NEW WORLD RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT
30 JUNE 2022

A.B.N. 23 108 456 444

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)

Michael Haynes (Managing Director)

Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary

Ian Cunningham

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors submit the annual financial report of the consolidated entity consisting of New World Resources Limited ("New World" or the "Company") and the entities it controlled (collectively the "Group" or "Consolidated Entity") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

The names of Directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)
Michael Haynes (Managing Director)
Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of Directors holding office during or since the end of the financial year:

Current Directors

Mr Richard Hill, BSc (Hons), B.Juris, LLB.
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Hill is a geologist and solicitor with over 25 years' experience in the resources industry. He has performed roles as commercial manager and geologist for several mid cap Australian mining companies and as founding director for a series of successful ASX-listed companies. Mr Hill has practical geological experience as a mine based and exploration geologist in a range of commodities.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Hill is currently serving as a Non-Executive Director of Sky Metals Limited (appointed 20 June 2019) and a Non-Executive Chairman of Accelerate Resources Limited (appointed 3 July 2020).

Mr Michael Haynes, BSc Geology
Managing Director

Mr Haynes has more than 25 years' experience in the international resources industry. He graduated from the University of Western Australia with an honours degree in geology and geophysics and has explored for a wide variety of ore deposit styles throughout Australia and extensively in Southeast and Central Asia, Africa, Europe, South and North America.

Mr Haynes has held technical positions with both BHP Minerals and Billiton plc. He has worked extensively on project generation and acquisition throughout his career. During the past 13 years he has been intimately involved in the incorporation and initial public offerings of numerous resources companies, and in the ongoing financing and management of those and other companies.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Haynes is currently serving as a Non-Executive Chairman of Koba Resources Limited (appointed 14 May 2021).

Mr Anthony Polglase
Non-Executive Director

Mr Polglase has a Bachelor of Engineering First Class Honours degree in Metallurgy from the Camborne School of Mines and Higher National Certificates in both Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

Mr Polglase started his career at the South Crofty Mine in Cornwall. Since then he has accumulated more than 40 years of experience working globally in different mining disciplines for companies including Ashanti, Rio Tinto, TVX and Ivernia in Africa, Europe, the Former Soviet Union, Australia, and, for the last decade, in Brazil. Mr Polglase was most recently both a founder and the Managing Director of Avanco Resources Limited, which he took to production and, later, acquisition by OZ Minerals Limited for $418 million in 2018.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Polglase served as a Non-Executive Director of Metals X Limited (from 24 October 2019 to 10 July 2020). Mr Polglase is currently serving as a Non-Executive Director of Black Cat Syndicate Limited (appointed 25 May 2020) and a Director of TSXV listed Bravo Mining Inc (appointed 19 Jan 2022).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Mr Ian Cunningham, BCom, LLB, ICAA, FGIA
Company Secretary

Mr Cunningham is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Secretary and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Western Australia. He has more than 15 years' experience in the resources industry in executive and senior management roles.

Interests in the shares, options and rights of the Company and related bodies corporate

The following relevant interests in shares, options and rights of the Company or a related body corporate were held by the Directors as at the date of this report.

Directors	Number of options over ordinary shares	Number of performance rights	Number of fully paid ordinary shares
Richard Hill	6,000,000	2,000,000	26,951,682
Michael Haynes	15,000,000	13,500,000	37,667,305
Anthony Polglase	6,000,000	1,333,334	2,366,666

No share options were granted to Directors during or since the end of the financial year as part of their remuneration.

No performance rights were granted to Directors during or since the end of the financial year as part of their remuneration.

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option are:

Expiry date	*Exercise price*	*Number of options*
27 September 2022	3.85 cents	32,541,177
28 November 2022	3.85 cents	39,500,000
30 November 2023	6.35 cents	6,500,000
17 July 2025	4.60 cents	9,000,000

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares of the Company under performance rights are:

Expiry date	*Number of performance rights*
30 November 2025	26,040,874

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were exploration for mineral resources.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

New World's Board is pleased to provide the following review of operations for the 12-months ended 30 June 2022.

During this year the Company focused its efforts on the exploration and redevelopment of the Antler Copper Deposit in Arizona, USA. In order to pursue such, in May 2022, the Company completed the demerger of its cobalt assets into a separate ASX-listed company – Koba Resources Limited.

Following completion of the demerger, the Company holds:

(i) a 100% interest in the Antler Copper Project in Arizona, USA; together with
(ii) the right to acquire 100% of the Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc Project in New Mexico, USA.

The location of these projects is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Location of New World's Projects.

Antler Copper Project, Arizona, USA

Project History

On 14 January 2020 New World announced it had executed an agreement that provided it with the right to acquire a 100% interest in the historical high-grade Antler Copper Mine in north-western Arizona, USA.

The Antler Deposit was discovered in the late 1800s. Mineralisation is mapped (at surface) to extend over more than 750m of strike.

Intermittent production from the Deposit between 1916 and 1970 totalled approximately 70,000 tonnes of ore at grades that averaged around **2.9% Cu, 6.9% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 31 g/t Ag and 0.3 g/t Au**.

Between 1970 and 1975, following completion of the most recent episode of mining, a total of 19 holes were drilled from the surface and underground with the objectives being to:

(i) Increase confidence in the grade and distribution of mineralisation immediately below the mined levels (predominantly below the "7th Level" which was developed 150m below surface) in advance of anticipated resumption of mining; and

(ii) Explore for additional mineralisation.

The underground drilling delineated a panel of high-confidence, high-grade mineralisation immediately beneath historical stopes that could be rapidly exploited on recommencement of mining operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The surface drilling comprised 9 very-widely spaced diamond core holes that were drilled over more than 500m of strike. 8 of these 9 holes intersected high-grade mineralisation; with the deepest hole intersecting mineralisation approximately 500m below the historical workings. Significantly, the deepest hole also intersected the thickest interval of mineralisation.

Despite this evidence of extensive and high-grade mineralisation, mining never resumed, and no further work had been undertaken at the Project – until New World's recent involvement.

Ongoing Drilling Program

New World completed due diligence investigations into the acquisition of the Antler Project in mid-March 2020. The Company commenced drilling at the project several weeks later. Since then, drilling has continued, virtually uninterrupted.

During the past twelve months New World has continued to systematically explore for extensions, and thicker portions, of the high-grade mineralisation, particularly at depth.

Between July and October 2021 two diamond core rigs drilled continuously at the Project. In late October, to help expedite exploration activities, a third diamond core rig arrived on site and commenced operations. At the date of this report, two rigs continue to operate.

The Company's drilling to date has defined two, possibly three, subvertical "shoots" of thicker high-grade mineralisation over the 600m of strike that has been drill-tested (see Figure 2). These comprise:

(i) the Main Shoot, located immediately below the historical workings – where thick, high-grade mineralisation has now been delineated to extend, continuously, over more than 1,000m down-dip from surface;

(ii) the South Shoot – which New World discovered by deliberately drill-testing a strong Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical anomaly it had delineated, approximately 150m south of the Main Shoot; and

(iii) a possible third shoot – which is located several hundred metres south of the South Shoot, where thicker zones of high-grade mineralisation have been intersected in deeper drilling undertaken to test a strong Controlled-source Audio-frequency Magnetotelluric (CSAMT) geophysical anomaly.

Assuming 100% Ownership of the Antler Project

In January 2020, the Company entered into a 4-year option agreement that provided it the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Antler Project ("the Option").

In September 2021, 2½ years early, in line with the very positive results that were consistently being returned from its drilling program, and with a favourable outlook for the potential recommencement of mining at Antler, the Company exercised its option to take 100% ownership of the Project.

This was a key step towards the Company's objective of fast-tracking the project towards development and production. Having 100% ownership enables the Company to advance the Project, through mining studies and permitting activities, with absolute clarity of ownership, further de-risking the development pathway.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Figure 2. Long Section of grade x thickness for copper-equivalent results from the Antler Deposit showing historical underground workings, grade-thickness results for all surface drilling and select significant intersections in previous drilling (yellow text boxes for previously announced results and green text boxes for most recent results).

Maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate

In November 2021, 20 months after commencing drilling at Antler, the Company announced a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Deposit.

At a 1.0% Cu-equivalent cut-off, the maiden MRE comprises:

7.7Mt @ 2.2% Cu, 5.3% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 28.8g/t Ag and 0.18g/t Au

(7.7Mt @ 3.9% Cu-equivalent*)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

There is a high-level of confidence in the resource, with 74% of the mineralisation classified in the high-confidence "Indicated" category (see Table 1 and Figures 3 and 4).

The robustness and high-grade nature of the Resource further supports the Company's expectation that it should be possible to re-commence mining at Antler in the near-term.

Only assay data received up to mid-October 2021 was included in the maiden MRE. Considerable drilling has been completed subsequently. Hence the Company is preparing to update the MRE in Q4 2022.

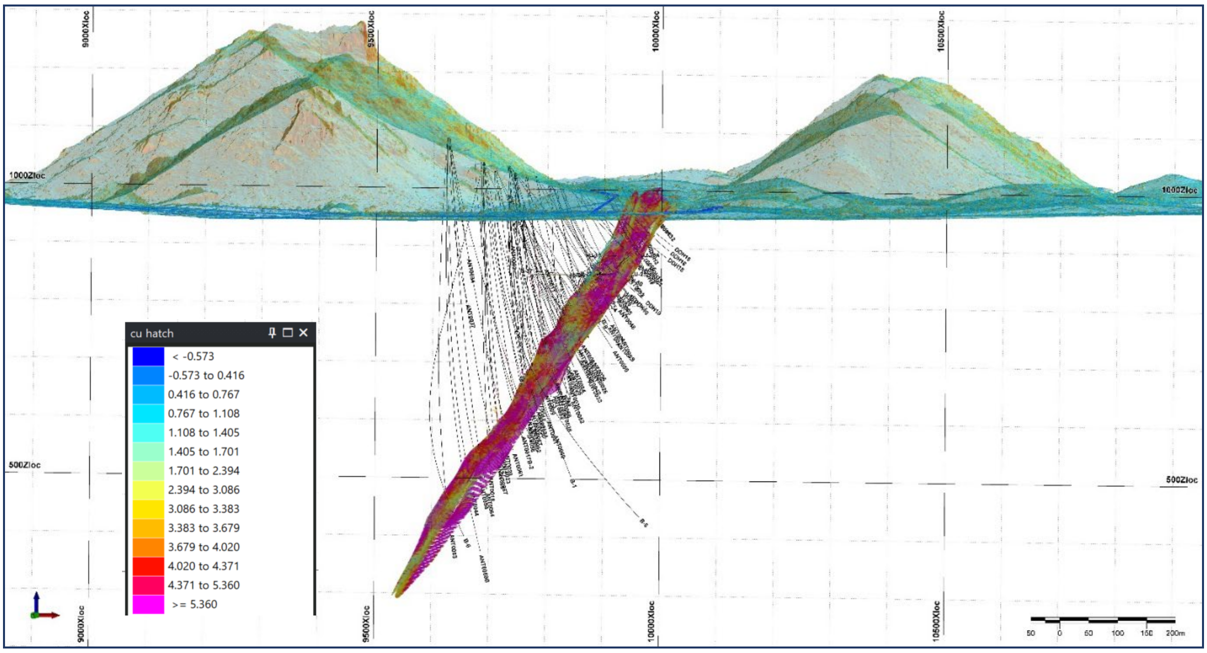

Figure 3. All Indicated and Inferred Blocks greater than 1.0% Cu-equivalent for the Antler Resource Block Model – looking north.

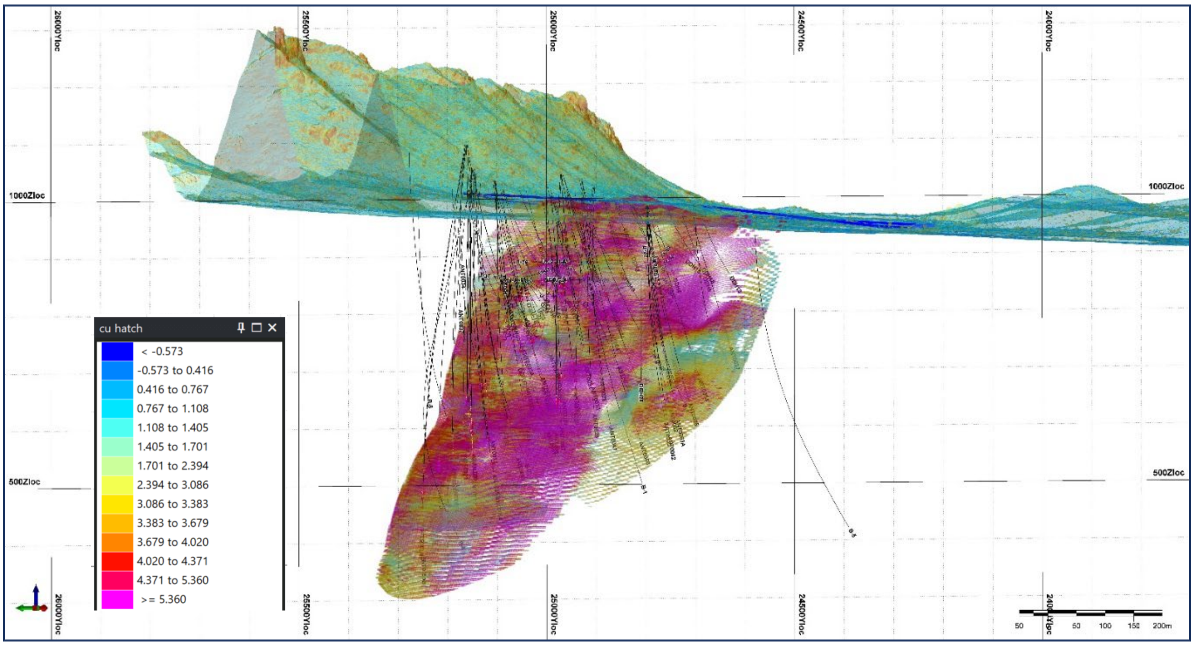

Figure 4. All Indicated and Inferred Blocks greater than 1.0% Cu-equivalent for the Antler Resource Block Model – looking east.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Table 1. JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit at various cut-off grades.

Above 0.8% Cu-Equivalent

	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu-Equiv (%)
Indicated	5,773,289	2.14	5.28	0.86	31.42	0.21	3.8
Inferred	2,001,732	2.46	5.32	1.00	20.76	0.08	4.0
Total	**7,775,020**	**2.22**	**5.29**	**0.90**	**28.68**	**0.18**	**3.9**

Above 1.0% Cu-Equivalent

	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu-Equiv (%)
Indicated	5,734,153	2.15	5.31	0.86	31.55	0.22	3.9
Inferred	1,989,127	2.47	5.35	1.01	20.87	0.08	4.1
Total	**7,723,280**	**2.23**	**5.32**	**0.90**	**28.80**	**0.18**	**3.9**

Above 1.5% Cu-Equivalent

	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu-Equiv (%)
Indicated	5,500,431	2.21	5.46	0.88	32.14	0.22	4.0
Inferred	1,838,710	2.59	5.71	1.01	21.33	0.09	4.3
Total	**7,339,141**	**2.31**	**5.52**	**0.91**	**29.43**	**0.19**	**4.0**

Above 2.0% Cu-Equivalent

	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu-Equiv (%)
Indicated	5,080,929	2.32	5.74	0.88	32.60	0.23	4.1
Inferred	1,641,813	2.77	6.20	1.02	21.02	0.10	4.6
Total	**6,722,743**	**2.43**	**5.85**	**0.92**	**29.77**	**0.20**	**4.3**

Above 3.0% Cu-Equivalent

	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu-Equiv (%)
Indicated	3,825,567	2.62	6.57	0.88	33.75	0.24	4.7
Inferred	1,275,788	3.13	7.10	1.06	23.53	0.10	5.2
Total	**5,101,355**	**2.75**	**6.70**	**0.93**	**31.19**	**0.21**	**4.8**

Scoping Study

The robustness and high-grade nature of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Deposit provides the Company confidence that it should be possible to re-commence mining at Antler in the near term – for the first time since 1970.

Accordingly, during H1 2022, the Company completed an initial study into the potential development of a mine and stand-alone processing plant at Antler ("Scoping Study").

This is a critical step in the preparation of mine permit applications.

Scoping Study Highlights

Key outcomes of the Scoping Study included:

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Production Projection

- **Mining a total of 9.3Mt of material from an underground mining operation (7.3Mt of the 7.7Mt resource plus 2.0Mt mined through dilution) at a rate of 1.0Mtpa over an initial 10-year forecast operating life.**
- **Producing 271,240 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal-in-concentrates over the forecast initial operating life (including 136,000 tonnes of copper-in-concentrate):**
  - **Producing an average of 30,600 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal-in-concentrates per year once steady-state production is achieved.**
  - **Producing an average of 15,350 tonnes (and up to 18,800 tonnes) of copper-in-concentrate per year once steady-state production is achieved**

Project Economics#

- **Modest pre-production capital expenditure of US$201m (including US$36.5m contingency).**
- **Revenue of approximately US$2.0bn (A$2.8bn) over the forecast initial operating life.**
- **Free cash flow of US$952m (A$1.36bn) over the forecast initial operating life (undiscounted, pre-tax).**
- **C1 cash costs, on a copper-equivalent basis, of US$1.66/lb over the forecast initial operating life.**
- **C1 cash costs for copper, after co-product credits, of negative US$0.31/lb over the forecast initial operating life.**
- **Average annual free cash flow of US$135m/year (A$193m/year) once steady-state production is achieved (Years 2-9; including sustaining capital).**
- **NPV_7 of approximately US$525m (A$750m; pre-tax).**
- **IRR of 42.0% (pre-tax).**
- **Applying spot commodity prices*: NPV_7 of approximately US$540m (A$771m) and IRR of 42.7% (pre-tax).**
- **Payback 29 months after the pre-production period.**

Potential Enhancements

- **A larger mineral resource could extend the operating life and/or facilitate greater annual production targets:**
  - **Positive exploration results returned during the last 12 months are expected to help achieve this; and**
  - **Exploration drilling continues, with two rigs operating, to further expand the mineral resource.**
- **Mine schedule is yet to be optimized, which could bring forward initial production while reducing pre-production capital.**

#Assuming commodity prices of copper – US$8,500/tonne; zinc – US$2,800/tonne; lead – US$2,000/tonne; silver – US$20.00/oz and gold – US$1,800/oz and AUD: USD Exchange Rate of 0.70.

**Spot commodity prices at 8/7/2022: copper – US$7,818/tonne; zinc – US$3,183/tonne; lead – US$1.979/tonne; silver – US$19.19/oz and gold – US$1,739/oz.*

Infrastructure

The Antler Deposit is located 15km west of the town of Yucca in northwestern Arizona, USA. An interstate highway and transcontinental rail line both service Yucca. There is a skilled workforce of 30,000 people living in the town of Kingman, 40km to the north.

Unsealed roads extend directly to the historical headframe at the Antler Deposit. A mains power transmission line already comes to within 750m of the headframe; albeit the power lines will need to be upgraded for mining operations (see Figure 5).

In March 2022 New World entered into a 5-year option agreement that provides it the right to purchase the surface rights covering 838.9 acres of land in close proximity to the Antler Deposit. This includes 320 acres that are immediately to the south of, and adjoin, the patented mining claims within which the Antler Deposit is located.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

To develop the Antler Project, New World intends constraining all of its surface disturbances to the patented and privately-owned lands (see Figure 6). This should help streamline the mine permit approval process.

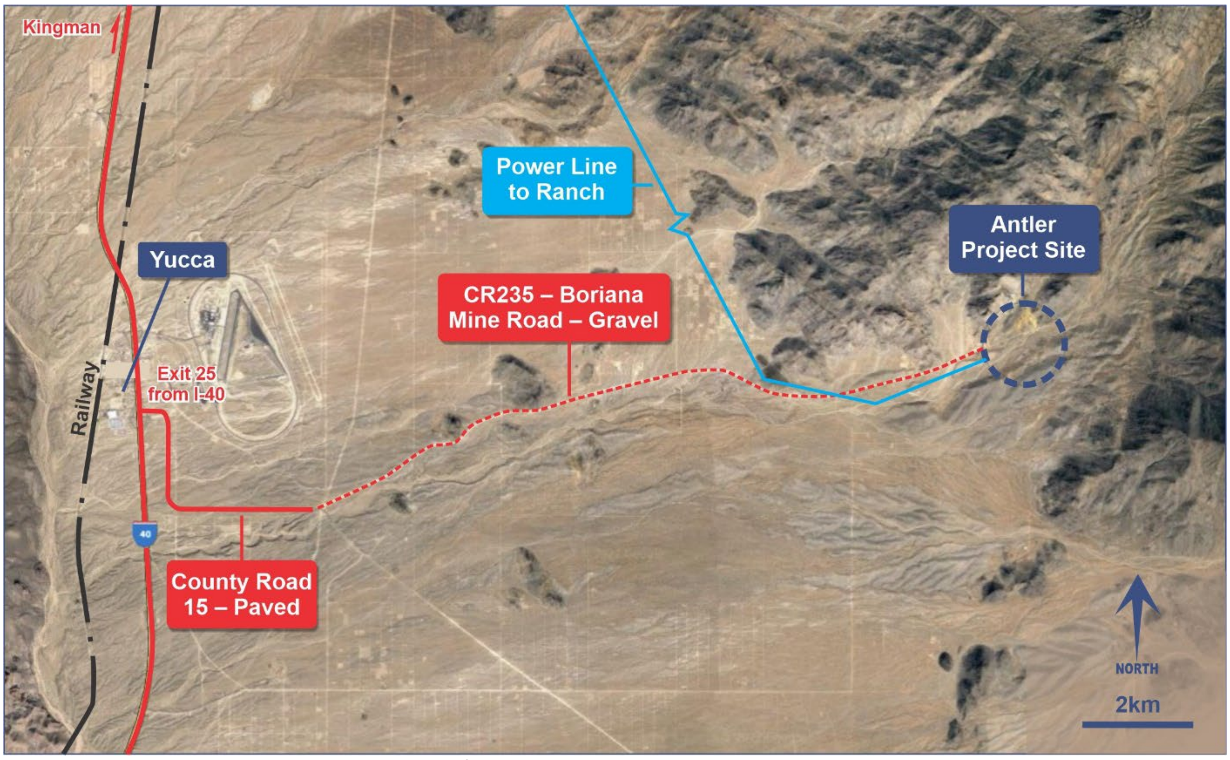

Figure 5. Infrastructure in the Antler Project Area.

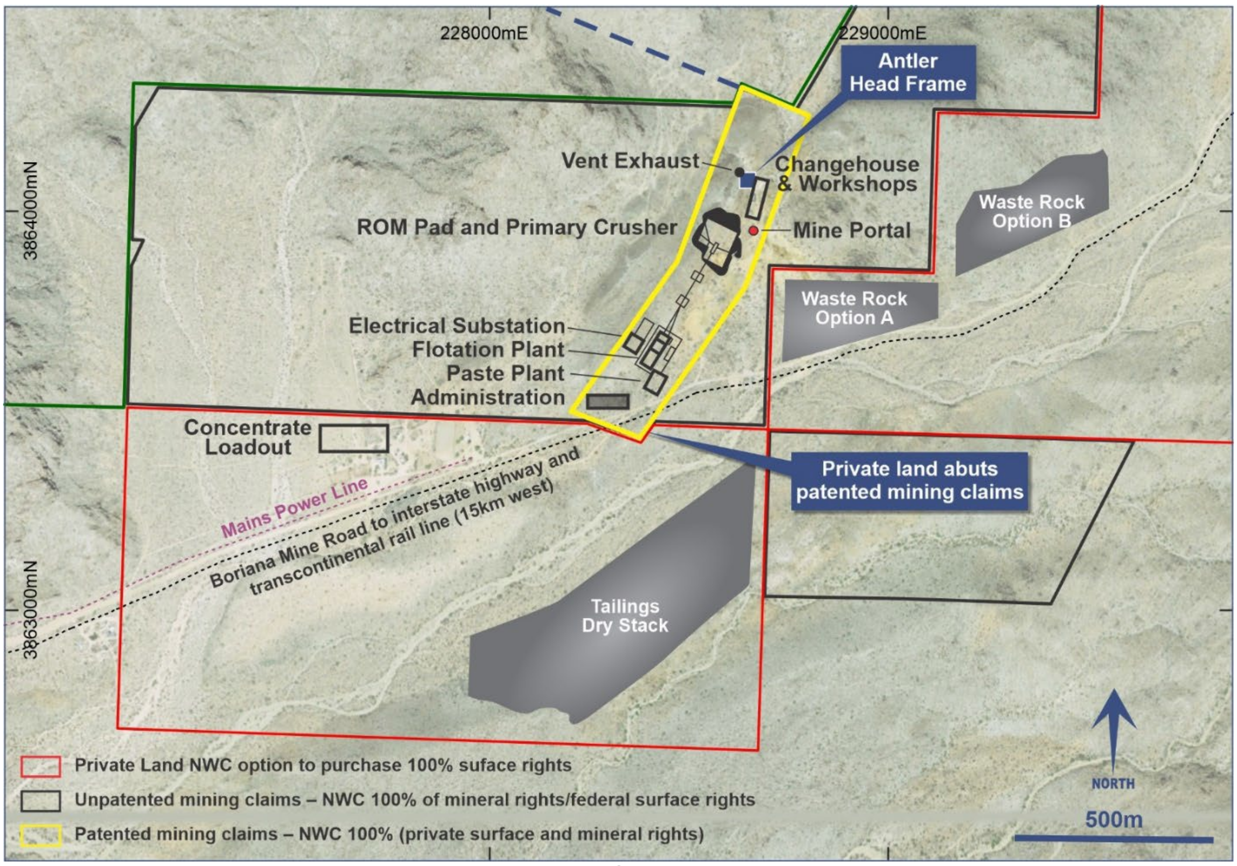

Figure 6. Preliminary Site Development Plan

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Mining

New World has made the deliberate decision to pursue underground-only mining operations at Antler (i.e., with no starter open-pit). This development approach will minimise the Project's surface footprint, thereby minimising its impact on the environment and the local community.

An additional benefit of this approach is that all surface disturbances are likely to be constrained to privately owned land, which is expected to help streamline the mine permit approval process.

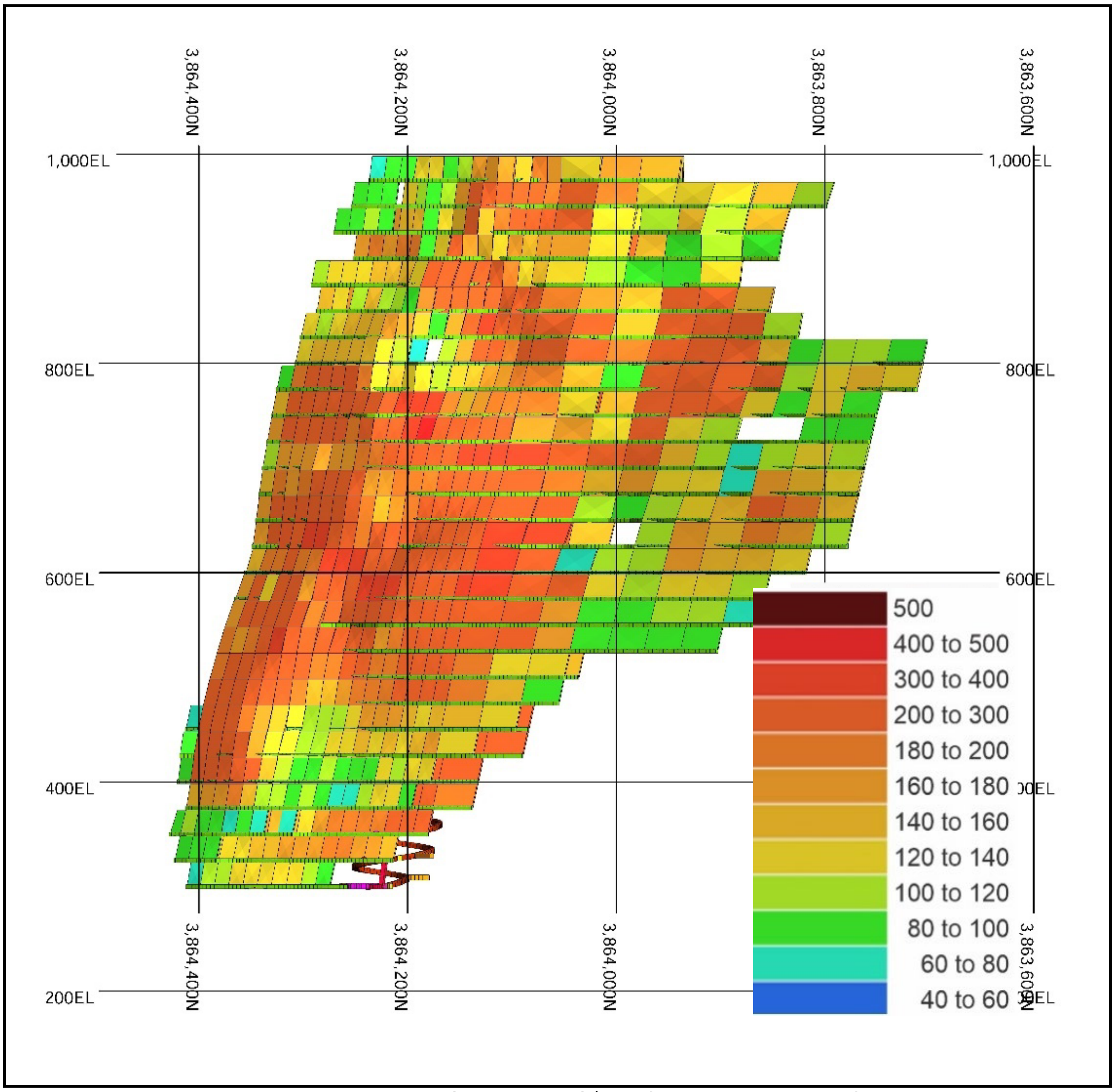

Figure 7: Long-section showing NSR value (US$/t) of stopes – viewing from east to west

The preliminary mine design contemplates developing a single 5.0m x 5.0m decline. Long-hole stoping with paste fill would then be utilised to extract 7.3Mt of the 7.7Mt November 2021 Resource. The very high (95%) recovery rate is attributable to (i) the consistently high grades of the mineralisation at the Antler Project; and (ii) the lateral and vertical continuity of the mineralisation.

An additional 2.0Mt of material would be mined through dilution – resulting in a total of 9.3Mt of mineralised material being delivered to a "standalone" processing plant that would be constructed on-site, adjacent to the mine portal. The average grade of the 9.3Mt of mined material is 1.62% Cu, 3.89% Zn, 0.64% Pb, 21.2g/t Ag and 0.14g/t Au (3.3% Cu-equivalent).

Mining and processing would ramp-up to a nominal steady-state production rate of 1.0Mtpa by the second year of operations. There would be eight years of operations at steady-state (circa 1Mtpa) before production rates decline as the (currently defined) resource is depleted.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The forecast initial operating life is 10 years (plus a year of pre-production). But there is considerable scope to extend this with further exploration success. There is also considerable scope to optimise the initial mine design, particularly by reviewing both scheduling and dilution.

Processing

Conventional comminution and flotation would be utilised to produce three separate concentrates:

- Copper-gold concentrates that are expected to grade around 28.0% copper and 3.0 g/t gold (containing low concentrations of deleterious elements). Recoveries of 85.3% of the copper into the copper concentrates have been assumed;
- Zinc concentrates grading 52-55% zinc (also containing low concentrations of deleterious elements). Recoveries of 89.5% of the zinc into the zinc concentrates has been assumed; and
- Lead-silver concentrates grading around 55% lead and 1,750 g/t silver. Recovery of 53.6% of the lead into lead-silver concentrates has been assumed.

These concentrates would be containerised at the processing plant and trucked to the town of Yucca, 15km to the west of the Antler Deposit, where the containers would be transferred to rail for transport to purchasers and/or smelters.

Production Projection

Total production over the forecast initial operating period will be around 271,240 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal in concentrates. This includes 136,000 tonnes of copper in concentrates and 329,000 tonnes of zinc-in-concentrates.

Over the forecast initial operating life, 76% of the material mined is classified "Indicated", with the remaining 24% "Inferred". In the first 3 years of production, this ratio is the same. But over the first 5 years, 80% of the material mined is classified "Indicated", with the remaining 20% "Inferred" (see Figure 8). There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

Based on the production profile above and once steady-state production is achieved, an average of 30,600 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal in concentrates would be produced each year (Years 2-9). This comprises an average of 15,350 tonnes of copper and 37,350 tonnes of zinc in concentrate each year (see Figure 9).

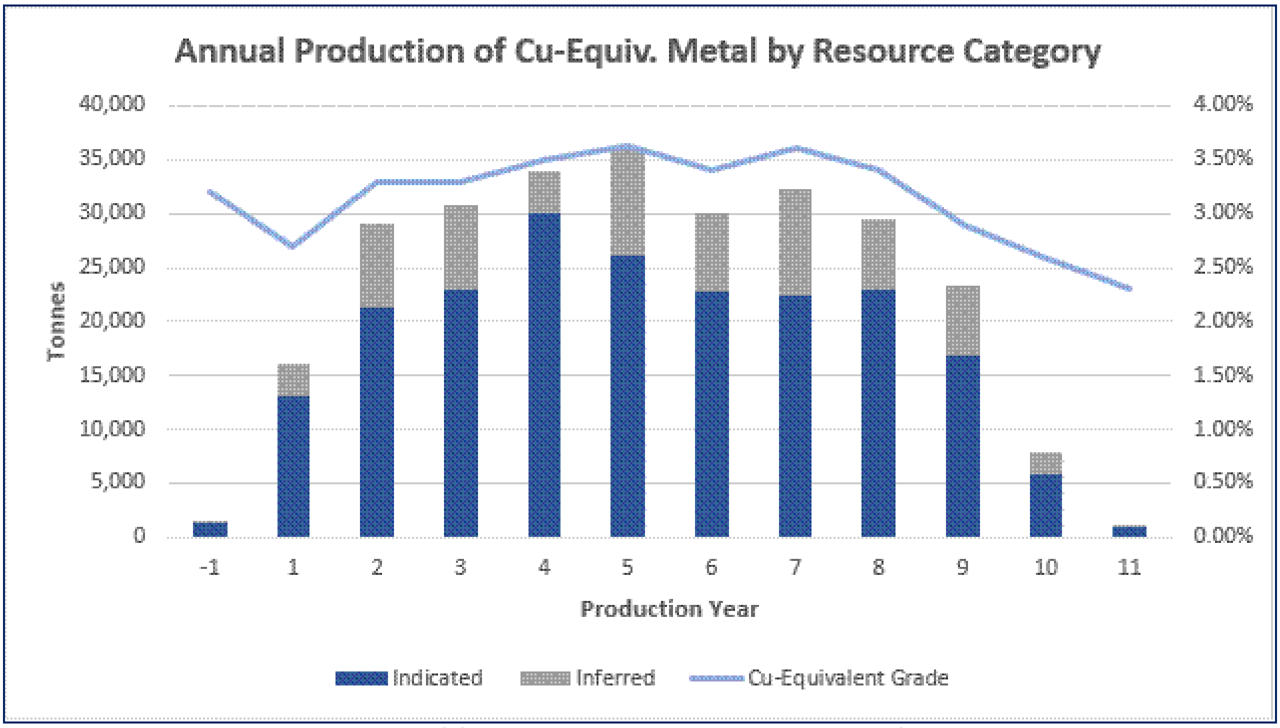

Figure 8: Production of Copper-Equivalent Metal by Resource Category and Year

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Table 2. Key Physical Assumptions and Metrics of Scoping Study

KEY PHYSICAL METRIC	UNIT	AMOUNT
Mined tonnes to plant	Mt	9.27
Annual plant throughput	Mt/year	1.0
Average grade of ore to plant (after mining dilution)		1.62% Cu, 3.89% Zn, 0.64% Pb, 21.2 g/t Ag and 0.14 g/t Au (3.3% Cu-equiv.[1])
Forecast Initial Operating Life	Years	10
Primary Grind Size	µm	P80 – 100
Concentrate Re-grind Size	µm	P80 – 35
Processing recoveries		Copper in copper concentrate – 85.3% Zinc in zinc concentrate – 89.5% Lead in lead concentrate – 53.6%
Concentrate grades		Copper concentrate – 28.0% Cu Zinc concentrate– 52.5% Zn Lead concentrate – 55.0% Pb
Average annual metal production (in concentrates) – Years 2-9	Tonnes/year Tonnes/year Tonnes/year Oz/year Oz/year	Copper – 15,350 Zinc – 37,350 Lead – 4,600 Silver – 519,000 Gold – 3,060
Average annual net Cu-Equiv. production Years 2-9 (based on recovered metal)	Tonnes/year	30,600
Net Cu-Equiv. Production over Forecast Initial Operating Life (based on recovered metal)	Tonnes	271,240

[1]Cu-equivalent grade is based on 100% recovery and 100% payability of all metals. Assumptions on recoveries and payabilities have been made elsewhere in the Scoping Study.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

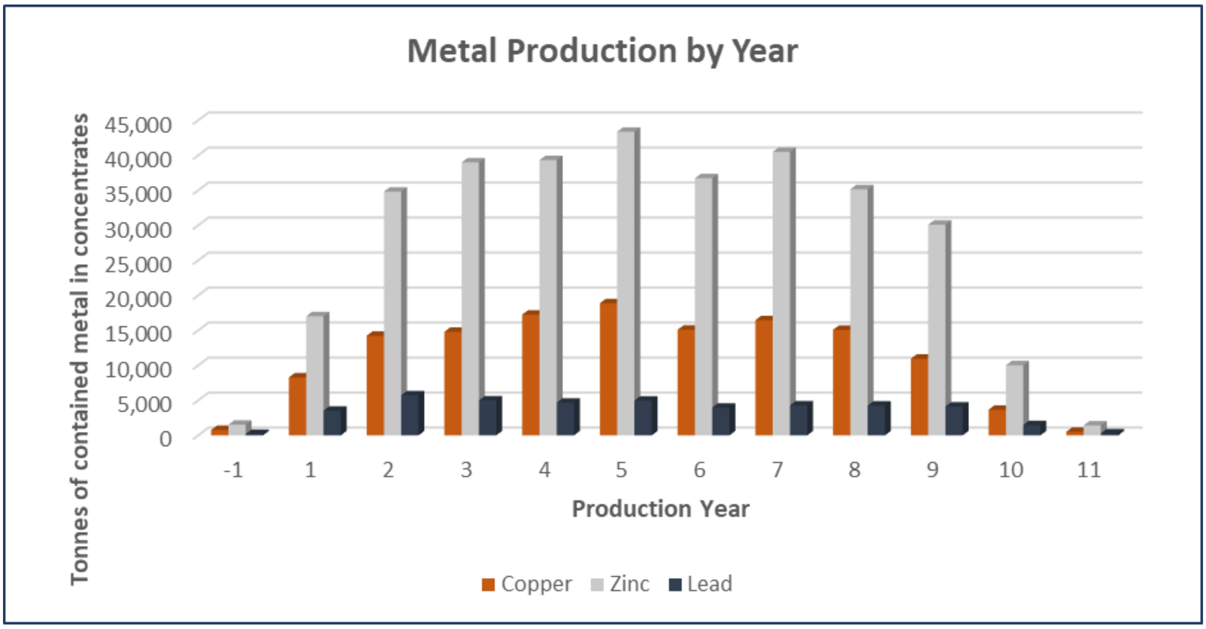

Figure 9: Metal Production by Year

Capital Costs

The pre-production capital cost of development, based on a preferred contractor-operated mining approach, is estimated to be US$201.3 million (including $36.5 million for contingencies). An additional US$29.9 million of sustaining capital would be required during the forecast initial operating period, primarily for ongoing mine development.

Opportunities to reduce the pre-production capital, particularly by optimising the mining schedule, have been identified and will be evaluated in the Pre-Feasibility Study.

Operating Costs

Using contractor-mining, operating costs are forecast to average US$85.93/tonne over the forecast initial operating period (comprising mining – US$52.03/tonne, processing – US$18.90/tonne and G&A – US$15.00/tonne).

When including mining, processing and general and administration costs, together with treatment and refining charges (including transportation) and royalties, C1 costs are forecast to average US$106.76 per tonne over the forecast initial operating period. All-in sustaining costs (AISC) are forecast to be US$112.19/tonne for the same period.

These costs equate to US$1.66/lb of copper-equivalent metal produced.

After credits for co-products, the C1 cash cost for production of copper is negative US$0.31/lb – indicating that there is an opportunity for the Antler Project to be one of the lowest-cost copper producers in the world.

Financial Analysis

Net smelter return revenues are forecast to average US$214.76 per tonne of ore milled. With 9.27Mt delivered to the mill for processing, total revenue over the forecast initial operating period would be US$2.0 billion (A$2.8 billion).

With total operating costs of US$797 million, total free cash flow is forecast to be US$952 million (A$1.36 billion; undiscounted; pre-tax).

On a discounted cash flow basis, the Project has a pre-tax NPV_7 of US$525 million (A$750 million), with an IRR of 42.0%. Applying spot commodity prices[1] the pre-tax NPV_7 is US$540 million (A$771 million) and the IRR is 42.7%.

The payback period, following first production, is estimated to be 29 months.

[1] *Spot commodity prices at 8/7/2022: copper – US$7,818/tonne; zinc – US$3,183/tonne; lead – US$1.979/tonne; silver – US$19.19/oz and gold – US$1,739/oz.*

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The targeted nominal 1.0Mtpa production rate is reached in Year 2 and maintained through until Year 9. During these eight years of "steady state production", annual free cash flow averages US$135.3m per year (A$193 million/year; undiscounted; pre-tax; after sustaining capital).

Sensitivity

Figure 10 illustrates that the Project may not be particularly sensitive to either capital or operating costs. But it does provide considerable upside exposure to higher commodity prices (particularly copper and zinc).

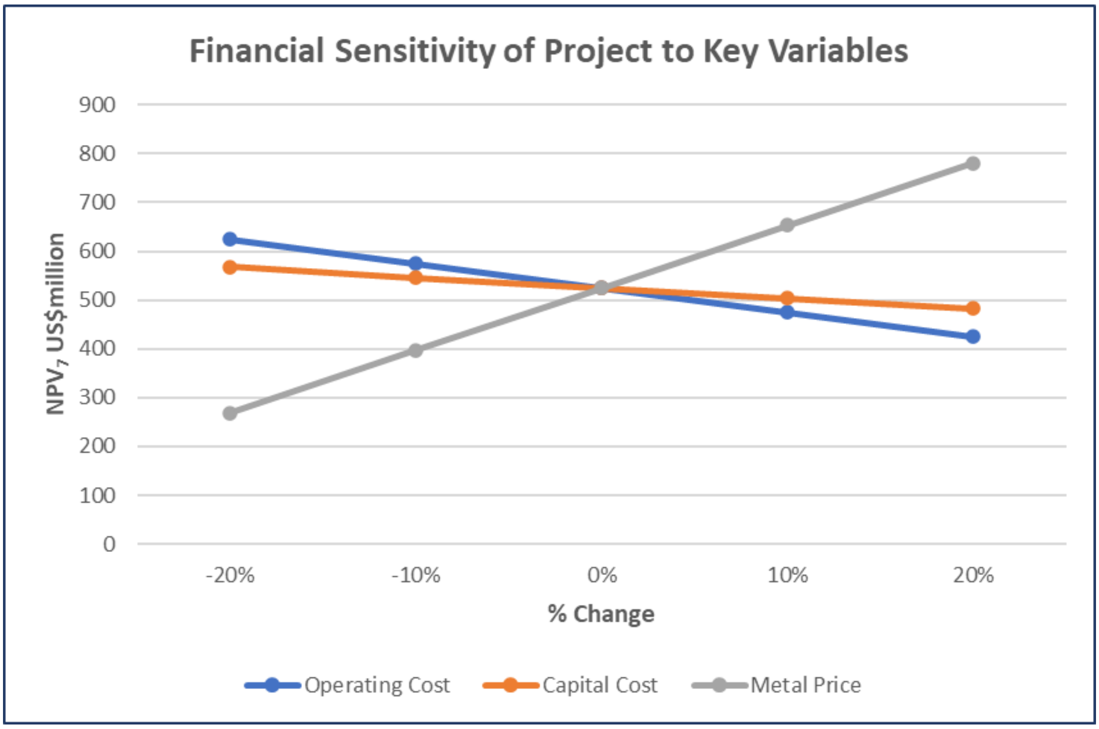

Figure 10: Financial Sensitivity of Project to Key Variables

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Table 3. Key Financial Assumptions and Metrics of Scoping Study

KEY FINANCIAL METRIC	UNIT	AMOUNT
Pre-production Capital (including US$36.5m contingency)	US$ million	201.3
Sustaining Capital	US$ million	29.9
Mining Cost	US$/t milled	52.03
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	18.91
General and Administration	US$/t milled	15.00
Cash Cost[2]	US$/t milled	106.76
All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)[3]	US$/t milled	112.19
Commodity Price Assumptions	US$/tonne US$/tonne US$/tonne US$/oz US$/oz	Copper – 8,500 Zinc – 2,800 Lead – 2,000 Silver – 20.00 Gold – 1,800
Revenue	US$/t milled	214.76
Net Revenue – Forecast Initial Operating Life	US$ million	1,991.3
Free Cash Flow (undiscounted, pre-tax) – Forecast Initial Operating Life	US$ million	952.1
Average annual EBITDA years 2-9	US$ million/year	135.3
Pre-tax NPV (7%)	US$ million	524.9
Pre-tax Internal Rate of Return	%	42.0
Payback From First Production	months	29
C1 Cost – Copper Equivalent Production	US$/lb	1.66
C1 Cost – Copper Production Net of Co-product Credits	US$/lb	Negative 0.31
Exchange Rate	USD:AUD	0.70

[2]Cash costs are inclusive of mining costs, processing costs, site G&A, treatment, refining charges (including transportation charges) and royalties
[3]AISC includes cash costs plus sustaining capital, closure cost and salvage value

Pre-Feasibility Study

Following completion of the favourable Scoping Study, the Company immediately commenced a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) to further optimise, refine and de-risk the development proposition.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The Company has identified multiple areas where the Project's economics can potentially be enhanced, including:

- **Mineral Resource expansion** – A larger mineral resource could potentially facilitate a longer operating life and/or greater annual throughputs – both of which could potentially enhance the Project's economics. So the maiden MRE is expected to be updated in the coming months, once additional assay results from recently completed deep drill holes are received. The PFS will be based on an updated MRE.
- **Upgrading Inferred Resources** – further drilling will be undertaken to improve the confidence in existing Inferred Resources that fall within the mine design to "Indicated" or Measured" Resource categories. The Company also intends to prepare an Ore Reserve estimate as feasibility studies are completed.
- **Optimising the mine schedule** – in the Scoping Study the mine schedule was developed around accessing some of the highest-value stopes early in the schedule. Because some of these are 300m+ below surface, this requires considerable pre-production capital investment. As high-grade mineralisation comes to surface, albeit this is often somewhat narrower than some of the deep mineralisation, there may be opportunities to reduce pre-production capital requirements by mining some of the shallower mineralisation early in the mining schedule.
- **Reducing mining dilution** – while 7.3Mt of the 7.7Mt maiden MRE was incorporated into the mine design (i.e. 95%), the design also included mining 2.0Mt of unmineralised material. This adds substantially to the operating costs. So there is scope to improve the economics by reducing mining dilution.
- **Enhancing metallurgical recoveries and concentrate grades** – as revenue will be generated from the sale of five metals (Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag and Au) the metallurgical flowsheet needs to be designed to optimise payability rather than optimising recovery of any one of these metals. So further metallurgical testwork is in progress to potentially improve payability.
- **Utilising larger mining equipment** – it may be possible to reduce operating costs if larger equipment can be used in some of the underground mining operations.

<u>**Mine Permit Applications**</u>

The Scoping Study identifies the potential for a modest-capital, high-margin development proposition. So, contemporaneous with the mineral resource expansion and PFS work, the Company will prepare and submit mine permit applications as quickly as practicable. In doing so and assuming:

(a) Expansion of the MRE, including increasing the confidence levels of existing Inferred Mineral Resources;
(b) The technical components of the Project are further de-risked as more detailed feasibility studies are completed; and
(c) The forecast increase in demand for copper metal over the production period contemplated in the Scoping Study is realised,

the Company believes it will be in a strong position to secure Project finance and commence development and production.

The Company's objectives are to continue to increase the mineral resource base at the project as quickly as practicable, while concurrently obtaining all requisite approvals to recommence mining operations.

<u>**Expansion Targets**</u>

During the reporting period the Company announced it had delineated numerous high-priority exploration targets by completing a soil geochemistry sampling program over its landholdings immediately along strike from the Antler Deposit (see Figure 11).

An induced polarisation ("IP") geophysics survey will be undertaken over these targets during Q4 2022, in advance of initial drill testing.

These targets provide considerable opportunity for the discovery of additional mineralisation that could further enhance the economics of developing a stand-alone processing facility at the Project.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

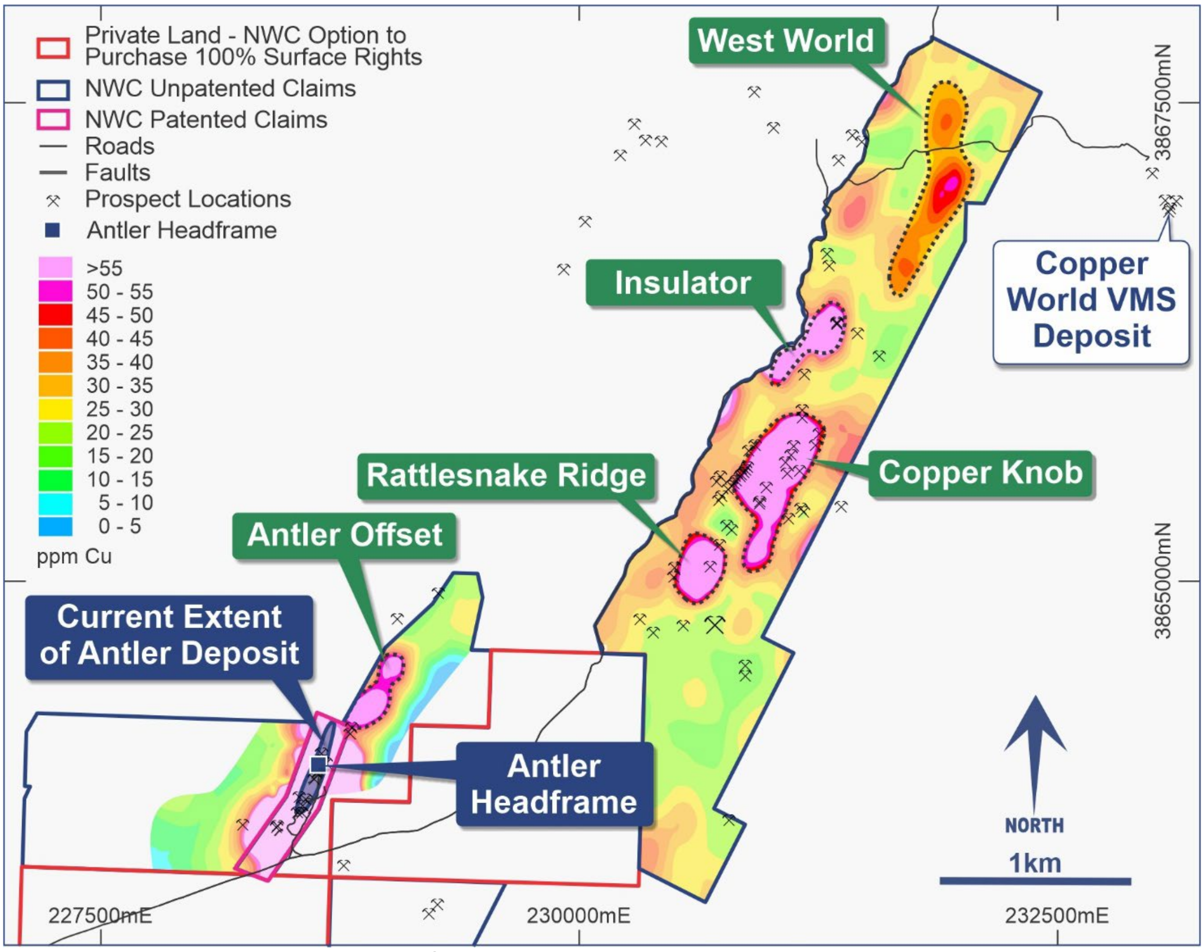

Figure 11. Copper-in-soil geochemistry at the Antler Project.

Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc Project, New Mexico, USA

The Company's Tererro Project is centred on the Jones Hill VMS Deposit, which is located 8km south-west of the historical Pecos Mine in northern New Mexico (also a VMS deposit; see Figure 12). Between 1927 and 1939 approximately 2 million tonnes of ore was mined from the Pecos Deposit at average grades of 13.1% Zn, 4.0% Pb, 0.78% Cu, 116 g/t Ag and 3.63 g/t Au. Mining operations ceased in 1939.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

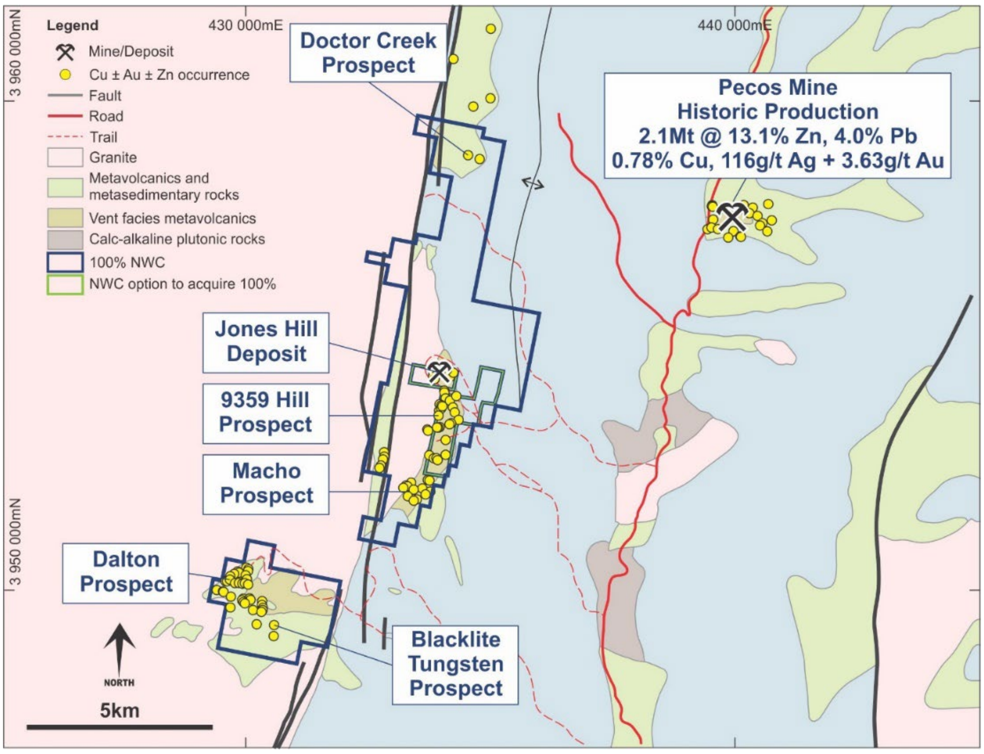

Figure 12. Geology of the Company's Tererro Cu-Au-Zn Project and surrounds, New Mexico, USA.

While mineralisation had been known to be present at the Jones Hill Deposit since the 1800s; with small scale workings active in the 1930s and 1940s; massive sulphide mineralisation was not discovered at the Deposit until 1977 when Conoco Inc. was implementing a concerted exploration program after optioning the Project in 1974.

57 diamond core holes were drilled at the Jones Hill Deposit between 1977 and 1984 (see Figure 13). Thick mineralisation, which comes to surface, provides the potential for low mining costs, with significant intersections in historical diamond drilling including:

- **94.8m @ 5.24 g/t Au, 0.83% Cu, 0.32% Pb, 0.68% Zn and 24.3 g/t Ag from 203.9m (J25), including:**
  - **5.5m @ 13.10 g/t Au, 1.37% Cu, 0.64% Zn and 24.6 g/t Ag from 210.3m;**
  - **30.6m @ 7.73 g/t Au, 1.13% Cu, 0.47% Pb, 0.72% Zn and 32.7 g/t Ag from 249.8m; and**
  - **8.0m @ 8.73 g/t Au, 1.90% Cu, 0.26% Pb, 0.58% Zn and 43.9 g/t Ag from 286.5m**
- **33.2m @ 2.34 g/t Au, 2.76% Cu, 0.09% Pb, 6.01% Zn and 22.5 g/t Ag from 185.0m (J9)**
- **48.6m @ 2.88 g/t Au, 1.00% Cu, 0.48% Pb, 0.49% Zn and 36.6 g/t Ag from 130.0m (J7), including:**
  - **19.1m @ 3.52 g/t Au, 1.57% Cu, 0.63% Pb, 0.65% Zn and 48.7 g/t Ag from 145.8m**
- **63.4m @ 3.05 g/t Au, 0.40% Cu, 0.21% Pb, 0.18% Zn and 17.2 g/t Ag from 284.4m (J27), including:**
  - **10.8m @ 5.41 g/t Au, 0.27% Cu, 0.57% Pb and 42.3 g/t Ag from 337.0m**

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

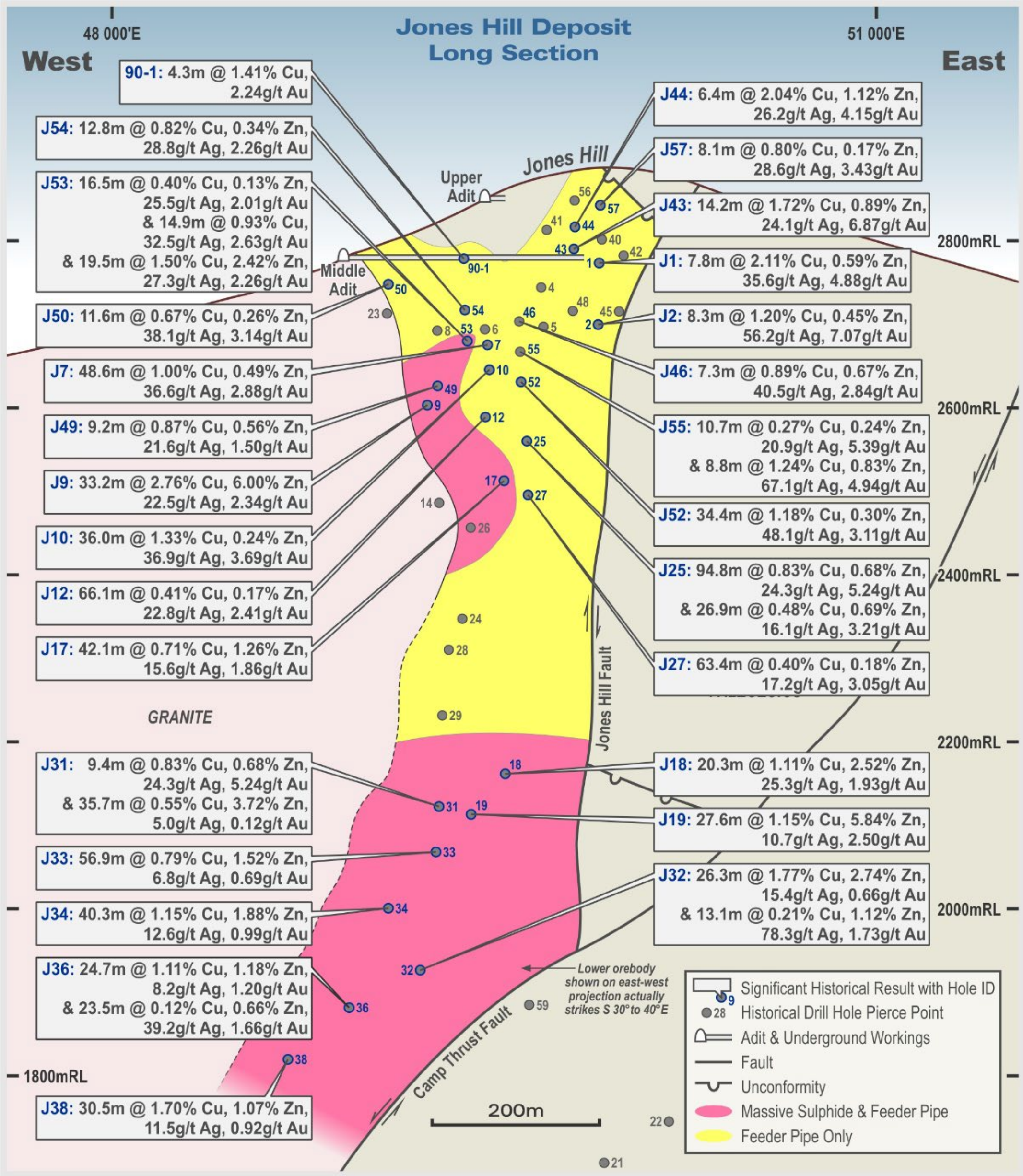

Figure 13. Long section illustrating mineralisation at the Jones Hill Deposit at the Company's Tererro Cu-Au-Zn Project. (Mineralised intervals are down-hole thicknesses and may differ from true thicknesses).

Following completion of the first 39 drill holes (22,129m), in 1981, Conoco Inc. calculated a historical Mineral Resource estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit which comprised:

5.7Mt @ 1.96 g/t Au, 1.02% Cu, 1.46% Zn, 0.24% Pb and 22.0 g/t Ag*

For further details on the Jones Hill Deposit historic mineral resource estimate, refer to the footnote on page 23 of this report. The Company has not yet been able to verify the historic mineral resource estimate and report a mineral resource estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), as it has been unable to undertake its planned exploration programs. This is due to ongoing delays in securing the requisite permits to undertake exploration activities. Refer further below for details on the progress of the Company's proposed work programs, which will include activities aimed at evaluating the historical estimate and determining a mineral resource estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Maiden Drilling Program

Applications have been submitted to obtain permits required to commence a maiden drilling program at the Jones Hill Deposit. The Company continues to work with regulators to advance these permit applications.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

The initial applications are seeking permission to drill at and around the Jones Hill Deposit, utilising existing roads and historical drill pads in order to minimise disturbance.

Corporate

On 26 April 2022, the Company completed the demerger of its non-core US cobalt assets, via the in-specie distribution of its 100% interest in Koba Resources Limited ("Koba") to New World shareholders. Koba subsequently completed a $9 million initial public offering and listed on ASX on 4 May 2022.

Additional Information

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this report relating to:

(i) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit), which was previously announced on 5 November 2021; and

(ii) exploration results which were previously announced on 14 January, 9 and 20 March, 17 and 24 April, 12 May, 3 June, 7, 21 and 28 July, 3 and 31 August, 22 September, 22 October and 2 and 10 and 25 November 2020 and 18 January and 2, 12 and 19 March and 8 and 20 April, 20 May, 21 June, 15 and 29 July, 16 August, 22 September, 13 October, 1, 5 and 30 November 2021 and 20 January, 1 March, 20 April, 14 and 22 July 2022 and 26 September 2022.

Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

All references to the Scoping Study and its outcomes in this report relate to the announcement of 11 July 2022 titled "Scoping Study Results – Antler Copper Project". Please refer to that announcement for full details and supporting information.

Notes to Historical Mineral Resource Estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit:

The historic resource estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit is detailed below:

Table 1. Historic (1981) Mineral Resource estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit.

Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag (g/t)
Upper	3,649,666	2.74	0.81	0.33	0.62	27.1
Lower	2,134,642	0.62	1.39	0.08	2.89	11.7
Total	**5,784,307**	**1.96**	**1.02**	**0.24**	**1.46**	**21.4**

1. *Readers are referred to the Company's initial market release dated 9 April 2019 which provides supporting information on the historical resource estimate.*
2. *The Company confirms that the supporting information disclosed in the initial market announcement continue to apply and has not materially changed.*
3. *Readers are cautioned that that this estimate is a "historical estimate" under ASX Listing Rule 5.12 and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.*
4. *A Competent Person has not yet undertaken sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.*
5. *It is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, it will be possible to report this historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.*

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this report constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this report will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Operating results for the year

The consolidated loss of the Group for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $14,710,372 (2021: $2,806,760).

Review of financial conditions

Subject to the level of exploration and development activities at the Antler Copper Project, the Company may need to raise further capital during the 2023 financial year to fund its exploration and development. In the event that further capital is required, the ability to access this capital will depend upon the state of financial markets at the time and the Company's performance. The Directors of the Company believe that they have the ability to raise additional capital as required through further equity financings.

Risk management

The Company has a policy for the oversight and management of material business risks, which is available on the Company's website.

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring the Company maintains effective risk management systems and processes. The Board delegates responsibility for implementing appropriate risk systems to management and management is required by the Board to report back on the efficiency and effectiveness of such risk systems.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company and the Group during the financial year are detailed in the Review of Operations.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company and the Group that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or in the financial report.

Significant events after balance date

On 18 July 2022, the Company issued 7,000,000 unlisted options to several senior US-based employees and consultants, exercisable at $0.046 on or before 17 July 2025. The Company also issued 2,000,000 unlisted options to contractors as part consideration for services provided to the Company, exercisable at $0.046 on or before 17 July 2025.

On 5 August 2022, the Company completed the placement of 250,000,000 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.032 per share to raise $8 million (before costs).

Apart from the above events there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the balance date which significantly affects or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results

The Group will continue to implement its strategy of exploring and developing its North American mineral assets. The Group will also consider any suitable acquisition opportunities.

Environmental legislation

The Group carries out operations that are subject to environmental regulations under Federal and State legislation in the USA. The Group has procedures in place to ensure regulations are adhered to. The Group is not aware of any breaches in relation to environmental matters.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

The Group has made agreements indemnifying all the Directors and Officers of the Group against all losses or liabilities incurred by each Director or Officer in their capacity as Directors or Officers of the Group to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The indemnification specifically excludes wilful acts of negligence. The Group paid insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance contracts for current Officers of the Group, including Officers of the Group's controlled entities. The liabilities insured are damages and legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the Officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the Group. The total amount of insurance premiums paid has not been disclosed due to confidentiality reasons.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the key management personnel of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel ("KMP") who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the consolidated entities, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and certain executives.

Key Management Personnel

Directors
Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)
Michael Haynes (Managing Director)
Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Ian Cunningham

Remuneration philosophy
The performance of the Group depends upon the quality of the Directors and executives. The philosophy of the Group in determining remuneration levels is to:

- set competitive remuneration packages to attract and retain high calibre employees;
- link executive rewards to shareholder value creation; and
- establish appropriate performance hurdles for variable executive remuneration.

In the absence of a remuneration committee, the Board determines payments to the Non-Executive Directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The Group did not employ a remuneration consultant during the year ended 30 June 2022.

Remuneration structure
In accordance with best practice Corporate Governance, the structure of Non-Executive Director and Executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive Director remuneration
The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Group with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders.

The ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be as determined from time to time by a general meeting. The latest determination was at the meeting held on 22 March 2004 when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $200,000 per annum.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to Non-Executive Directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors for the year ended 30 June 2022 is detailed from page 27 of this report.

Executive Director and Senior Manager Remuneration
Remuneration consists of fixed and variable components (currently comprising a long-term incentive scheme).

Fixed remuneration currently consists of cash remuneration. Fixed remuneration levels are reviewed regularly by the Board, taking into consideration past performance, time commitments, relevant market comparatives and the Company's stage of development. The Board has access to external advice if required.

The Board determines the appropriate form and levels of variable remuneration as and when they consider rewards are warranted. Variable remuneration currently consists of share option and performance rights grants (long term incentives), which are currently considered to be the most effective and appropriate form of long-term incentives given the Company's financial resources and stage

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited)

of development. The objective of the long term incentives is to link the variable remuneration to the achievement of key operational targets and shareholder value creation.

Service Contracts
Mr Richard Hill was appointed non-executive Chairman on 31 October 2017 and receives fixed remuneration of $60,000 per annum for this role. Mr Hill also receives consulting fees of $1,250 per day, based on a minimum of 8 hours service, for any additional executive support consultancy work that he provides.

Pursuant to his letter of appointment, Mr. Anthony Polglase receives fixed remuneration of $50,000 per annum, effective 1 June 2021, in the form of Director's fees. No notice period is required should he elect to resign. Mr Polglase also receives consulting fees of $1,500 per day, based on a minimum of 8 hours service, for any additional technical consultancy work that he provides.

Mr Michael Haynes provides his services as Managing Director pursuant to a consulting arrangement and is remunerated a rate of per month (inclusive of any superannuation obligations). Mr Haynes is not currently entitled to any termination benefits pending negotiation of a new consulting agreement.

Other than the consulting agreements with Richard Hill and Anthony Polglase, there are no other service contracts currently in place for any of the directors.

Mr Ian Cunningham was appointed Company Secretary on 6 February 2018 and consults to the Company at an average monthly rate of $8,333 (excluding GST), effective 1 October 2020. The consulting agreement may be terminated with one months' notice.

Remuneration of Directors

Table 1: Directors' remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021

		Short-term employee benefits	Equity				
		Salary and fees	**Performance rights**	**Performance rights Converted to Shares**	**Total**	**Fixed Remuneration**	**Remuneration linked to performance**
		$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**%**	**%**
Richard Hill	**2022**	**60,000**	**82,567**	**(56,000)**	**86,567**	**69**	**31**
	2021	67,500	32,402	-	99,902	68	32
Michael Haynes	**2022**	**324,290**	**152,720**	**-**	**477,010**	**68**	**32**
	2021	280,860	145,810	-	426,670	66	34
Anthony Polglase	**2022**	**66,800**	**55,044**	**(37,333)**	**84,511**	**79**	**21**
	2021	65,133	21,601	-	86,734	75	25
Ian Cunningham	**2022**	**130,000**	**129,312**	**(129,751)**	**129,561**	**100**	**-**
	2021	90,000	64,804	-	154,804	58	42
Totals	**2022**	**581,090**	**419,643**	**(223,084)**	**777,649**	**75**	**25**
	2021	503,493	264,617	-	768,110	66	34

No options were granted as remuneration in the current year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited)

Table 2: Performance Rights granted as compensation to key management personnel during the financial year

30 June 2022

There were no performance rights granted to the Company's directors and officers during the year.

30 June 2021	Number granted	Grant date	Value per performance right at grant date $	Value of performance right at grant date $	Date exercised	Ordinary shares issued on exercise	Vesting and first exercise date	Last exercised date
Richard Hill	3,000,000	01/12/2020	0.056	168,000	06/12/2021	1,000,000	06/12/2021	06/12/2021
Michael Haynes	13,500,000	01/12/2020	0.056	756,000	-	-	-	-
Anthony Polglase	2,000,000	01/12/2020	0.056	112,000	06/12/2021	666,666	06/12/2021	06/12/2021
Ian Cunningham	6,000,000	01/12/2020	0.056	336,000	06/12/2021	2,316,984	06/12/2021	06/12/2021

In December 2020, 24,500,000 performance rights were issued to the Company's Directors and Officers as part of their remuneration package ("the Performance Rights"). The Performance Rights, which have a nil exercise price and expiry date of 30 November 2025, are to vest over a 36-month period and were subject to specific milestones. Each Performance Right will convert into a fully paid Ordinary Share on a 1 for 1 basis. The Performance Rights were valued at the Company's share price on the date of issue and are being brought to account over the vesting period.

Exercised

On 6 December 2021, the Company issued 7,459,126 Shares in relation to the conversion of performance rights upon achievement of vesting conditions.

No options granted as compensation in the current and/or prior year were exercised.

Forfeited/lapsed during the year

No options or performance rights granted as compensation in the current and/or prior year were forfeited / lapsed.

Option holdings of Key Management Personnel Granted as Remuneration

	Balance at beginning of year	Options exercised	Options expired	Allotment of Options	Balance at end of year	Vested as at end of year		
						Total	Exercisable	Not Exercisable
30 June 2022 Directors								
Richard Hill	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Michael Haynes	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
Anthony Polglase	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Ian Cunningham	7,500,000	-	-	-	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	-
Total	34,500,000	-	-	-	34,500,000	34,500,000[(i)]	34,500,000	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited)

	Balance at beginning of year	Options exercised	Options expired	Allotment of Options(i)	Balance at end of year	Vested as at end of year Total	Exercisable	Not Exercisable
30 June 2021								
Directors								
Richard Hill	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Michael Haynes	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
Anthony Polglase	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Ian Cunningham	7,500,000	-	-	-	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	-
Total	34,500,000	-	-	-	34,500,000	34,500,000(i)	34,500,000	-

(i) Each exercisable at $0.0385 on or before 28 November 2022.

Details of the valuation basis of these options are disclosed in Note 13 of the financial report.

Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel

	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Net change other	Balance at end of year
30 June 2022				
Directors				
Richard Hill	25,951,682	-	1,000,000	26,951,682
Michael Haynes	37,667,305	-	-	37,667,305
Anthony Polglase	1,700,000	-	666,666	2,366,666
Ian Cunningham	5,895,645	-	2,316,984	8,212,629
30 June 2022	71,214,632	-	3,983,650	75,198,282

	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Net change other	Balance at end of year
30 June 2021				
Directors				
Richard Hill	25,951,682	-	-	25,951,682
Michael Haynes	37,667,305	-	-	37,667,305
Anthony Polglase	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000
Ian Cunningham	5,895,645	-	-	5,895,645
30 June 2021	71,214,632	-	-	71,214,632

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited)

Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel (included in remuneration Table 1)

	2022 $	2021 $
Director's fees paid to Braeside Minerals Pty Ltd, a company in which Richard Hill is a director	60,000	60,000
Consulting fees paid to Braeside Minerals Pty Ltd, a company in which Richard Hill is a director	-	7,500
Director's fees paid to Bullseye Geoservices Pty Ltd, a company in which Michael Haynes is a director	308,790	280,860
Consulting fees paid to Bullseye Geoservices Pty Ltd, a company in which Michael Haynes is a director	15,500	-
Director's fees paid to Kernow Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a company in which Anthony Polglase is a director	50,000	40,833
Consulting fees paid to Kernow Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a company in which Anthony Polglase is a director	16,800	24,300
Company Secretary fees paid to Vickery Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which Ian Cunningham is a director	100,000	90,000
Consulting fees paid to Vickery Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which Ian Cunningham is a director	30,000	-
Serviced office fees paid to MQB Ventures Pty Ltd, a company in which Michael Haynes is a director	111,000	111,000

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

There have been no other transactions with key management personnel.

End of Remuneration Report (Audited).

Directors' meetings

The number of meetings of Directors' held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director was as follows:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend
Richard Hill	3	3
Michael Haynes	3	3
Anthony Polglase	3	3

Proceedings on behalf of the Company or the Group

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

Auditor independence and non-audit services

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires the Group's auditors, Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd, to provide the Directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the Annual Report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 32 and forms part of this Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Non-audit services

The Group may decide to employ the auditors on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditors' expertise and experience with the Group are important.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, there were no non-audit services provided by the Group's auditors.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's 2022 Corporate Governance Statement has been released as a separate document and is located on our website at: www.newworldresources.com

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Richard Hill
Non-Executive Chairman
30 September 2022

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30 September 2022

Board of Directors
New World Resources Limited
Unit 24-26, Level 3, 22 Railway Road
Subiaco, WA 6008

Dear Directors

RE: NEW WORLD RESOURCES LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of New World Resources Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of New World Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Samir Tirodkar
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Revenue	2(a)	1,210	1,295
Depreciation expense	9	(11,940)	-
Write-off of exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	(12,335,439)	-
Other expenses	2(b)	(1,896,958)	(2,609,944)
Loss on demerger	21	(665,356)	-
Loss before income tax expense		**(14,908,483)**	**(2,608,649)**
Income tax expense	3	198,111	(198,111)
Net loss for the year		**(14,710,372)**	**(2,806,760)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	8	(88,000)	85,333
Items which may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		2,428,176	(67,045)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(12,370,196)**	**(2,788,472)**
Loss attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(14,710,372)	(2,806,760)
Total loss for the year		**(14,710,372)**	**(2,806,760)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(12,370,196)	(2,788,472)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(12,370,196)**	**(2,788,472)**
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share) from continuing operations	5	(0.93)	(0.22)

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,360,320	23,077,953
Trade and other receivables	7	326,067	403,986
Prepayments		268,045	72,499
Total Current Assets		**4,954,432**	**23,554,438**
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets – fair value OCI	8	92,000	180,000
Property, plant and equipment	9	50,143	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	33,689,364	26,120,266
Total Non-Current Assets		**33,831,507**	**26,300,266**
Total Assets		**38,785,939**	**49,854,704**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	2,504,730	703,804
Total Current Liabilities		**2,504,730**	**703,804**
Non-Current Liability			
Deferred tax liability	3	-	198,111
Total Non-Current Liability		**-**	**198,111**
Total Liabilities		**2,504,730**	**901,915**
Net Assets		**36,281,209**	**48,952,789**
Equity			
Issued capital	12	115,324,351	118,518,264
Reserves	13	15,373,740	12,843,992
Accumulated losses	13	(94,416,882)	(82,409,467)
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent		36,281,209	48,952,789
Total Equity		**36,281,209**	**48,952,789**

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Consolidated	Issued Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Option Reserve $	Share Based Payment Reserve $	Performance Rights Reserve $	Fair Value Reserve $	Foreign exchange Reserve $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2020	**85,775,972**	**(79,602,707)**	**8,378,799**	**3,260,032**	**-**	**(92,000)**	**636,794**	**18,356,890**
Loss for the year	-	(2,806,760)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,806,760)
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	-	-	-	-	-	85,333	-	85,333
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(67,045)	(67,045)
Total Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**-**	**(2,806,760)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85,333**	**(67,045)**	**(2,788,472)**
Options issued during the year	-	-	-	280,255	-	-	-	280,255
Performance Rights issued during the year	-	-	-	-	361,824	-	-	361,824
Shares issued during the year	33,514,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,514,666
Options exercised during the year	1,337,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,337,728
Share issue costs	(2,110,102)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,110,102)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	**118,518,264**	**(82,409,467)**	**8,378,799**	**3,540,287**	**361,824**	**(6,667)**	**569,749**	**48,952,789**
Balance as at 1 July 2021	118,518,264	(82,409,467)	8,378,799	3,540,287	361,824	(6,667)	569,749	48,952,789
Loss for the year	-	(14,710,372)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,710,372)
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	-	-	-	-	-	(88,000)	-	(88,000)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,428,176	2,428,176
Total Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**-**	**(14,710,372)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(88,000)**	**2,428,176**	**(12,370,196)**
Adjustment to accumulated loss on demerger of subsidiary (note 21)	-	2,702,957	-	-	-	-	-	2,702,957
Performance Rights issued during the year	-	-	-	-	607,283	-	-	607,283
Performance Rights converted during the year	417,711	-	-	-	(417,711)	-	-	-
Shares issued during the year	13,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,673
Options exercised during the year	777,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	777,500
Reduction in Capital	(4,387,601)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,387,601)
Share issue costs	(15,196)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,196)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**115,324,351**	**(94,416,882)**	**8,378,799**	**3,540,287**	**551,396**	**(94,667)**	**2,997,925**	**36,281,209**

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,347,941)	(1,892,205)
Security deposits		(59,803)	(55,072)
Interest received		1,210	1,295
Net cash (used in) operating activities	6(ii)	(3,604,645)	(1,945,982)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(62,083)	-
Proceeds from disposal of Cobalt assets		2,308,120	-
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(18,121,329)	(8,705,980)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(15,875,292)	(8,705,980)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	33,500,500
Proceeds from option conversion		777,500	1,337,728
Payment for share issue costs		(15,196)	(2,110,102)
Net cash (used by) financing activities		762,304	32,728,126
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(18,717,633)	22,076,164
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		23,077,953	1,001,789
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	6(i)	**4,360,320**	**23,077,953**

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the financial statements for the consolidated entity ("Group") consisting of the Company and its controlled entities. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group is a for-profit entity.

Except for cashflow information, the consolidated financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical cost, modified where applicable by the measurement at fair value of select non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

The Company is a listed public company, incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia and North America. The entity's principal activities are exploration of mineral resources.

(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

In the year ended 30 June 2022, the Directors have reviewed all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the year end reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2021.

As a result of this review, the Directors have applied all new and amended Standards and Interpretations that were effective as at 1 July 2021 including:

AASB 2021-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

The Group has applied AASB 2021-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 this reporting period.

The amendment amends AASB 16 to extend by one year, the application of the practical expedient added to AASB 16 by AASB 2020-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions. The practical expedient permits lessees not to assess whether rent concessions that occur as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and meet specified conditions are lease modifications and instead, to account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications. The amendment has not had a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

AASB 2020-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

The Group has applied AASB 2020-8 which amends various standards to help listed entities to provide financial statement users with useful information about the effects of the interest rate benchmark reform on those entities' financial statements. As a result of these amendments, an entity:

- will not have to derecognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial statements for changes required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate;
- will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and
- will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates. The amendment has not had a material impact on the Group's financials.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial report was authorised for issue on 30 September 2022.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group consisting of the Company and its controlled entities as at 30 June 2022 and the results of all controlled entities for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Controlled entities are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control exists where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing when the Group controls another entity.

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the controlled entity. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of New World Resources Limited.

When the Group loses control of a controlled entities, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

(e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Share-based payment transactions
The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a Black-Scholes model, using the assumptions detailed in Note 13.

The Group measures the cost of cash-settled share-based payments at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes formula taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted, as discussed in Note 13.

Exploration and evaluation costs carried forward
In accordance with accounting policy note 1(v), management determines when an area of interest should be abandoned. When a decision is made that an area is not commercially viable, all costs that have been capitalised in respect of those areas of interest are written off. In determining this, certain assumptions including the maintenance of title, ongoing expenditure and prospectivity are made.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities
The Group recognises deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised when it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a taxing authority. A change in estimate of the likelihood of a future outflow and/or in the expected amount to be settled would be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs. This requires the application of judgment as to the ultimate outcome, which can change over time depending on facts and circumstances.

(f) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the commercial realisation of the future potential of the Group's assets and the discharge of its liabilities in the normal course of business.

As at 30 June 2022, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of $4,360,320. For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group incurred a loss of $14,710,372 and a net cash outflow from operating activities of $3,604,645.

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it maintaining sufficient funds for its operations and commitments. The Directors continue to be focused on meeting the Group's business objectives and is mindful of the funding requirements to meet these objectives. The Directors consider the basis of going concern to be appropriate given the Company's market capitalisation and the underlying prospects for the Group to raise further funds from the capital markets. Accordingly, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt that basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

(g) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of New World Resources Limited.

(h) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of the Company and its Australian controlled entities is Australian dollars. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at balance date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to the partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the controlled entity, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when a performance obligation in the contract with customer is satisfied or when the control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Interest income
Income is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate exactly discounts estimated future cash flow receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets where the borrowing cost is added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(k) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Income tax (continued)

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of 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 profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST and VAT except:

- when the GST or VAT incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST or VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST and VAT included.

The net amount of GST and VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST or VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each balance date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 15 days to 30 days.

(p) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)
Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by AASB 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(q) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Plant and equipment	2.5 years to 8 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Derecognition and disposal
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

(s) Share-based payment transactions

(i) Equity settled transactions:
The Group provides benefits to employees and consultants (including senior executives) of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees and consultants render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model or the binomial option valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the Company's shares (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees or consultants become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each balance date until vesting date reflects:

(i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and
(ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings/loss per share.

(t) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(u) Earnings/loss per share

Basic earnings/loss per share is calculated as net profit or loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings/loss per share is calculated as net profit or loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(v) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and

(ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:
- the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the balance date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (for the cash generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development.

(w) Parent Entity Financial Information

The financial information for the parent entity New World Resources Limited, disclosed in Note 17 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as below;

(i) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the parent entity's financial statements. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

(ii) Share-based payments

The grant by the company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of and consultants to subsidiary undertakings in the Group is treated as a capital contribution to that subsidiary undertaking. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an increase to investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
(a) Revenue and other income		
Interest income	1,210	1,295
	1,210	1,295
(b) Expenses		
Options issued	-	280,255
Performance rights issued	607,283	361,824
Administration costs	470,902	1,240,395
Auditor's remuneration	55,000	36,716
Marketing and travel costs	214,140	210,290
Other	549,633	480,464
	1,896,958	2,609,944

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
The major components of tax expense for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 are:		
Income tax expense - current	-	-
Income tax expense - deferred	(198,111)	198,111
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(198,111)	198,111
A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting loss before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Group's effective income tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 is as follows:		
Loss before income tax expense	(14,908,483)	(2,608,649)
At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%)	(4,472,545)	(782,595)
Add:		
Non-deductible expenses	3,050,680	255,973
Share based payments	182,185	192,624
Previously unrecognised timing differences now brought to account to (decrease)/increase current tax expense	136,904	-
Current year tax loss not brought to account as a deferred tax asset	436,403	327,942
Foreign tax rate differential	468,262	6,056
Deferred income tax recognised	-	198,111
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(198,111)	198,111
Unrecognised deferred tax assets - Australia		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Capital raising costs	443,038	622,759
Trade and other payables	10,500	6,000
Tax losses - Australia	5,004,874	5,146,195
Tax losses – Foreign	13,233,137	5,517,751
	18,691,549	11,292,705
Offset against deferred tax liability/not recognised	(6,607,195)	(5,517,751)
	12,084,354	5,774,954
Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities - USA		
Deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Capitalised exploration costs (Foreign)	6,580,750	5,715,862
Prepayments	26,445	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets – USA	(6,607,195)	(5,517,751)
Tax losses – Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	-	198,111

The tax losses do not expire under current legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits.

NOTE 4: SEGMENT REPORTING

Description of segments

During the year, the consolidated entity operated predominantly in Australia and the USA and in one business segment being, mineral mining and exploration and substantially all of the entity's resources are deployed for this purpose.

Reporting segments disclosed are Australia and USA. Reporting segments were determined based on areas of operation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 4: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Segment information

The following tables present revenue and loss information and certain asset and liability information regarding business segments for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

	Australia $	USA $	Consolidated $
Year ended 30 June 2022			
Revenue			
Other revenue	1,210	-	1,210
Total segment revenue	**1,210**	**-**	**1,210**
Segment net operating (loss) after tax	**(9,507,470)**	**(5,202,902)**	**(14,710,372)**
Share based payments	**(607,283)**	**-**	**(607,283)**
Segment assets	**4,342,720**	**34,443,219**	**38,785,939**
Segment liabilities	**(253,374)**	**(2,251,356)**	**(2,504,730)**
Addition to non-current assets	-	20,463,063	20,463,063
Year ended 30 June 2021			
Revenue			
Other revenue	1,295	-	1,295
Total segment revenue	**1,295**	**-**	**1,295**
Segment net operating (loss) after tax	**(2,739,462)**	**(67,298)**	**(2,806,760)**
Share based payment	**(642,079)**	**-**	**(642,079)**
Segment assets	**30,449,529**	**19,405,175**	**49,854,704**
Segment liabilities	**(415,462)**	**(486,453)**	**(901,915)**
Addition to non-current assets	-	9,587,338	9,587,338

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 5: LOSS PER SHARE

	Consolidated 2022 cents per share	Consolidated 2021 cents per share
Basic and diluted loss per share:		
Continuing operations	(0.93)	(0.22)
Total basic and diluted loss per share	(0.93)	(0.22)

	2022 $	2021 $
The loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is as follows:		
Loss from continuing operations	(14,710,372)	(2,806,760)

	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share	1,585,950,371	1,247,621,468

The share options and performance rights outstanding as at 30 June 2022 have no impact on the calculation of loss per share as they are anti-dilutive. These options and performance rights could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future.

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash at bank and on hand	4,360,320	23,077,953
	4,360,320	23,077,953

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

As at 30 June 2022, of the total cash and cash equivalents of $4,360,320, $3,198,463 is denominated in USD (2021: $98,364).

(i) Reconciliation to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any).

Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash and cash equivalents	4,360,320	23,077,953

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Loss before income tax	(14,908,483)	(2,608,649)
Depreciation	11,940	-
Share based payments	607,283	642,079
Foreign exchange loss	(2,216,271)	(67,045)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure written off	12,335,439	-
Loss on demerger	665,356	-
Increase in trade and other receivables and prepayments	(117,627)	(241,348)
Increase in trade and other payables	17,718	328,981
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(3,604,645)	(1,945,982)

(iii) Non-cash investing activities

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Shares issued in consideration for Columbia Mine	13,673	14,166
	13,673	14,166

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Other receivables		
- GST recoverable	33,213	170,935
- Other debtors	292,854	233,051
	326,067	403,986

Due to nature of the above receivables an aging is not presented. The receivables are not past their contractual terms nor past due.

As at 30 June 2022, trade and other receivables of $292,854 is denominated in USD (2021: $233,051).

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL ASSETS – FAIR VALUE OCI

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
At beginning of year	180,000	94,667
Changes in fair value	(88,000)	85,333
At end of year	92,000	180,000

Financial assets – fair value OCI, consist of investments in ASX listed company. The fair value of current financial assets has been determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market. This resulted in a net loss on revaluation of $88,000 at 30 June 2022 (2021: net profit $85,333), recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated	
	Plant and equipment $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2022		
At 1 July 2021, net of accumulated depreciation	-	-
Additions	62,083	62,083
Depreciation charge for the year	(11,940)	(11,940)
At 30 June 2022, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	50,143	50,143
At 30 June 2022		
Cost	124,295	124,295
Accumulated depreciation	(74,152)	(74,152)
Net carrying amount	50,143	50,143

	Consolidated	
	Plant and equipment $	Total $
At 30 June 2021		
Cost	62,212	62,212
Accumulated depreciation	(62,212)	(62,212)
Net carrying amount	-	-

The useful lives of the assets were estimated as follows for both 2022 and 2021:
Plant and equipment 2.5 to 8 years

NOTE 10: EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Costs carried forward in respect of:		
Exploration and evaluation phase - at cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	26,120,266	17,400,120
Expenditure incurred	20,463,063	9,587,338
Expenditure and evaluation written off	(4,933,861)	-
Acquisition cost written off	(7,401,578)	-
Disposal of cobalt assets*	(2,308,120)	-
Net exchange differences on translation	1,749,594	(867,192)
Total exploration expenditure	33,689,364	26,120,266

The recoupment of costs carried forward in relation to areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phases is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas.

*On 21 January 2022, the Group entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Koba Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Koba Resources Limited, pursuant to which Koba Inc. acquired the Group's cobalt assets for US$1,660,000. Koba Resources Limited was subsequently demerged from the Group on 26 April 2022.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
Trade and other payables (i)	2,395,887	609,330
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	108,843	94,474
	2,504,730	703,804

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

As at 30 June 2022, trade and other payables of $2,251,356 is denominated in USD (2021: $486,453).

NOTE 12: ISSUED CAPITAL

Issued Capital
Movements in issued capital were as follows:

	Consolidated 2022 $	2021 $
1,596,902,822 (2021: 1,564,302,118) ordinary shares issued and fully paid	121,295,576	124,474,293
Share issue costs	(5,971,225)	(5,956,029)
	115,324,351	118,518,264

	2022		2021	
Movement in ordinary shares on issue	No.	$	No.	$
Balance at beginning of financial year	**1,564,302,118**	**124,474,293**	**986,823,803**	**89,621,899**
Shares issued pursuant to placement (a)	-	-	129,629,630	3,500,000
Shares issued on exercise of options (b)	24,937,500	777,500	47,475,449	1,337,728
Shares issued in consideration for Columbia Mine (c)	204,078	13,673	363,236	14,166
Shares issued pursuant to placement (d)	-	-	200,010,000	10,000,500
Shares issued pursuant to placement (e)	-	-	200,000,000	20,000,000
Shares issued on conversion of performance rights (f)	7,459,126	417,711	-	-
Reduction in capital (note 21)	-	(4,387,601)	-	-
Balance at end of the financial year	**1,596,902,822**	**121,295,576**	**1,564,302,118**	**124,474,293**

(a) The Company issued 129,629,630 Shares at an issue price of $0.027 per share in August 2020, pursuant to a placement in August 2020.
(b) The Company issued 47,475,449 Shares in prior year at various rate from exercise of options. The Company issued 24,937,500 shares on July 2021, September 2021, October 2021, November 2021, December 2021 and March 2022 in relation to the exercise of options.
(c) The Company issued 363,236 Shares in September 2020 and 204,078 in October 2021, being part consideration for the rights to explore and develop the Columbia Mine.
(d) The Company issued 200,010,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.05 per share in December 2020, pursuant to a placement.
(e) The Company issued 200,000,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.10 per share in May 2021 (90,000,000 Shares) and June 2021 (110,000,000 Shares), pursuant to a two-tranche placement.
(f) The Company issued 7,459,126 Shares in December 2021 in relation to the conversion of performance rights.

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 12: ISSUED CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES

Accumulated Losses
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(82,409,467)	(79,602,707)
Net loss for the year	(14,710,372)	(2,806,760)
Adjustment to accumulated loss on demerger of subsidiary (note 21)	2,702,957	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	(94,416,882)	(82,409,467)

	Consolidated	
	2022 No.	2021 No.
Option Reserve		
Movement in options over ordinary shares on issue		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	103,828,677	146,433,334
Issue of employee options	-	7,000,000
Options exercised (includes options issued through cashless exercise 1,295,874)	(24,937,500)	(48,771,323)
Lapse of options	(350,000)	(833,334)
Balance at the end of the financial year	78,541,177	103,828,677

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Option Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the financial year	8,378,799	8,378,799

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Share Based Payments Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	3,540,287	3,260,032
7,000,000 unlisted employee options exercisable at 6.35 cents on or before 30 November 2023	-	280,255
Balance at the end of the financial year	3,540,287	3,540,287

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	569,749	636,794
Currency translation differences	2,428,176	(67,045)
Balance at the end of the financial year	2,997,925	569,749
Performance Rights Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	361,824	-
Performance rights vested	607,283	361,824
Performance rights converted to shares	(417,711)	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	551,396	361,824
Fair Value Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(6,667)	(92,000)
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	(88,000)	85,333
Balance at the end of the financial year	(94,667)	(6,667)
Total Reserves	15,373,740	12,843,992

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share based payments reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to third parties, employees and directors in consideration for the acquisition of assets or services.

Option reserve

This reserve is used to record the amounts received from option holders when the options are issued.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. It is also used to record the effect of foreign exchange variations or net investments in foreign operations on consolidation.

Performance rights reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of performance rights benefits provided to third parties, employees and directors in consideration for the acquisition of assets or services.

Fair value reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of changes in the financial assets that are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Amounts are not reclassified to profit or loss when the associated assets are sold.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

Share-based payment transactions
The following share based payment arrangements were in place during the current and prior periods:

	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price $	Fair value at grant date
Class I unlisted options	350,000	13 December 2017	13 December 2021	0.1245, 0.1495, 0.1745, 0.1995 and 0.225	$24,029
Class I unlisted options	750,000	25 January 2019	24 January 2021	0.0225	$6,417
Underwriter options	35,000,000	27 May 2019	30 June 2022	0.02	$196,377
Placement and broker options	40,000,000	29 November 2019	27 September 2022	0.02	$239,865
Placement options	25,000,000	4 October 2019	27 September 2022	0.02	$nil
Class I unlisted options	44,500,000	29 November 2019	28 November 2022	0.04	$279,702
Class I unlisted options	7,000,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2023	0.065	$280,255

The fair value of the equity settled share options granted is estimated as at the date of grant using the Black and Scholes option valuation method taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted as follows:

2021
The following share options were issued during the year in relation to the provision of services to the Company:
- 7,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 6.5 cents exercisable on or before 30 November 2023.

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. The options were valued using the Black and Scholes option valuation method with the following inputs:
- Expected volatility 100%
- Risk free interest rate 0.12%

All other inputs relate to the Company's share price at the date of grant and the expiry date of the options.

2020
The following share options were issued during the year in relation to the provision of services to the Company:
- 40,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4 cents exercisable on or before 27 September 2022.
- 25,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4 cents exercisable on or before 27 September 2022.
- 44,500,000 unlisted options were issued at 4 cents exercisable on or before 28 November 2022.

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. The options were valued using the Black and Scholes option valuation method with the following inputs:
- Expected volatility 100%
- Risk free interest rate 0.59% and 0.65%

All other inputs relate to the Company's share price at the date of grant and the expiry date of the options.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and weighted average exercise prices of and movements in share options issued during the year:

	2022 No.	2022 Weighted average exercise price	2021 No.	2021 Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	103,828,677	4 cents	146,433,334	4 cents
Granted during the year	-		7,000,000	6.5 cents
Exercised during the year	(24,937,500)	3.1 cents	(48,771,323)	2.8 cents
Lapsed during the year	(350,000)	17.5 cents	(833,334)	12 cents
Expired during the year	-		-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	78,541,177	4 cents	103,828,677	4 cents

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 30 June 2022 is 0.43 years (2021: 1.35 years).

24,937,500 options were exercised during the year (2021: 48,771,323 which included 3,000,000 options exercised via the cashless exercise facility).

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and movements in performance rights during the current and prior periods:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	33,500,000	-
Issued during year (a)	-	33,500,000
Converted to shares during year	(7,459,126)	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,040,874	33,500,000

(a) In December 2020, 33,500,000 performance rights were issued to the Company's Directors and key management as part of their remuneration package ("the Performance Rights"). The Performance Rights, which have a nil exercise price and expire on 30 November 2025, are to vest over a 36-month period and were subject to specific milestones.

	Number	Deemed grant date	Expiry date	Fair value at grant date
Managing Director performance rights	13,500,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2025	$756,000
Non-Executive Director performance rights	5,000,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2025	$280,000
Management performance rights	15,000,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2025	$840,000

Each Performance Right will convert into a fully paid Ordinary Share on a 1 for 1 basis subject to specific milestones.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

28,500,000 Performance Rights are subject to the following vesting conditions:

Tranche	% of Performance Rights	Vesting Period	Performance Hurdle
1	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a JORC mineral resource estimate for the Antler Copper Project, of 5 million tonnes or more of mineralisation with a minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% copper equivalent. To be signed off by a competent person other than a director or employee of the Company.
2	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a JORC mineral resource estimate for the Antler Copper Project, of 10 million tonnes or more of mineralisation with a minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% copper equivalent. To be signed off by a competent person other than a director or employee of the Company. There shall be pro-rata vesting of the Tranche 2 performance rights if a mineral resource estimate of between 5-10 million tonnes is announced.
3	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a positive pre-feasibility study for the Antler Copper Project, following which the Board decides to proceed to undertaking a feasibility study. If a decision is made to progress from a scoping study to a feasibility study, all the Tranche 3 rights shall vest upon satisfaction of the Tranche 4 vesting conditions.
4	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a positive definitive feasibility study for the Antler Copper Project. There shall also be automatic vesting of all Tranche 1-3 Performance Rights at the end of year 3, in the event that the performance hurdles for Tranche 4 are achieved.

5,000,000 Performance Rights are subject to the following vesting conditions:

Tranche	% of Performance Rights	Vesting Period	Performance Hurdle
1	33.33	1 Year	Provision of continual services to the Company and remains a director.
2	33.33	2 Years	Provision of continual services to the Company and remains a director.
3	33.34	3 Years	Provision of continual services to the Company and remains a director.

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and movements in performance rights issued during the year:

	2022		2021	
Movement in performance rights	No.	$	No.	$
Balance at beginning of financial year	**33,500,000**	**361,824**	**-**	**-**
Managing Director performance rights vested/issued	-	152,720	13,500,000	145,810
Non-Executive Chairman/Director performance rights vested/issued	-	137,611	5,000,000	54,003
Management performance rights vested/issued	-	316,952	15,000,000	162,011
Non-Executive Chairman/Director performance rights converted to shares	(1,666,666)	(93,333)	-	-
Management performance rights converted to shares	(5,792,460)	(324,378)	-	-
Balance at end of the financial year	**26,040,874**	**551,396**	**33,500,000**	**361,824**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2021.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses.

None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax and general administrative outgoings.

Gearing levels are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis in line with its target gearing ratio, the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,360,320	23,077,953
Trade and other receivables	326,067	403,986
Financial assets – fair value OCI	92,000	180,000
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,504,730	703,804

At the balance date there are no significant concentrations of credit risk relating to loans and receivables at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Financial risk management objectives

The Group is exposed to market risk (including currency risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. Due to the size of the operations, the Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments.

(d) Market risk

The Group's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Due to the size of the operations, the Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk. The foreign currency risk is immaterial in terms of possible impact on profit and loss and total equity and as such a sensitivity analysis has not been completed.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk from the previous period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Due to the size of the operations, the Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk.
The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the balance date expressed in Australian dollars are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2022 $	2021 $	2022 $	2021 $
US Dollars	2,251,356	486,453	292,854	352,301

The foreign currency risk is immaterial in terms of possible impact on profit and loss and total equity and as such a sensitivity analysis has not been completed.

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Company and the Group are exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The Company and Group's exposures to interest rate on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based upon the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the balance date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the change in interest rates.

At balance date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, there would be an immaterial impact on equity and profit or loss.

(e) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and as such, collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral obtained.

(f) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

The following table details the Company's and the Group's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. These have been drawn up based on undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities based on the earliest date the Group can be required to repay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Consolidated

2022	Less than one month $	1 – 3 months $	3 months – 1 year $	1 year – 5 years $	5 + years $
Fixed interest rate loan	-	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	2,504,730	-	-	-	-
	2,504,730	-	-	-	-

2021	Less than one month $	1 – 3 months $	3 months – 1 year $	1 year – 5 years $	5 + years $
Fixed interest rate loan	-	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	703,804	-	-	-	-
	703,804	-	-	-	-

(g) Fair value of measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following table details the Group's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table details the Group's assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value.

	Level 1 $	**Level 2** $	**Level 3** $	**Total** $
2022				
Assets				
Financial Assets – FVOCI	92,000	-	-	92,000
Total assets	92,000	-	-	92,000
2021				
Assets				
Financial Assets – FVOCI	180,000	-	-	180,000
Total assets	180,000	-	-	180,000

Estimates of fair value take into account factors and market conditions evident at balance date. Uncertainty and changes in global market conditions in the future may impact fair values in the future.

Transfers between level 1 and 3

There were no movements between different fair value measurement levels during the financial year (2021: none).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 15: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Jones Hill Deposit

The Company has entered into option agreements with two unrelated parties (Vendors), each of which hold 10 Federal mining claims over and around the Jones Hill VMS Deposit (Jones Hill Deposit), which forms part of the larger Tererro VMS Project. The agreements provide the Company with a twelve-year option to acquire a 100% interest in the Jones Hill Deposit. Remaining commitments related to the Jones Hill Deposit at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, include the following:

1. The Company has until 16 June 2031 to conduct further exploration and to evaluate the development of a mining operation.
2. Until the Company completes a positive feasibility study into the development of Jones Hill, annual cash payments of US$10,000 on or before 16 June each year, to extend its option for a further 12 months;
3. Once the Company completes a positive feasibility study into the development of Jones Hill, subsequent annual cash payments of US$20,000 on or before 16 June each year, to extend its option for a further 12 months;
4. To exercise its option to acquire a 100% interest in the mining claims, the Company is required to pay each Vendor US$500,000 (total US$1,000,000). This option can be exercised at any time during the twelve-year option period. Title in the mining claims will be transferred to the Company at the time this payment is made;
5. On commencement of commercial production, the Company is required to pay each Vendor US$1,000,000 (total US$2,000,000); and
6. 24 months after commencement of commercial production, the Company is required to pay each Vendor US$1,000,000 (total US$2,000,000).

Antler Copper Deposit

In October 2021, pursuant to an option and purchase agreement ("Antler Option") with SW Metals Inc. ("SWM"), the Company acquired its 100% interest in the two (2) patented mining claims that encompass the Antler Deposit (Deposit), which forms part of the Antler Copper Project. Remaining commitments related to the acquisition of Antler Deposit at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

1. Annual payments of US$75,000 on each annual anniversary of closing, being 6 March, until the commencement of commercial production;
2. A further payment of US$1,000,000 two months after the commencement of commercial production (the "Production Payment");
3. Ten further cash payments of US$100,000 each, on each monthly anniversary of the Production Payment;
4. Once the Group has been reimbursed, from initial operational cash flows, 100% of the Antler Option costs and initial capital required to bring the Antler Copper Project into production, a 10% net proceeds interest in the cash flows (pre-tax) from subsequent production ("NPI"); and
5. Antler Operations can purchase the NPI (in whole or part) via purchase of SWM stock:
   (i) at any time by providing notice on or before 8 March 2024, in exchange for the payment of US$10,000,000 or the proportionally reduced amount in the event of partial acquisition; or
   (ii) on a single occasion, at any time by providing notice after 8 March 2024, in exchange for the payment of US$10,000,000 plus an escalation factor calculated for the period from 9 March 2024 to the date of payment at a rate of 12% per cent per annum compounded annually, or the proportionally reduced amount in the event of a partial acquisition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 15: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Cavalliere Ranch

On 2 March 2022, the Company announced that it had entered into a purchase option and sale agreement ("Property Option Agreement") that provides the Company with the right to acquire a 100% interest in 838.9 acres of private property immediately adjacent to the Antler Copper Project ("the Property"). The Company can exercise its option to acquire the Property at any time up until 25 February 2027.

Remaining commitments related to the Property Option Agreement at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

(i) Annual payments, on or before 25 February, of US$175,000 to maintain the option for a further 12 months ("Annual Option Payments");

(ii) Option exercise payment of US$2,000,000 ("Purchase Price") to acquire a 100% interest in the Property. 50% of the initial option payment, being US$250,000 paid in March 2022, and 50% of the Annual Option Payments will be credited towards the Purchase Price; and

(iii) Once the Company (a) no longer requires the Property for mining or other commercial purposes; and (b) has completed all reclamation obligations, it will provide the vendor the right to repurchase the Property for US$1.00.

Other

The Company's US subsidiaries also own other US mining claims which require annual renewal payments by 1 September each year. Failure to make a renewal payment would result in the forfeiture of the underlying claim. There are no additional minimum expenditure obligations in relation to these mining claims.

	Consolidated	
	2022 $	2021 $
Exploration expenditure commitments		
Within one year	181,370	233,145
After one year but not more than five years	362,739	486,273
Later than five years	58,038	53,290
	602,147	772,708

NOTE 16: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Controlled Entities

Name	*Country of Incorporation*	*% Equity Interest*	
		2022	*2021*
Acebell Holdings Pty Ltd*	Australia	-	100
Fissure Exploration Pty Ltd*	Australia	-	100
Liaz Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Koba Resources Limited**	Australia	-	100

New World Resources Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

* Both entities were voluntarily deregistered on 1 October 2021
** The demerger of Koba Resources Ltd was completed on 26 April 2022

MQB Ventures Pty Ltd, a Company of which Mr. Michael Haynes is a Director, provided the Company with a fully serviced office including administration support for a fee totalling $111,000 during the year. $nil was outstanding at year end.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 17: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

Financial position

	30 June 2022 $	30 June 2021 $
Assets		
Current assets	1,277,160	22,990,030
Non-current assets	39,442,612	28,052,952
Total assets	40,719,772	51,042,982
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	418,273	217,351
Total liabilities	418,273	217,351
Equity		
Issued capital	115,324,351	118,518,264
Accumulated losses	(89,436,267)	(79,966,876)
Reserves		
Share-based payments	3,540,287	3,540,287
Performance rights reserve	551,396	361,824
Option reserve	8,378,799	8,378,799
Fair value reserve	(94,667)	(6,667)
Total equity	38,263,899	50,825,631

Financial performance

Loss for the year	(9,469,391)	(1,688,135)
Net loss for the year	(9,469,391)	(1,688,135)
Other comprehensive (loss)/profit	(88,000)	85,333
Total comprehensive loss	(9,557,391)	(1,602,802)

NOTE 18: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 18 July 2022, the Company issued 7,000,000 unlisted options to several senior US-based employees and consultants, exercisable at $0.046 on or before 17 July 2025. The Company also issued 2,000,000 unlisted options to contractors as part consideration for services provided to the Company, exercisable at $0.046 on or before 17 July 2025.

On 5 August 2022, the Company completed the placement of 250,000,000 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.032 per share to raise $8 million (before costs).

Apart from the above events, there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the balance date which significantly affects or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 19: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The auditor of New World Resources Limited is Stantons

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Stantons for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the Group	55,000	36,000

NOTE 20: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES DISCLOSURE

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors
Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)
Michael Haynes (Managing Director)
Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Ian Cunningham

(b) Summary of remuneration paid

The totals of remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel of the company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	2022 $	2021 $
Short term employee benefits	581,090	503,493
Performance rights based payments	196,559	264,617
Total Key Management Personnel compensation	**777,649**	**768,110**

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

NOTE 21: DEMERGER OF KOBA RESOURCES LIMITED

During the reporting period the Company completed the demerger of its wholly owned subsidiary Koba Resources Limited ("Koba"), which subsequently was admitted to the Official List of Australian Securities Exchange. The demerger, approved by shareholders on 14 April 2022, was completed with a return of capital in the form of an in-specie distribution of 20,000,000 shares in Koba to eligible shareholders of the Company on a pro rata basis on 26 April 2022.

	$
Notional value of shares received on demerger of Koba Resources Limited[1]	4,000,000
Less:	
Difference to the fair value of in-specie distribution to Company shareholders[2] (note 12)	387,600
Net assets of Koba Resources Limited at the demerger date	(5,052,956)
Loss recognised on Demerger	(665,356)

[1] Being 20,000,0000 ordinary fully paid shares in Koba Resources Limited at the Initial Public Offer issue price of $0.20 per share.
[2] The fair value of Koba shares distributed to the Company's shareholders has been determined by reference to the 5-day VWAP of Koba shares for the first 5 trading days after the admission of Koba to the official list of ASX (2 May 2022), being $0.21938 per share. The difference between this amount and the notional value is $387,600.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 21: DEMERGER OF KOBA RESOURCES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

(a) The fair value of the in-specie distribution of shares to the Company's shareholders has been allocated to issued capital and accumulated losses as follows:

	$
Carrying value of investment in Koba at disposal date	2,351,327
Net assets of Koba Resources Limited at the demerger date (26 April 2022) (b)	(7,404,283)
Fair value of net assets disposed	(5,052,956)

As part of the restructure intercompany loans amounting to $4,932,834 due from Codaho LLC and Covada LLC to New World Resources Limited was forgiven.

(b) As at the demerger date of 26 April 2022, the assets and liabilities of the Koba Resources Limited group were:

	26 April 2022 $
Cash assets	4,183,062
Other receivables	94,893
Capitalised exploration costs	4,542,057
Total Assets	8,820,012
Trade and other payables	676,279
Loan due to New World Resources Limited	739,450
Total Liabilities	1,415,729
Net Assets	7,404,283

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. In the opinion of the Directors of New World Resources Limited (the 'Company'):

   a. the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

      i. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

      ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements.

   b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

   c. the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Richard Hill

Richard Hill
Non-Executive Chairman
30 September 2022

Stantons

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
NEW WORLD RESOURCES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of New World Resources Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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.

Stantons

Key Audit Matters	How the matters were addressed in the audit

Carrying Value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

As disclosed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, exploration and evaluation expenditure amounted to $33,689,364 as at 30 June 2022.

The carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure is a key audit matter due to:

- The significance of the expenditure capitalised representing 87% of total assets;
- The necessity to assess management's application of the requirements of the accounting standard Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ("AASB 6"), in light of any indicators of impairment that may be present; and
- The assessment of significant judgements made by management in relation to the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure.

Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following:

i. Assessed the Group's right to tenure over exploration assets by corroborating the ownership of the relevant licences for mineral resources to government registries and relevant third-party documentation;

ii. Reviewed the directors' assessment of the carrying value of the capitalised exploration and evaluation costs, ensuring the veracity of the data presented and assessing management's consideration of potential impairment indicators, commodity prices and the stage of the Group's projects also against AASB 6;

iii. Evaluated the Group's documents for consistency with the intentions for continuing exploration and evaluation activities in areas of interest and corroborated in discussions with management. The documents we evaluated included:

- Minutes of the board and management; and
- Announcements made by the Group to the Australian Securities Exchange; and

iv. Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

Demerger and Deconsolidation of Subsidiary

As disclosed in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company completed the demerger of its wholly-owned subsidiary Koba Resources Limited ("Koba") which was subsequently admitted to the Official List of Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX"). The demerger was completed with a return of capital in the form of an in-specie distribution of 20,000,000 shares in Koba to eligible shareholders of the Company on a pro-rata basis. The Group has recognised a loss from demerger which totalled $665,356 as a result of the deconsolidation.

Effective 26 April 2022, the Group ceased to fully consolidate Koba's results within the Group's consolidated accounts.

We have determined the demerger and deconsolidation as key audit matter due to the complexity of the deconsolidation process required to properly exclude Koba as a subsidiary

Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following:

i. Performed the audit of Koba Resources Limited accounts for the period ended 26 April 2022;

ii. Reviewed documents supporting the transaction such as:

- Board of Directors' minutes of meetings;
- Announcements made by the Group to the ASX; and
- Signed agreements with Koba

iii. Reviewed the demerger and deconsolidation workings to ensure Koba Resources Limited has been correctly deconsolidated; and

Key Audit Matters	How the matters were addressed in the audit
and the fact that this transaction is material to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.	iv. Ensured disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements are complete and in accordance with accounting standards.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian 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 report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives 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.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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 financial report.

Stantons

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

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

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of New World Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001.* Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd

Samir Tirodkar
Director
West Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2022

DETAILS OF INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS (as at 30 June 2022)

Tenement	Project	Location	Ownership
USA			
Arizona			
2 x patented mining claims MS 904 and MS 906	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI)
7 x BLM claims: AntlerX 1-5 and AntlerX 8-9	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI)
74 x BLM claims: ANT 1 - ANT 14 ANT 21 - ANT 59 ANT 60 - ANT 66 ANT 67 - ANT 80	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI)
6 x BLM claims: MM 1 – MM 6	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100%
217 BLM claims: PIN 001 – PIN 102 PIN 104 – PIN 131 PIN 136 – PIN 222	Pinafore Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest
New Mexico			
10 x BLM claims: W 1-10	Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project	New Mexico, USA	Option to acquire 100% interest
10 x BLM claims: A 1-10	Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project	New Mexico, USA	Option to acquire 100% interest
141 x BLM Claims JH-9, JH-10, JH-14, JH-15, JH-20-41, JH-44 – 48, JH-50, JH-53 – 61, JH-64 – 68, JH-73 – 108, JH-110 JH-112-114 JH 116-122, JH-124 – 126, JH-128 – 130, JH-133, JH-134, JH-136, JH-137, JH-139, JH-140, JH-142, JH-143, JH-145, JH-146, JH-148, JH-149, JH-151, JH-152, JH-154, JH-155, JH-157 – JH-169, JH-232, JH-233, JH-241 – 246, JH 285-289	Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project	New Mexico, USA	100% Interest

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd, and not shown elsewhere in this report is detailed below. The information is current as at 21 September 2022.

Share Capital

There were 1,846,902,822 fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") on issue held by 2,751 shareholders.

Analysis of numbers of listed equity security holders by size of holding are:

Holding	Number of shareholders	Number of Shares
1 - 1,000	96	14,989
1,001 - 5,000	59	190,537
5,001 - 10,000	156	1,252,486
10,001 - 100,000	1,263	59,633,274
100,001 and over	1,177	1,785,811,536
	2,751	**1,846,902,822**

There were 481 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

Statement of Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities on issue.

Substantial Shareholders

The Company is of the view, after taking into account available information, that the substantial shareholders of the Company are as follows:

Shareholder	Number of Shares
Ponderosa Investments WA Pty Ltd <The Ponderosa Investment A/C>	118,010,890
Paradice Investment Management Pty Ltd	114,258,265

Voting Rights

All Shares carry one vote per Share.

Options have no voting rights.

Quoted Equity Security Holders

The names of the twenty largest shareholders of the Company as at 21 September 2022 are as follows:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	% of Issued Capital
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	156,339,198	8.46
PONDEROSA INVESTMENTS (WA) PTY LTD <PONDEROSA INVESTMENT A/C>	96,055,399	5.20
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS REATILCLIENT DRP>	53,792,320	2.91
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	52,158,002	2.82
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	51,509,492	2.79
MR GEOFFREY KEVIN CAMPBELL <CAMMELL DISCRETIONARY A/C>	40,742,103	2.21
JAGGER HOLDINGS PTY LTD <THE POOLSIDE INVESTMENT A/C>	40,000,000	2.17
BULLSEYE GEOSERVICES PTY LTD <HAYNES FAMILY A/C>	37,667,305	2.04
FNL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	34,500,000	1.87
CS FOURTH NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <HSBC CUST NOM AU LTD 11 A/C>	33,798,912	1.83
SILVERPEAK NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE RGM HILL A/C>	26,951,682	1.46
CAMMELL FAMILY PTY LTD <CAMMELL FAMILY SUPER A/C>	23,499,820	1.27
MARQUEE RESOURCES LIMITED	22,323,003	1.21
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	22,253,031	1.20
PONDEROSA INVESTMENTS (WA) PTY LTD <THE PONDEROSA INVESTMENT A/C>	20,555,491	1.11
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	19,508,111	1.06
FNL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION PLAN A/C>	15,000,000	0.81
BOND STREET CUSTODIANS LIMITED <LAMAN – D05019 A/C>	14,453,776	0.78
DON MARTIN SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD <DON MARTIN SUPER FUND A/C>	13,000,000	0.70
MT YUANHUI WANG	12,737,600	0.69
	786,845,245	**42.60**

Unquoted Equity Securities

Class	Number of securities
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.0385 each on or before 27 September 2022[1]	32,541,177
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.0385 each on or before 28 November 2022[2]	39,500,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.0635 each on or before 30 November 2023[3]	6,500,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.046 each on or before 17 July 2025[4]	9,000,000
Unlisted performance rights, expiring 30 November 2025 with nil exercise price[5]	26,040,874

1. 15,000,000 (46%) held by Peloton Capital Pty Ltd.
2. 15,000,000 (38%) held by Bullseye Geoservices Pty Ltd <Haynes Family A/C>
3. 5,000,000 (77%) held by Tracey Roach and 1,500,000 (23%) held by Jordyn Kiernan
4. 4,000,000 (44%) held by Joseph Jacobs, 3,000,000 (33%) held by Juan Velasquez and 2,000,000 (22%) held by Minefill Services Inc.
5. 13,500,000 (52%) held by Bullseye Geoservices Pty Ltd <Haynes Family A/C>