

Activities Report – June 2024 Quarter

Kambale Graphite Project:

- An initial economic assessment incorporating mining studies, proforma production schedules, metallurgical data, market analysis and high-level indicative operating and capital costs was progressed.
- Will facilitate selection of a preferred development option and product range and enable discussions to commence with key stakeholders and possible Project participants.

Kpali Gold Project:

- 1,000m RC drill programme to begin shortly.
- Drilling contractor selected, track upgrades underway and access permission obtained from community.
- Programme coincides with recent all-time high gold price and increasing market interest in West African gold exploration sector.

Polelle & Wanganui Gold Projects:

- Aircore drilling at the Polelle Gold Project by option party, Great Boulder Resources (ASX: GBR), identified gold anomalism accompanied by a strong bismuth signature, a feature of confirmed mineralisation at its Mulga Bill Project in same region. Additional aircore planned in near term.

Farm-outs:

- Discussions continue with several parties to farm-out Western Australia projects.

Corporate:

- Placement raised \$580,000 before costs. Directors subscribed for \$115,000 (Managing Director \$70,000).
- \$1.0 million consolidated cash position at end-June Quarter
- Managing Director transitions to Executive Chairman and Matthew Horgan appointed Non-Executive Director.

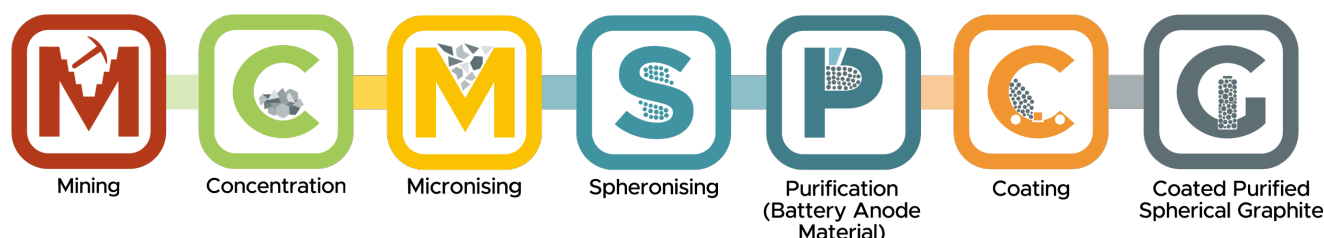
GHANA

Kambale Graphite Project

Castle is fast-tracking its 100% owned Kambale Graphite Project (“Project” or “Kambale”), Ghana, to coincide with a forecast increase in demand for and looming supply deficit of natural fine flake graphite concentrates and Battery Anode Material (“BAM”).

Natural fine flake graphite concentrates with specifications meeting industry requirements can be sold as-is or can be processed into higher value products for use in the manufacture of electric vehicle (“EV”) batteries, stationary power storage units, consumer electronic products and a range of specialist industrial applications.

Depending on the final application, concentrates are commonly micronised, spheronised, purified and coated to specifications required by end users.



During the Quarter:

- An internal “initial economic assessment” was advanced to identify an optimal development strategy for the Project that will provide a framework to move into a formal Scoping Study and then ultimately through to the Definitive Feasibility Study phase, as warranted.
- A financial model is being constructed incorporating mining studies, proforma production schedules, metallurgical test work data and benchmarked operating and capital costs.
- This will enable a range of production throughput and graphite product options to be assessed in the context of guidance provided by graphite market specialists.
- It is presently envisaged that development at Kambale will comprise an initial low-entry capital cost, scalable operation producing for sale a 95% TGC concentrate and in parallel a range of value-add products.
- Test work on Kambale graphite has successfully:
 - Produced an above industry benchmark commercial specification 95.1% graphite concentrate;
 - Demonstrated that this can easily be micronised and then spheronised;
 - Confirmed that the micronised and spheronised concentrate can be purified to a 99.97% TGC product containing no remaining impurities of concern (This high purity level exceeds the industry benchmark for application in EV battery anode manufacture);
 - Demonstrated during subsequent electrochemical test work that the purified material is suitable for use in the manufacture of BAM across a range of battery chemistries and formats; and
 - Achieved several key charging, stability and other industry performance benchmarks.
- The internal study is being aligned to maximise the specific benefits of the Project’s location such as available infrastructure (including mainly hydro generated grid power), favourable logistics and supportive jurisdictional environment.
- Importantly, with lithium and manganese deposits also in-country, the Government of Ghana is actively evaluating the establishment of Africa’s first Sub-Saharan battery manufacturing hub.
- An extensive Shareholder Engagement Programme has recently been completed and follow-on programmes recommended. This work has been designed and implemented by an internationally credentialled, Ghana-based and local dialect speaking advisory firm in compliance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS 10) on stakeholder engagement and information disclosure and various Ghanaian policies and frameworks including the Environmental Assessment (EA) Regulations of Ghana.

The excellent progress being made at Kambale means that the Company will shortly be in a position to commence discussions with development partners, product off-takers, project financiers, the Government of Ghana and key community stakeholders.

Carlie Mining Limited (Gold)

The recent all-time high gold price and an increasing interest in West African gold exploration by international capital markets has prompted Castle to reassess and reactivate its substantial 2,686km² tenure position in Ghana's Upper West region.

Castle's licences, held by wholly owned Ghanaian registered subsidiary Carlie Mining Limited ("Carlie"), encompass large tracts of highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's multi-million-ounce gold mines.

Particular technical attention is being directed towards Castle's own Kpali gold discovery and the immediate region.

Kpali Gold Project

A multi-phase drilling programme has been planned for the Kpali and nearby prospects.

The main exploration driver and original reason for investigating and now prioritising this area is the extremely strong geological focal point provided by the convergence of two major greenstone belts (Bole-Bolgatanga and Wa-Lawra/Boromo) and three traversing regional-scale structures. These are individually associated with several major gold deposits and operating mines making Castle's ground very compelling (Fig 1).

An initial 1,000m, 7-hole programme at the Kpali Gold Project will test for down-dip and strike extensions to previous Castle intercepts which included:

- 22m at 2.85 g/t Au from 87m incl.
 - 17m at 3.40 g/t Au from 89m and
 - 7m at 6.03 g/t Au from 90m (13SWRC049);
- 10m at 2.84 g/t Au from 92m (13SWRC053);
- 14m at 2.29 g/t Au from 98m incl.
- 5m at 4.53 g/t Au from 99m (13SWRC054);
- 16m at 3.23 g/t Au from 9m (13SWRC057);
- 10m at 2.01 g/t Au from 22m and
 - 10m at 1.45 g/t Au from 49m (13SWRC059).

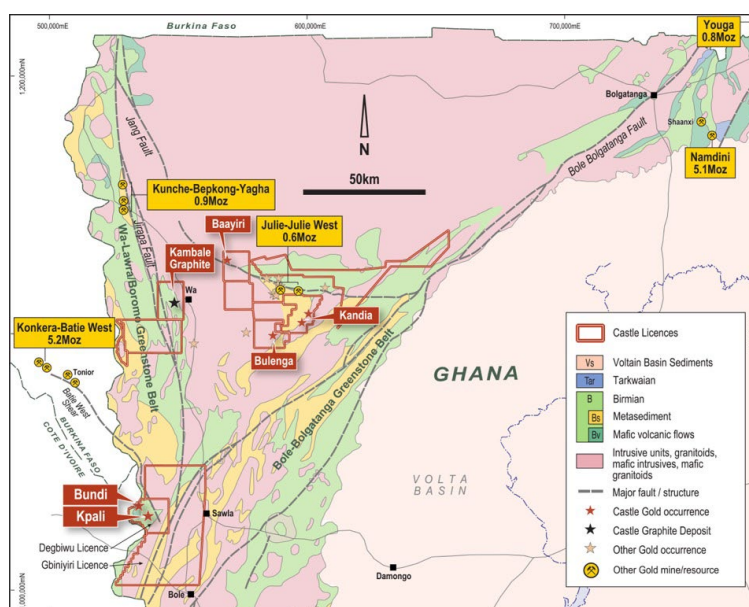


Fig 1: Ghana's Upper West Region showing convergence on Castle's Degbiwu and Gbiniyiri licences of the Wa-Lawra and Bole-Bolgatanga greenstone belts and three major structures associated with several major gold deposits in the region.

Additional programmes of drilling are planned at Kpali and other prospects pending results from the initial phase (Fig 2).

A drilling contractor has been engaged, access tracks are being upgraded and community access has been granted. Drilling is expected to commence shortly.

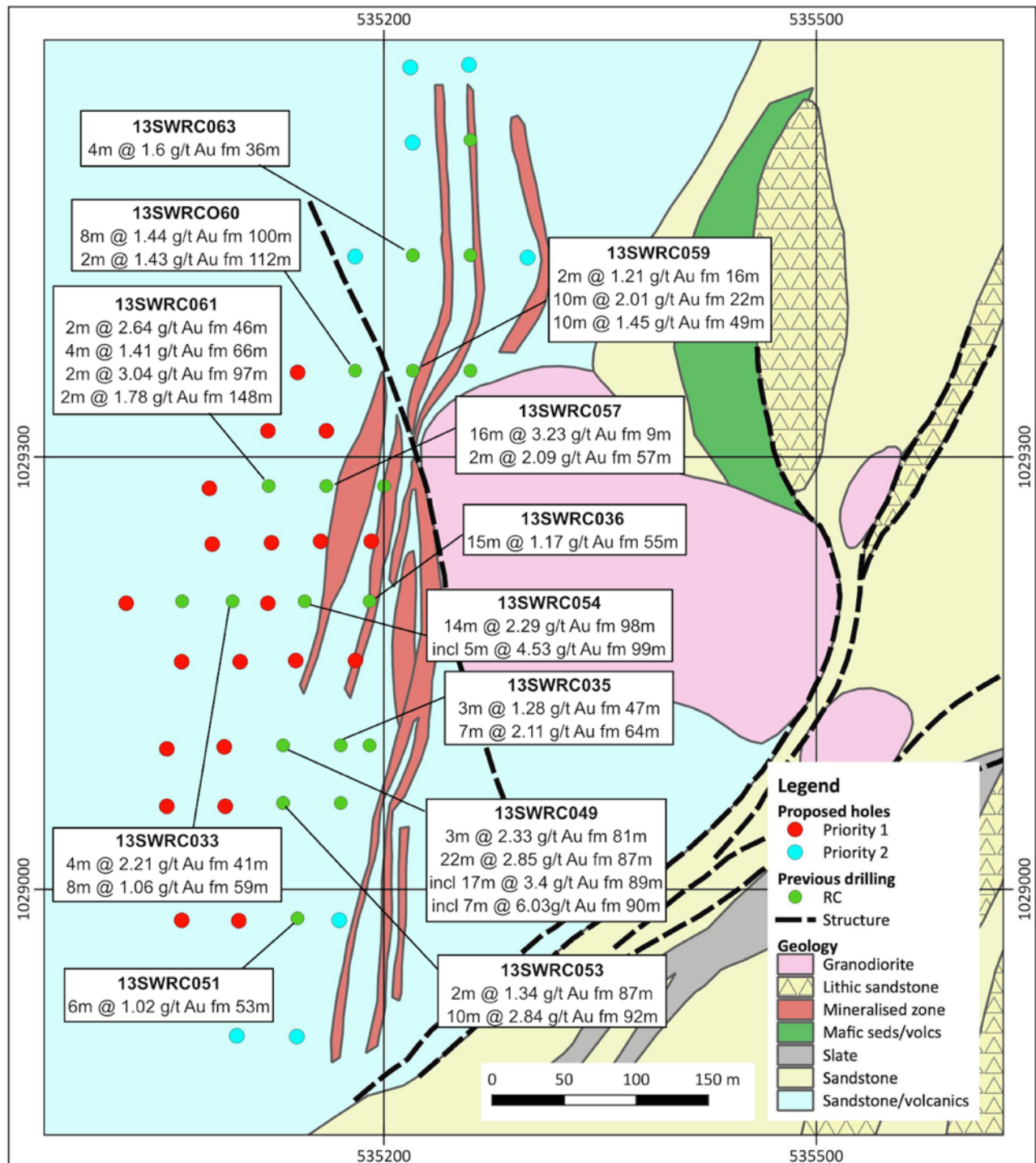


Fig 2: Proposed Kpali phased RC drilling programme hole collars on simplified interpreted sub-surface geology. First phase will comprise seven holes with subsequent step-out holes subject to results.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Woodcutters (Lithium)

The Woodcutters Lithium Project lies in the same structural zone as the Bald Hill lithium-tantalum mine, 25km to the north west and is also 25km north east of the Buldania lithium deposit.

Having confirmed the Project's lithium prospectivity through extensive data compilation, reprocessing of available geophysics and several phases of field reconnaissance and geochemical sampling, the Company is looking to identify a suitable farm-in party.

Wilgee Springs (Lithium)

The Wilgee Springs exploration licence application encompasses an area considered prospective for lithium bearing pegmatites. It lies within the same metamorphic belt and along strike within the same structural zone that hosts the Greenbushes lithium mine, the world's largest, highest grade and lowest cost, hard rock, spodumene concentrate producing operation.

The licence still awaits grant pending approvals from the Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation and Artefacts (DBCA) and Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) before any work can commence.

Earaheedy (Base Metals)

Castle's Earahedy base metals project comprises the **Withnell** and **Terra Rossa** sub-projects. The geology and prospectivity of Withnell and Terra Rossa are analogous to and closely aligned with the nearby Rumble Resources Limited's (ASX: RTR)("Rumble") provincial-scale Earahedy base metals discovery.

- Several targets have been delineated at both sub-projects. In particular, a key prospect at Terra Rossa has an interesting copper prospectivity which warrants more focused attention and possible drilling.
- The Company is working through the Native Title process to enable access and to facilitate the farm-out of this project.

Wanganui-Polelle (Gold)

An option to explore and acquire a 75% interest in these two projects was provided to ASX listed Great Boulder Resources Limited (ASX: GBR) in November 2023. It is making good progress with its strategy to build a critical mass of gold resources at its regional-scale Side Well Gold Project, near Meekatharra.

During the Quarter, aircore drilling at the Polelle Gold Project by GBR identified gold anomalism accompanied by a strong bismuth signature, a feature of confirmed mineralisation at its Mulga Bill and Ironbark prospects in same region. GBR has advised that a follow-up aircore programme is scheduled to commence shortly.

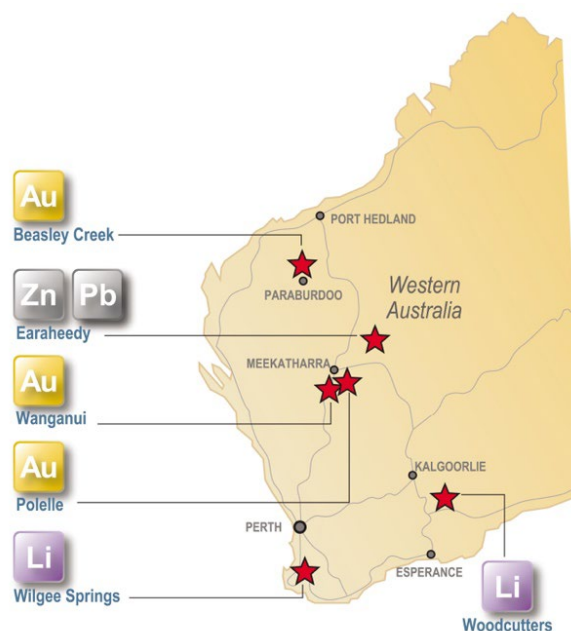
Castle retains a 1% gross revenue royalty over each of the Wanganui and Polelle projects.

Beasley Creek (Gold and lithium)

The Beasley Creek Project is prospective for gold and lithium and lies on the northern flanks of the Rocklea Dome in the southern Pilbara. No field work was undertaken during the Quarter. The project is being offered for farm-out or sale.

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL

- As at 30 June 2024 Castle maintained a consolidated cash position of \$1,008,000.
- During the June 2024 Quarter \$354,000 was expended on exploration and evaluation costs. Further details of cashflow movements during the June 2024 Quarter are set out in the accompanying Appendix 5B Report.



- The Company made cash payments of \$48,000 to related parties and their associates. These payments relate to the existing remuneration agreements for the Executive and Non-Executive Directors.
- On 19 June 2024 the Company undertook a placement to raise \$580,000 (before costs) (“Placement”). The issue of 128,888,888 fully paid new ordinary shares in the Company were subscribed for at a price of \$0.0045 per share. Every two Shares subscribed for entitle the placees to subscribe for one unlisted option, exercisable at \$0.0075 each and expiring on 20 July 2026.
- Castle Directors provided combined commitments for \$115,000 (Managing Director, Stephen Stone, \$70,000) of shares under the Placement. The issue of placement shares and options to Directors is subject to the receipt of shareholder approval which is to be sought at a general meeting scheduled for late August 2024.
- To preserve cash the Company’s Directors and management have agreed to continue to receive 50% of their contractual entitlements. The remaining balance is being accrued for payment as and when the Company is in a stronger financial position.
- Matthew Horgan was appointed a non-executive director on 21 June 2024. Matthew has 13-years experience working within major and junior resource companies across a variety of commodities with roles spanning engineering, marketing, corporate development and mergers and acquisitions and with a particular focus on Africa. He is presently Head of Corporate Development and Investor Relations at Perth- based, Tanzania-focused Peak Rare Earths Limited.
- Castle Chairman, Michael Atkins, retired on 30 June 2024 and Stephen Stone transitioned to Executive Chairman. Mr Stone’s salary remains the same with no additional fee to be paid for assuming the Chairman’s role.

NEXT QUARTER

During the June 2024 Quarter, Castle is planning to:

Kambale (Ghana, Graphite)

- Progress its initial economic assessment to identify an optimal, viable, long term development strategy for Kambale;
- Advance market positioning strategies for a range of added value products that recent test work has confirmed could be produced at Kambale;
- Continue community engagement initiatives which include discussions with key stakeholders in local and national government on the future development of the Project .
- Discuss Project support and participation with the Ghana government, local contractors, possible off-take parties and financial groups.

Carlie Mining Limited (Ghana, Gold)

- Complete the phase one drilling programme at Kpali and, subject to results, implement a phase two programme at Kpali and extend this to other prospects as required.

Other Projects (Australia)

- Pursue farm-out and/or sale arrangements where possible at the Beasley Creek (gold and lithium), Earahedy (base metals) and Woodcutters (lithium) projects.



Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Castle Minerals Limited:

Stephen Stone

Managing Director

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WHY GRAPHITE, WHY KAMBALE?

- Electric vehicle (“EV”) lithium-ion batteries contain an anode (-ve) and a cathode (+ve).
- The anode comprises +95% graphite with 35kg-75kg of graphite in a typical EV battery pack which contains 10x -15x more graphite (by weight) than lithium (in the cathode).
- Battery anode material (“BAM”) is made from natural fine flake graphite (-100 mesh) or from a primary synthetic graphite.
- Primary synthetic graphite is made from petroleum or coal refinery residue requiring high-temperature processing and produces much high levels of CO₂ emissions.
- Mined and concentrated natural graphite is micronised, spheronised, purified (“SPG”) and then coated to become BAM.
- In most cases <40% of the original graphite concentrate becomes BAM.
- There are forecasts for an additional 100 million light EV sales to 2030 alone and a major supply deficit of natural fine flake natural graphite is expected.
- China produces ~95% of the world’s BAM with non-China anode, Li-ion battery with EV manufacturers critically dependent upon China supplies.
- China has insufficient natural fine flake graphite to meet internal demand and is importing concentrates via offtake contracts with many of the world’s new or proposed graphite mines.
- China wants to grow and protect its battery and EV business and in December 2023 introduced export licence restrictions controls on graphite, anodes and EV batteries.
- The USA Inflation Reduction Act is a multi-billion dollar initiative to stimulate in-country manufacturing of batteries and EVs by establishing reliable, independent supply chains of quality, sustainable critical minerals, including graphite. Access to IRA funds is restricted to enterprises or product inputs not associated with “countries of concern”.
- The EU is introducing a similar supply chain stimulus initiative (“Critical Raw Materials Act”) with several other countries likely to follow suit.
- The Kambale Graphite Project is strategically located and well timed to participate as a presently uncommitted source of natural fine flake graphite in the new critical mineral supply chains being established.
- Ghana is a highly regarded, safe, politically stable and fast-growing jurisdiction with a long history of mining by international Tier-1 companies. It has a highly skilled workforce, excellent infrastructure, international ports and well established contracting and supply sectors. It has ambitions to establish sub-Sahara’s first electric vehicle and battery manufacturing hub alongside several existing automobile assembly plants. a

STATEMENTS

Cautionary Statement

All of Castle's projects in Australia are considered to be of grass roots or of relatively early-stage exploration status. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. No Competent Person has done sufficient work in accordance with JORC Code 2012 to conclusively determine or to estimate in what quantities gold or other minerals are present. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the information used to identify areas of interest may be reduced when reported under JORC Code (2012).

Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Castle's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Castle's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed. There can be no assurance that Castle will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Castle's mineral properties. The performance of Castle may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its Directors, staff or contractors.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION RELATING TO THIS QUARTERLY REPORT

Additional details, where applicable, can be found in the releases referenced in this Report and/or in releases lodged by the Company with the ASX, including the following:

Headline	Date
GBR: AC Drilling Confirms Potential at Polelle	15 July 2024
Board Changes	24 June 2024
Castle Raises Funds to Advance Gold and Graphite Projects	19 June 2024
Reprocessed Geophysics and Historical Intercepts to Drive Ghana Gold Expansion	11 June 2024

KAMBALE GRAPHITE PROJECT SUMMARY JORC CODE (2012) MRE (5% TGC CUT-OFF)

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Contained TGC (kt)	TGC (%)
Indicated	9,556	843	8.8%
Inferred	12,872	1,096	8.5%
Total	22,438	1,939	8.6%

SCHEDULE OF CASTLE MINERAL LICENCES (AS AT DATE OF THIS REPORT)

Tenement and Name	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Disposed (during the Quarter)	Interest at end of Quarter
WESTERN AUSTRALIA			
Meekatharra Project ¹			
EL51/1703	Wanganui	100%	100%
EL51/1843	Polelle	100%	100%

Tenement and Name		Interest at beginning of Quarter	Acquired / Disposed (during the Quarter)	Interest at end of Quarter
PL51/3190 - 3198	Polelle North	100%		100%
Pilbara Project				
E 47/3490	Beasley Creek	80%		80%
Earaheedy Basin Project				
EL 69/3860	Withnell	100%		100%
EL 52/3927	Terra Rossa	100%		100%
EL 52/3930	Terra Rossa East	100%		100%
EL 52/3931	Terra Rosa South	100%		100%
ELA 52/3928	Marymia	Application		Application
ELA 52/4165	Terra Rossa	Application		Application
ELA 52/4166	Terra Rossa	Application		Application
Wilgee Springs Project				
ELA 70/5880	Wilgee	Application		Application
Woodcutters Project				
EL 15/1846	Woodcutters	100%		100%
EL 15/1847	Tramways	100%		100%
Womba Well				
E51/2124	Womba Well	Application		Application
GHANA ²				
Kambale Graphite Limited (Graphite)(100% owned)				
PL 10/47	Kambale	100%		100%
Carlie Mining Limited (Gold)(100% owned) ³				
RL 10/52	Jewoyeli	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
RL 10/13	Wa	100%		100%
PL 10/26	Degbiwu	100%		100%
PL 10/23	Bulenga	100%		100%
PL 10/25	Charingu	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
PLA 10/13	Kandia	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
PL 10/24	Baayiri	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
RL 8/27	Gbinyiri	Conversion Application		Conversion Application
RL 8/31	Jumo	Conversion Application		Conversion Application

¹ Great Boulder Resources Limited (ASX:GBR) holds an option to acquire a 75% interest in the Company's Meekatharra Project.

² The Government of Ghana has the right to a 10% free carried interest in all licences and is entitled to a 5% Gross Royalty on production.

³ Carlie Mining Limited has lodged applications to divide certain retention licences into smaller Prospecting Licences, for extensions to licence terms and/or renewals under the Ghana Mining Act. Having paid and been receipted all amounts invoiced by Ghana MINCOM to effect these, the Company is in many cases awaiting confirmation of these in the form of contracts duly executed by the responsible Minister.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Castle Minerals Limited

ABN

83 116 095 802

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(354)	(2,455)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(18)	(121)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(94)	(481)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	2	45
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(464)	(3,012)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(2)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(3)	57
	(d) investments	-	51
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)		
	Proceeds from Term Deposits	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(3)	106

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	465	1,465
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(10)	(236)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (Principal elements of lease payments)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	455	1,229

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,029	2,700
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(464)	(3,012)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(3)	106

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	455	1,229
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(9)	(15)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,008	1,008

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1,008	1,029
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,008	1,029

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	48
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
N/A		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(464)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(464)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,008
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,008
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	2.2
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A	
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>	

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 30 July 2024

Authorised by: Jade Styants, Company Secretary
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.