Financial report

Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 March 2024

Contents

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency, unless stated otherwise.

Macarthur Minerals Limited is a listed public company limited by shares. The Company's corporate office and principal place of business are detailed on page 6.

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are included in page 6.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 28 June 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

MACARTHUR MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Australian Dollars)
AS AT 31 March 2024

	Notes	**2024**	**2023**
		$	**$**
EXPENSES			
Depreciation and amortisation	6(a)	**(70,514)**	(72,345)
Exploration expenditure		**(950)**	(10,810)
Investor relations		**(277,421)**	(232,847)
Loss from share of associate	28	**(1,778,431)**	(457,556)
Impairment of investment in associate		**(644,315)**	888,555
Impairment of exploration assets		**-**	(336,558)
Office and general expenses		**(294,423)**	(278,351)
Personnel costs		**(844,771)**	(1,738,058)
Professional fees	6(c)	**(661,298)**	(794,511)
Share-based compensation	6(b)	**(1,149,201)**	(2,303,793)
Share Registry, filing and listing fees		**(195,670)**	(252,733)
Travel and accommodation		**(38,029)**	(179,351)
Borrowing costs	6(e)	**(63,775)**	(18,994)
Total Administrative Expenses		**(6,018,798)**	(5,787,352)
OTHER REVENUE/(EXPENSES)			
Interest income		**15,905**	3,644
Other income	6(d)	**90,754**	352,898
Change in Fair Value Derivative		**152,286**	-
Net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange		**(1,810)**	25,645
Change in fair value of warrant liability		**-**	520,350
		257,135	902,537
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**(5,761,663)**	(4,884,815)
Income tax expense	7	**-**	-
Total Comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		**(5,761,663)**	(4,884,815)
Basic/Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to the owners of Macarthur Minerals Limited		**(0.0347)**	(0.0297)
Basic/Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to the owners of Macarthur Minerals Limited		**-**	-
Basic and diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Note 8)		**166,063,386**	164,637,598

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

MACARTHUR MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Australian Dollars)
AS AT 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
ASSETS		**$**	**$**
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**180,637**	1,944,332
Other receivables	10	**162,695**	166,168
Security deposits and other assets	11	**74,794**	106,704
Total current assets		**418,126**	2,217,204
Non-Current			
Plant and equipment	12	**49,112**	51,104
Right of use asset	22	**73,148**	140,671
Investment in Infinity Mining Ltd	28	**1,857,892**	4,048,112
Exploration and evaluation assets	13(a)	**75,292,100**	74,230,421
Total non-current assets		**77,272,252**	78,470,308
Total assets		**77,690,378**	80,687,512
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trade and other payables	14	**786,037**	331,269
Provisions	15	**16,350**	110,285
Lease liability	22	**76,515**	76,725
Loans	23	**838,477**	-
Total current liabilities		**1,717,379**	518,279
Non-Current			
Provisions	15	**18,837**	20,217
Lease liability	22	**4,607**	72,672
Total non-current liabilities		**23,444**	92,889
Total liabilities		**1,740,823**	611,168
Net assets		**75,949,555**	80,076,344
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Contributed equity	16(a)	**128,615,069**	128,197,540
Reserves	16(b)	**11,803,753**	10,586,408
Accumulated losses		**(64,469,267)**	(58,707,604)
Total shareholders' equity		**75,949,555**	80,076,344

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

MACARTHUR MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Contributed Equity $	Accumulated losses $	Reserves $	Total $
Balance at 1 April 2022	**146,253,488**	**121,772,352**	**(53,822,789)**	**7,693,697**	**75,643,260**
Net profit(loss) for the year	-	-	(4,884,815)	-	(4,884,815)
Other comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payment transactions [1]	-	-	-	2,892,711	2,892,711
Bonus Shares	4,400,000	1,430,000	-	-	1,430,000
Private Placement	15,000,000	5,718,602	-	-	5,718,602
Cost of Share Capital	-	(723,414)	-	-	(723,414)
Balance at 31 March 2023	165,653,488	128,197,540	(58,707,604)	10,586,408	80,076,344
Balance at 1 April 2023	165,653,488	128,197,540	(58,707,604)	10,586,408	80,076,344
Net profit(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**(5,761,663)**	**-**	**(5,761,663)**
Other comprehensive profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Share-based payment transactions [1]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,217,345**	**1,217,345**
Shares in exchange for services [2]	**600,000**	**132,000**	**-**	**-**	**132,000**
Rights Offering[2]	**5,807,600**	**580,760**	**-**	**-**	**580,760**
Cost of Share Capital[2]	**-**	**(295,231)**	**-**	**-**	**(295,231)**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**172,061,088**	**128,615,069**	**(64,469,267)**	**11,803,753**	**75,949,555**

[1] Refer to Note 16(b)
[2] Refer to Note 16(a)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MACARTHUR MINERALS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2024
(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

	Notes	2024 $	2023 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(1,787,536)**	(4,163,385)
Other revenue		**90,754**	352,898
Interest received		**15,905**	3,644
Interest Paid		**(63,775)**	(18,994)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	9	**(1,744,652)**	(3,825,837)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net purchases of plant and equipment		**(1,000)**	(48,365)
Purchase of IML shares		**(80,240)**	(232,750)
Exploration and evaluation additions	13	**(1,061,679)**	(1,535,225)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(1,142,919)**	(1,816,340)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Private Placement/ exercised options & warrants		**580,760**	7,500,000
Share issuance costs		**(227,087)**	(485,894)
Principal repayment of lease liability		**(68,274)**	(53,169)
Loan from unrelated parties		**838,477**	(1,000,000)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		**1,123,876**	5,960,937
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		**(1,763,695)**	318,760
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		**1,944,332**	1,625,572
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	9	**180,637**	1,944,332

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

Note 1: Nature and Continuance of Operations

Macarthur Minerals Limited is an Australian public company listed in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") (symbol: MMS), Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") (symbol: MIO) and OTCQB Venture Market ("OTCQB") (symbol: MMSDF). The Company has three iron ore projects in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia. The Company also has two exploration project areas in the Pilbara, Western Australia targeting iron ore. In addition, Macarthur Minerals has lithium brine interests in Railroad Valley, Nevada, USA.

As at 31 March 2024, the Company has the following subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"):

- 100% of Macarthur Australia Limited, which holds the following 100% subsidiaries:
- 100% of Macarthur Iron Ore Pty Ltd ("Macarthur Iron Ore" or "MIO") which owns the Iron Ore Projects
- 100% of Macarthur Lithium Nevada Limited (incorporated in Nevada)
- 100% of Esperance Iron Ore Export Company Pty Ltd (previously Macarthur Midway Pty Ltd)
- 100% of Macarthur Marble Bar Lithium Pty Ltd (previously Bachelor Project Pty Ltd) (a dormant subsidiary); and
- 100% of Macarthur Minerals NT Pty Ltd ("MMNT") and MMNT's 100% subsidiary, Macarthur Tulshyan Pty Ltd.

There was no change in the nature of the Company's principal activities during the year. On 1 January 2022, Infinity Mining Limited ("IML") exited the Macarthur Minerals Consolidated Group and following that, IML has been accounted for as an associate of Macarthur Minerals Group. **At reporting date**, the Group has 20.01% interest in Infinity Mining Limited (IML) representing its holding of 23,764,212 shares.

The Company continues to maintain its corporate head office and principal place of business at Suite 1G, Building 1, Kings Row Office Park, 40 McDougall Street, MILTON QLD 4064, Australia.

The financial statements were authorized for issue on 28 June 2024 by the directors of the Company.

Note 2: Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Material financial accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report includes the consolidated entity consisting of Macarthur Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries. Refer to Note 20 for details of subsidiaries.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

New and amended accounting pronouncements on issue but not yet effective
A number of accounting standards and interpretations have been issued and will be applicable in future periods. While these remain subject to ongoing assessment, no significant impacts have been identified to date. These pronouncements have not been applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

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

a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). The financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The separate financial statements of the parent entity have been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

Except for cash flow information, the financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

b) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting, which assumes the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Group incurred a net loss after tax of $5,761,663 and had cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $2,887,572 for the year ended 31 March 2024. As at 31 March 2024, current liabilities exceeded current assets by $1,299,253.

The Directors believe the going concern assumption is valid, reaching such a conclusion after having regard to the factors set out below. Should these factors not eventuate, there is a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to whether the company will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

The Directors believe that the Group will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements after consideration of the following factors:

- The Directors believe that future funding will be available to meet the Group's objectives of expanding key strategic assets and continuing to pay its debts as and when they fall due, through raising additional capital through equity placements to existing or new investors. The Group has a demonstrated history of success in this regard including having raised $5,718,602 (after costs) via a private placement in April 2022, and a Rights Issue in March 2024 for $580,760. The directors are confident in their ability to continue to raise additional funds on a timely basis, as and when required;
- The agreement with Gold Valley Yilgarn (GVY) referred to in Note 26, provides for further funding of $250,000 on the 30 September 2024 and 31 December 2024 respectively, prior to the flow of royalty payments upon ore extraction;
- The Group's ability to generate cash inflows from a shared service arrangement with Infinity Mining Limited;
- The Group's cash holdings at 31 March 2024 is $180,637.The Group's commitment to exploration and maintenance cost expenditure in relation to the hematite project has been eliminated following the agreement with GVY. Exploration expenditure in relation to other projects can be reduced as required, subject to minimum spend requirements;
- The Group has capacity, if necessary, to reduce its operating cost structure in order to minimise its working capital requirements;
- Subject to the successful capital raising on foot and/or monetization of non-core assets, the cashflow forecast for the period to July 2025 indicates sufficient cash available for planned activities

Should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements. This financial report does not include any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities and appropriate disclosures that may be necessary should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern.

c) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The financial report incorporates the assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries controlled by the Company.

The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between companies are eliminated in full on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of the parent, refer to Note 27.

d) Mineral exploration and evaluation assets

The Company is currently in the exploration and development stage of its exploration projects and applies the following policies.

Exploration and evaluation properties

Exploration and evaluation expenditure are accumulated separately for each area of interest and capitalised to exploration and evaluation assets. Such expenditures comprise net direct costs but do not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific nexus with a particular area of interest. Expenditure in respect of any area of interest or mineral resource is carried forward provided that:

- the Company's rights of tenure to that area of interest are current;
- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or, alternatively by its sale; or
- exploration and/or evaluation activities in the areas of interest have not yet 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 areas are continuing.

All other exploration and evaluation expenditure are expensed as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditure previously capitalised but which no longer satisfies the above policy is impaired and expensed to profit and loss. 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.

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 (or 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).

e) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated as follows:

Plant & Equipment	5% to 33.33% Straight-line Method
Office Equipment	10% to 33.33% Straight-line Method
Motor Vehicles	20% to 25% Straight-line Method

The assets' residual values and useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated to write-off the asset's cost over its estimated useful life, commencing from when the asset is first ready for use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in profit and loss.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

h) Trade and other receivables

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

i) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's and its subsidiaries functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow or net investment hedges.

j) Foreign operations

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

k) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The considerations made in determining significant influence is similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate is eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit of an associate' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's interest in Infinity Mining Limited (IML) as at 31 March 2024 was 20.52% (2023: 21.14%) representing its holding of 24,365,802 shares at 31 March 2024. The Group's interest in Infinity Mining Limited is accounted for using the equity accounting method in the consolidated financial statements.

l) Segment Reporting

The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company. The Group has identified one reportable segment (the exploration of mineral resources). All such operations and substantially all the capital assets of the Group are situated in Australia as at the reporting date.

m) Leases - The Group as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability are recognised by the Group where the Group is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. leases with a remaining term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group anticipates exercising a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

n) Farm-outs in the exploration and evaluation phase

The Group does not record any expenditure made by the farmee on its account. It also does not recognise any gain or loss on its exploration and evaluation farm-out arrangements but redesignates any costs previously capitalised in relation to the whole interest as relating to the partial interest retained. Any cash consideration received directly from the farmee is credited against costs previously capitalised in relation to the whole interest with any excess accounted for as a gain on disposal.

o) Trades and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature, they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of managements' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting period date.

q) Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

r) Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

s) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and superannuation

Liabilities for salaries, including annual leave and superannuation, expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised as Current Employee Benefits in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.
The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(iii) Share-based compensation

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortised over the vesting periods to represent the value of services rendered. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to a reserve. The fair value of equity instruments is determined using the relevant options pricing model. The number of instruments expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

t) Goods and services tax

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

u) Income tax

Income tax on profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax paid or payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax paid or payable in respect of previous years. Deferred income tax is recognised, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, as well as unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or when the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(i) Deferred Tax Balances

Deferred income tax balances have not been recognised as it has not yet become probable that they will be recovered and utilised.

(ii) Tax consolidation legislation

The Company and its wholly owned Australian incorporated subsidiaries are a tax-consolidated group for income tax purposes. As a consequence, all members of the tax-consolidated group are taxed as a single entity. Infinity Mining Limited (formerly Macarthur Lithium Pty Ltd) departed the Group on 1 January 2022.

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

v) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

w) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Proceeds from warrant unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued. Warrants that are part of units are assigned a value based on the residual value of the unit after deducting the fair value of the common shares. Where warrants are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency, they are considered a derivative liability and marked to market at each period using the Binomial model.

x) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit/(loss) after income tax attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year; adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares. Potential ordinary shares are treated as dilutive if their exercise price exceeds the average market price of ordinary shares during the period. However, where their conversion would decrease the loss per share from continuing operations, then this calculation is treated as anti-dilutive.

y) Revenue recognition

The Company's only sources of revenue are other income items such as interest cost recoveries, farm out arrangements and government subsidies. The Group recognises revenue when the amount can be readily measured, and it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity (control). Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

z) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard. Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date. As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise to the extent possible the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs). The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

aa) **Comparative Figures**

Certain comparative figures in profit and loss have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year, with no impact on net loss or comprehensive loss for the year.

bb) **New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted**

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 31 March 2024. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 3: Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial report requires that management make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial report and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and best available current information, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and judgements that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

(i) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure (Note 13)

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely and is based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Recoverable value of exploration assets is based on the assessment of current economic conditions.

(ii) Deferred tax assets

The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognise these deferred tax assets, as set out in Note 7.

(iii) Share-based payment transactions (Note 18)

The Company measures the costs of equity-settled transactions with directors, officers, employees and consultants by reference to the fair values of the equity instrument. The fair value of equity-settled transactions is determined using the relevant Black-Scholes and Binomial valuation as measured on the grant date. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the equity, and the estimated forfeiture rate for market-based vesting conditions.

Note 4: Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management policies

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, the main purpose of which is to fund the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as security deposits, other receivables, trade payables, and warrant derivatives which arise directly from its operations. It is and has been throughout the years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. Details of the material accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

The Company's contracted financial instruments are summarised as:

	Note	Consolidated Carrying Amount 2024 $	2023 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**180,637**	1,944,332
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Other receivables	10	**68,887**	99,627
Security Deposits	11	**36,855**	35,397
		105,742	135,024
Total financial assets		**286,379**	2,079,356

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial liabilities		
a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	**786,037**	331,269
Lease liability	**81,122**	149,397
Loans	**838,477**	-
Total financial liabilities	**1,705,636**	480,666

a) Credit risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by maintaining its financial liquid assets with high-credit quality financial institutions. The Company will trade only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. Credit verification procedures will be carried out when deemed necessary and receivable balances will be monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. This amount consists of Cash and cash equivalents of $180,637 (2023: $1,944,332), Other receivables of $68,887 (2023: $99,627) and Security Deposits of $36,855 (2023: $35,397). The Company's receivables exclude current outstanding taxation payments recoverable from the Australian Government. These statutory amounts are excluded under Accounting Standards in the above analysis.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	2024 $	2023 $
Australia	**282,125**	1,644,773
Canada	**4,256**	434,584
	286,381	2,079,357

b) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to raise sufficient funds from equity and/or debt to finance its development and exploration activities until its operations become profitable. The Company manages its liquidity risk by planning and budgeting its operational and growth requirements. The Company monitors its forecast cash flows and ensures funds are in place to meet its operational needs in the short to medium term. The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Company to acquire, explore and develop its exploration and evaluation assets. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration or development.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

The Company is dependent on raising funds through equity and/or debt or disposing of interests in its mineral properties (by options, joint ventures or outright sales) in order to finance development of its exploration and evaluation assets, further acquisitions, undertake exploration and meet general and administrative expenses in the immediate and long term.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The below table analyses the Company's non-derivative financial assets and liabilities into maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contracted undiscounted cash flows.

As at 31 March 2024

	$ Within 1 year	**$ 1 to 5 years**	**$ Total**
Financial liabilities	**(1,701,029)**	**-**	**(1,701,029)**
Net cashflow	**(1,701,029)**	**-**	**(1,701,029)**

As at 31 March 2023

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities	(407,994)	-	(407,994)
Net cashflow	(407,994)	-	(407,994)

Liabilities – Loan, Interest rate risk

The Company's cash equivalents are highly liquid and earn interest at market rates. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market interest rates do not have a significant impact on the fair values of these financial instruments.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2024 $	**2023 $**
Interest-bearing financial instruments		
Financial assets	**217,493**	1,979,729

Financial assets are comprised of:

	2024 $	**2023 $**
Cash and cash equivalents	**180,637**	1,944,332
Security deposits	**36,855**	35,397
	217,492	1,979,729

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments
A change of 100 basis points in interest rates on the above interest-bearing financial instruments at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2024.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	100bp increase $	**100bp decrease $**	**100bp increase $**	**100bp decrease $**
31 March 2024				
Interest-bearing financial instruments	**2,175**	**(2,175)**	**2,175**	**(2,175)**
31 March 2023				
Interest-bearing financial instruments	19,797	(19,797)	19,797	(19,797)

c) Foreign currency risk

The Company's consolidated financial statements can be affected by movements in the CAD$/USD$ exchange rate, due to some administrative expenses and liabilities being incurred in other than in $AUD is being the functional currency of the Company.

Exposure to currency risk
The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the statement of financial position date was as follows:

	CAD $	**USD $**	**CAD $**	**USD $**
	2024		**2023**	
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,238**	**18**	434,566	17
Receivables	**-**	**-**	-	-
Security Deposits	**-**	**-**	-	-
	4,238	**18**	434,566	17
Trade and other payables	**4,902**	**75,439**	22,848	-
Employee Benefits	**-**	**-**	-	-
Warrant liability	**-**	**-**	-	-
Loan - Other	**-**	**-**	-	-
Lease liability	**-**	**-**	-	-
	4,902	**75,439**	22,848	-
Net exposure	**(664)**	**(75,421)**	411,718	17

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The table indicates the impact of how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	2024		**2023**	
	Profit $	**Equity $**	**Profit $**	**Equity $**
+/-2% in interest rates	**+/$4,350**	**+/$4,350**	+/$39,595	+/$35,595
+/-5% in $AUD/$CAD	**+/-$33**	**+/-$33**	+/-$20,586	+/-$20,586
+/-5% in $AUD/$US	**+/-$3,771**	**+/-$3,771**	+/-$1	+/-$1

d) Commodity price risk

The Company's future revenues are expected to be in large part derived from the mining and sale of minerals or interests related thereto. The price of various minerals has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic, financial and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of mineral substitutes, mineral stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the price of various minerals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations cannot accurately be predicted.

As the Company has not yet reached the production stage, its exposure to price risk has no impact on the financial statements, however price risk is a critical assumption for the Group's economic studies on its Iron Ore Projects and for impairment testing.

e) Fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3: Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate carrying values, which are the amounts recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position due to their short-term nature. The Company's only financial instrument classified as fair value through profit or loss is the Warrant Liability, which is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, refer to Note 17 for additional information.

Note 5: Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties.
The Board of Directors do not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. In the management of capital, the Company includes shareholders' equity. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration and development stage, as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund activities.

In order to carry out planned exploration, conduct studies and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Refer to Note 2(b) for further information on working capital and going concern.

In addition to its lithium and iron ore exploration and evaluation activities, the Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. As set out in Note 16, further equity was issued in the year.

There were no other changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended 31 March 2024. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 6: Revenue and Expenses

Result for the year includes the following items:

		2024 $	2023 $
a)	***Depreciation:***		
	- Depreciation – Plant and Equipment (Note 12)	**2,992**	10,450
	- Amortisation – Right of Use asset (Note 22)	**67,522**	61,895
		70,514	72,345
b)	***Share-based compensation:***		
	- Share based payments	**1,149,201**	873,793
	- Bonus shares issued to Directors	**-**	1,430,000
		1,149,201	2,303,793
c)	***Professional fees:***		
	- Legal costs	**88,749**	170,356
	- External consultants	**572,549**	624,155
		661,298	794,511
d)	***Other income includes:***		
	Other income:		
	- Rent reimbursement	**39,614**	61,611
	- Management fee income for Shared Services Agreement	**18,033**	80,377
	- Vehicle hire income	**-**	40,000
	- Cost Order (LPD)	**-**	103,942
	- Other income	**8,000**	66,968
	- Accommodation cost recovery	**25,107**	-
		90,754	352,898
e)	***Borrowing costs includes:***		
	- Interest on Other Loans	**59,378**	12,851
	- Interest on lease liability (Note 22)	**4,397**	6,143
		63,775	18,994

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 7: Income Tax

	2024 $	2023 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	**-**	-
Deferred tax	**-**	-
Aggregate income tax expense	**-**	-

	2024 $	2023 $
a) Reconciliation of income tax equivalent expense (credit) to prima facie tax equivalent payable		
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	**(5,761,663)**	(4,884,815)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations before income tax expense	**-**	-
Net profit/(loss)	**(5,761,663)**	(4,884,815)
Tax at Australian tax rate of 25% (2023: 25%)	**(1,440,416)**	(1,221,204)
Adjustment for the tax effect of:		
Non-assessable income	**-**	-
Share based payments	**287,300**	575,948
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	**453**	(6,411)
Non-deductible legal fees	**22,187**	42,589
Allowable expenditure capitalised to exploration and evaluation assets	**(265,420)**	(299,667)
Section 40-880 deductions	**(194,419)**	(108,244)
Impairment of exploration assets	**161,079**	84,139
Loss from share of associate	**444,608**	114,389
Other	**87,227**	(209,890)
	(897,401)	(1,028,351)
Tax effect on income tax losses and temporary differences not carried forward as deferred tax assets	**897,401**	1,028,351
Income tax expense/(credit) attributable to profit/(loss) from continuing operations	**-**	-

b) Tax consolidation

Macarthur Minerals and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries are members of an Australian income tax consolidated group.

c) Unused tax losses and temporary difference for which no deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognised

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following using corporate tax rates of:	**2024** **25%**	**2023** 25%
	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Deferred tax liability on Exploration and evaluation assets	**18,823,025**	18,557,605
Tax losses from operations	**28,895,953**	27,560,490
Total losses on Capital raising expenses	**1,979,458**	1,785,039
Total unrecognised deferred tax asset	**12,052,386**	10,787,924

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

The tax benefit of these losses will only be obtained if:

- The Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised.
- The Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility of losses imposed by the relevant tax legislation.

In particular, the Company's tax losses can be carried forward to offset its future income and the future income of members of its tax consolidated group, subject to the satisfaction of the Continuity of Ownership Test or the Same or Similar Business Test and having regard to the application of the "available fraction".

In this respect the ability to utilise tax losses in the future will be dependent on specific shareholding tracing in the years of losses and the future years of income, and future events including the business activity of the Company in future years of income.

Note 8: Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The following reflects the income and share data used in the total basic and diluted earnings per share computations.

Earnings per share for profit/(loss) from continuing operations

	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Total profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of Macarthur Minerals Limited	**(5,761,663)**	(4,884,815)
Basic earnings per share	**(0.0347)**	(0.0297)
Total profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of Macarthur Minerals Limited	**-**	**-**
Basic earnings per share	**-**	**-**
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic/diluted earnings per share	**166,063,386**	164,637,598

The Company's outstanding options, warrants and RSU's that did not have a dilutive effect at 31 March 2024 are set out in Note 19.

Note 9: Cash & Cash Equivalents

	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank and in hand		
Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates	**180,637**	1,944,332
	180,637	1,944,332

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Reconciliation of net loss after income tax to the net cash flows from operations

	2024 $	2023 $
Net Profit/(Loss)	**(5,761,663)**	(4,884,815)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation – Plant and Equipment	**2,992**	10,450
Depreciation – Right of use asset	**67,522**	61,895
Share-based payments – employees & other costs	**1,149,201**	2,303,793
Change in fair value of warrant liability	**-**	(520,350)
Loss from share of associate	**1,778,431**	457,556
Impairment/(Reversal impairment) of investment in associate	**644,315**	(888,555)
Impairment of exploration assets	**-**	336,558
Change in Fair Value Derivative	**(152,286)**	-
Shares issued in lieu of Consultancy fees	**132,000**	-
Loss on disposal of PPE	**-**	27,543
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**1,810**	(25,645)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Receivables and other assets	**35,384**	126,110
Payables and provisions	**357,642**	(830,377)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,744,652)**	**(3,825,837)**

Non-cash investing and financing activities

	2024	2023
Impairment of exploration & evaluation expenditure	-	336,558
Warrant liabilities	-	(520,350)
Bonus shares issued to Directors	-	1,430,000
	-	1,246,208

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Consolidated	Loan from unrelated party	Lease liability	Total
Balance at 1 April 2022	1,000,000	283,412	1,283,412
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(1,000,000)	(283,412)	(1,283,412)
Acquisition of leases	-	149,397	149,397
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	149,397	149,397
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	838,477	(149,397)	689,080
Acquisition of leases	-	81,122	81,122
Balance at 31 March 2024	838,477	81,122	919,599

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 10: Other Receivables

	2024	2023
	$	$
Other receivables (financial instruments)	**68,887**	99,627
Other receivables (non-financial instruments)	**93,808**	66,541
	162,695	166,168

Note 11: Other Assets

	2024	2023
	$	$
Security deposits	**36,855**	35,397
Prepayments	**37,939**	71,307
	74,794	106,704

Note 12: Plant and Equipment

	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended 31 March 2023				
Opening net book value	3,646	22,249	14,837	40,732
Additions	1,700	47,065	16,400	65,165
Disposals	-	(17,411)	(26,932)	(44,343)
Depreciation charge	-	(6,145)	(4,305)	(10,450)
Closing net book amount	5,346	45,758	-	51,104
At 31 March 2023				
Cost	660,727	452,552	29,368	1,142,647
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(655,381)	(406,794)	(29,368)	(1,091,543)
Net book amount	5,346	45,758	-	51,104
Year ended 31 March 2024				
Opening net book value	**5,346**	**45,758**	**-**	**51,104**
Additions	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation charge	**(798)**	**(2,194)**	**-**	**(2,992)**
Closing net book amount	**5,548**	**43,564**	**-**	**49,112**
At 31 March 2024				
Cost	**661,727**	**452,262**	**-**	**1,113,989**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(656,179)**	**(408,698)**	**-**	**(1,064,877)**
Net book amount	**5,548**	**43,564**	**-**	**49,112**

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 13: Exploration and Evaluation Assets

(a) The ultimate recoupment of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development, commercial exploitation and financing of the areas of interest, or alternatively through sale. At 31 March 2024, the Company held 100% of the outstanding and issued share capital of Macarthur Australia. Macarthur Australia's wholly owned subsidiaries, Macarthur Iron Ore Pty Ltd holds assets which include the Iron Ore Projects. Macarthur Minerals also holds 100% of Macarthur Lithium Nevada Limited ("MLiNV"), which holds a Lithium Exploration Project in Nevada.

The carrying value of the exploration and evaluation assets relates to the Iron Ore and Lithium Projects. Exploration expenditure of $1,061,679 was capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2024 (2023: $1,198,667), as per table below.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

	Acquisition Costs	Capitalised Exploration Costs	Total
	$	$	$
Balance as at 31 March 2022	4,010,636	69,021,118	73,031,754
Accommodation and camp maintenance	-	52,198	52,198
Environmental surveys	-	-	-
Other	-	192,535	192,535
Personnel and Contractors	-	303,765	303,765
Rent and rates	-	269,337	269,337
Research and reports	-	655,316	655,316
Sampling and testing	-	5,541	5,541
Tenement acquisitions	-	-	-
Tenement management and outlays	-	20,829	20,829
Travel	-	1,567	1,567
Vehicle hire	-	34,137	34,137
E30/317 Impairment	-	(336,558)	(336,558)
	-	**1,198,667**	**1,198,667**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**4,010,636**	**70,219,785**	**74,230,421**
Accommodation and camp maintenance	-	33,765	33,765
Environmental surveys	-	338,956	338,956
Other	-	63,720	63,720
Personnel and Contractors	-	97,284	97,284
Rent and rates	-	359,373	359,373
Research and reports	-	91,100	91,100
Sampling and testing	-	11,410	11,410
Tenement acquisitions	-	-	-
Tenement management and outlays	-	24,851	24,851
Travel	-	2,797	2,797
Vehicle hire	-	38,423	38,423
E30/317 Impairment	-	-	-
	-	**1,061,679**	**1,061,679**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**4,010,636**	**71,281,464**	**75,292,100**

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

All capitalised exploration costs represent costs incurred during the exploration and evaluation phase.

(b) Commitments

In order to maintain its current rights of tenure for exploration and/or mining activities, the Company is required to perform minimum annual expenditure requirements specified in the tenement documents. The expenditure obligations are subject to renegotiation when an application for a mining lease and/or renewal of exploration permits are made or at other times and are subject to whether the Company decides to continue a tenement's rights until its expiry. Due to the nature of the Company's activities, it is difficult to accurately forecast the amount of future expenditure that will be necessary to incur in order to maintain present interests.

The following obligations are not provided for in the financial statements and are payable at future dates as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Not later than one year	**515,697**	1,066,183
Later than one year but not later than five years	**4,018,370**	3,928,059
	4,534,067	4,994,242

For the financial year ending 31 March 2025, the Company may apply for exemptions against expenditure in relation to those tenements which did not have sufficient expenditure recorded against them in the prior 12 months of their term. Exemption has and may be sought on the basis that aggregate expenditure on those tenements in prior years far exceeded the minimum required. In the event that exemption for these tenements is not granted (which the Company believes is highly unlikely), the Company may have to impair/expense the value of the amount capitalised to exploration and evaluation assets for those tenements.

If exemptions being applied for are approved as outlined above, the obligations not provided for in the financial statements and are payable at future dates as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Not later than one year	**515,697**	1,066,183
Later than one year but not later than five years	**4,018,370**	3,928,059
	4,534,067	4,994,242

Note 14: Trade and Other Payables

	2024 $	2023 $
Current		
Trade payables	**508,377**	159,153
Other payables and accruals	**277,660**	172,116
	786,037	331,269

Note 15: Provisions

The liabilities recognised for employee benefits consist of the following amounts:

	2024	2023
Current	**$**	**$**
- Short term employee obligations	**16,350**	110,285
Non-current:		
- Long service leave entitlements	**18,837**	20,217
	35,187	130,502
Movements in provisions		
Carrying amount at start of the year	**130,502**	144,774
Additional provisions recognized	**6,798**	31,475
Amounts transferred from non-current	**(102,113)**	(45,747)
Carrying amounts at the end of the year	**35,187**	130,502

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 16: Contributed Equity and Reserves

a) Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

	2024 $	2023 $
Ordinary shares		
Issued and fully paid	**128,615,069**	128,197,540
	Number	**Number**
Number of shares on issue	**172,061,088**	165,653,488

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	1 April 2022	146,253,488		121,772,352
Issue of shares on Private Placement	5 April 2022	15,000,000	$0.50	7,500,000
Share issue transaction costs, net of tax		-	-	(2,504,812)
Issue of bonus shares to key management personnel	27 May 2022	4,400,000	$0.325	1,430,000
Balance	31 March 2023	165,653,488		128,197,540
Issue of shares in exchange for services	19 June 2023	200,000	$0.22	44,000
Issue of shares in exchange for services	2 August 2023	200,000	$0.22	44,000
Issue of shares in exchange for services	17 November 2023	200,000	$0.22	44,000
Share issue transaction costs, net of tax		-	-	(295,231)
Rights Offering	28 March 2024	5,807,600	$0.10	580,760
Balance	**31 March 2024**	**172,061,088**		**128,615,069**

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares
At the beginning of the reporting period	**165,653,488**	146,253,488
Shares issued during the year:		
i. Issue of Shares to Consultant	**600,000**	-
ii. Rights Offering	**5,807,600**	-
iii. Private Placement	**-**	15,000,000
iv. Bonus shares (AUD $0.325 per share)*	**-**	4,400,000
At the end of the year	**172,061,088**	165,653,488

*Bonus shares issued to Directors during the period in accordance with the Consultant Share Compensation Plan.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Details of shares issued above are outlined below:

i. 600,000 shares were issued to Karlsson Group Ltd who was appointed for a period of six months to provide certain business development and marketing services on an incentivised basis through the issuance of 800,000 shares with each share having a deemed value equal to the market price as of 16 June 2023. The shares were payable over four instalments subject to agreed performance criteria with the first instalment of 200,000 shares issued on 19 June 2023.
ii. On 28 March 2024, the Company issued 5,807,600 new fully paid ordinary shares under a pro-rata renounceable rights issue.

b) Reserves

	Share Based Payments Reserve $	Financial Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Share Capital Reserve $	Total $
As at 1 April 2022	6,718,607	788,333	186,757	7,693,697
Fair value loss on financial assets	-	-	-	-
Cost of share-based payments	2,892,711	-	-	2,892,711
As at 31 March 2023	9,611,318	788,333	186,757	10,586,408
Fair value loss on financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cost of share-based payments	**1,149,201**	**-**	**68,144**	**1,217,345**
As at 31 March 2024	**10,760,519**	**788,333**	**254,901**	**11,803,753**

Share-based payment reserve

The Group has issued share options, rights and warrants on specified terms. The cost of these items is measured by reference to their fair value at the date at which they are granted and expensed over the vesting period. The fair value is determined using Option valuation models.

Share Capital Reserve

The share capital reserve records the residual value of contributed equity after deducting the fair value of the common shares issued.

Note 17: Share Compensation Plans and Share Based Payments (refer Notes 18 and 19)

The Company, in accordance with the Company's Employee and Consultant Share Compensation Plans ("Plans") and the policies of the TSX-V, is authorized to grant incentive stock options ("Options"), award equity restricted share units, or bonus shares or issue common shares from treasury pursuant to the Company's share purchase scheme to directors, employees and consultants to acquire in aggregate up to 20% of issued and outstanding ordinary shares as at 2 August 2023, being 165,853,488 Common Shares. Both of the Plans were approved on 29 August 2023 by the shareholders and replace the Company's previous Plans.

The exercise price of the Options is fixed by the Board at no lesser than the discounted market price (as defined under the TSX-V Company Manual) of the shares on the grant date, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements. Options under the Plans can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and may be subject to vesting criteria as determined by the Board.

The fair value of all issued Options is measured and expensed as share-based compensation at the grant date if they are fully vested upon granting, otherwise the fair value is expensed over the vesting period. A corresponding increase is recorded to reserves (see Note 16). For further detail on the accounting treatment of share options refer to Note 2 accounting policies.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 18: Options, RSUs and Warrants

a) Options

Share option transactions issued under the Plans, the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are summarised below:

	2024		2023	
	Number of Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**9,000,000**	**$0.28 (CAD$0.25)**	**2,500,000**	**$0.28 (CAD$0.26)**
Granted	**-**	**-**	**9,000,000**	**$0.26 (CAD$0.23)**
Expired(vi)	**-**	**-**	**(2,500,000)**	**$0.46 (CAD$0.42)**
Forfeited(i)	**300,000**	**$0.48 (CAD$0.42)**	**-**	**-**
Exercised	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Outstanding, end of year	**8,700,000**	**$0.27 (CAD$0.24)**	**9,000,000**	**$0.28 (CAD$0.25)**
Options exercisable, end of year	**8,700,000**	**$0.27 (CAD$0.24)**	**9,000,000**	**$0.28 (CAD$0.25)**

Share options under the Company's Plans outstanding at 31 March 2024 have the following exercise prices and expiry dates:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
500,000	AUD$0.65	25 May 2024
500,000	AUD$0.45	26 Oct 2024
500,000	AUD$0.40	26 Oct 2025
7,200,000	AUD$0.20	20 Mar 2026

During the year ended 31 March 2024

(i) A total of 300,000 performance-based options forfeited.

During the year ended 31 March 2023

(ii) On 25 May 2022, the Company granted 500,000 performance-based options to consultants, expiring 2 years from the date of issue.
(iii) On 26 October 2022, the Company granted 800,000 performance-based options to employees and consultants. The options expire 2 years from the date of grant.
(iv) On 26 October 2022, the Company granted 500,000 performance-based options to employees. The options expire 3 years from the date of grant.
(v) On 20 March 2023, the Company granted a total of 7,200,000 performance-based options to Directors, expiring 3 years from the date of issue.
(vi) A total of 2,500,000 performance-based options expired.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Options transactions with an Australian Dollar exercise price issued under the Rights Offering(2023 Private Placement) and the number of options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are summarised as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of Options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**17,000,000**	**AUD$0.65**	12,862,618	AUD$0.88
Granted(i)	**3,483,788**	**AUD$0.28**	17,000,000(ii)	AUD$0.65
Expired	**-**	**-**	(12,862,618)(iii)	AUD $0.88
Forfeited	**-**	**-**	-	-
Exercised	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	**20,483,788**	**AUD$0.58**	17,000,000	AUD$0.65
Options exercisable, end of year	**20,483,788**	**AUD$0.58**	17,000,000	AUD$0.65

During the year ended 31 March 2024

(i) On 28 March 2024, a total of 3,483,788 options were issued through a pro-rata renounceable rights issue, exercisable at A$0.25 and expiring on 27 September 2025. The options were listed on the ASX with the code "MIOO". Of this total, 580,000 options were issued to Mahe Capital Pty Ltd under the same terms pursuant to the Lead Manager Mandate.

During the year ended 31 March 2023

(ii) On 8 April 2022, 17,000,000 options were issued with expiry 2 years from the date of issue. 15,000,000 options were issued under the private placement of AUD 7.5 million to private placement subscribers and 2,000,000 options were issued to Lead Managers as Management and Selling fee. The assumptions included in the valuations of these options include an exercise price of A$0.65, with an expiry date 24 months from the date of issuance.

(iii) A total of 12,862,618 options expired.

The Fair value of the options granted during the period has been calculated at grant date using Binomial pricing model based on market information and excluding the impact of non-market performance conditions. The assumptions included in the valuations include the following:

Fair value and assumptions in the calculation of fair value for options issued:

Date options granted	# of options granted	Weighted average fair value of options	Risk-free interest rate	Estimated life of options	Share price at grant date	Estimated volatility of share price	Dividend Yield
28 Mar 2024	3,483,788	$0.02	3.67%	1.49 years	$0.09	101.90%	n/a

During the year the Company's share price has ranged from CAD$0.085 to CAD$0.255. The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options as at 31 March 2024 is 1.49 years. The weighted average value of options issued in the year is AUD$0.02 (2023: $0.26).

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

b) Restricted Share Units

RSU transactions, the number of outstanding and their related weighted average vesting prices are summarised as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of RSUs	**Weighted Average Vesting Price**	Number of RSUs	Weighted Average Vesting Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**6,945,000**	**$0.90 (CAD$0.82)**	7,082,500	$0.87 (CAD$0.82)
Granted	**2,800,000**	**$0.26 (CAD$0.23)**	-	-
Vested	**-**	**-**	-	-
Forfeited	**(145,000)**	**$0.79 (CAD$0.70)**	(137,500)	$0.77 (CAD$0.70)
Expired	**(2,450,000)**	**$0.30 (CAD$0.27)**	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	**7,150,000**	**$0.72 (CAD$0.64)**	6,945,000	$0.90 (CAD$0.82)

RSUs outstanding at 31 March 2024 are all exercisable and have the following vesting prices and expiry dates:

Number of RSUs	Vesting Price	Expiry Date
4,350,000	CAD$0.90	11 Jun 2024
2,800,000	AUD$0.20	24 Jan 2027

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the RSUs as at 31 March 2024 is 0.55 years. The weighted average value of RSUs issued in the year is $0.06 (2023: $nil).

The following assumptions were used for the Binomial valuation of RSUs granted during the year:

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	Weighted average	*Weighted average*
Share price	**AUD$0.075**	-
Vesting/Exercise price	**-**	-
Risk-free interest rate	**3.59%**	-
Expected life of RSU's	**2.82 years**	-
Annualized volatility	**102.50%**	-
Dividend rate	**-**	-

During the year ended 31 March 2024

(i) On 24 January 2024, 2,800,000 were granted.
(ii) A total of 145,000 RSUs forfeited and 2,450,000 expired.

During the year ended 31 March 2023

(i) No RSU's were granted during the year.
(ii) On 24 October 2022, 137,500 RSUs were forfeited.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

c) Warrants

Warrant transactions and the number of warrants outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are summarised as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2024		Year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of Warrants	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-	4,101,275	$0.43 (CAD$0.40)
Granted	**-**	**-**	-	-
Forfeited	**-**	**-**	-	-
Expired	**-**	**-**	(4,101,275)	$0.40 (CAD$0.44)
Exercised	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Warrants exercisable, end of year	**-**	**-**	-	-

During the year ended 31 March 2024

(i) No warrants were issued during the year.

During the year ended 31 March 2023

(i) No warrants were issued during the year.
(ii) 4,101,275 warrants expired.

Note 19: Share Based Payments

The Company measures the cost of share options at fair value at the grant date using the Binomial valuation, adjusted to reflect market vesting conditions, but excludes any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest, and the entity revises its estimate of options that are expected to vest at each reporting date.

The fair value calculated for options issued is expensed over their vesting period as share-based compensation and a corresponding amount is recorded to reserves. Refer to Note 18(a) for details of options granted during the year. The following assumptions were used for the Binomial valuation of stock options granted during the year. During the year options were granted in both Australian dollars (AUD) and Canadian dollars (CAD). The weighted average assumptions used in the Binomial valuation have been separated based on the currency of the share price and exercise price. In the prior year, options were granted with a CAD exercise price.

	Year ended 31 March 2024	**Year ended 31 March 2024**	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2023
	Weighted average	***Weighted average***	*Weighted average*	*Weighted average*
Share price	**AUD$0.09**	**-**	AUD$0.37	-
Exercise price	**AUD$0.25**	**-**	AUD$0.51	-
Risk-free interest rate	**3.67%**	**-**	1.80%	-
Expected life of options	**1.49 years**	**-**	2.78 years	-
Annualized volatility	**101.90%**	**-**	82.44%	-
Dividend rate	**0%**	**-**	0%	-

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

The volatility measured at the standard deviation of continuously compounded share returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over a commensurate period of time which approximates the expectations that would be reflected in a current market. The value of Share based payments during the year of $1,149,201 (2023: $873,793) was expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The value of RSU's granted during the year of $350,239 (2023: Nil) was expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 18(b) for details of RSU's granted during the year.

Note 20: Related Parties

Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Macarthur Minerals Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest 2024	2023
Esperance Iron Ore Export Company Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Macarthur Iron Ore Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Macarthur Minerals NT Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Macarthur Tulshyan Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Macarthur Marble Bar Lithium Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Macarthur Australia Limited	Australia	100	100
Macarthur Lithium Nevada Limited	U.S.A	100	100

The Company's equity interest in all subsidiaries is in direct holdings of ordinary shares. All subsidiaries operate from the Company's premises and have the same reporting date. There are no significant restrictions on the Company's ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the Group. Balances and transactions between the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation. Macarthur Minerals Limited is the ultimate parent entity for all entities.

Interests in Associates

Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Information relating to associates that are material (IML) to the consolidated entity are set out below:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2024 %	2023 %
Infinity Mining Limited	Australia	20.52%	21.14%

Transactions with associate[1]
The following transactions occurred with associate:

1. Terms and conditions
All transactions between the Company and Infinity Mining Limited were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

	Consolidated 2024 $	2023 $
Receipts for goods and services:		
Costs recoveries for services to associate	255,110	324,035

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Receivable from associate

The following balances are owing at the year-end date in relation to transactions with associate:

Balance owed from associate at year end	40,518	74,107

Further information is set out in Note 28.

Note 21: Key Management Personnel

The following persons were key management personnel of the Company:

Executive Director
Cameron McCall, Executive Chairman and CEO

Non-Executive Directors
Alan Phillips, Non-Executive Director
Andrew Suckling, Non-Executive Director (Independent)
Ryan Welker, Non-Executive Director (Independent)

Details of Remuneration
Details of the remuneration of each key management personnel of the Company are set out in the following tables.

2024	**Short Term Employee Benefits**				**Post-Employment Benefits**		**Share Based Payments**		
	Cash Salary & Fees	Accrued Salaries	Cash Bonus	Non-monetary benefits	Super-annuation	Retirement Benefits	Options/ RSUs	Bonus Share Issue	Total
Executive Directors:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
C McCall	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	87,560	-	387,560
Non-Executive Directors:									
A Phillips	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,051	-	170,051
A Suckling	114,072		-	-	-	-	75,051	-	189,123
R Welker	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,051	-	170,051
Total	**604,072**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**312,713**	-	**916,785**

Remuneration accrued and payable to key management personnel as at 31 March 2024 was $54,084.

Total remuneration of each key management personnel of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 is set out below.

2023	**Short Term Employee Benefits**				**Post-Employment Benefits**		**Share Based Payments**		
	Cash Salary & Fees	Accrued Salaries	Cash Bonus	Non-monetary benefits	Super-annuation	Retirement Benefits	Options/ RSUs	Bonus Share Issue	Total
Executive Directors:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
C McCall	279,439	-	-	-	-	-	103,324	357,500	740,263
J Phillips*	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,500	482,500
Non-Executive Directors:									
A Phillips	93,280	-	-	-	-	-	103,324	357,500	554,104
A Suckling	109,858		-	-	-	-	103,324	357,500	570,682
R Welker ^	55,417	-	-	-	-	-	128,859	-	184,276
Chief Executive Officer:									
A Bruton**	455,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455,000
Total	**1,117,994**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**438,831**	**1,430,000**	**2,986,825**

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

** Retired 31 August 2022*
^ Appointed 1 September 2022
*** Retired 13 May 2022*

Remuneration accrued and payable to key management personnel as at 31 March 2023 was $3,666.

Note 22. Right of Use Asset

a. Variable Lease Payments
In May 2022, the Group entered into a lease over its new Brisbane office premises at Suite 1G, Building 1, Kings Row Office Park, 40 McDougall Street, Milton, Qld for a period of 3 years.

b. AASB 16 Related Amounts recognised in the Group's Financial Statements

i. Statement of Financial Position

Right-of-use asset	Consolidated 2024 $	Consolidated 2023 $
Leased building	**202,566**	202,566
Accumulated amortisation	**(129,418)**	(61,895)
	73,148	140,671

ii. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Consolidated 2024 $	Consolidated 2023 $
Amortisation charge related to right-of-use asset	**67,522**	61,895
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**4,397**	6,143
Short-term lease expense	**71,919**	68,038

iii. Total Cash outflows

Interest expense	**4,397**	6,143
Principal payments	**63,946**	59,312
	68,343	65,455

Lease liabilities relating to the Right of Use asset are as follows:

As at 31 March 2024

		$ Within 1 year	$ 1 to 5 years	$ Total
Lease liabilities	3.78%	**76,515**	**4,607**	**81,122**

As at 31 March 2023

		$ Within 1 year	$ 1 to 5 years	$ Total
Lease liabilities	3.78%	76,725	72,672	149,397

Note 23. Loans

During August 2023, the Company entered into an unsecured loan arrangement with an unrelated third party for the amount of $1,000,000 at an annualised percentage rate (APR) of 10.00% interest, with a repayment date of February 2024. At reporting date, the Company had repaid $280,000 of the loan and has re-negotiated the repayment date to 30 June 2024. During the year, the Company entered into unsecured loan arrangements with two Directors of the Company for the amounts of $100,000 each at an annualised percentage rate (APR) of 14.00% interest, with a repayment date of 31 May 2024. At reporting date, the Company had repaid $39,620 in aggregate of these loans and has negotiated the repayment to 30 June 2024.

Note 24: Commitments

Exploration expenditures

Certain future exploration expenditures are required to be undertaken by the Company as a minimum retention for exploration permits. These expenditures were set out in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Apart from the above, the Company has no other material commitments at the reporting period date.

Note 25: Contingent Liabilities

Security Bonds

The Company has a contingent liability of $31,897 for bank guarantees issued for office leasing arrangements in Brisbane and corporate credit cards.

Note 26: Subsequent Events

a) Cessation of Securities

Since 31 March 2024 and up to the date of this report, 500,000 stock options, 4,350,000 RSUs and 17,000,000 options haveexpired.

b) Binding Term Sheet with Gold Valley Yilgarn Pty Ltd

On 13 June 2024, the Company executed a binding Term Sheet with Gold Valley Yilgarn Pty Ltd(GVY). This Agreement grants GVY the right to extract hematite ore from Macarthur's Lake Giles Ularring Hematite Project and Treppo Grande Iron Project in Western Australia. The agreement excludes the Lake Giles Moonshine Magnetite Project.

c) Deed of Variation and Specific Security Deed – Shares

On 14 June 2024, Macarthur Minerals Limited (the Borrower) executed a Deed of Variation to amend an existing Unsecured Loan Agreement with Alexander John Peden and Mary Louisa Peden (the Lender), modifying previously agreed terms. Additionally, Macarthur Minerals Limited and Macarthur Australia Limited (jointly and severally the Grantor) entered into a Specific Security Deed – Shares, with Alexander John Peden and Mary Louisa Peden (the Secured Party). This deed secures financial accommodations provided by the Secured Party against a specific security agreement, referred to as "Security" in the agreement. The Security encompasses 23,419,337 shares held by the Grantor and Secured Party in Infinity Mining Limited.

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Note 27: Parent Information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to Note 2 for a summary of the material accounting policies relating to the Group.

Statement of Financial Position	**2024**	**2023**
	$	**$**
ASSETS		
Current Assets	**362,994**	2,133,991
Non-Current Assets	**40,077,874**	41,253,837
Total Assets	**40,440,868**	43,387,828
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	**1,419,242**	303,027
Non-Current Liabilities	**23,444**	130,106
Total Liabilities	**1,442,686**	433,133
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	**128,615,069**	128,197,540
Retained Earnings	**(94,117,302)**	(88,525,915)
Reserves	**4,500,415**	3,283,070
TOTAL EQUITY	**38,998,182**	42,954,695

	2024	**2023**
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**$**	**$**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**(5,591,383)**	(4,546,547)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	**(5,591,383)**	(4,546,547)

Guarantees

The parent entity has entered into guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiary companies, and some of its subsidiary companies are party to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. No deficiencies of assets exist in any of these subsidiaries. The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment by the parent entity

At 31 March 2024, Macarthur Minerals Limited has not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (2023: Nil).

Note 28: Investment in an Associate

The Group has a 20.52% interest in Infinity Mining Limited (IML). The Group's interest in IML is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's investment in IML:

	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Current Assets	**337,213**	3,586,363
Non-Current Assets	**8,136,707**	12,824,646
Current Liabilities	**(281,984)**	(371,637)
Non-Current Liabilities	**(322,600)**	-
Equity	**7,869,336**	16,039,372
Group's share in equity – 20.52% (2023: 21.14%)	**1,614,788**	3,390,723
Reversal of impairment/(impairment)	**243,104**	657,389

(Expressed in Australian Dollars)

Group's carrying amount of the investment	**1,857,892**	4,048,112

	2024 $	2023 $
Other Income	**95,636**	135,451
Administrative expenses	**(8,698,319)**	(2,299,861)
Share based payments	**(64,134)**	-
Profit/(loss) for the year (continuing operations)	**(8,666,817)**	(2,164,410)
Group's share of profit/(loss) for the year – 20.52% (2023: 21.14%)	**(1,778,431)**	(457,556)

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2024.

Note 29: Remuneration of Auditors

	Consolidated	
	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditors.		
RSM Australia Partners:		
Audit of the financial reports*	**100,000**	91,825
Other services	**-**	-
	100,000	91,825

* *Included review of half year accounts as per ASX requirements*

Note 30: Deed of Cross Guarantee

The following entities are party to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others:

Macarthur Minerals Limited
Macarthur Australia Limited
Macarthur Iron Ore Pty Ltd

By entering into the deed, the wholly-owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare financial statements and directors' reports under Corporations Instrument 2016/785 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

The above companies represent a 'Closed Group' for the purposes of the Corporations Instrument, and as there are no other parties to the deed of cross guarantee that are controlled by Macarthur Minerals Limited, they also represent the 'Extended Closed Group'.

There are no material differences between the amounts as per the consolidated group and the closed group.

Macarthur Minerals Limited
Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Company, I declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 2 to 38 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

   (i) the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements; and

   (ii) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2024 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group;

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

3. at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Extended Closed Group will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee described in note 30 to the financial statements.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the board

Cameron McCall
Chairman

Dated: 28 June 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Macarthur Minerals Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Macarthur Minerals Limited, (the Company), and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the 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 31 March 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001, and
iii. complying with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing. 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 International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) and the ethical requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and 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. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and IESBA Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Group, 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 2(b) in the financial report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of $5,761,663 and had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $2,887,572 for the year ended 31 March 2024. As at 31 March 2024, current liabilities exceeded current assets by $1,299,253. As stated in

Note 2(b), these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(b), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt over the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter</th><th>How our audit addressed this matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Carrying Value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets
Refer to Note 13 in the financial statements</td></tr>
<tr><td>At 31 March 2024, the Group held capitalised exploration and evaluation assets of $75,292,100.

We determined this to be a key audit matter due to the significant management judgement involved in assessing the carrying value in accordance with AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, including:
whether the exploration and evaluation spend can be associated with finding specific iron ore resources, and the basis on which that expenditure is allocated to an area of interest;
the Group's ability and intention to continue to explore the area of interest;
which costs should be capitalised;
the existence of any impairment indicators (such as the potential that mineral resources may not be commercially viable for extraction, or that the carrying value of the assets may not be recovered through sale or successful development) - and if so, those applied to determine and quantify any impairment loss; and
whether exploration activities have reached the stage at which the existence of an economically recoverable reserve may be determined.</td><td>Our audit procedures included:
Assessing the Group's accounting policy for compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Australian Accounting Standards;
Assessing whether the rights to tenure of those areas of interest are current;
Testing a sample of additions to supporting documentation and assessing whether the amounts capitalised during the year are in compliance the Group's accounting policy and relate to the relevant area of interest;
Enquiring with management and reading budgets and other documentation as evidence that active and significant operations in, or relation to, the relevant area of interests will be continued in the future;
Assessing and evaluating management's determination that exploration activities have not yet progressed to the stage where the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves may be determined;
Assessing and evaluating management's assessment of whether indicators of impairment existed at the reporting date; and
Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.</td></tr>
</table>

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Equity Instruments (i.e. Share based payments and Options) Refer to Note 18 and 19 in the financial statements	
The Group makes equity-settled share-based payments to directors, employees and other parties for services provided. Where applicable, the fair value of the equity is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account. Where applicable, the number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. We consider this to be a key risk because of the complexity of the accounting required to value the instrument and the judgmental nature of inputs into the valuation models.	The following audit procedures were performed to test the valuation of the share-based payments: • Assessing the Group's accounting policy for compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Australian Accounting Standards; • Checking the mathematical accuracy of management's computation of share based payments expense for the period; • Critically evaluating the key methods and assumptions used by management in valuing share based payments made during the period; • Agreeing data inputs used by management to value share based payments to supporting documentation including for the grant-date share price, the expected volatility, the vesting period, the risk free rate, and the number of instruments expected to vest; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.

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 31 March 2024, but does not include the financial report and the 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 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 Group are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated 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 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 and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor 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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of those charged with governance’s 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 represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the 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.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Steve Stavrou
Partner

Brisbane, Queensland
Dated: 28 June 2024

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Macarthur Minerals Limited (the Company), and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 31 March 2024, 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.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Steve Stavrou
Partner

Brisbane, Queensland
Dated: 28 June 2024