ASIAN BATTERY MINERALS LIMITED
ACN 656 811 442

Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2022

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit the financial report of the Group consisting of Asian Battery Minerals Limited ("Company") and the entities it controlled during the financial period 25 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 ("the period") and report as follows:

Directors

The names of Directors who held office during or since the end of the period and until the date of this report are as follows.

David Paull	Non-Executive Chairman
Gan-Ochir Zunduisuren	Managing Director
Neil Young	Non-Executive Director
Kirsten Livermore	Non-Executive Director

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Gan-Ochir Zunduisuren (Managing Director)
Qualifications: MSc in Finance (NYU-HKUST) and Member of AusIMM
Gan-Ochir has over 20 years of experience in a wide range of areas within the mining industry including mining operation, mineral exploration, and finance. Gan-Ochir held board roles with Aspire Mining Ltd and Oyu Tolgoi LLC. He obtained mining education from Haileybury School of Mines, Canada, and Mongolian University of Sci & Tech.

Gan-Ochir was appointed as a director on 26 April 2022 and managing director effective from 26 October 2022.

David Paull (Non-Executive Chairman and Joint Company Secretary)
Qualifications: B.Com, FSIA, MBA (Cornell)
David has over 30 years' experience in the mineral resource business in management and Board role including over the last 10 years in Mongolia with ASX listed Aspire Mining Ltd as Managing Director and Chairman through to November 2022. Prior to Aspire, David held a number of executive positions in business development and marketing covering lithium, tantalum and mineral sands. David holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Western Australia and an MBA (Cornell). He is a fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia

David was appointed as a director and chair on the Company's incorporation on 25 January 2022.

Neil Young (Non-Executive Director)
Qualifications: M.A. (Hons) joint degree in Economics/Politics from the University of Edinburgh.
Neil has more than twenty years' experience in senior management positions in the upstream and downstream parts of the energy sector, focusing on business development, new ventures, marketing and general commercial functions. He has worked for a range of companies in the UK and Australia including EY, Tarong Energy and Santos. Neil founded Golden Horde Ltd in 2011 with a view to exploring for gas on the Chinese border in Mongolia. He has also developed various new ventures in other countries including Kazakhstan, Japan and the USA.

Neil was appointed a non-executive director of the Company on 25 January 2022.

Kirsten Livermore (Non-Executive Director)
Qualifications: BCom LLC GAICD
Kirsten has over 25 years of experience in policy, regulation, and issue management relating to mining. She served 15 years in the Australian parliament as the member for Capricornica, Queensland. Kirsten led the Australia Mongolia Extractives Program, an Australian Government funded company working with the Government of Mongolia on mining investment in Mongolia. Holds a Law Degree from the University of Queensland and an MSc in Development Management from the London School of Economics.

Kirsten was appointed as a non-executive director on 14 July 2022.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Mr Philip Rundell Joint Company Secretary
Qualifications: Dip BS (Accounting) CA
Phil Rundell has had over 25 years' experience as a Partner and Director of Coopers & Lybrand and Ferrier Hodgson, respectively, specialising in company reconstructions and corporate recovery. Phil has provided management accounting and company secretarial services over the last 13 years to a number of ASX listed companies.

Interests in the Shares and Options of the Company and Related Bodies Corporate

As at the date of this report, the relevant interests of the current Directors in shares of the Company are as follows:

Directors	Number of fully paid ordinary shares
Gan-Ochir Zunduisuren	15,702,211
David Paull	3,666,666
Neil Young	3,633,333
Kirsten Livermore	333,333

There are no unpaid amounts on the shares issued.

There are no options or other securities that give rights to shares on issue as at 31 December 2022.

At the date of this report, there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option.

Dividends

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

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Group during the period was mineral exploration and evaluation of its following projects (together, the "Projects"):

(a) the Blue Cap/Khukh Tag Graphite Project (100% owned by subsidiary, Innova Minerals LLC), a graphite project (comprising one tenement - mineral exploration tenement XV-019603) located in the Khukh Tag, Undurshil sub province, Dundgovi province (Graphite Project);

(b) the White Grass/Tsagaan Ders Li Project (100% owned by Innova Minerals LLC), which comprised one tenement prospective for lithium (mineral exploration tenements XV – 021740 and XV-019341) located in the Tsagaan Ders, Khuld sub province, Dundgovi province (Lithium Project); and

(c) the Yambat Oval Ni Project (100% owned by Ragnarok) comprising one tenement (tenement XV- 020515) prospective for nickel and is located in the Yambat, Yusunbulag and Taishir sub provinces, Gobi-Altai Province (Nickel Project).

Operating results for the period

The Group incurred a net loss of $675,891 (after impairment of $241,534 on the Nickel Project exploration and evaluation expenditure) and net cash outflows from operating activities of $279,437.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Significant events after balance date

On 6 January 2023 the Company issued 5,818,329 new fully paid shares (first seed 2 shares) at $0.15 per share to raise $872,735. The proceeds of $872,735 were received before 31 December 2022. On 17 March 2023 the Company issued 1,059,666 new fully paid shares at $0.15 per share (second seed 2 shares) to raise $158,949.

In January 2023 the Company was selected to participate in the inaugural BHP Xplor Program for supporting and developing further exploration work at the Nickel Project. BHP Xplor is an innovative accelerator program designed to support early-stage mineral exploration start-ups to find critical resources of future-facing commodities, such as copper and nickel, required to drive the global energy transition. The program provides access to technical and operational experts from BHP and its global network in addition to the non-dilutive grant of up to US$500,000 for the duration of the program.
Other than this, there has not been any material matter or circumstance that has arisen after balance date that has significantly affected, 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 periods.

Likely developments and expected results

The Group will continue with activities towards meeting its objective of developing its Projects into production at the earliest opportunity.

Environmental issues

The Company is aware of its environmental obligations with regards to its exploration activities and ensures that it complies with all regulations when carrying out any exploration work. The directors of the Company are not aware of any breach of environmental regulations for the year under review.

Indemnifying officers or auditor

The Company has agreed to indemnify all directors and officers or any liabilities to another person (other than the Group or related bodies corporate) that may arise from their positions as directors and officers of the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving lack of good faith. The Company has not insured the directors and officers of the Company and related body corporates against a liability incurred as a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings. No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the consolidated entity with leave of the court under section 237.

Auditor Independence and non-audit services

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found at page 29.

No amounts have been paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services, payments to the auditors are set out in note 17 to the Financial Statements.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Gan-Ochir Zunduisuren
Managing Director
Mongolia
19 April 2023

ASIAN BATTERY MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 $
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	799,313
Other receivables and assets	4	22,244
Total current assets		**821,557**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	7	34,497
Right of use assets	6	81,890
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	5	2,955,221
Total non-current assets		**3,071,608**
Total assets		**3,893,165**
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and other payables	8	101,679
Lease liabilities	9	43,493
Total current liabilities		**145,172**
Non-current Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	9	31,580
Total non-current liabilities		**31,580**
Total liabilities		**176,752**
Net assets		**3,716,413**
Owner’s equity		
Issued and unissued capital	10	4,418,063
Retained earnings		(675,891)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(25,759)
Total equity		**3,716,413**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASIAN BATTERY MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 $
Other income		-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure impaired	5	(241,534)
Exploration and evaluation expensed as incurred as no tenure		(3,771)
General and administration expenses	11	(317,640)
Other expenses		(24,131)
Foreign Exchange Loss		(88,815)
Loss before taxation		**(675,891)**
Income tax expense		-
Loss for the period		**(675,891)**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss: Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(25,759)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax		(25,759
Total comprehensive loss		**(701,650)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASIAN BATTERY MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Issued and unissued capital $	**Accumulated losses $**	**Currency translation reserve $**	**Total owner's equity $**
Loss for the period	-	(675,891)	-	(675,891)
Other comprehensive loss	-		(25,759)	(25,759)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(675,891)	(25,759)	(701,650)
Shares issued during the period	3,618,268	-	-	3,618,268
Shares to be issued following receipt of cash for capital raise before period end	872,735	-	-	872,735
Capital Raising Costs	(72,940)	-	-	(72,940)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**4,418,063**	**(675,891)**	**(25,759)**	**3,716,413**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASIAN BATTERY MINERALS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Payments to suppliers and employees		(279,437)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	3	**(279,437)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(38,731)
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure	5	(602,547)
Payment to acquire subsidiary, net of cash received	13	(116,401)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(757,679)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from the issue of share capital		1,917,735
Payments for share issue costs		(55,440)
Payments for lease liabilities		(32,354)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**1,829,941**
Net Increase in cash held		792,825
Cash and cash at equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		6,488
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	3	**799,313**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Operations and organization

1.1 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, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial report is presented in Australian Dollars.

The Company is an unlisted public Company, incorporated in Australia and operating in Mongolia.

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended 31 December 2022 comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The principal activity of the Group during the period was mineral exploration and evaluation of its following projects (together, the "Projects"):

(d) the Blue Cap/Khukh Tag Graphite Project (100% owned by subsidiary, Innova Minerals LLC), a graphite project (comprising one tenement - mineral exploration tenement XV-019603) located in the Khukh Tag, Undurshil sub province, Dundgovi province (**Graphite Project**);

(e) the White Grass/Tsagaan Ders Li Project (100% owned by Innova Minerals LLC), which comprised one tenement prospective for lithium (mineral exploration tenements XV – 021740 and XV-019341) located in the Tsagaan Ders, Khuld sub province, Dundgovi province (**Lithium Project**); and

(f) the Yambat Oval Ni Project (100% owned by Ragnarok) comprising one tenement (tenement XV- 020515) prospective for nickel and is located in the Yambat, Yusunbulag and Taishir sub provinces, Gobi-Altai Province (**Nickel Project**).

1.2 Going Concern

For the period ended 31 December 2022, the Group incurred a net loss of $675,891 (after impairment of $241,534 on the Nickel Project exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred to 31 December 2021) and net cash outflows from operating activities of $279,437.

The Company was able to raise more than sufficient equity capital to fund the exploration and evaluation activities and working capital incurred by the Group in the period. At 31 December 2022, the Group had positive net current assets of $676,386 and subsequent to period end further share consideration of $158,949 was received to complete the seed 2 capital raise.

The Board and Management believe that as at the date of this report there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will continue as a going concern. However, it is recognised that further funding is required to optimise, develop and operate the projects. In that regard, the Board proposes to undertake an Initial Public Offering to raise AUD 8 million to 10 million in Australian Stock Exchange under a prospectus which is expected to be issued in the coming months.

The above conditions give rise to a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and whether it will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

1.3 Adoption of new and revised standards

Standards and Interpretations applicable 31 December 2022
The Directors have reviewed all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group and effective for the current annual reporting period. As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.
Standards and interpretations in issue not yet adopted
The Directors have also reviewed all Standards and Interpretations on issue not yet adopted as at 31 December 2022. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the Standards and Interpretations on issue not yet adopted by the Group.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial report was authorised for issue on 19 April 2023.

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).

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Asian Battery Minerals ("Company" or "Parent") and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022 ("the Group").

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent 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. Subsidiaries 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.

Unrealised gains or transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

When the Group ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.3 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.

Exploration and evaluation costs carried forward
The Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure is set out at note 2.15. The application of this policy necessarily requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, the assessment of the expectation that exploration costs incurred can be recouped through the successful development of the area (unless activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves). The estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having capitalised expenditure under the policy, it is concluded that the expenditure incurred is unlikely to be recovered by future exploitation or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be impaired or written off through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 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.

2.5 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 15 days to 30 days. The Group measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. The expected credit losses on trade and other receivables are estimated with reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operates and an assessment of both the current and the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery; for example, when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets
A financial asset is recognised when the Group becomes a party to contractual promises of a financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value, adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets are subsequently measured in the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
  - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - 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 and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. 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 received that the Group could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised when the Group becomes a party to contractual promises of a financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at their fair value, adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial liabilities are subsequently measured in the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of Asian Battery Minerals 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.

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 the balance date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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.

The functional currency of the Mongolian incorporated subsidiaries, Innova Minerals LLC and Ragnarok Investment LLC is Mongolian Tugriks (MNT).

As at the balance date the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of Asian Battery Minerals at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance date and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is translated at the average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising from the translation are taken directly to the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.8 Income tax

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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 Income tax (cont'd)

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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. 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.

2.9 Other taxes

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

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST 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 included.

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

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST 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 recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.10 Impairment of assets

The Group assesses at the reporting 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 an 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 a reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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.

2.11 Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial period that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

2.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

The estimated useful life of each class of asset is:

- Equipment 10 years
- Furniture and fixtures 10 years
- Computers 2 years

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

(i) Impairment
The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.12 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, a recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount. For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the income statement in the cost of sales line item.

(ii) 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 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

2.14 Issued and unissued 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.

The Group classifies funds received for future share issues as equity when the subscription application is approved and will only be settled by a fixed number of shares.

2.15 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:

- the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and
- 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 reporting 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. 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Exploration and evaluation (cont'd)

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.

2.16 Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Asian Battery Minerals, disclosed in note 15 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, other than investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost.

2.17 Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets

Where the Company is the lessee, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date which the lease asset is available for use by the Group (i.e., commencement date). Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date, discounted using the rate implied in the lease. If this rate is not readily determinable, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the initial measurement if the lease liability consist of:

- Fixed lease payments less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at commencement date;
- Any amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Termination penalties of the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise any extension option. Extension options are only included in the lease term if, at commencement date, it is reasonably certain that the options will be exercised.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The lease liability is remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset) whenever there is a change in the lease term (including assessments relating to extension and termination options), lease payments due to changes in an index or rate or expected payments under guaranteed residual values.

The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a consistent period rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. These right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where the terms of lease require the Group to restore the underlying asset, or the Group has an obligation to dismantle and remove a leased asset, the provision is recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 137. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets (cont'd)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease (or the useful life of the leased asset if this is shorter). Depreciation starts on the commencement date of the lease.

Where leases have a term of less than 12 months or relate to low value assets, the Group has applied the optional exemptions to not capitalise these leases and instead account for the lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.18 Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. In valuing equity-settled transactions, account is taken of any performance conditions, and conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company (market conditions) if applicable.

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with suppliers by reference to the fair value of the goods or service received, if the fair value cannot be reliably estimated the transaction is valued with reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which the Group obtains the goods or services.

The Group measures the cost of equity issued to settle liabilities at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of settlement. If the fair value of the equity instruments issued cannot be reliably measured, then the equity instruments shall be measured to reflect the fair value of the financial liability extinguished.

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting 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 on the grant date. The statement of profit or loss and other 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.

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.

2.19 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.

Share-based payment transactions:
The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with suppliers by reference to the fair value of the goods or service received, if the fair value cannot be reliably estimated the transaction is valued with reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which Group obtains the goods or services.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.19 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (con'd)

The Group measures the cost of equity issued to settle liabilities at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of settlement. If the fair value of the equity instruments issued cannot be reliably measured, then the equity instruments shall be measured to reflect the fair value of the financial liability extinguished.

Exploration and evaluation costs carried forward
The Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure is set out at note 2.15. The application of this policy necessarily requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, the assessment of the expectation that exploration costs incurred can be recouped through the successful development of the area (unless activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves). The estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having capitalised expenditure under the policy, it is concluded that the expenditure incurred is unlikely to be recovered by future exploitation or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be impaired or written off through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	2022
	$

3. Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	**799,313**

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. All cash was available for use and no restrictions were placed on the use of it at any time during the period.

Reconciliation of loss for the period to net cash flows from operating activities

Operating activities	
Loss for the period	(675,891)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	241,534
Depreciation of non-current assets	1,674
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	24,453
Interest on lease liabilities	3,956
Unrealised loss from foreign exchange rate differences	88,815
Movements in working capital:	
Increase in other receivables	(22,246)
Increase in accounts payable	58,268
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(279,437)**
Non- cash investing and financing activities:	
Movements in working capital:	
Additions to the right-of-use assets	114,392
Exploration and evaluation asset additions	2,658,327
	2,772,719

4. Receivables

Tax and SIC receivables	2,948
Prepayments	14,952
Other receivables	4,344
	22,244

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure acquired (note 13)	2,658,327
Expenditure incurred in the period	602,547
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure – Nickel Project	(241,534)
Foreign exchange movement	(64,119)
Total exploration and evaluation expenditure	**2,955,221**
Total expenditure incurred and carried forward in respect of each licence:	
Graphite Project XV-019603	2,061,616
Lithium Project XV-021740	619,221
Lithium Project XV-019341	126,031
Nickel Project XV-020515	148,353
	2,955,221

5. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation expenditure acquired and subsequently incurred by the Group on the Graphite Project and Lithium Project has been carried forward as that expenditure is expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the areas of interest, or alternatively, by sale. The Nickel Project exploration and evaluation expenditure at 31 December 2021 has been impaired as it is may not be recouped by development or sale. The expenditure incurred post 31 December 2021 is carried forward as it is expected to be recouped with the project's selection in the inaugural BHP Xplor Program supporting and developing further exploration work at the Nickel Project (see note 22).

6. Right-of-use Assets

	Warehouse $	Office $	Total $
Cost:			
Additions	36,821	77,571	114,392
At 31 December 2022	**36,821**	**77,571**	**114,392**
Accumulated amortisation:			
Amortisation charge for the period	(7,610)	(16,843)	(24,453)
Foreign exchange movement	(2,614)	(5,435)	(8,049)
At 31 December 2022	(10,224)	(22,278)	(32,502)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**26,597**	**55,293**	**81,890**

The Group leases warehouse and office spaces for its operations. The lease terms are 24 to 36 months, and the lease agreements have no option to purchase the leased assets at the end of the lease terms.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Equipment $	Furniture $	Computer $	Total $
Cost:				
Additions	1,212	25,925	11,274	38,411
At 31 December 2022	**1,212**	**25,925**	**11,274**	**38,411**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Depreciation charge for the period	(59)	(294)	(1,321)	(1,674)
Foreign exchange movement	(89)	(1,610)	(541)	(2,240)
At 31 December 2022	(148)	(1,904)	(1,862)	(3,914)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**1,064**	**24,021**	**9,412**	**34,497**

8. Accounts and other payables

	2022 $
Trade payables	91,817
Tax payables	9,862
	101,679

Trade payables and accrued expenses are normally settled on 30 day terms.

9. Lease liabilities

	2022
	$
Cost:	
Additions	114,392
Repayments	(32,354)
Interest	3,956
Foreign exchange movement	(10,921)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**75,073**
Maturity analysis:	
Within 1 year	52,138
Within 2 years	34,127
	86,265
Less: unearned interest	(11,192)
	75,073
Analysed as:	
Current	43,493
Non-current	31,580
	75,073

10. Issued and unissued capital

Ordinary Shares	**No.**	**$**
Issued and fully paid	79,165,365	3,618,268
Less share issue costs	-	(72,940)
Total issued capital	**79,165,365**	**3,545,328**
Funds received, shares not yet issued[1]	-	872,735
Total unissued capital	**-**	**872,735**
Total issued and unissued capital	**79,165,365**	**4,418,063**

Movement	**No.**	**$**
Pre-seed capital raising at $0.01	8,500,000	85,000
Seed 1 capital raising at $0.05	19,200,000	960,000
Shares issued to settle liabilities[2]	3,465,365	173,268
Shares issued to acquire subsidiaries[3]	48,000,000	2,400,000
Less share issue costs		(72,940)
Seed 2 funds received, shares not yet issued[1]		872,735
	79,165,365	**4,418,063**

[1]At 31 December 2022, the Company had received subscription applications funds of $872,735 for 5,818,329 shares to be issued at $0.15. The shares were subsequently issued on 6 January 2023.

[2]During the period the Company issued 3,465,365 shares to settle a liability of $173,268, the fair value of the equity at the date of settlement was also $173,268.

[3]During the period the Company issued 48,000,000 shares to the Vendors of Innova Minerals LLC. As the fair value of Innova Minerals LLC was not available at the time of the acquisition, the shares were valued using the fair value of the Company's shares at the date of acquisition.

11. General and administration expenses

	2022 $
Audit fees	69,919
Bank fees	260
Bookkeeping	3,603
Consultants	18,000
Depreciation and amortisation	26,126
Legal fees	34,967
Office administration	3,631
Other expenses	2,158
Regulatory fees	1,086
Rent	12,877
Research	24,282
Employee wages and salaries	101,151
Supplies	1,687
Training	894
Transportation	3,004
Travel and accommodation	13,995
	317,640

12. Transactions with related parties

The remuneration of the Managing Director for the period was $26,290. No other director received remuneration in the period.

Advances of $35,000 from each of the Directors, David Paull and Neil Young, to fund operating expenses prior to the issue of seed capital was repaid by the issue of shares in the Company.

13. Acquisition of subsidiaries

Effective 30 April 2022, the Company acquired the shares in Innova Minerals LLC (which owns Ragnarok Investments LLC) for a combined consideration of $130,664 cash, and 48,000,000 shares in the Company valued at $2,400,000. The acquisition did not meet the definition of a business combination in accordance with AASB 3 Business Combinations and as such the acquisition has been accounted for as an asset acquisition.

The projects acquired on acquisition are:

1. the Blue Cap/Khukh Tag Graphite Project (100% owned by subsidiary, Innova Minerals LLC), a graphite project (comprising one tenement - mineral exploration tenement XV-019603) located in the Khukh Tag, Undurshil sub province, Dundgovi province (**Graphite Project**);
2. the White Grass/Tsagaan Ders Li Project (100% owned by Innova Minerals LLC), which comprised one tenement prospective for lithium (mineral exploration tenement XV – 021740) located in the Tsagaan Ders, Khuld sub province, Dundgovi province (**Lithium Project**); and
3. the Yambat Oval Ni Project (100% owned by Ragnarok) comprising one tenement (tenement XV-020515) prospective for nickel and is located in the Yambat, Yusunbulag and Taishir sub provinces, Gobi-Altai Province (**Nickel Project**).

13. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

	$
Fair-value paid	
Shares in the Company	2,400,000
Cash	130,669
Total consideration	**2,530,669**
Carrying value of the assets acquired	
Cash	14,268
Receivables	198,131
Exploration evaluation and exploration expenditure	821,956
Payables	(340,057)
Net assets acquired	694,298
Fair value uplift of exploration and evaluation expenditure	1,836,371
Net assets acquired	2,530,669
Payment to acquire subsidiaries	130,669
Cash acquired	(14,268)
Net cash paid	**116,401**

14. Tax Note

The major components of tax expense are:

Current tax expense/(income)	-
Deferred tax expense / (income)	-
Total income tax expense/(income) attributable to continuing operations	**-**
Reconciliation	
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	(675,891)
Income tax expense calculated at 30%	(202,767)
Non-deductible expenses	15,847
Tax losses for which no deferred tax was recognised	90,473
Other deferred tax assets and liabilities not recognised	31,664
Effect of tax rates of subsidiaries in different jurisdictions	64,783
Income tax expense	**-**
Deferred tax comprises:	
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	90,473
Accrued expenses	21,267
Other	10,397
Deferred tax assets not recognised	(122,137)
	-

15. Parent Entity Disclosures

	2022 **$**
Financial Position	
Assets	
Current assets	687,668
Non-current assets	2,558,423
Total assets	**3,246,091**
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	70,891
Total liabilities	**70,891**
Net assets	**3,175,200**
Equity	
Issued and unissued capital	4,418,063
Accumulated losses	(1,242,863)
Total equity	**3,175,200**
Financial Performance	
Operating loss for the period	(1,242,863)
Total comprehensive loss	**(1,242,863)**

16. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Asian Battery Minerals Limited and its below subsidiaries.

Subsidiary Name	**Country of incorporation**	**Ownership**	**Investment**
Innova Minerals LLC	Mongolia	100%	$2,530,669
Ragnarok Investments LLC	Mongolia	100%	-

Asian Battery Minerals Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group. Transactions between these parties involved the provision of funding for operations. As at 31 December 2022, an amount of $1,132,474 was owed by Innova Minerals LLC to Asian Battery Minerals Limited. The loans have been impaired.

17. Auditors Remuneration

The auditor of Asian Battery Minerals Limited is HLB Mann Judd.
The auditor of the subsidiaries, Innova Minerals LLC and Ragnarok Investments LLC, is Onch & Company**.**

	2022 **$**
Amount received or due and receivable by the auditors for:	
- Audit or review of the financial reports	
- HLB Mann Judd	37,240
- Onch & Company	32,679
- Other services	-
	69,919

18. Share based payments

During the period the Company issued 48,000,000 shares at $0.05 per share to the Vendors of Innova Minerals LLC with a fair value of $2,400,000. As the fair value of Innova Minerals LLC was not available at the time of the acquisition, the shares were valued using the fair value of the Company's shares at the date of acquisition. The fair value of shares was determined based on capital raises that the Group was completing at the time of the acquisition.

During the period the Company issued 3,465,365 shares to settle a liability of $173,268, the fair value of the equity at the date of settlement was also $173,268. The fair value of shares was determined based on capital raises that the Group was completing at the time of the settlement.

19. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2022.

20. Commitments

Exploration commitments

The entity must meet minimum expenditure commitments on granted exploration tenements to maintain those tenements in good standing. If the relevant mineral tenement is relinquished the expenditure commitment also ceases. The following commitments exist at balance date but have not been brought to account.

	2022 $
Not later than 1 year	38,669
Between 1 year and 5 years	696,869
	735,538

21. Financial risk management

Exposure to interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group does not hold or use derivative financial instruments. The Group's principal financial instruments comprise mainly of deposits with banks:

	2022 $
Cash and cash equivalents	799,313

The Group uses different methods as discussed below to manage risks that arise from these financial instruments. The objective is to support the delivery of the financial targets while protecting future financial security.

(a) Capital risk management

The Group's capital comprises share capital and reserves less accumulated losses. As at 31 December 2022, the Group has net assets of $3,716,413. The Group manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash facilities to meet the operating requirements of the business and investing excess funds in highly liquid short-term investments. The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors.

Alternatives for sourcing future capital needs include the cash position and future equity raising alternatives. These alternatives are evaluated to determine the optimal mix of capital resources for our capital needs. The Board expects that, assuming no material adverse change in a combination of our sources of liquidity, present levels of liquidity will be adequate to meet expected capital needs.

21. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities
Financial liabilities of the Group comprise trade and other payables. As at 31 December 2022 any financial liabilities that are contractually maturing within 60 days have been disclosed as current.

Trade and other payables that have a deferred payment date of greater than 12 months have been disclosed as non-current.

(d) Foreign Currency Risk
The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the balance date expressed in Australian dollars are $13,078. The impact of 100 basis point movement Mongolian Tugriks (MNT) would be trivial to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(e) Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments.

The Group's exposure to changes to interest rate risk relates primarily to its earnings on cash and term deposits. The Group manages the risk by investing in short term deposits.

	2022
	$
Cash and cash equivalents	799,313

The impact of 100 basis point in interest rates would be trivial to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(f) Fair Value Measurement
The carrying value of Group's assets and liabilities approximate their fair value.

22. Events subsequent to reporting date

On 6 January 2023 the Company issued 5,818,329 new fully paid shares (first seed 2 shares) at $0.15 per share to raise $872,735. The proceeds of $872,735 were received before 31 December 2022. On 17 March 2023 the Company issued 1,059,666 new fully paid shares at $0.15 per share (second seed 2 shares) to raise $158,949.

In January 2023 the Company was selected to participate in the inaugural BHP Xplor Program for supporting and developing further exploration work at the Nickel Project. BHP Xplor is an innovative accelerator program designed to support early-stage mineral exploration start-ups to find critical resources of future-facing commodities, such as copper and nickel, required to drive the global energy transition. The program provides access to technical and operational experts from BHP and its global network in addition to the non-dilutive grant of up to US$500,000 for the duration of the program.

Other than this, there were no significant events subsequent to the balance sheet date requiring disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the Directors of Asian Battery Minerals Limited ('the Company'):

1. The financial statements and notes of the Group are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

    a. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the period then ended; and
    b. complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

3. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with International Financial Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

4. 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 period ended 31 December 2022.

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

Gan-Ochir Zunduisuren
Managing Director
Mongolia

19 April 2023

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Asian Battery Minerals Limited for the period ended 31 December 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

Perth, Western Australia	**B G McVeigh**
19 April 2023	**Partner**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the members of Asian Battery Minerals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Asian Battery Minerals Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the period 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:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the period then ended; and

b) 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 Group 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1.2 in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the period ended 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the 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.

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.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
19 April 2023

B G McVeigh
Partner