Enova Mining Limited

2023 Annual Report

www.enovamining.com

ASX: ENV

Contents

Board of Directors

Dato' Sia Kiang, *Non-Executive Director*

Dato' Sia is Managing Director of the successful Malaysian private mining Company, Malaco Mining Sdn. Bhd. He is a graduate of the University of Malaya in Applied Geology, an economic geologist with more than 30 years world-wide experience. Mr Sia has a solid business reputation throughout Asia, with useful contacts in several Asian countries. He has extensive experience in bulk alluvial mining in Malaysia, including the extraction of the rare earth minerals xenotime and monazite as by- products of tin mining. Mr Sia's experience is very appropriate for Enova's Charley Creek alluvial rare earth project, which is also based on the extraction of monazite and xenotime from alluvial material. He is currently a director of an advanced technology rare earth separation business in Malaysia. He is an active member of the Malaysian Geological Society and a Council Member of the Malaysian Chamber of Mines.

Eric Vesel, *Managing Director/Executive Director*

Mr Vesel is a qualified Mining Engineer with 38 years professional experience in the mining industry. His experience spans a range of technical, operations, management, and corporate roles. He has worked for both small and large mining companies in Australia, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, CIS and Malaysia. He was formerly Chief Operating Officer for Avocet Mining PLC with considerable international project experience. He has managed group operations including exploration projects (grassroots through to advanced developments), feasibility, mine development and operating mines. He also has extensive business evaluation and project acquisition skills. He is a mining consultant, business advisor and investor based in Melbourne. He is currently a director of an advanced technology rare earth separation business in Malaysia. Eric is an active Member of the AusIMM.

Harun Halim Rasip, *Non-Executive Director*

Mr Halim Rasip joined us on the 31 May 2017. Harun is a businessman who brings extensive financial and corporate governance experience to Enova. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He was with Price Waterhouse in Perth, Australia and in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia for 8 years where after he established Halim Rasip Holdings Sdn Bhd ("HRH") Group and served as its Chairman and Managing Director. HRH was responsible for the conceptualization, promotion, development, funding, construction of Lumut Port in the Straits of Malacca (comprising of Lumut Maritime Terminal and Lekir Bulk Terminal). Harun then served as CEO of Integrax Bhd. which had assumed control of Lumut Port in 2000-2001. Harun has also served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Public Listed Companies Bhd (FPLC) Malaysia in 2004-2010 and of its Technical & Regulatory Committee and Accounting Standards Sub-Committee 2003-2010, served as Chairman of Landmarks Bhd., a Non-Executive Independent Director of iCapital Biz Bhd. and as a director of several other unlisted Companies in Malaysia. He is currently the President Director of P.T. Tanah Laut Tbk., a Company listed on Bursa Efek Indonesia and based in Jakarta.

Stan Wassylko, *Non-Executive Director*

Mr Stan Wassylko was appointed to the Board of Directors on 21 March 2016. Stan has extensive experience in the resources sector and has 46 years' experience in businesses servicing the sector, in logistics, shipping, infrastructure, project construction, contract management and marketing. His long and diverse experience is invaluable as Enova steers the Charley Creek Project towards development.

Andrew Metcalfe, *Company Secretary*
Andrew brings over 20 years Company Secretarial, Governance and CFO experience from a range of ASX and TSX listed and unlisted Public Companies, Government and Not-for-Proft organizations across a broad industry base.

Chairman’s Review

On behalf of the Directors of Enova Mining Limited (Enova), we are pleased to present our annual report reviewing the 2023 financial year and up to the date of this report, also showcasing our prospects for the future. We thank you for your continued support and interest in Enova and look forward to prosperity ahead. Please visit our website for more information about Enova.

The rare earth mineral sector has seen a significant expansion with many new companies. The world is concerned about the scarcity of rare earth metals supply, especially with heightened military conflicts worldwide. The strategic importance of critical minerals has come to the forefront, especially as rare earth metals are used for building advanced technology components in military equipment, as well as our reliance on everyday devices and medical equipment with rare earth components.

The future for rare earth metals remains strong, despite a significant downturn in price during 2023. The reduction can be attributed to Chinese deflation and reduced consumer confidence. Despite this, our outlook for demand and strong prices remains extremely bullish.

From a strategic stance, there is increased demand as countries seek to secure rare earth supplies for military needs. Australia is well poised with resources and a mature mining industry. Despite this advantage, building new mines is a slow process, as rare earth businesses are unique and often technically challenging. Value adding and downstream processing is as important as mining and extraction.

For over a decade Enova has invested in the development of the Charley Creek project. In 2013, we announced our resource estimates and summary of our Scoping Study. In 2019, we redrilled the Cattle Creek area at greater density to update the resource model and revalidate our study. Since that time, we have struggled securing finance which has slowed progress, however in September 2023 we committed to a Capital Placement of $1.5M. This allowed the company to recommence work at Charley Creek and consider other opportunities.

In September 2023, we completed a bulk alluvial sand sample drilling programme at Cattle Creek. In December 2023, samples were sent to IHC Mining Brisbane for metallurgical characterisation tests, as a preliminary check to ensure our forthcoming bulk testing process is optimised for our alluvial material.   At the time of this report, we are awaiting results from the characterisation tests and hope to commence large scale heavy mineral separation tests in April 2024.   We have a determined and talented team, and the Charley Creek project remains a stellar opportunity.

In 2024, we also expect to update the 2013 alluvial Scoping Study and resource estimate. In addition, we are undertaking metallurgical research test work on the extraction of scandium and rare earths from saprolite below the alluvial horizons. This technical work will advance the projects to recognize Charley Creek’s full commercial potential and asset value.

Chairman's Review (continued)

Whilst funding of $1.5M from a Capital Placement in August 2023 allowed Enova to resume work on the Charley Creek project, it also allowed the Company to pursue other projects of resource potential. Enova was quick to recognize an outstanding opportunity for rare earth enriched ion adsorption clay deposits in the mining friendly Brazilian State of Minas Gerais. Enova proceeded with a 100% acquisition of a highly prospective tenement package of 67,579 Ha in the prolific Poços de Caldas Alkaline Intrusive Complex and the Lithium Valley, subject to shareholder approval. Phase 1 shallow drilling exploration is underway. Recently, our team identified and entered into a binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Coda prospects, located in the Minas de Patos region, with a combined area of 15,334 Ha. The Coda prospects contain valuable drilling results which make the proposition exciting with walk-up drilling opportunities. Enova plans an aggressive exploration programme in Brazil with the objective of quickly establishing resources.

Our Australian flagship REE project at Cattle Creek remains a key project in the company's expanded portfolio. Our tenements at Charley Creek offer approximately 250 sq.km of similar geological conditions. In 2019, close spaced resource delineation drilling was limited to an approximate 10 sq. km area within Charley Creek, to define the northern extent of Cattle Creek area. This resource delineation drilling can be extended outside this area with more low-cost drilling. Cattle Creek will be a template for many similar projects nearby within the Charley Creek tenements.

The Operations Report from our Managing Director, Eric Vesel, provides further details on our work program.

Our shareholders have provided much patience and financial support to allow us the opportunity to bring the Charley Creek project to fruition and with our expanded portfolio or REE projects, we thank you for your continued support and look forward to sharing the prosperous times ahead.
Best wishes.

Dato' Sia Hok Kiang
Chairman

Review of Operations

Reporting

The Company's operations have been described in detail in our quarterly operations reports to the ASX which are published on the company's website, www.enovamining.com, which is updated and kept current with the most recent announcements and reports.

Strategic Developments

Resource Model

In mid-December 2023, 425 samples generated from 34 infill holes drilled in 2019 were dispatched to Intertek Laboratories SA for sample preparation and multi-element assay. Assay results were received in February 2024. Returned assays from the composited infill samples will be added to the resource drilling database then processed by SRK Perth. Ultimately, to be incorporated in the orebody block model. SRK Consultants completed an interim orebody block model for the Cattle Creek area in early 2022. Before resource estimates can be reported, material from the model area must be re-tested using heavy mineral separation to confirm the heavy mineral concentrate yields.

Bulk Sampling Programme

During September 2024, a bulk sampling programme was undertaken that spanned the Cattle Creek area to obtain representative samples of material, primarily for validation of the alluvial heavy mineral separation process and to obtain samples of saprolite for leach test work.

Drilling was undertaken mid-September followed by rehabilitation of drill sites and tracks. All field work was completed in September with freight of selected bulk bags to Alice Springs and sample logging. With good planning and an experienced team, the programme was efficient, safe and well executed.

The primary objective was to recover bulk samples of alluvial sands, with three holes continued at depth to recover saprolite samples passing through the scandium and rare earth rich clay zones. Five (5) holes (940mm diameter) were drilled totalling 103.5m using the bucket drilling method. Each bucket advanced about 0.4m vertically. Due to the overwhelming number of samples created, every third bulk sample was collected, representing one hole every 1.2m downhole. Samples (10 to 20kg in weight) were retained for most buckets (205 sub-samples) and photographed. About 30 to 40 tonnes of samples were collected, consisting of 91 bulk bags, each with estimated weights of 200 to 600 kg. Bucket drilling produces remarkable samples that allow superior viewing of material composition and downhole lithology, compared to air core drilling.

Review of Operations (continued)

Metallurgical Assessment

Alluvial Project

In mid-December 2023, bucket drilling sub-samples were dispatched to Brisbane for mineral characterisation. The following samples were dispatched to IHC Mining for analysis and testing:

Alluvial:	121 samples @ total weight of 1050kg
Weathered Metasediments:	10 samples @ total weight of 84kg

Mineral characterisation is an additional step but will ensure optimal results for bulk testing. Results from this work are expected in April 2024. Bulk metallurgical testing is expected to start in May 2024.

Bulk samples of fresh alluvium are needed to complete larger scale validation tests (+5 tonne test sample) for the gravity separation circuit. Large-scale testing is required to establish steady state circuit conditions and ensure a representative sample of the orebody is tested. This will unequivocally confirm the gravity separation parameters and allow our current 2013 Scoping Study (updated in 2018) to be further updated. Significant quantities of concentrate can be generated for mineral quality assessment and solvent extraction tests to separate rare earth metals.

Leaching Project

No work leach test work was undertaken during 2023 due to a lack of funds. Several tonnes of saprolite samples for leaching test work were recovered from the bulk sampling programme. Bucket drilling continued beyond the alluvial/WMS layers to obtain saprolite clays for testing. In December, samples were prepared for dispatch to Kuala Lumpur for testing. Approval permits for importing this material to Malaysia took longer than expected. Samples were dispatched in late January 2024.

Regarding the saprolite/clay project, early leach “sighter” test work was undertaken in 2020 to understand the beneficiation and leach test character of saprolite/clay. Size beneficiation was not optimized for subsequent leach test work. Leach test work matured over an 18-month period through trial and error. The leaching conditions used in the last three tests (test #14,15,16 in August 2021) are considered practical and feasible. These tests need to be repeated using homogenous samples of beneficiated fines. To date, fines from beneficiation tests have provided a range of product mass and upgrade results. The variance may be due to different test procedures, different material types and particle size ranges and/or small samples. To validate the beneficiation parameters, larger scale sample tests are required. Repeat acid leach tests must be conducted using optimized size product from these scaled beneficiation tests. Other conditions that must be understood are leach feed grinding, benefits of selective resin-in-leach and pH stabilisation. There will also be an opportunity to trial hydrochloric acid and alkali lixiviants which may be more specific to scandium and aluminium.

Review of Operations (continued)

A Scope of Work for large scale bulk gravity testing of alluvial and weathered meta sediments was developed. IHC Robbins prepared a proposal/quotation to undertake this work. A second work programme for the saprolite leach project was also developed internally. This test work would be less straightforward. Tests conditions would be progressively assessed, to determine the best path going forward. Bulk metallurgical samples from Cattle Creek must be drilled before any of this work can commence.

Project Activities

In anticipation of a bulk sample drilling programme, the Mine Management Plan (MMP) was updated and approval for the MMP was received in May 2023. The approved MMP can be viewed at our website, Enova MMP 2022.

Following MMP approval, a land access and drilling permit application was submitted to the Central Land Council. Approval was received on the 20th December 2022 however it was too late to commence activities until the new year. In late 2022, some difficulty was experienced finding an available machine suitable for bulk sample drilling. Toward the end of the year, rigs were shutting down due to the wet season. The wet season weather also made it difficult to commence work until Q1, 2023. However, exploration demand meant most rigs were booked. With funding from the $1.5M placement in August 2023, the company was able to drill. Drilling was completed in September 2023.

Project Concept

The Cattle Creek project plans surface mining alluvial and metasediment sand/silt horizons to a depth averaging 15m. Process material would be sized using a combination of vibrating screens and cyclones to beneficiate the ore, by removing oversize gangue, to produce higher grade feed of monazite/xenotime minerals for a spiral gravity separation plant. Conceptually not much has changed from our April 2013 Scoping Study. The process is typical of large scale heavy mineral concentrator operations. Wet spiral gravity separators would perform primary concentration of rare earth bearing minerals monazite and xenotime, would also concentrate heavy mineral by-products of zircon, ilmenite, rutile. This concentrate would be further cleaned and separated using stages of wet magnetic separation (WHIMS/LIMs) and dry electrostatic separation. Monazite/xenotime concentrate is “cracked” by an acid bake. Water quenching/precipitation and ion-exchange removes thorium and uranium. The cleaned liquor undergoes a series of solvent extraction steps to separate rare earth metals. The stripped metals are precipitated, filtered, and oxidized to produce high purity rare earth oxide groups.

Review of Operations (continued)

Below the alluvial/metasediment horizon is weathered saprolite rock and clays with elevated grade of rare earth and scandium metals. In 2021, our test work confirmed high-value scandium metal concentrates in saprolite fines/slimes and clays could be extracted using ambient pressure acid leaching. Our processing ideas are conceptual, however with some further tests we are confident of advancing our work to recover these metals and scale up our lab work. We anticipate extraction technology to be similar to leach circuits used for uranium and copper ore processing. Acid roasting the concentrate then followed by acid leaching was most successful. The flowsheet to separate the scandium, aluminium and rare earth metals needs further work.

Metallurgical development work and resource model are key determinants for the Cattle Creek project going forward. The alluvial project is well understood and awaits re-confirmation of the gravity separation to complete the Scoping Study update. The saprolite/clay leach project is in its infancy but our test work to date is encouraging. By successfully completing a leach test work programme, we can advance this to engineering and formalise the project to include this project with our updated Scoping Study.

Significant Historical Project Activity

A summary of the history of the exploration project at Cattle Creek and activities undertaken throughout the project are provided for completeness.

Drilling

The Charley Creek alluvial outwash area, which is bounded by Mt Hay and the West MacDonnell Ranges, an area extensively explored with reconnaissance drilling since 2008.

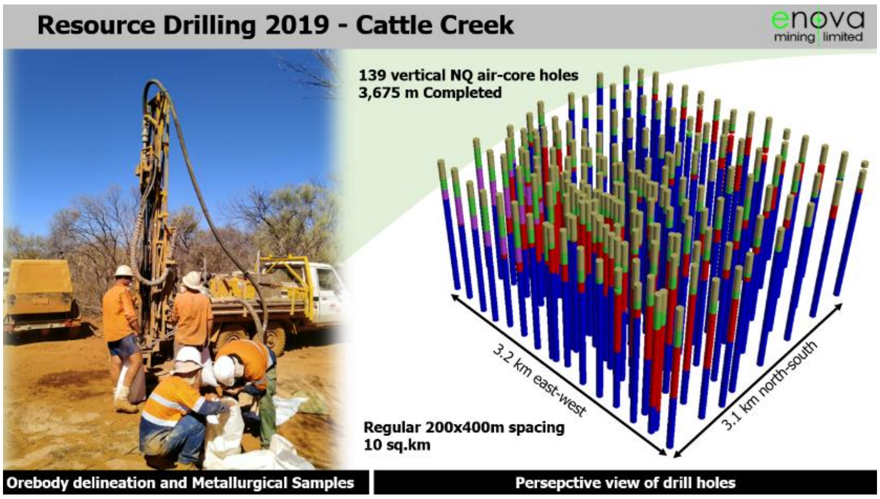
A summary of the drilling completed by the Company is summarised in the adjacent table. In 2011/2012 drilling delineated a resource, allowing the Company to announce resources at Cattle Creek and Western Dam in April 2013. Enova was required to update this resource with additional drilling to re-issue these results.

EL/Project Area	(no. holes)	Drilling Period (m)
Charley Creek		**2008 -> 2014**
24281	56	1,992.3
25230	375	8,262.9
27358	5	38.0
29789	15	330.7
Sub.	451	10,623.9
Charley Creek (Cattle Creek)		**2019**
25230	139	3,680.0
Charley Creek Sub.	590	14,303.9
Eastern Tenements		**2008 -> 2014**
28434	5	79.0
31947	7	64.5
Eastern Tenements Sub.	12	143.5
Total	**602**	**14,447**

Summary of drilling (project to date)

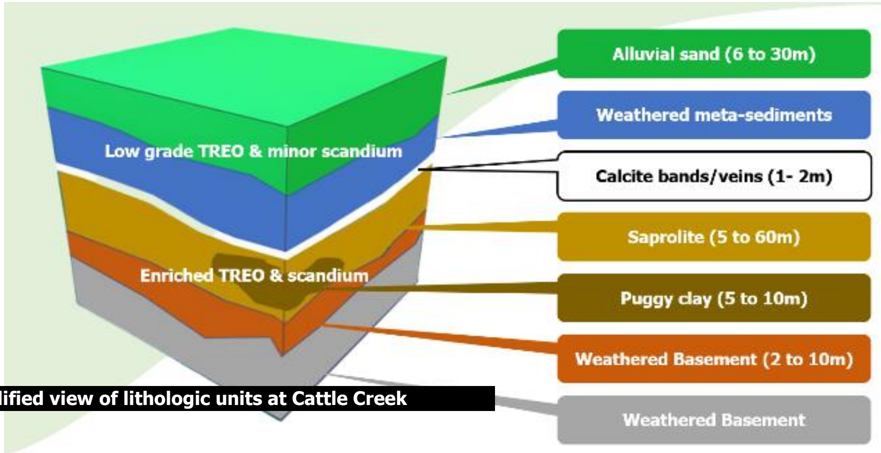
Review of Operations (continued)

In 2019, Enova completed air-core drilling at Cattle Creek for greater orebody resolution and delineation, as needed to revise the resource estimate. This program explored mineralised zones below alluvium/sediments at depth (up to 60 metres in depth). The core program consisted of 105 vertical NQ air-holes drilled to bedrock on a regular 15 (east-west) x 7 (north-south) grid, with nominal dimensions of 200m x 400m between each hole respectively. A further 34 holes were drilled as infill and re-drill holes for check purposes in the same program. This provides added drill hole density in the areas of interest. Assays for these infill holes were put on hold due to budget reasons.



Orebody delineation and Metallurgical Samples | Persepctive view of drill holes

Elevated grades of rare earth elements (REE) and scandium (Sc) were identified below the alluvium/sediments at the northern extent of Cattle Creek. The respective lithologic sequence beyond the alluvium, with increasing depth, are weathered meta-sediments, saprolite and weathered bedrock horizons. Enriched clay zones (puggy clay) appear within the saprolite, which can be highly enriched in REE and Sc.



Simplified view of lithologic units at Cattle Creek

Review of Operations (continued)

Resource Model

A summary of the reported resources at Charley Creek, as announced on the 15th March 2013, is tabled below:

RESOURCE	Mass	Weighted Average TREO	Contained TREO	Contained Xenotime	Contained Monazite	Contained Zircon
	Tonnes	ppm	kg	kg	kg	kg
Cattle Creek Indicated Resource	249,900,000	280	69,900,000	17,600,000	97,200,000	124,650,000
Western Dam Indicated Resource	136,960,000	323	44,150,000	9,675,000	63,700,000	70,930,000
TOTAL INDICATED RESOURCES	**386,860,000**	**295**	**114,050,000**	**27,275,000**	**160,900,000**	**195,580,000**
Cattle Creek Inferred Resource	353,210,000	291	102,750,000	26,450,000	141,075,000	183,750,000
Western Dam Inferred Resource	65,232,000	282	18,350,000	4,240,000	26,160,000	36,230,000
TOTAL INFERRED RESOURCES	**418,442,000**	**289**	**121,100,000**	**30,690,000**	**167,235,000**	**219,980,000**

Resource Estimates (as announced 15th April 2012)
Not currently compliant with JORC 2012 requirements

"This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported."

In 2019, Resource industry consultants, SRK Consultants Perth, were engaged as competent persons on behalf of Enova to undertake resource estimation and reporting of mineral resources to JORC reporting standards. As a requirement of the resource reporting process, Enova is still preparing information to establish Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction.

During Q3 2021, a further 71 samples from the 2019 infill drilling programme were assayed. These samples were used for the latest round of metallurgical testing but also provide added assay information to the drilling database. In Q4 2021, Enova compiled all historic drilling information since 2008, and coupled it with updated data from the 2019 resource drilling programme. SRK consultants Perth are yet to update the resource model with this data.

Review of Operations (continued)

Metallurgical Test work

Following on from our 2019 drilling programme, the Company dispatched four samples (totalling 110 kg), representing the four major material types encountered drilling Cattle Creek, for metallurgical testing in September 2019. For each sample, mineral deportment by particle size and tabling tests were completed. The gravity recovery indicated higher than expected tails grades, which was inconsistent with prior tests. These tests were subsequently independently reviewed. The problems may be due to small sample sizes, low head grade and the condition of these samples due to storage, also under question was a range of procedural differences.

Toward the end of March 2020, bulk gravity separation tests were undertaken using 500 kg of drill samples from five complete drill holes (totalling 119 lineal metres of drilling). This work was completed in early May 2020 by IHC Robbins (IHCR). The test investigated sample properties and gravity recovery performance. Investigations included the following procedures:

- material particle size distribution,
- deportment analysis of screening and desliming of a bulk sample, as feed preparation for gravity separation.
- tabling tests (as an indication of gravity separation performance)

Feed preparation testing by IHCR also indicated higher than expected metal losses to slime and further investigation was needed. Whilst the tests focused on rare earth recovery, deportment analysis results indicated higher than expected scandium levels in the slimes.

Using samples from IHCR's gravity tests, Brisbane Metallurgical Laboratories (BML) commenced 'sighter' leach test-work. During June 2020, leaching tests explored the extraction of higher-grade zones of rare earth element (REE) and scandium minerals not recoverable by gravity separation. Work focused on leach performance tests using different lixiviants and temperatures. In early July 2020, a further 500 kg bulk sample was dispatched from the Charley Creek project site to BML Brisbane. These samples are specifically from five (5) complete holes (totalling 121 lineal metres of drilling) of shallow depth. Hole depths varying from 16 to 33 metres are located in a zone of higher-grade REE and scandium. Hydro-cyclone and spiral classifier deportment tests were completed. Based on results from assays, the calcareous material content was too high due to mixing of the high calcareous upper strata (alluvium, weathered meta sediments) with the low calcareous saprolite material. It was decided to not use this sample for further leach tests. Focus was moved to isolate saprolite for leach testing, as drilling indicated saprolite calcareous mineral content was low.

A considerable proportion of scandium metal is contained in the fine size fractions (below 100 micron). Screening and hydro-cyclone sizing was used to upgrade product for leaching. To obtain uncontaminated saprolite samples, 34 infill and twinned holes that were drilled in 2019 were recovered from the Milton Park site. The samples were received by early November 2020.

Review of Operations (continued)

Groups of samples were selected for assay that represented saprolite zones made up from drill hole intervals passing through the enriched ore zones. Tests aimed to investigate the leach character of specific rock types within the mineralized zone, such as weathered meta-sediments, weathered saprolite variants, clays, and weathered bedrock. By year end 2020, Enova Mining had partially received assays for those samples. A total of 185 assays and nine repeat assays were processed during the 2020 calendar year.

During Q1 2021, Brisbane Metallurgical Laboratories (BML) completed five laboratory screening and hydro-cyclone beneficiation tests using saprolite rock types. Our sizing tests indicated most saprolite material upgraded by beneficiation, as a greater proportion of REE and Sc metals deported to the fine size fractions (below 100 micron). Ferruginous saprolite did not upgrade well. Repeat testing was necessary to check upgrade consistency. Given the long-turn-around for assays, Enova decided to do less sizing tests and proceed to leach testing. Using sample products from prior beneficiation work, two sulphuric acid leach tests were completed in early February 2021. In early March 2021 three further leach tests were completed with roasting pre-treatment. These tests included one ferruginous saprolite sample and two low-iron saprolite sample leach tests. The latter tests investigated roasting with and without sulphuric acid prior to leaching. Encouraging results from these tests were received in April 2021. These tests were repeated. Leach tests #14, #15, #16 were completed, using the 100-micron fraction for samples of roasted saprolite, unroasted saprolite and roasted puggy clay respectively. Further leach optimization test work was halted to allow independent metallurgical review of the metallurgical tests.

In Q4, 2021 Enova compiled a data room of all the metallurgical studies and test work over the last decade:

Year	Test Description	Rocktype	Lab	Location
2011	MLA Analysis	Alluvial	ALS Mineralogy	
2012	Scoping Study Bulk Sample Testwork (as used for 2013 Scoping Study)	Alluvial	AML	Perth
2012	Quantitative Automated Mineralogical Analysis (6 samples)	Concentrate	ALS Ammtec	Perth
2015	Milton Park Site Tabling Tests	Alluvial	ENV	Charley Creek
2016	Preliminary Feed Preparation and Primary Concentration Process Metallurgical Testwork	Alluvial	IHC Robbins	Brisbane
2020	Characterisation and Gravity Separation Amenability Testwork on Four Composite Samples	All types	Mineral Technology	Brisbane
2020	Charlie Creek Deposit – Process Scoping Study (bulka bag mixed material)	Mixed	IHC Robbins	Brisbane
2020	Analysis of IHCR Concentrate T7 & Mag. Separation (2020 IHCR test)	Concentrate	BML	Brisbane
2020	Sizing and Screw Classification Testwork (bulka bag mixed material)	Mixed	BML	Brisbane
2020	Spiral separation (-500micron bulka bag mixed material)	Mixed	BML	Brisbane
2020	Sizing analysis	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2020	Shaker Leach Test #1,2,3,4,5,6	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2020	Cyclone Beneficiation Testwork	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #7	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #8	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #9 Roast	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #10 Roast	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Sizing analysis (2 variants of ferruginous saprolite)	F. Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Sizing analaysis	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #11 Roast	F. Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #12 Roast	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #13 Roast	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #14 Roast	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #15	Saprolite	BML	Brisbane
2021	Leach Test #16 Roast	Puggy Clay	BML	Brisbane

Review of Operations (continued)

Mining

In 2018, Enova reviewed several bulk mining and material handling options for a +20Mtpa mining rate. Our studies included the following options:

- dozer traps,
- continuous mining using overland conveyors for mining and tailings stacking,
- FEL/truck short haul too mining conveyor feeding mobile process plant, and
- truck/shovel operation (diesel and electric drive excavator options)

Our technical assessment concluded owner/operator truck & shovel operation provided greater operational flexibility. The assessment work was completed with information/input from three major mining equipment suppliers.

Enova New Business - Brazil

Options Agreement

Enova entered into an entered into a binding option agreement ("Option Agreement") with B Geologia E Mineração LTDA ("RTB"), Mineração Paranaí Ltda and Rafael Viola Mottin, under which it has been granted an option to acquire 100% interest of the POÇOS, JUQUIA, RESPLENDOR, CARAI, SANTO ANTÔNIO & SALINAS EAST Permits located in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The Option Agreement allows the Company to undertake preliminary due diligence to investigate lithium and rare earth exploration opportunities on tenements located in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais.

Through this Option Agreement, Enova gains significant exposure to 45 exploration tenements situated in the mining friendly state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. These tenements are located in the world class mining district of the Poços de Caldas / Caldeira Rare Earth Complex and the Lithium Valley, with potential for Rare Earth enriched Ionic Absorption Clay (IAC) and hard rock spodumene lithium.

The tenements are situated amongst significant explorers and producers, such as large market peers such as Sigma, RTZ, Lithium Resources, Mars Mining, Meteoric Resources and others. This represents a significant growth opportunity for the company, allows Enova to de-risk from a one project company and take advantage of investor interest in lithium/rare earth project exploration in Brazil.

Minas Gerais State is an investor friendly state, with extremely prospective geology and a target rich area for pegmatites and IAC & fluorapatite rare earths. Brazil has a mature mining industry, low-cost base with extensive in-country exploration activities.

The Due Diligence was conducted by a team of expert geologists, specialising in lithium and rare earth associated geology and competent persons (AusIMM qualified) in this field of expertise.

On the 10 January 2024, Enova announced its decision to proceed with the acquisition of tenements in the highly prospective Poços de Caldas Rare Earth & Brazil Lithium Valley. Completion of the transaction is subject to

Review of Operations (continued)

shareholder approval. The issue of ordinary shares to the vendor (to be held in escrow for a minimum of 12 months or longer if required by ASX) and a new fundraising to complete the acquisition and fund the company's exploration program on the tenements.

On the 20 March 2024, Enova announced its decision to proceed with the acquisition of tenements in the highly prospective CODA Rare Earth project located in the Patos de Minas region. Completion of the transaction is subject to shareholder approval. The issue of ordinary shares to the vendor (to be held in escrow for a minimum of 12 months or longer if required by ASX) and a new fundraising to complete the acquisition and fund the company's exploration program on the tenements.

Enova commenced preliminary exploration work on tenements in the Poços de Caldas area in late January. Work will consist of mapping and auger sampling of potential IAC bearing REE.

Finance

The Company announced the completion of a $1.5M placement on the 15 August 2023. The first tranche of funds was $586,394 (before costs), completed on 30 August 2023, with 97.7M ordinary shares issued. The second tranche of funding was conditional upon shareholder approval. Results from the shareholder meeting were announced on the 11 October 2023. Shareholder approval of the Tranche 2 placement provides a further $913,606 (before costs) of funds to Enova's treasury with the issue of a further 152.3M ordinary shares.

Details of the placement are summarized below:

Instrument	**Milestone**	**Issue**	**Shares**	**Funding Received**
Ordinary Shares on Issue	Prior to Placement		390,929,340	
	Completion of Tranche 1	$0.06	97,732,335	586,394
	Completion of Tranche 2	$0.06	152,267,665	913,606
Ordinary Shares after placement			**640,929,340**	**1,500,000**

Instrument	**Milestone**	**Options**	**Strike Price**	**Expiry (months)**
Options	Prior to Placement	128,714,278		
	Completion of Tranche 1+2	250,000,000	$0.012	60
	Broker Options	30,000,000	$0.012	60

The issue of Attached Options is predicated by the issue of a short form prospectus (disclosure document) under Ch 6D of the Corporations Act 2001 (Corporations Act).

Review of Operations (continued)

Options Prospectus

On 22 December 2023, Enova issued an Options Prospectus for the offer of 280,000,000 Options, comprising up to:

(a) 250,000,000 Options based on one (1) Option for every one (1) Share subscribed for and issued to investors who participated in the placement announced by the Company on 22 August 2023, exercisable at $0.012 each on or before the date that is 60 months from the date of issue; and

(b) 30,000,000 Options issued to GBA Capital Pty Ltd (or its nominee(s)) for services provided to the Company under the Placement, exercisable at $0.012 each on or before the date that is 60 months from the date of issue.

The Options were issued on 29 December 2023 and were quoted (ASX: ENVO) on 2 January 2024,

The funds raised from the placement will be used for the continued development of the Charley Creek project and for working capital. Specifically, Enova would allocate $1M in funds raised for technical development purposes. The following table summarises the allocation of funds:

Description of Activities	**Budget ($,000)**
Resource Estimation, Mine Optimisation and RPEEE Re-establish the Charley Creek resource estimate, using information from drilling completed in 2019 and thereafter modelled by SRK Perth. Complete assaying of outstanding infill drilling samples. SRK Perth work will include updating the current model to include drilling prior to 2019, cost review of mining operations, economic mine optimization, and completing a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE),	100
Bulk Sample Recovery from Cattle Creek Bulk sample drilling required to verify metallurgical process test work. Primarily recovering alluvial sand samples for process simulation/optimisation for heavy mineral concentrates at IHC Royal Brisbane (IHCR),	180
Bulk Testing of Heavy Mineral Concentration and Concentrate Assessment Bulk testing of mineral concentration and concentrate cleaning circuit. Generate sufficient monazite/xenotime mineral concentrate for laboratory scale cracking of concentrate for data needed for rare earth separation simulation. An assessment will be made of the associated industrial minerals in the concentrate such as zircon and tungsten minerals,	370
Saprolite/clay Extraction Tests for scandium and rare earth metals Bulk sampling would also recover saprolite samples for leach extraction/optimisation and metal refinement test work to be conducted in facilities in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia and Australia, under the supervision of a competent person(s). Extraction tests will include review of column leach potential, alkali leach and other pre-leach treatment approaches,	350
Company Administration and Company Development The balance of funds ($400k) raised will be used for working capital for up to 12 months. This would include tenement fees, accounting, insurance and corporate fees. Technical review of new project opportunities.	400
Placement fees	100
TOTAL	**1,500**

Review of Operations (continued)

Legal

Enova was required to undertake legal proceedings to resolve a compliance issue in 2024. Enova engaged lawyers and barrister to prepare for a hearing at the Supreme Court of Western Australia at 10:00am (AWST) on Friday, 15 December 2023, seeking curative orders for, amongst other things, the valid appointment of John Shute Chartered Accountants as Enova's auditor. Following John Shute's appointment on 9 September 2020, Enova did not seek shareholder approval at its next annual general meeting for approval of the appointment and did not do so until Enova's annual general meeting held on 31 May 2023, which has resulted in a technical breach of section 327(1)(b) of the Corporations Act. During the period between 21 September 2020 and 31 May 2023, Enova issued a cleansing notice on 30 May 2022, which incorrectly stated that the Company was in compliance with Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act. This cleansing notice was issued following Enova obtaining shareholder approval to issue 28,556,218 shares to EMMCO Mining on conversion of various loans provided by EMMCO Mining. Enova obtained orders granted by the Supreme Court of Western Australia on Friday, 15 December 2023 confirming, among other things, the validity of the appointment of the Company's auditor, John Shute Chartered Accountants from 9 September 2020 and resolving the abovementioned issue of shares.

Tenements

Tenement Holdings (period ending December 2023)

Tenement	Name / Location	Group	Owner	AREA (Sub-blocks)	AREA (Km2)
EL 24281	Charley Creek	GR086 Charley Creek 1	CNPL 100%	37	116.60
EL 25230	Cockroach Dam	GR086 Charley Creek 1	CNPL 100%	102	289.00
EL 27358	Hamilton Downs	GR086 Charley Creek 1	CNPL 100%	8	25.17
EL 31947	Cloughs Dam	GR086 Charley Creek 1	CNPL 100%	20	59.57
		Charley Creek 1		**167**	**490.34**
EL 28434	Hamilton Homestead	GR339 Charley Creek 2	CNPL 56.28% / EMR 43.72%	4	12.08
EL 29789	Mulga Bore	GR339 Charley Creek 2	CNPL 56.28% / EMR 43.72%	4	12.61
		Charley Creek 2		**8**	**24.69**
		TOTAL OF ALL TENEMENTS		**175**	**515.03**

Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd (CNPL) - Wholly owned by Enova
Essential Mining Resources Pty. Ltd. (EMR) - Wholly owned by Enova

The total area of remaining tenements is 515.03 km^2. No tenement areas were relinquished during the reporting period. The tenements are in good standing. A list of tenements, as of 31st December 2023, is included at page 69 of this report.

Review of Operations (continued)

The market will be kept appraised of developments, as required under ASX Listing Rules and in accord with Continuous Disclosure requirements.

Eric Vesel
CEO and Director
Enova Mining Limited

Directors Report

The directors of Enova Mining Limited (the Company) submit herewith the annual financial report for the financial year ended 31 December 2023. To comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

The names and positions of the directors and company secretary of the Company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Position
Dato' Sia Hok Kiang	Non-Executive Chairman
Eric Vesel	Executive Director
Stanislaw (Stan) Wassylko	Non-Executive Director
Harun Halim Rasip	Non-Executive Director
Andrew Metcalfe	Company Secretary

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity are the exploration for rare earth elements (REE) in the Northern Territory and during the reporting period the Company expanded its operations into Brazil's prolific Poços de Caldas Alkaline Rare Earth Complex and Lithium Valley in the mining friendly state of Minas Gerais. There has been no other change in the principal activities during the year.

Review of Operations

Information on the operation and financial position of the consolidated entity and its business strategies and prospects are set out in the review of operations.

Results: The results of the operations of the Company and the consolidated entity during the financial year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Net loss after income tax	**(388,336)**	(164,424)

Directors Report (continued)

Issue of securities: During the reporting period the Company successfully raised $1.5 million from the issue of 250 million ordinary shares at $0.006 and 280 million free attaching options at an exercise price of $0.012 expiring 60 months from date of issue for the continued development of the Charley Creek project and for working capital. Shareholder approval for the issue of shares and options were received on 11 October 2023.

Options Prospectus: During the reporting period, the Company lodged an Options Prospectus seeking quotation of the 280 million options expiring 29 December 2028 as approved by shareholders. The options (ASX: ENVO) were quoted on ASX on 2 January 2024.

Brazil Option Agreement: During the reporting period the Company entered into a binding option agreement ("Option Agreement") with B Geologia E Mineração LTDA ("RTB"), Mineração Paranaí Ltda and Rafael Viola Mottin, under which it has been granted an option to acquire 100% interest of the POÇOS, Juquia, Resplendor, Carai, Santo Antônio & Salinas East Permits located in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Through this Option Agreement, Enova gains significant exposure to exploration tenements situated in the mining friendly state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. These tenements are located in the world class mining district of the Poços de Caldas Alkaline Rare Earth Complex and the Lithium Valley, with potential for Rare Earth enriched Ionic Absorption Clay (IAC) and hard rock spodumene lithium.

Supreme Court orders: During the reporting period, Supreme Court orders were received confirming, among other things, the validity of the appointment of the Company's auditor, John Shute Chartered Accountants from 9 September 2020.

Significant Changes in The State of Affairs

During the reporting period the Company expanded its operations into Brazil's prolific Poços de Caldas Alkaline Rare Earth Complex and Lithium Valley in the mining friendly state of Minas Gerais.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity and parent entity other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 10 January 2024, the Company announced that it was exercising the binding option agreement and proceed with the acquisition of Poços de Caldas REE and Lithium Valley Tenements in Brazil, subject to shareholder approval.

On 26 February 2024, the Company announced that it has entered into a binding option to acquire 100% of the CODA Rare Earth Prospect which offers the Company an opportunity to gain greater exposure to prospective Rare Earth enriched Ionic Absorption Clay (IAC) exploration tenements situated near Patos de Minas in the mining friendly state of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Directors Report (continued)

On 8 March 2024, the Company issued a Notice of Extraordinary Meeting seeking shareholder approval to issue 190 million ordinary shares and 100 million options (quoted under ENVO) to RTB Geologia E Mineração LTDA as consideration to acquire a 100% interest in the POÇOS, Juquia, Resplendor, Carai, Santo Antônio & Salinas East Permits located in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, plus an issue of 30 million zero priced options to directors.

There were at the date of this report no matters or circumstances which have arisen since 31 December 2023 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect:

(i) the operations of the consolidated entity,

(ii) the results of those operations, or

(iii) the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in the financial year subsequent to 31 December 2023.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

This report does not include future developments and the expected results of operations as Directors believe it would likely lead to unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity. The Company aims to develop future rare earth metals extraction opportunities and assess opportunities which are perceived to offer outstanding value. At this stage, the Company's focus is to determine the optimum applications of technology and resources needed to realise the Charley Creek REE Project, in Northern Territory Australia and the continued exploration of tenements held in Poços de Caldas / Caldeira Rare Earth Complex and Lithium Valley, in the state of Minas Gerais Brazil.

Directors' Benefits

During the year no Director received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the notes to the accounts) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

Environmental Regulations

Enova Mining Limited, through its subsidiaries, holds exploration tenements in Australia that are subject to various governmental statutes and guidelines for environmental impacts in relation to exploration activities. These provide for the satisfactory rehabilitation of the areas of exploration.

There have been no known breaches of the licence conditions.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023.

Directors Report (continued)

Share Options

Particulars of options granted over unissued shares:

	2023	2022
Total number of options granted by the Company over unissued ordinary shares	**335,000,000**	Nil
Options issued to KMP's during the year (see Remuneration Report below)	**55,000,000**	40,000,000
Shares issued in the year as the result of the exercise of options	**Nil**	Nil
Options expired during the year	**Nil**	Nil

Full details of options on issue are shown in Note 19.

Indemnification of Officers

The Company has not indemnified the directors and executives of the Company for costs incurred in their capacity as a director or executive for which they may be held personally liable. The Company has not been able to secure Directors and Officers Liability insurance.

Indemnification of Auditors

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceeds on Behalf of the Company

No person has appeared to the Court under Section 237 of the *Corporation Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or to 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 part of those proceedings.

Directors' Meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director).

	Board of Directors		Audit Committee	
	Held	Attend	Held	Attend
H K Sia	4	4	-	-
E Vesel	4	4	4	4
S Wassylko	4	4	2	2
H H Rasip	4	4	2	2

Directors Report (continued)

Auditor

John Shute Chartered Accountant holds office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Non-audit services

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company and/or the Consolidated entity are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the company's previous auditor (RSM Australia Partners) for non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 25.

The board of directors, in accordance with the advice received from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor,
- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

During the year no fees were paid or payable for non-audit services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms.

Auditors' independence declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately following this Directors' report.

Remuneration Report (Audited)

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
B. Service agreements
C. Details of remuneration
D. Share based compensation

Directors Report (continued)

The information provided under headings A to D includes remuneration disclosures that are required under Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures. These disclosures have been transferred from the financial report and have been audited.

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Consolidated entity's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance, being the development of the Enova Mining exploration tenements. The framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders and conforms with market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- acceptability to shareholders;
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation;
- transparency; and
- capital management.

The Consolidated entity has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complimentary to the reward strategy of the organization.

Alignment to shareholders' interests:

- has economic profit as a core component of plan design;
- focuses on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value;
- and attracts and retains high calibre executives.

Alignment to programme executives' interests:

- rewards capability and experience;
- reflects competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth;
- provides a clear structure for earning rewards; and
- provides recognition for contribution.

The framework provides a mix of fixed and variable pay, and a blend of short and long-term incentives. As executives gain seniority with the consolidated entity, the balance of this mix shifts to a higher proportion of ''at risk'' rewards.

Non-executive directors

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands, which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. The Board reviews non-executive directors' fees and payments annually.

Directors Report (continued)

The Board may from time to time seek the advice of independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his own remuneration.

Directors' fees

No Directors fees were declared or paid for the reporting period ending 31 December 2023.

Directors are entitled to remuneration out of the funds of the company, but the remuneration of the non-executive Directors may not exceed in any year the amount fixed by the company in general meeting for that purpose. Directors are also entitled to be paid reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at Board meetings and otherwise in the execution of their duties as Directors.

Non-executive directors' fees are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. The maximum currently stands at $200,000 per year in aggregate.

For the 2023 year, the Board of Directors decided on a moratorium regarding Directors Fees until the Company's financial position improves.

Executive pay

The executive pays and reward framework has four components:

- base pay and benefits;
- short-term performance incentives;
- long-term incentives through participation in Enova Mining Limited incentive shares, and
- other remuneration such as superannuation.

Base pay

Structured as a total employment cost package, which may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executives' discretion.

Executives are offered a competitive base pay that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. Base pay for senior executives is reviewed annually to ensure the executive's pay is competitive with the market. An executive's pay is also reviewed on promotion.

There are no guaranteed base pay increases included in any senior executives' contracts.

Directors Report (continued)

B. Service agreements

There are no service agreements in place.

C. Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the directors and the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) of Enova Mining Limited and the Enova Mining Limited Consolidated entity are set out in the tables below.

The key management personnel of Enova Mining Limited and the Consolidated entity includes the Directors. Remuneration paid to key management personnel of Enova Mining and of the Consolidated entity is reported in the following table:

Payment to Directors

2023	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits		Share-based payments	
Director/ Name	Salary $	Directors' Fees $	Consulting Fees $	Superannuation $	Long Service Leave Payments Accrued $	Options $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors							
H K Sia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H Halim Rasip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Wassylko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors							
E Vesel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

2022	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits		Share-based payments	
Director/ Name	Salary $	Directors' Fees $	Consulting Fees $	Superannuation $	Long Service Leave Payments Accrued $	Options $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors							
H K Sia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H Halim Rasip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Wassylko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors							
E Vesel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Directors Report (continued)

D. Share-based compensation.

Options

Options are granted on the recommendation of the Directors. Options are granted for no consideration. Options are granted for a five-year period and are exercisable immediately after the vesting date. Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share. The exercise price of options is based on the weighted average price at which the company's shares are traded on the Australian Stock Exchange during the five trading days immediately before the options are granted.

Shareholder approval was received for the issue of Options to

- Mr Eric Vesel 20,000,000 Options
- Mr Harun Halim Rasip 10,000,000 Options
- Mr Stan Wassylko 15,000,000 Options
- Dato Sia Hok 10,000,000 Options

The issue price for these above Options is calculated as the 5-day VWAP at the date of issue. The issue price was calculated as 0.011, with the Options expiring in 60 months from date of issue. The acquisition value of these Options is calculated as 1% of the value of the options based the issue price of the Options calculating the $ value as 1% of the issue price by the number of options being issued.

These options are offered, as an incentive for named Directors to continue providing support and invest in the future of the Company. The resolution was passed by shareholders at the AGM on 31st May 2023.

No Options over ordinary shares in the company were provided as remuneration to each director of Enova Mining Limited and each of the key management personnel of the Consolidated entity during the financial year.

Shares provided on exercise of remuneration options

No ordinary shares in the company were provided as a result of the exercise of remuneration Options to each director of Enova Mining Limited and other key management personnel of the Consolidated entity.

Shares under option

No ordinary shares were allocated as options for the 2023 financial year.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

No ordinary shares of Enova Mining were issued during the year ended 31 December 2023 on the exercise of Options granted. No further shares have been issued since that date. No amounts are unpaid on any of the shares.

Directors' interests in shares and options

The relevant interest of each Director in the share capital of the Company as at the date of this report is as follows:

Directors Report (continued)

2023

Directors	H K Sia	E Vesel	S Wassylko	H Halim Rasip
Ordinary Shares	12,773,221	10,993,268	17,433,600[3]	234,076,535[3]
Options[1]	12,142,857[1]	52,142,857[1]	27,142,858[1]	22,142,857[1]

2022

Directors	H K Sia	E Vesel	S Wassylko	H Halim Rasip
Ordinary Shares	10,631,563	8,850,411	33,248,314[2]	246,048,249[2]
Options[1]	2,142,857	32,142,857	12,142,857	12,142,857

Dato HK Sia: [1] 10m includes Options ex-price $0.011, ex-date 14/06/2028; 2,142,857 Options ex-price 2.5c, vest 14/10/24, ex-date 14/10/26.

E Vesel: [1] includes 10m Options ex-price $0.025, exp-date 31/5/2024; 20m Options ex-price 5-day VWAP, ex-date 31/5/2027; 20m Options ex-price $0.011, ex-date 14/06/2028; 2,142,857 Options ex-price 2.5c, vest 14/10/24, ex-date 14/10/26.

S Wassylko: [1] 10m includes Options ex price 5-day VWAP, ex-date 31/5/2027; 15m Options ex-price $0.011, ex-date 14/06/2028; 2,142,857 Options ex-price 2.5c, vest 14/10/24, ex-date 14/10/26.

H Halim Rasip: [1] 10m includes Options ex-price 5-day VWAP, ex-date 31/5/2027; 10m Options ex-price $0.011, ex-date 14/06/2028; 2,142,857 Options ex-price 2.5c, vest 14/10/24, ex-date 14/10/26.

[2] includes 29,929,285 ordinary shares held indirectly as joint directors of Atlas Offshore Services Pty Ltd.

[3] Incorrectly recorded 29,929,285 ordinary shares held indirectly as joint directors of Atlas Offshore Services Pty Ltd. as 100% for Stan Wassylko and Harrun Rasip in 2020 and carried forward to 2022. Corrections made to have the correct ownership split (40/60) for Stan and Harrun respectively.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Eric Vesel
Director
Melbourne, 28th March 2024

Auditor's Independence Declaration

John Shute
Chartered Accountant

UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

To the Directors of Enova Mining Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the review of Enova Mining Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 there has been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

John F Shute

Chartered Accountant

Dated this 28 March 2024

Independent Audit Report

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

John Shute
Chartered Accountant

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ENOVA MINING LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Enova Mining Limited (the "Company") and the subsidiaries (together "the Group") set out on pages **33 to 67**, which comprises of the statement of consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of consolidated changes in equity and the statement of consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors declaration.

Directors' responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, International Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Consolidated Financial Statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Report are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA • NEW ZEALAND

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Independent Audit Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Matter of Emphasis relating to Going Concern, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Impairment of Exploration Assets Refer to Note 13 in the Consolidated Financial Statements	
The Consolidated Entity has capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure, with a carrying value of $4,953,488 as at 31 December 2023. Under AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, the Consolidated Entity is required to test the exploration and evaluation asset for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount. We determined this to be a key audit matter due to the significant management judgement involved in assessing the carrying value of the asset.	Our audit procedures in relation to the carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure included: • Accepting the opening carrying value of the exploration and evaluation expenditure as audited by the previous auditors at $4,232,741 as at 30 June 2019. • Obtaining evidence that the Consolidated Entity has valid rights to ongoing exploration and activities to support the continued capitalisation of these assets • Reviewing with management the basis on which they have determined that the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources has not yet reached the stage where it can be concluded that no commercially viable quantities of mineral resources exist; • Enquiring with management and reviewing budgets to determine that the Consolidated Entity will incur expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific areas of interest; • Testing on a sample basis the exploration costs incurred in the period to ensure that they meet the capitalisation criteria under AASB 6.

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Independent Audit Report (continued)

John Shute Chartered Accountant

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Enova Mining Limited's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirement of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board (APES 110).

Opinion

In our opinion:

a) the Consolidated Financial Statements of Enova Mining Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001.

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Independent Audit Report (continued)

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1(f) and Note 13 to the financial statements which describes the basis of evaluation of the Group's mining tenements. The carrying value of these assets is based on the Director's opinion as to the fair market value of the mining tenements.

As stated in Note 1(f) this valuation, if found to be incorrect, indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We draw attention to Note 21(a) to (c) of the financial statements which disclosures that Key Management personnel are the directors of the Group and have received no remuneration during the year ended 31 December 2023.

JOHN F SHUTE

Chartered Accountant

Sydney, 28 March 2024

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Directors' Declaration

ENOVA MINING LIMITIED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001,* the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulation 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will; be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors have been given the declaration required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made to Section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Harun Halim Rasip,

Kuala Lumpur, 28th March 2024

Statement of Consolidated Profit or Less and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ending 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated 31 Dec 2023 $	31 Dec 2022 $
Revenue from continuing operations	5	**10,822**	1,526
Expenses			
Administration Expenses		**(265,248)**	(131,077)
Borrowing Costs	6	**(8)**	(25,685)
Consultant Fees		**(123,760)**	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	6	**(1,301)**	(4,236)
Other Expenses		**(8,842)**	(4,952)
Loss Before Income Tax Benefit		**(388,336)**	(164,424)
Income Tax Benefit	7	**-**	-
Net Loss After Related Income Tax Benefit		**(388,336)**	(164,424)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		**(388,336)**	(164,424)
Total Comprehensive Loss attributable to Members of Enova Mining Limited		**(388,336)**	(164,424)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic Earnings per Share	8	**(0.00061)**	(0.00042)
Diluted Earnings per Share	8	**(0.00061)**	(0.00042)

The above statement of consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Consolidated Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated 31 Dec 2023 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2022 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**939,057**	226,197
Trade and other receivables	10	**36,437**	3,260
Total current assets		**975,494**	229,457
Non-current assets			
Other trade and other payables	11	**43,687**	27,900
Property, plant and equipment	12	**4,257**	5,558
Exploration expenditure	13	**4,953,488**	4,601,893
Total non-current assets		**5,001,432**	4,635,352
Total Assets		**5,976,926**	4,864,809
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	**16,232**	15,779
Total current liabilities		**16,232**	15,779
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	15	**20,000**	20,000
Total Non-current Liabilities		**20,000**	20,000
Total Liabilities		**36,232**	35,779
Net Assets		**5,940,694**	4,829,029
Equity			
Share capital	16	**28,688,893**	27,188,893
Reserves	18	**160,000**	160,000
Accumulated losses		**(22,908,199)**	(22,519,864)
Total Equity		**5,940,694**	4,829,029

The above statement of consolidated financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes enova mining limited

Statement of Consolidated Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Equity	Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Consolidated				
Balance 1 January 2023	**27,188,893**	**160,000**	**(22,519,863)**	**4,829,030**
Loss after income tax expense for the period	**-**	**-**	**(388,336)**	**(388,336)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**27,188,893**	**160,000**	**(22,908,199)**	**4,440,694**
Transactions with owners in the capacity as owners:				
• Share-based payments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
• Shares issued during the year	**1,500,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,500,000**
• Transferred of expired options	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**28,688,893**	**160,000**	**(22,908,199)**	**5,940,694**

	Equity	Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Consolidated				
Balance 1 January 2022	26,342,881	160,000	(22,355,439)	4,147,442
Loss after income tax expense for the period	-	-	(164,424)	(164,424)
Total comprehensive income for the period	26,342,881	160,000	(22,519,863)	3,983,017
Transactions with owners in the capacity as owners:				
• Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
• Shares issued during the year	846,012	-	-	846,012
• Transferred of expired options	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	27,188,893	160,000	(22,519,863)	4,829,029

The above statement of consolidated changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated 31 Dec 2023 $	Consolidated 31 Dec 2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest and other finance cost received		**10,822**	1,526
GST paid to the ATO		**(31,657)**	(2,588)
Payments to supplier and employees		**(398,923)**	(113,427)
Net cash used in operating activities	26	**(419,758)**	(114,489)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of E&E assets		**-**	-
Purchase of non-financial assets		**(367,382)**	(158,975)
Sales of non-financial assets		**-**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(367,382)**	(158,975)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		**1,500,000**	-
Loans received from directors and related parties		**-**	435,024
Net cash from financing activities		**1,500,000**	435,024
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**712,860**	161,560
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		**226,197**	64,638
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period		**939,057**	226,198

The above statement of consolidated cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Statement of accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements and Notes represents those Enova Mining Limited and its Controlled Entities (the 'Consolidated Entity'). Enova Mining Limited is a for profit Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Enova Mining Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28th March 2024 by the directors of the Company.

Significate accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report includes the Consolidated Entity consisting of Enova Mining Limited and its subsidiaries.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resultant financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions and other events is reported.

The Consolidated Entity has adopted relevant new and revised accounting standards and pronouncements with no material impact.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Consolidated Entity has adopted all 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.

Basis of preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, 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 Consolidated Entity is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposed 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Statement of accounting policies

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical account estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern bases which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As disclosed in the financial statements, the Consolidated Entity recorded a net loss of $388,336 for the year ended 31st December 2023 and the Consolidated Entity's position as of 31st December 2023 was as follows:

- The Consolidated Entity had a negative operating cash flow of $419,691
- The Consolidated Entity had net current assets of $959,262; and
- The Consolidated Entity's main activity is exploration and as such it does not have a source of income, rather it is reliant on debt and/or equity raisings to fund its activities.

These factors indicate a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to whether the Consolidated Entity will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

The Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to continue as a going concern, after consideration of the following factors:

- As of 31st December 2023, the Consolidate Entity owed nothing to related parties; and
- The Company will also consider additional capital raising activities through the issue of new share capital to supplement the advances received from related parties.

Accordingly, the Directors believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the Consolidated Entity does not continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the Consolidated Entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 4.

Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Enova Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit and loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in the other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Consolidated Entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Consolidated Entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial reports:

a) Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recongised in profit and loss over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

b) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those asserts, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in income in the periods they are incurred.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk or changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposed, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts, which are shown within the borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

d) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Enova Mining Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

e) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expenses

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

f) Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

Exploration, evaluation, and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable are of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to the abandoned area are written off in full against the profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine that appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area of interest.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Costs of site restoration are provided for over the life of the project from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with the local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements, and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the cost are accounting for on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community.

Expectations and future legislations. Accordingly, the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

g) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Consolidated Entity's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Enova Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

h) Goods and service tax

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office ('ATO').

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 ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authorities is classified as operating cash flows.

i) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Consolidated Entity 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 deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. 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 (e.g., 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 Consolidated Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

j) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reserve in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities;

and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Enova Mining Limited (the 'Company') and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax Consolidated Entity under the tax consolidation regime. The Company and each subsidiary in the tax Consolidated Entity continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax Consolidated Entity has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax Consolidated Entity.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the Company also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax Consolidated Entity.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax Consolidated Entity. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax Consolidated Entity member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the Company.

k) Plant and equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(i) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset’s employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Consolidated Entity includes the cost of materials, direct labor, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Consolidated Entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value at the end of the useful lives of the assets, over those estimated useful lives.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation.

Plant and equipment	5-8 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

l) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all the assets, liabilities, and results of the parent, Crossland Strategic Metals Limited, and all of its 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 affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is contained in Note 21 to the financial statements.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Consolidated Entity from the date on which control is obtained by the Consolidated Entity. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Consolidated Entity 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 Consolidated Entity.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly, or indirectly, to the Consolidated Entity are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Consolidated Entity initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Consolidated Entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured.

n) Revenue recognition

The Consolidated Entity recognises revenue as follows:

Interest income

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 income

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

o) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

p) Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Consolidated Entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been consolidated entities based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

q) Trade and other payable

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

r) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. The amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest dollar.

2. Financial risk management

The Consolidated Entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Consolidated Entity's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Consolidated Entity.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the respective contracts at maturity. There is negligible credit risk on financial assets of the Consolidated Entity since there is limited exposure to individual customers and the economic entity's exposure is limited to the amount of cash, short-term deposits and receivables which have been recognised in the balance sheet. The parent entity has exposure to credit risk in the amount's receivable from subsidiaries, but this is limited as these amounts have been fully provided for.

b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed finance facilities.

c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Consolidated Entity has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Consolidated Entity's income and operating cash flows are not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates.

The Consolidated Entity has no interest rate risk as its loans are at fixed rates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

3. Critical accounting estimate judgement

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Consolidated Entity makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

The following critical estimates and judgements have been made in respect of the following items:

a) Income taxes

The Consolidated Entity is subject to income taxes in Australia. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Consolidated Entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

b) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Consolidated Entity capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at the end of the reporting period at $4,953,488.

c) Rehabilitation provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future rehabilitation of land explored or mined. The Consolidated Entity's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Consolidated Entity recognises management's best estimate for assets retirement obligations and site rehabilitations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in the future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

3. Critical accounting estimate judgement (continued)

d) Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Consolidated Entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

4. Parent company information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent Company and has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards.

	2023	2022
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	$	$
ASSETS		
Current assets	**974,961**	228,924
Non-current assets	**9,648,870**	9,278,517
TOTAL ASSETS	**10,623,831**	9,507,441
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	**16,232**	15,779
Non-current liabilities	**15,000**	15,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**31,232**	30,779
NET ASSETS	**10,592,599**	9,476,662
EQUITY		
Issued capital	**28,688,893**	27,188,893
Share based payments reserve	**160,000**	160,000
Accumulated losses	**(18,256,294)**	(17,872,231)
TOTAL EQUITY	**10,592,599**	9,476,662
	-	-
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total loss	**(384,063)**	(159,786)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(384,063)**	(159,786)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

4. Parent company information (continued)

Guarantees

Enova Mining Limited has not entered into any guarantees, in the current financial period, in relation to the debts of any of its subsidiaries.

Contingent liabilities

At 31st December 2023, Enova Mining Limited had no contingent liabilities.

Contractual commitments

At 31st December 2022, Enova Mining Limited had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

5. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Other income		
Interest - other entities	**10,822**	1,526
	10,822	1,526

6. Loss from ordinary activities

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Expenses		
Depreciation	**1,301**	4,236
Interest paid	**8**	25,685
	1,309	29,921

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. Income *tax*

(a) The prima facie tax benefit on pre-tax accounting loss reconciles to the income tax benefit in the financial statements as follows:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Loss for year before income tax benefit	**(388,336)**	(164,424)
Income tax benefit calculated at 25%	**(97,084)**	(41,106)
Temporary differences and tax losses not recognised	**97,084**	41,106
Income tax benefit attributable to loss	**-**	-

(b) Tax losses

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax has been recognised	**(6,700,506)**	**(6,312,170)**

8. Loss per share

	Consolidated 2023 Cents	Consolidated 2022 Cents
Basic and diluted loss per share		
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	**(0.00061)**	(0.00042)

	2023 $	2022 $
(b) Reconciliation of loss used in calculating loss per share		
Basic and diluted loss per share		
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	**(388,336)**	(164,424)

	2023 Number	2022 Number
(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share.	**640,929,330**	390,929,340

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Cash at bank and on hand	**939,057**	226,197

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

10. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
GST receivable	**36,795**	5,138
Other debtors	**(358)**	(1,878)
	36,437	3,260

11. Other non-current assets

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Security deposits	**43,687**	27,900

12. Plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Plant & Equipment	**414,873**	414,873
Less accumulated depreciation	**(414,873)**	(414,796)
Net Plant & Equipment	**-**	77
Buildings	**16,334**	16,334
Less accumulated depreciation	**(12,077)**	(10,853)
Total Plant & Equipment	**4,257**	5,481
	4,257	5,558

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

12. Plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Plant & Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Gross Carrying Amount			
Balance at 31 December 2022	**431,207**	**280,691**	**711,898**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**431,207**	**280,691**	**711,898**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 31 December 2022	**(425,649)**	**(280,691)**	**(706,340)**
Depreciation Expense	**(1,301)**	**-**	**(1,301)**
	(426,950)	**(280,691)**	**(707,641)**
Net Book Value			
Balance at 31 December 2022	5,558	-	5,558
		-	
Balance at 31 December 2023	**4,257**	**-**	**4,257**

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Aggregate depreciation allocation during the year:		
- Plant and equipment	**1,301**	4,236
	1,301	4,236

13. Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Deferred exploration expenditure	**4,953,488**	4,601,893
Movement		
Balance at 1 January	**4,601,893**	4,442,918
Additions	**351,595**	158,975
Amounts written off	**-**	-
Balance at 31 December	**4,953,488**	4,601,893

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

13. Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure (continued)

Deferred Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. Ultimate recoupment of the carrying value of the exploration areas is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively sale of the respective areas of interest. The areas of interest are exploration licences held by the Company and are detailed in Schedule 1 Tenements at 31st December 2023, shown on page 69.

14. Current trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Unsecured:		
Trade payables	**(38)**	(291)
Other payables and accruals	**16,270**	16,070
	16,232	15,779

15. Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Non-current provisions		
Site Restoration	**20,000**	20,000
	20,000	20,000

Provision for site restoration

A provision has been recognised for the costs to be incurred for the restoration of the sites used for exploration of minerals. It is anticipated that the sites will require restoration within 10 years. The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's current and non-current provisions are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Equity – issued capital

	2023 Shares	2022 Shares	2023 $	2022 $
Ordinary Shares - Fully Paid	**640,292,340**	390,929,340	**28,688,893**	27,188,893

Movements in share capital

	Date	Shares	Issued Price $	$
Balance at beginning of financial year	01.01.2023	390,929,340	-	27,188,893
Share purchase plan	30.08.2023	97,732,335	0.006	586,394
Share purchase plan	18.10.2023	152,267,665	0.006	913,606
	31.12.2023	**640,929,340**	**-**	**28,688,893**

During the reporting period the Company successfully raised $1.5 million from the issue of 250 million ordinary shares at $0.006. and 280 million free attaching options at an exercise price of $0.012 expiring 60 months from date of issue for the continued development of the Charley Creek project and for working capital. Shareholder approval for the issue of shares and options were received on 11 October 2023.

17. Options

During the reporting period, the Company lodged an Options Prospectus seeking quotation of the 280 million options expiring 29 December 2028 as approved by shareholders. The options (ASX: ENVO) were quoted on ASX on 2 January 2024.

18. Reserve

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Share based payments reserve	**160,000**	160,000
	160,000	160,000
Share based payments reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	**160,000**	160,000
Value of options expenses during year	-	-
Transfer of expired options	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	**160,000**	160,000

Nature and purpose of reserve

The share-based payments reserve records the value of the options issued to employees, consultants, and Directors, as part of the remuneration of their services.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

19. Particulars relating to controlled entities

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest 2023 %	Ownership Interest 2022 %
Crossland Diamonds Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Crossland Mines Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Crossland Nickel Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Paradigm Mexico Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Essential Mining Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

20. Commitments for expenditure

Exploration tenement expenditure requirements

In order to maintain the Consolidated Entity's tenements in good standing condition with Australian mining authorise, the Consolidated Entity will be required to incur exploration expenditure under the terms of each claim.

	Consolidated	
	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Payable not later than one year	**144,582**	144,582
Payable later than one year, but not later than two	**2,151,573**	2,151,573
	2,296,155	2,296,155

It is likely that variations to the terms of the current and future tenement holdings, the granting of new tenements and changes in tenement areas at renewal or expiry, will change the expenditure commitment to the Consolidated Entity from time to time. If funds are not available to meet required expenditure on a tenement the relevant Australian mining authority would be contacted to negotiate a reduction of expenditure. Should the negotiations not be satisfactory then the Consolidated Entity would withdraw from the tenement.

21. Key management personnel disclosure

(a) The directors of Enova Mining Limited during the year were:

- Sia Hok Kiang (Chairman)
- Eric Vesel (Executive Director)
- Stanislow (Stan) Wassylko (Non-Executive Director)
- Harun Halim Rasip (Non-Executive Director)

(b) Other key management personnel

All directors are identified as key management personnel under AASB 124 "Related Party Disclosures".

There are no other staff that meet the definition of key management personnel.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Key management personnel disclosure *(continued)*

(c) Key management personnel compensation

There was no fee paid or payable to any key management personnel in the year.

(d) Equity instrument disclosure relating to key management personnel

i. Shareholding

The number of shares in the company held at the end of the financial year by each Director of the consolidated entities and other key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, are set out below.

Ordinary Shares

Directors of Enova Mining Limited

2023 Name	Balance at the start of the year	Received during the year as incentive shares	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Sia Hok Kiang	12,773,221	-	-	12,773,221
Stanislaw Wassylko	17,433,600[3]	-	-	17,433,600[3]
Eric Vesel	10,993,268	-	-	10,993,268
Harun Halim Rasip	234,076,535[3]	-	-	234,076,535[3]

[3] incorrectly recorded 29,929,285 ordinary shares held indirectly as joint directors of Atlas Offshore Services Pty Ltd. as 100% for Stan Wassylko and Harun Rasip in 2020 and carried forward to 2022. Corrections made to have the correct ownership split (40/60) for Stan and Harun respectively.

2022 Name	Balance at the start of the year	Received during the year as incentive shares	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Sia Hok Kiang	10,631,563	-	2,141,658	12,773,221
Stanislaw Wassylko	33,248,313[2]	-	2,142,857	35,391,171[2]
Eric Vesel	8,850,411	-	2,142,857	10,993,268
Harun Halim Rasip	217,492,031[2]	-	28,556,218	246,048,249[2]

[2] includes shares held indirectly as joint directors of Atlas Offshore Services Pty Ltd

ii. Options provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise such as options

No options were provided as remuneration and no shares were issued on the exercise of such options.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

22. Related party disclosure

(a) Directors

The directors of Enova Mining Limited during the year were:

- Sia Hok Kiang (Chairman)
- Eric Vesel (Executive Director)
- Stanislaw (Stan) Wassylko (Non-Executive Director)
- Harun Halim Rasip (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary

- Andrew Metcalf
-

(b) Remuneration of directors and key management personnel

Details of remuneration of directors are disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements.

At 31 December 2023 there were no key management personnel other than directors

(c) Directors' interests

Interest in shares and options of the consolidated entity held by current director and their director related entities are shown in Note 21.

(d) Associates of directors

No Director Fees were paid to Directors in 2023

Director	Associated Company
Sia Hok Kiang	HK Rare Earth Sdn Bhd
Stanislaw Wassylko	Atlas Offshore Services Pty Ltd
Harun Halim Rasip	EMMCO Mining Sdn Bhd
	Essential Mining Resources Pty Ltd

(e) Interest accrued on loans from associates of directors as at 31 December

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Atlas Offshore Services Pty Ltd (Stanislaw Wassylko)	-	-
EMMCO Mining Sdn Bhd (Harrun Halim Rasip)	-	25,562
	-	25,562

(f) Additional loans received from directors and associates as at 31 December

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
EMMCO Mining Sdn Bhd (Harrun Halim Rasip)	-	100,000
	-	100,000

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

23. Auditors' remuneration

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Remuneration of auditor's fees for:		
- Audit and review of the financial report	**25,000**	15,235
	25,000	15,235

24. Financial instrument disclosure

(a) Capital management

The consolidated entity considers its capital to comprise its ordinary share capital and accumulated retained earnings.

In managing its capital, the consolidated entity's primary objective is to ensure its continued ability to provide a consistent return for its equity shareholders through a combination of capital growth and distributions. In order to achieve this objective, the consolidated entity seeks to maintain a gearing ratio that balances risks and returns at an acceptable level and also to maintain a sufficient funding base to enable the consolidated entity to meet its working capital and strategic investment needs. In making decisions to adjust its capital structure to achieve these aims, either through altering its dividend policy, new share issues, or reduction of debt, the consolidated entity considers not only its short-term position but also its long-term operational and strategic objectives.

It is the consolidated entity's policy to maintain its gearing ratio within the range of 0-25%. The consolidated entity's gearing ratio at the end of the financial year is shown below:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**939,057**	226,197
Loans	**-**	-
Net debt	**939,057**	226,197
Share capital	**28,688,893**	27,188,893
Reserves	**160,000**	160,000
Accumulated losses	**(22,908,199)**	(22,519,864)
Total capital	**5,940,694**	4,829,029
Gearing ratio	**-**	-

(b) Financial instrument risk exposure and management

In common with all other businesses, the consolidated entity is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the consolidated entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

24. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the consolidated entity's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

(c) Principal financial instruments

The principal financial instruments used by the consolidated entity, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

- Other receivables;
- Cash at bank;
- Trade and other payable; and
- Loans.

(d) General objectives, polices and processes

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the consolidated entity's risk management objectives and policies and has the responsibility for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the consolidated entity's finance function. The Board receives monthly reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the consolidated entity's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

i. Credit risk

Credit risk arises principally from the consolidated entity's trade receivables and investments in corporate bonds. It is the risk that the counterparty fails to discharge its obligation in respect of the instrument.

Other receivables

Other receivables comprise GST receivable.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is as follows:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

24. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Deposits	**43,687**	27,900
Other receivables	**(358)**	(1,878)
GST receivables	**36,795**	5,138
	80,124	31,161

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the consolidated entity's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the consolidated entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The consolidated entity's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this aim, it seeks to maintain cash balances (or agreed facilities) to meet expected to meet expected requirements for a period of at least 45 days. The Board receives cash flow projections in a monthly basis as well as information regarding cash balances. At the balance sheet date, these projections indicated that the consolidated entity expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances. The Board noted the intention of directors and other related parties not to require payment for the next twelve months or until a capital raising of sufficient funds is made. The consolidated entity does not have any financing facilities in place and does not have a bank overdraft. Maturity analysis of financial assets and liability based on contractual obligations. The risk implied from the values shown in the table below, reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in our ongoing operations such as property, plant, equipment and investments in working capital (e.g., trade receivables). These assets are considered in the consolidated entity's overall liquidity risk.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

24. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

(d) General objectives, polices and processes (continued)

Maturity Analysis - Consolidated		Weighted Average	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows			
	2023	Interest Rate		1 Year or Less	Between 1 and 2 Years	Between 2 and 5 years	Remaining Contractual Maturities
		%	$	$	$	$	$
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables		**0**	**(38)**	**(38)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other payables and accruals		**0**	**16,270**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,270**
Loans		**15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL			**16,232**	**(38)**	**-**	**-**	**16,270**
	2022						
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables		0	(291)	(291)	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals		0	16,070	-	-	-	16,070
Loans		15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			15,779	(291)	-	-	16,070

iii. Market risk

Market risk does not arise as the consolidated entity does not use interest bearing, tradable and foreign currency financial instruments

iv. Interest rate risk

a) The Company receives inters on its cash balance and at balance date was exposed to a floating weird average interest rate on cash balances of 1.00% (2017 – 1.00%). As surplus funds become available, they are deposited in its cash management account and are exposed to receiving a floating rate, which varies according to the amount of funds deposited. All other financial asserts are non-interest bearing.

b) Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities: the net fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non-interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value

c) The consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out in the following table:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

24. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

(d) General objectives, polices and processes (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

Consolidated -2023	Carrying Amount	1% interest rate Profit & Loss	1% interest rate Profit & Loss
Cash at bank	**939,057**	**9,391**	**(9,391)**
	939,057	**9,391**	**(9,391)**
Tax charge of 25%		**(2,348)**	**2,348**
Post tax profit increase / (decrease)		**7,043**	**(7,043)**

Consolidated -2022	Carrying Amount	1% interest rate Profit & Loss	1% interest rate Profit & Loss
Cash at bank	226,197	2,262	(2,262)
	226,197	2,262	(2,262)
Tax charge of 25%		(565)	565
Post tax profit increase / (decrease)		1,696	(1,696)

(e) Currency risk

The consolidated entity's policy is, where possible, to allow consolidated entity entities to settle liabilities denominated in their functional currency with the cash generated from their own operations in that currency. Where consolidated entity entities have liabilities denominated in a currency other than their functional currency (and have insufficient reserves of that currency to settle them) cash already denominated in that currency will, where possible, be transferred from elsewhere within the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity's exposure to foreign currency risk is nil.

(f) Sovereign risk

Country or sovereign risk relates to the likelihood that changes in the business environment will occur that reduce the profitability of doing business in a country. These changes can adversely affect operating profits as well as the value of assets. Types of country risk include:

- Political changes

  Governments may change economic policies. Changes in the ruling party in Australia (brought about by elections, coups or wars) may results in major policy changes. This could result in expropriation of the consolidated entity's exploration leases, inability to repatriate future profits, higher taxes, higher tariffs and import costs.

- Macroeconomics mismanagement

  The Australian government may pursue unsound monetary and fiscal policies which may lead to inflation, higher interest rates, recession and hard currency shortage. The consolidated entity has maintained a working policy of keeping all relevant Government offices informed and updated on activities to allow clear avenues of communication with Government authorities and an understanding of any policy changes and any affects that they may have on the consolidated entity's work.

24. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

(g) Accounting policies

i. Financial assets

The consolidated entity's financial assets fall into the categories discussed below, with the allocation depending to an extent on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The consolidated entity does not use derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency or interest rate risk. The consolidated entity has not classified any of its financial assets as held to maturity.

Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying amounts of the consolidated entity's financial assets are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

ii. Other receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the sale of assets and GST receivable. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. The effect of discounting on these financial instruments is not considered to be material.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the consolidated entity will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the income statement. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be.

iii. Financial liabilities

The consolidated entity classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost. The consolidated entity does not use derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency or interest rate risk.

Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying amounts of the consolidated entity's financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

24. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

These financial liabilities include trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

iv. *Share capital*

Financial instruments issued by the consolidated entity are treated as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The consolidated entity's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

For the purposes of these disclosures, the consolidated entity considers its capital to comprise its ordinary share capital and accumulated retained earnings. Neither the available for sale reserve nor the translation reserve is considered as capital. There have been no changes in what the consolidated entity considers to be capital since the previous period.

The consolidated entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

25. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity is organised into one operating segment, being mining and exploration operations. This operating segment is based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM')) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The CODM reviews EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortisation). The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

The information reported to the CODM is on a monthly basis.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

26. Financial instrument disclosure (continued)

Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after income tax to net cash outflows from operating activities as follows:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Operating (loss) after income tax	**(388,336)**	(168,335)
Depreciation	**1,301**	4,236
Exploration expenditure written off	**-**	-
Share based payment	**-**	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Decrease in interest payable	**8**	25,685
- Increase in receivables	**(1,520)**	47,771
- Decrease in payable	**(31,211)**	(27,697)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(419,758)**	(114,489)

Corporate Resister

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Refer to website (in April)

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Enova Mining Limited Shareholder Information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 24th March 2024

A. Distribution of Ordinary Shareholders – Analysis of Holdings

Class of equity security	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage
1 – 1,000	227	106,218	0.020
1,001 – 5,000	324	872,052	0.130
5,001 – 10,000	109	845,162	0.120
10,001 – 100,000	483	20,877,140	3.050
100,001 and over	363	661,895,435	96.680
Totals	1,506	684,596,007	100.00

B. Top 20 Holdings of Ordinary Shares (ENV)

	Ordinary shares number held	Percentage of issued shares
EMMCO Mining Sdn Bhd	216,118,964	31.569
Mr Bradley James Allen	33,200,000	4.850
Atlas Offshore Servies Pty Ltd	29,929,285	4.372
Ms Chunyan Niu	22,000,000	3.214
Mr Patrick Kok	18,500,000	2.702
Mr Peter Andrew Proksa	17,000,000	2.483
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	15,750,000	2.301
HK Tin Sdn Bhd	12.773.221	1.866
Asia Infra Partners Ltd	11,514,286	1.682
Mr Eric Vesel	10,993,268	1.606
Sharesies Australia Nominee Pty Limited	9,951,3888	1.454
Mr Bin Liu	9,880,087	1.443
Mr Peter Andrew Proksa	9,000,000	1.315
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	8,812,014	1.287
Mr Huzair Onn Harun Rasip	8,466,471	1.237
Mr Peter Rigopoulos & Mr Chris Rigopoulos	8,230,179	1.287
Stanislaw Wassylko	5,461,886	0.798
Mr Ming Shing Loo	5,000,000	0.730
Mr Carrick Durrant Ryan	5,000,000	0.730
Mr Antanas Guoga	4,898,338	0.716
	462,479,387	67.55
Other shareholders	222,116,620	32.45
Total securities	684,596,007	100.000

C. Substantial Shareholders

	Number of shares held	Shareholding percentage
EMMCO Mining Sdn Bhd	216,118,964	31.569
Mr Bradley James Allen	33,200,000	4.850

Enova Mining Limited Shareholder Information (continued)

D. Analysis of Holdings – Listed options

Listed options $0.012 expiring 29th December 2028

Class of equity security	Number of shareholders	Number of options	Percentage
1 – 1,000	1	1	0.000
1,001 – 5,000	0	0	0.000
5,001 – 10,000	1	7,769	0.000
10,001 – 100,000	34	1,999,712	0.850
100,001 and over	137	234,325,851	99.150
Totals	173	236,333,333	100.000

E. Top 20 Holdings of Options (ENV)

Listed options $0.012 expiring 29th December 2028

	Options number held	Percentage of issued options
Ms Chunyan Niu	40,700,000	17.221
Mr Peter Andrew Proksa	20,000,000	8.463
Mr Bin Liu	16,544,458	7.000
ABC Mesh Pty Ltd	16,475,456	6.971
A C N 663 993 708 Pty Ltd	11,708,041	4.954
Mr Campbell Colquhoun	7,858,807	3.325
Mr Carrick Durrant Ryan	5,833,333	2.468
Mr Ming Shing Loo	5,503,033	2.329
Mr Patrick Kok	5,000,000	2.116
Mr Francesco Lucio Molino	4,035,000	1.707
Sawgrass T Pty Ltd	4,000,000	1.693
Madisons Pty Ltd	3,700,000	1.566
Mrs Leanne May Hosie & Mr Craig Colin Hosie	3,300,000	1.396
Mr Marcus Ward	3,200,000	1.354
Mr Jack Lewis Woolley	3,114,240	1.318
Mrs Mary Tossoun	3,000,000	1.269
Mr Martin-Tung Lam Nguyen	3,000,000	1.269
Mr Kurt Adam Stancombe	2,667,987	1.129
Mr Christopher John Dwyer & Ms Dianne Kelly Mikan	2,500,000	1.058
Ajitkumar Investments Pty Ltd	2,500,000	1.058
	164,640,355	69.664
Other shareholders	71,692,978	30.336
Total securities	236,333,333	100.000

F. Voting Rights

Ordinary shares

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Options

There are no voting rights attached to the options.

Schedule 1 Tenements at 31st December 2023

The consolidated entity held the following tenements at 31st December 2023:

Tenement	Name / Location	Owner	Area (km^2)
EL 24281	Charley Creek	CNPL 100%	116.60
EL 25230	Cockroach Dam	CNPL 100%	289.00
EL 27358	Hamilton Downs	CNPL 100%	25.17
EL 31947	Cloughs Dam	CNPL 100%	59.57
		Charley Creek 1	**490.34**
EL 28434	Hamilton Homestead	CNPL 56.28% / EMR 43.72%	12.08
EL 29789	Mulga Bore	CNPL 56.28% / EMR 43.72%	12.61
		Charley Creek 2	**24.69**
		TOTAL OF ALL TENEMENTS	**515.03**