	
		For the six months ending 30 June 2020	For the six months ending 30 June 2019
CURRENT		$	$
Cash at bank and on hand		23,762	28,035
Cash and cash equivalents		23,762	28,035
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at the end of period as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents		23,762	28,035
Bank overdrafts	11	(1,760)	(2,102)
		22,002	25,933

Note 6 Trade and Other Receivables

	Consolidated Group	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
CURRENT		
Other receivables	18,794	20,542
GST receivable	12,596	12,978
Total current trade and other receivables	31,390	33,520

Note 7 Other Assets

	Consolidated Group	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	50,357	67,089
Other assets	5,500	-
	55,857	67,089

Note 8 Financial Assets

	Consolidated Group	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
NON-CURRENT		
Listed ordinary shares - held at fair value through profit or loss (shares in Altiplano Metals Inc. TSXV: APN)	-	448,545

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	30-Jun-20 $	31-Dec-19 $
Opening carrying amount	448,545	1,122,428
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	178,719	(673,883)
Transferred*	(627,264)	-
Closing carrying amount	-	448,545

*On 29 April 2020, 827,387 APN shares were transferred as a repayment of the outstanding liability with Karton Investment Pty Ltd.
On 12 June 2020, 5,482,613 APN share were transferred as a repayment of the outstanding liability with Malema Pty Ltd.

Note 9 Exploration and evaluation assets

	Consolidated Group	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,133,775	1,209,902

Reconciliation

	30-Jun-20 $	31-Dec-19 $
Opening carrying amount	1,209,902	1,162,493
Additions	-	132,419
Exchange differences	(76,127)	(85,010)
Closing carrying amount	1,133,775	1,209,902

Note 10 Trade and Other Payables

	Consolidated Group	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	112,294	209,549

Note 11 Borrowings

		Consolidated Group	
		30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
		$	$
CURRENT			
Bank overdraft secured		1,760	1,924
Convertible note payable	a.	-	609,000
Related party loan	a.b.	36,000	948,364
Related party loan - interest payable	a.	-	264,442
Convertible note - interest payable	a.	-	155,860
Loan - cash payments	c.	159,574	-
Total current borrowings		197,334	1,979,590

a. The balance of liability was settled in the Loan deed between Bastion and Malema which was signed on 12 June 2020. The repayment details are set out in Note 14.
b. The balance of liability as at 30 June 2020 is separate loan liability owed to Malema.
c. The liability represents the total royalty payments of CAD $150,000 outstanding as per the Loan deed. This forms part of the Malema loan repayments.

Note 12 Issued Capital

	Consolidated Group	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
73,001,737 (2019: 68,522,865) fully paid ordinary shares	5,699,486	4,337,883

Ordinary Shares

	No.	No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	68,522,865	68,552,865
Shares issued during the year:		
— 03/06/2020 (a)	928,125	
— 30/06/2020 (b)	3,550,747	
At the end of the reporting period	73,001,737	68,552,865

(a) On 3 June 2020, the Company issued 928,125 ordinary shares to the Late Treasure Estate for settlement of outstanding liability with Karton Investment Pty Ltd.

(b) On 30 June 2020, the Company issued 3,550,747 ordinary shares to the Malema Pty Ltd for settlement of outstanding liability with Malema Pty Ltd.

Ordinary shareholders participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the six months ended 30 June 2020.

Note 13 Interests in Subsidiaries

Information about Principal Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation or registration.

		Ownership interest held by the Group	
		30 June 2020	31 December 2019
Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	(%)	(%)
SCM Comet Constelación	Chile	99.99%	99.99%

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

Note 14 Events After the Reporting Period

Other than the following, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

APN Deed of Amendment

On 21 August 2020, Altiplano Metals Inc. ('APN'), Altiplano Minerals Chile SPA, Comet and Sociedad Contractual Minera Comet Exploration Chile entered into a Revised Deed of Amendment to amend a Share Purchase Agreement entered into by the parties on or about 8 May 2018 under which Bastion was entitled to a net profits interest royalty ('NPI') from APN. Under the Deed the parties agreed that the NPI may be paid in full by APN making the following payments to Bastion and APN transferring the following shares to entity nominated by Bastion:

- an initial 50,000 Canadian dollars, paid by 20 April 2020 (Initial Payment);
- a further 50,000 Canadian dollars, paid by no later than 2 October 2020 (Second Payment);
- a further 100,000 Canadian dollars paid by no later than 1 April 2021; and
- transferring 500,000 Bastion ordinary shares held by APN to an entity nominated by Bastion.

The Initial Payment and Second Payment have been made to Bastion.

Saruca Option Agreement

On July 8 2020, SCM Constelación (wholly owned subsidiary of Bastion) entered into a Purchase Option Agreement with Raúl Tapia y Compañía Limitada to acquire the mining tenement "Saruca uno al treinta" located in Chile (Tenement). The option to acquire the Tenement can be exercised on or before 2 August 2021 by Bastion paying a total USD665,000.

Malema Loan Deed

On 12 June 2020, Bastion entered into a Loan Deed with Malema Pty Limited ('Malema') under which it was agreed that a total liability owing to Malema at Agreement date of $1,845,799 would be paid in full by the following payments.

- 5,482,613 common shares in APN (APN Payment Shares);
- 3,550,747 fully paid ordinary shares in the share capital of Comet at $0.10 per share (Bastion Payment Shares);
- CAD150,000 in royalty payments to be received by Bastion from APN; and
- following commencement of production of its projects in Chile, payment of 15% of all monies received from the sale of mining ore by Bastion at any of the projects.

The outstanding liabiilty is not fully repaid by 30 June 2020. Bastion has entered into a Deed of Amendment with Malema on 10 November 2020 on interest payable of the outstanding liability in the following manner:

(1) on 1 May 2021, interest of $40,259.72 will be payable.
(2) 15th day of any following months.

Capital Raising and Share Consolidations

On 28 September 2020 Bastion consolidated its share capital on a 2 for 1 basis from 73,001,737 shares to 36,500,874 shares.

On 17 November 2020 Bastion completed a capital raising of $1,162,500 from sophisticated investors through the issue of 23,250,000 shares at $0.05 per share.

On 14 December 2020 Bastion consolidated its share capital on a 2 for 1 basis from 83,756,135 shares to 41,878,076 shares.

On 20 January 2021 Bastion completed a capital raising of $700,000 from sophisticated investors through the issue 7,000,000 shares at $0.10 per share.

Name Change

On 24 September 2020, Comet Exploration Limited has renamed to Bastion Mineral Limited.

Directors Placement of Ordinary Share

As part of the Capital Raising completed on 17 November 2020 entities associated with Mr. David Nolan, Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. Ross Landles each subscribed for 7,175,087 shares at $0.05 per share. Bastion has provided an interest bearing loan of $358,755 to each of those Directors to fund the subscription of those shares.

Directors' Options

On 19 January 2020, Bastion issued 2,000,000 options to entities associated with each of Mr. David Nolan, Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. Ross Landles for services as directors. These options are subject to certain restrictions on both the exercise and vesting thereof. Each option gives the Option holder the right to subscribe for one fully paid ordinary share in Bastion Minerals Limited at a price of 25 cents per share and expire 3 years from issue date.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 15 Related Party Transactions

Subsidary
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 13.

Transactions with related parties:

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

			Consolidated Group	
			6 months ended 30/06/2020	6 months ended 30/06/2019
		Note	$	$
i.	**Consultancy fees**			
	Karton Investment Pty Ltd		4,064	18,000
	David Nolan		3,750	-
			7,814	18,000
ii.	**Interest expense**			
	Malema Pty Ltd		23,992	171,765
			23,992	171,765

			Consolidated Group	
iii	**Trade and Other Payables**		30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	Karton Investment Pty Ltd		-	148,500
				148,500
iv	**Loan from related parties**			
	Malema Pty Ltd			
	Convertible note payable		-	609,000
	Related party loan		36,000	948,364
	Related party loan - interest payable		-	264,442
	Convertible note - interest payable		-	155,860
	Loan - cash payments		159,574	-
		11	195,574	1,977,666

Malema agreed to settle the outstanding balance with Bastion through
● Receiving 5,482,613 common shares in APN. The repayment is calculated at the market value of APN shares at the settlement date.
● CAD150,000 in royalty payments to be received by Bastion from APN. The repayment is recognised as a separate liabitiliy 'Loan - cash payments'.
● following commencement of production of its projects in Chile, payment of 15% of all monies received from the sale of mining ore by Bastion at any of the projects. Given the Chilean project is still pre-feasibility and significant risk associated with development and ultimately getting to production, the fair value of the royalty repayment to be a nominal amount.
● 3,550,747 fully paid ordinary shares in the share capital of Bastion. The share issued is recorded at carrying vale of the total Malema liabilty extinguished.

Note 16 Fair Value Measurements

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Group’s assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy.

		30 June 2020	
		Level 1	Level 2
Recurring fair value measurements	**Note**	$	$
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:			
— Shares in listed companies	8	-	-
Total financial assets recognised at fair value		-	-

(i) For investments in listed shares, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

		31 December 2019	
		Level 1	Level 2
Recurring fair value measurements	**Note**	$	$
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:			
— Shares in listed companies	8	448,545	-
Total financial assets recognised at fair value		448,545	-

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2019: no transfers).

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of all other financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the remaining contractual maturities at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial liabilities.

Note 17 Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	6 months ended 30/06/2020	6 months ended 30/06/2019
	$	$
Profit after income tax	(56,046)	(2,478,521)
		-
Total comprehensive income	(56,046)	(2,478,521)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	30-Jun-20	31-Dec-19
	$	$
Total current assets	31,768	77,050
Total assets	1,134,039	1,774,852
Total current liabilities	230,651	2,126,166
Total liabilities	230,651	2,126,166
Equity		
Issued capital	5,699,486	4,337,883
Accumulated losses	(4,764,330)	(4,689,197)
Total equity	935,156	(351,314)

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2020.

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2020.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2020.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 18 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:
Bastion Minerals Limited
Level 3/7 Macquarie Place Sydney

The principal place of business is:
Bastion Minerals Limited
Suite 221/111 Harrington Street Sydney

BASTION MINERALS LIMITED ABN: 19 147 948 883
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bastion Minerals Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1.

The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 22, are in accordance with:

(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director ______________________________

Alan Ross Landles

Director ______________________________

David Joseph Nolan

Dated this 27th day of January 2021

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Independent auditor's report to the Members of Bastion Minerals Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Bastion Minerals Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the half-year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the half-year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which describes the principal conditions that raise doubts about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young
Sydney
27 January 2021