STRATEGIC MINERALS

Corporation N.L.

ASX Code: SMC

ASX Release:
30 January 2017

Issued Capital:
62,323,131

Market Capitalisation:
$24.4 Million

Registered Office:
283 Rokeby Road
Subiaco
Western Australia 6008

ACN: 008 901 380

ABN: 35 008 901 380

Email:
admin@stratmin.com.au

www.stratmin.com.au

QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 December 2016

- **Granting of exploration tenement EPM 26263**
- **Results of the 2016 drill program[1], consisting of twenty reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totalling 3,542 metres:**
  - Eight holes infilled and extended within the BVS resource[2]
    *An updated resource estimate will be published in due course.
  - Two holes tested the northern extent of the BVS resource at depth:
  - Two holes tested for a potential northern extension of BVS, across an off-setting structure.
  - One hole tested a geophysical target parallel to the southern extent of the BVS resource;
  - Two holes tested the orientation of the mineralised structure at Caledonia;
  - Four holes tested for mineralisation beneath the Try Again (MNE) prospect;
  - One hole tested a geophysical anomaly adjacent to the Ironclad prospect.

Highlights included[3]:

LR0280	**34 metres at 2.9 g/t gold from 147 to 181 metres**
LR0281	**51 metres at 3.5 g/t gold from 132 to 183 metres**
LR0282	**35 metres at 2.2 g/t gold from 74 to 109 metres**
LR0283	**60 metres at 1.3 g/t gold from 48 to 108 metres**
LR0284	**16 metres at 0.7 g/t gold from 87 to 103 metres**
LR0285	**13 metres at 1.6 g/t gold from 83 to 96 metres**
LR0286	**26 metres at 1.31 g/t gold from 117 to 143 metres**
LR0290	**13 metres at 1.6 g/t gold from 213 to 226 metres**

[1] Summary results only presented here. For full results, please refer to "Initial results of 2016 Drill Program at BVS in Woolgar" published on the 7th November 2016; and "Final Drill Results from 2016 Drill Program in Lower Camp, Woolgar" published on the 6th December 2016, available at **www.stratmin.com.au**

[2] For details of the 2015 resource, please refer to "Resource Update for Big Vein South" published on the 30th November 2015, available at **www.stratmin.com.au**

[3] All intersection are length weighted averages. All widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths.

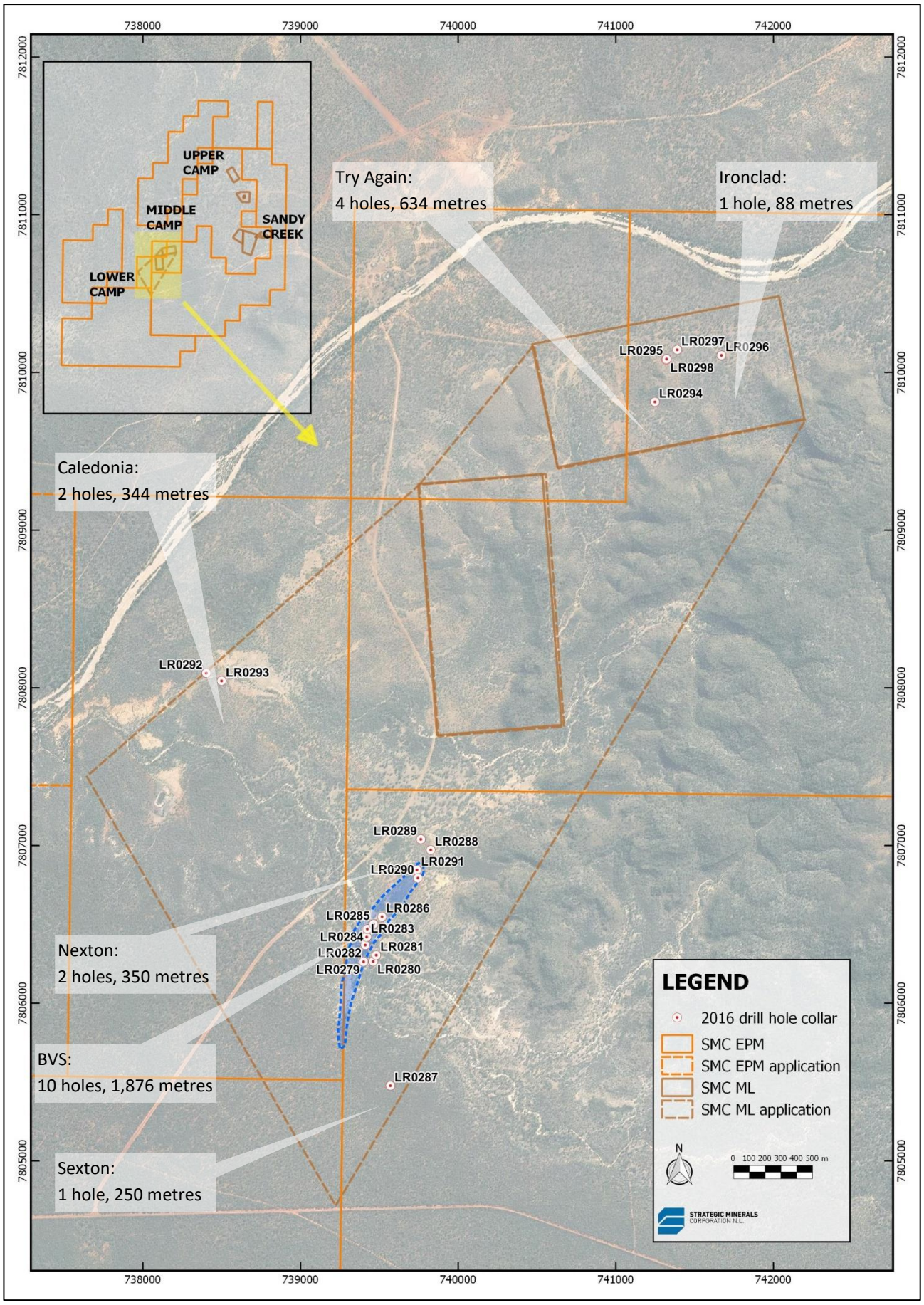

Figure 1: Plan of the Lower Camp at Woolgar showing the prospects, location of the BVS resource (blue) and collar locations drilled during 2016.

2016 Drill Program Summary

The 2016 drilling campaign comprised twenty reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totalling 3,542 metres. Eight holes focussed on the central portion of the BVS deposit, two holes on the northern end of BVS, three holes in immediately adjacent prospects and the remaining seven drill holes across three prospects within the Lower Camp.

Apart from BVS, the prospects targeted were identified during the recent project-wide, multidisciplinary data review based on a combination of factors, such as structural and geological interpretation, surface geochemistry, and previous drill results. These were then correlated to the geophysical anomalies from the recent IP surveys and aeromagnetic data, before final assessments were made.

Prioritising between favourable prospects also incorporated the distance from the BVS resource as the probable site of any future infrastructure. Hence Try Again was prioritised over the apparently equally prospective Belle Brandon due to both Try Again's relative proximity to BVS and Belle Brandon's less-favourable location on the opposite bank of the Woolgar river.

BVS Resource Drilling

Crossover (Central BVS) 8 drill holes, 1,310 metres

The initial eight drill holes were located in the Crossover (central) sector of the Big Vein South (BVS) resource, with two main objectives:

- To test potential shallow mineralisation following the central resource block to surface in the "Crossover" zone; and
- To infill at mid-levels between the three separate resource blocks where these are separated by cross-cutting faults.

Modelling of the 2015 resource indicated that there was potential for the mineralisation in the Crossover area to extend both closer to surface and the neighbouring resource blocks, with obvious positive potential for the resource economics.

LR0279	NSR. Structure intersected in unmineralised "pinch" zone.
LR0280	**34 metres at 2.9 g/t gold from 147 to 181 metres**
LR0281	**51 metres at 3.5 g/t gold from 132 to 183 metres**
including	6 metres at 12.1 g/t gold from 142 metres
LR0282	**35 metres at 2.2 g/t gold from 74 to 109 metres**
including	12 metres at 4.9 g/t gold from 94 metres
LR0283	**60 metres at 1.3 g/t gold from 48 to 108 metres**
including	9 metres at 5.0 g/t gold from 96 metres
LR0284	**1 metre at 6.0 g/t gold from 29 to 30 metres**
and	**16 metres at 0.7 g/t gold from 87 to 103 metres**
LR0285	**13 metres at 1.6 g/t gold from 83 to 96 metres**
and	**5 metres at 1.0 g/t gold from 127 to 132 metres**
LR0286	**2 metres at 1.6 g/t gold from 32 to 34 metres**
and	**5 metres at 1.2 g/t gold from 61 to 66 metres**
and	**3 metres at 0.7 g/t gold from 103 to 106 metres**
and	**26 metres at 1.31 g/t gold from 117 to 143 metres**

Significantly, all but one of the planned drill holes intersected with mineralisation. These results will be incorporated into the resource and reported in due course.

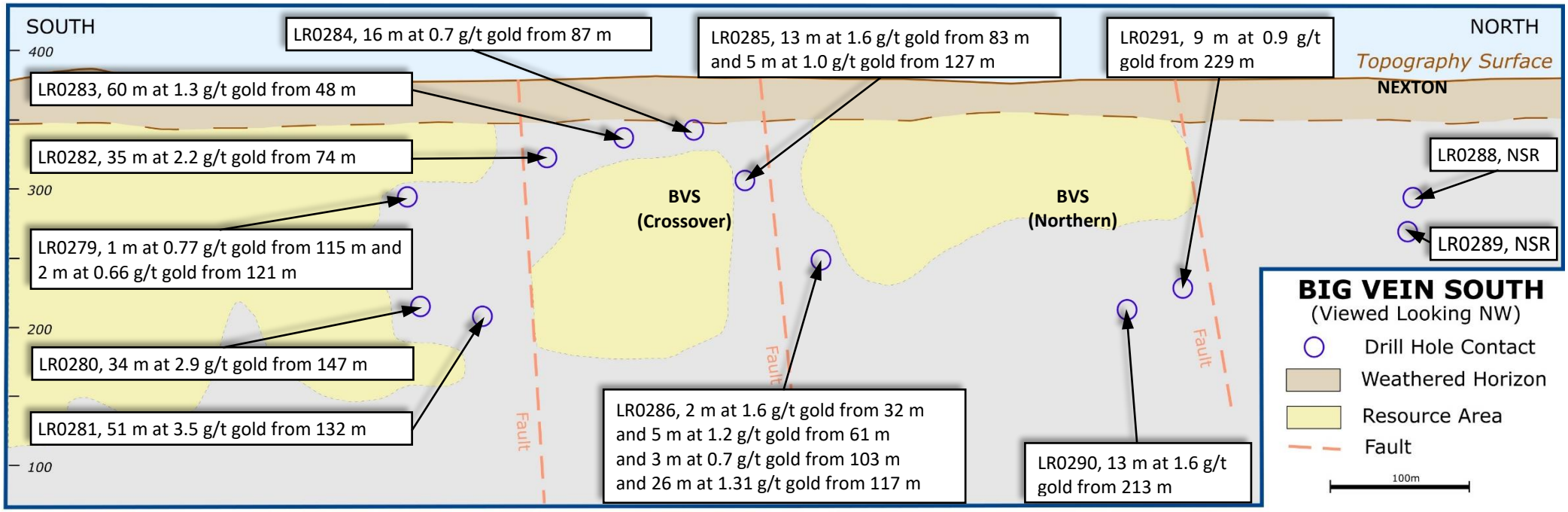

Figure 2: **Graphic long-section of BVS showing the locations of the ten resource definition drill holes in relation to the three resource areas in yellow and the fault offsets in red. The relative position of the two northern exploratory drill holes at Nexton hare shown projected to the long-section.**

Northern BVS 2 drill holes, 566 metres

Drill holes LR0290 and 0291 tested the potential depth extension of the northern end of the existing BVS resource adjacent to the cross-cutting structure that controls the northern limit of the known mineralisation. These are located approximately 350 metres along strike from the eight holes at the Crossover sector.

- **LR0290** **13 metres at 1.6 g/t gold from 213 to 226 metres**
  including 4 metres at 3.3 g/t gold from 213 metres
  and **4 metres at 1.7 g/t gold from 246 to 250 metres**
- **LR0291** **9 metres at 0.9 g/t gold from 229 to 238 metres**

LR0291 encountered the mineralised structure with moderate grade and width, similar to some shallower holes, and apparently due to its proximity to the northern fault contact. LR0291 encountered an area of alteration, but then appears to have intercepted the fault, terminating the mineralisation, which was previously poorly constrained in this sector.

Lower Camp Prospects Immediately Adjacent to BVS

Nexton 2 drill holes, 350 metres

Two holes tested a potential northern extension of BVS, across an off-setting structure.

This is a proposed northern extension of the BVS deposit north of where it is interpreted to have crossed the significant west-northwest trending fault structure. Due to the decrease in grade continuity in BVS approaching this structure and the interpretation of two divergent structures north of it, Nexton is considered a separate prospect.

Nexton has not been drilled previously. It is characterised by limited exposed metamorphic basement and variable cover of Jurassic sediments and modern alluvium. This complicates all direct forms of geological and geochemical targeting; thus the drill holes were planned to test targets based on the limited geological and geophysical data available.

The aeromagnetic image clearly shows the intersecting lineation that coincides with the northern limit of the known mineralisation at BVS. North of this, there are two diverging lineations similar to that over the BVS structure. It is unclear if either of these is mineralised. There is a coincident IP anomaly, but it is quite diffuse, thus it is not possible to correlate to a particular structure.

LR0288 targeted a specific well-defined, shallow, linear chargeable and resistive IP geophysical anomaly, as would be expected of sulphides in a quartz vein. The drilling encountered a significant amount of metamorphic sulphide in a metamorphic quartzite that would also explain the IP feature, thus the hole was terminated.

LR0289 tested part of the broad, deeper IP anomaly adjacent to that tested by LR0291, beneath minor exposed mineralisation on surface. This failed to intercept significant mineralisation.

The company is currently trialling geochemical methods to improve targeting in this area which is still considered of significant interest due to both its favourable geology, proximity to the BVS deposit and the operational requirement to condemn areas potentially compromised by a future development.

Sexton 1 drill hole, 250 metres

LR0287 tested a geophysical target parallel to the southern extent of the BVS resource at Sexton.

Sexton is interpreted as a parallel structure, approximately 250 metres east of the BVS deposit. It is interpreted as the continuation of the parallel structure seen two kilometres to the north at Big Vein and Big Vein 2. Although a blind target under modern and Jurassic sediments, supporting geochemical and geophysical evidence includes:

- The trend paralleling the main BVS structure can be traced north to south through the Lower Camp in the aeromagnetic image from the Ironclad/Try Again prospects, through Big Vein and BV2, south to BVS and Sexton.
- Consistent intercepts in the hanging wall to BVS in all the deeper drill holes. These are narrow, but consistent gold and alteration intercepts that align well with the IP and aeromagnetic anomalies;
- IP anomalies in two lines across the southern end of BVS and Sexton are strikingly similar, although apparently slightly deeper, to that over the main resource at BVS; and
- Anomalous MMI-soil samples over the target seen in historic MMI surveys.

LR0287 encountered a sequence of mixed schist, granite and gneiss with significant alteration that was similar in style to BVS, but no significant mineralisation. The geophysical anomaly remains unexplained and the potential remains that mineralisation could occur along the sheared trend, but it is considered a low priority at the current time.

Lower Camp Prospective Targets outside of BVS

The remaining seven drill holes were distributed through three prospects in the Lower Camp area to assess the potential for mineralisation in areas of significant shallow historical production, but only limited geological data. Although only minor levels of mineralisation were encountered, the potentially mineralised structures were encountered in all cases, enabling improved targeting for future programs. Highlights include:

Caledonia 2 drill holes, 344 metres

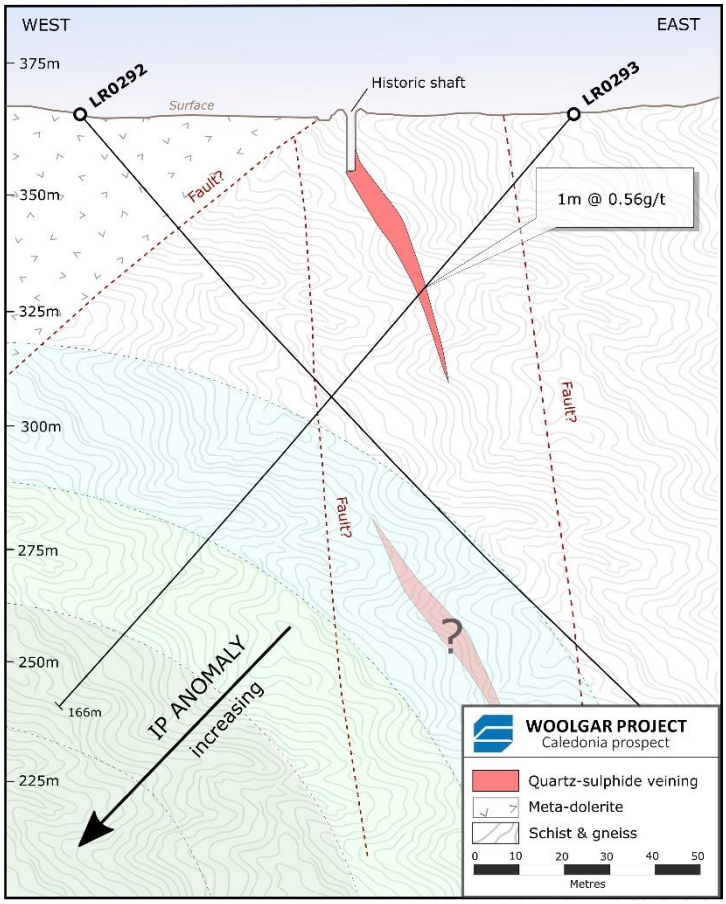

Figure 3: **Interpreted cross-section of the Caledonia drilling showing the conceptual target in pale red. As can be seen the drilling only intersected one narrow structure, directly beneath old workings and shafts. The IP anomaly models as a broader target, but is interpreted as discrete high-angle structures from the primary data.**

This is the first target to be tested along the Mowbray Trend, discussed in the June Quarterly, and is located 1,500 metres from the BVS deposit. Of the numerous Mowbray prospects, Caledonia was prioritised due to its apparently favourable location where a structural jog intersects a major feature in the aeromagnetic image, interpreted from field observations to be an intrusive felsic dyke. This is considered a favourable location to form mineralisation.

The area is poorly exposed, but hosts historic workings over two continuous, parallel, 200 metre trends: Caledonia and Mayday. Geochemical samples from waste piles returned strongly anomalous values, including 22 g/t gold from an altered rhyolite intrusive.

These two trends correlate to distinct sub-vertical features in both the Chargeability and Resistivity IP results. The interpretive models merge the structures into a broader high, but the feature still remains a valid target.

The two holes aimed to locate the mineralisation under the main historic Caledonia workings to both assess the style and control the orientation of the structure. The first hole drilled from the west since the visible structure in the historic shaft apparently dips steeply westwards, but the second hole drilled from the east following the poor results of the first hole.

Both holes intersected zones of discontinuous alteration of a style similar to that at BVS, but failed to locate significant gold mineralisation. LR0292 intersected a major fault at shallow levels and may have coincided with a fault displacement. LR0293 encountered significantly more alteration and a one metre structure with minor gold mineralisation related to quartz veining similar to that in BVS, but it is unclear if this is related to the main mineralisation or a secondary structure. LR0293 also encountered a minor structure containing strongly anomalous molybdenum (0.3% Mo), which can be related to intrusive mineralisation. It is unclear if this is related to the mineralised rhyolite seen in loose waste rock around the historic workings.

The results are to be modelled and a further analysis completed prior to any decision on further drilling.

Try Again[4] 4 drill holes, 634 metres

This appropriately named prospect is located at the northern end of the Lower Camp and is consists of a linear hill with numerous historic workings and reported consistent mineralisation in sulphide ore.

The Try Again and Ironclad prospects are both interpreted as occurring on the regionally dominant Woolgar Fault Zone (WFZ) in part of a rhombohedral, structurally bound feature in the aeromagnetic image. The WFZ is locally orientated 010°, similar to BVS, between sections trending 030° to 040°. Previous drilling has targeted minor veining on the top of the hill with limited success, partly due to the difficulty of aligning the drill holes on rough terrain. The current approach has been to drill deeper beneath the hill from the surrounding plain, testing for larger tonnage potential. The target is supported by a well-defined IP anomaly that correlates well with the interpreted structures seen in the aeromagnetic image and surface geology.

Four holes tested for mineralisation beneath the Try Again (MNE) prospect;

- **LR0294** **2 metres at 0.9 g/t gold from 102 to 104 metres**
- **LR0295** **3 metres at 0.8 g/t gold from 94 to 97 metres**
- **LR0298** **2 metres at 3.3 g/t gold from 78 to 80 metres**

The drilling intercepted minor mineralisation in all the drill holes and significant widths of alteration similar to that seen in the peripheries of the BVS deposit. Although the lack of higher grades is disappointing, the intercepts are similar to several areas within BVS and the prospect is still considered prospective for further testing.

Ironclad Secondary Anomaly 1 drill hole, 88 metres

This is a line of historically productive workings 600 metres east of Try Again. It also is clearly visible in the aeromagnetic and IP data, where it is interpreted as two parallel IP anomalies separated by a narrow magnetic feature.

The single drill hole tested the western IP anomaly, as a potential blind ore chute, rather than the historic workings and associated structure. These remain to be tested

The drill hole intercepted schists, minor gneissic material and granite, some of which appears foliated. The granite also contains minor pyrite. The pyrite is considered a potential source for the IP anomaly. Drilling was postponed on this target in order to concentrate on Try Again. The main aeromagnetic target, which is coincident with the historic workings remains untested.

Target Generation Activities

During the Quarter, the company has undertaken several programs as part of the ongoing target generation and definition to guide for future exploration.

Soil Sampling

Sieved soil samples have been collected from 393 locations in the Lower Camp. This is part of an orientation survey to test for the most effective and efficient methods of sampling and analysis.

The samples are sieved in the field and then the analysis is conducted in-house using a portable XRF unit. The portable XRF is being trialled rather than commercial laboratory analysis since this represents a significant saving in time. Strategic has developed a rigorous and systematic analytical procedure to ensure that the results are reliable and as accurate as possible.

[4] Try Again prospect was previously reported as Mowbray NE and MNE. The name has been reverted to Try Again to avoid the inference that it is spatially related to, or an extension of Mowbray.

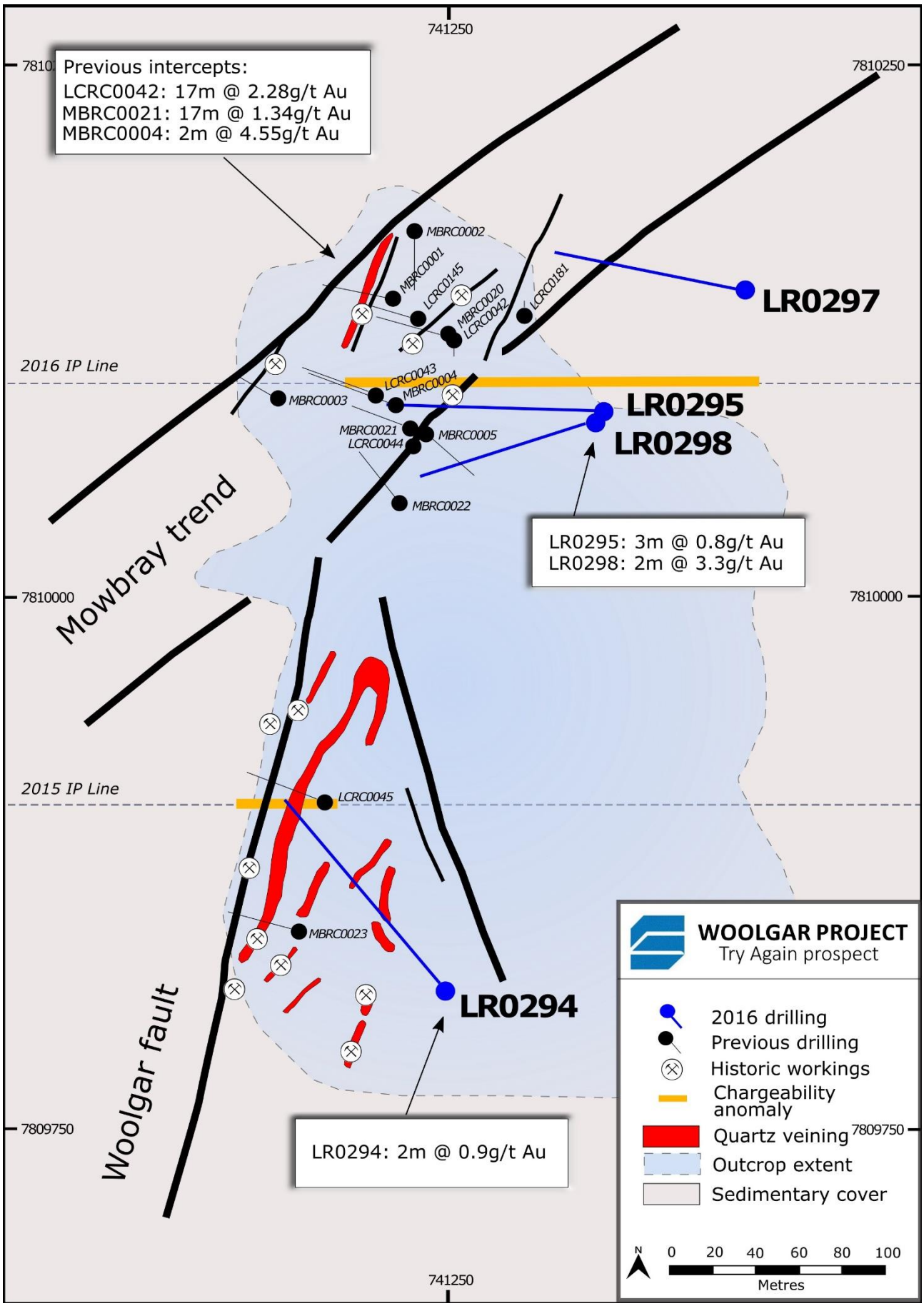

Figure 4: Plan of the Try Again prospect (previously Mowbray Northeast, MNE) showing the location of the recent drilling relative to both the previous drilling and significant geological features. The area of exposed metamorphic basement in blue correlates to a steep-sided ridge. Detailed mapping has identified two intersecting major broad structures that host several smaller mineralised chutes. The previous drilling attempted to test the individual chutes, but was hampered by the difficulty of orientating drill pads on the rugged topography. The recent drilling aimed to drill from the surrounding flatter ground beneath the broader structure.

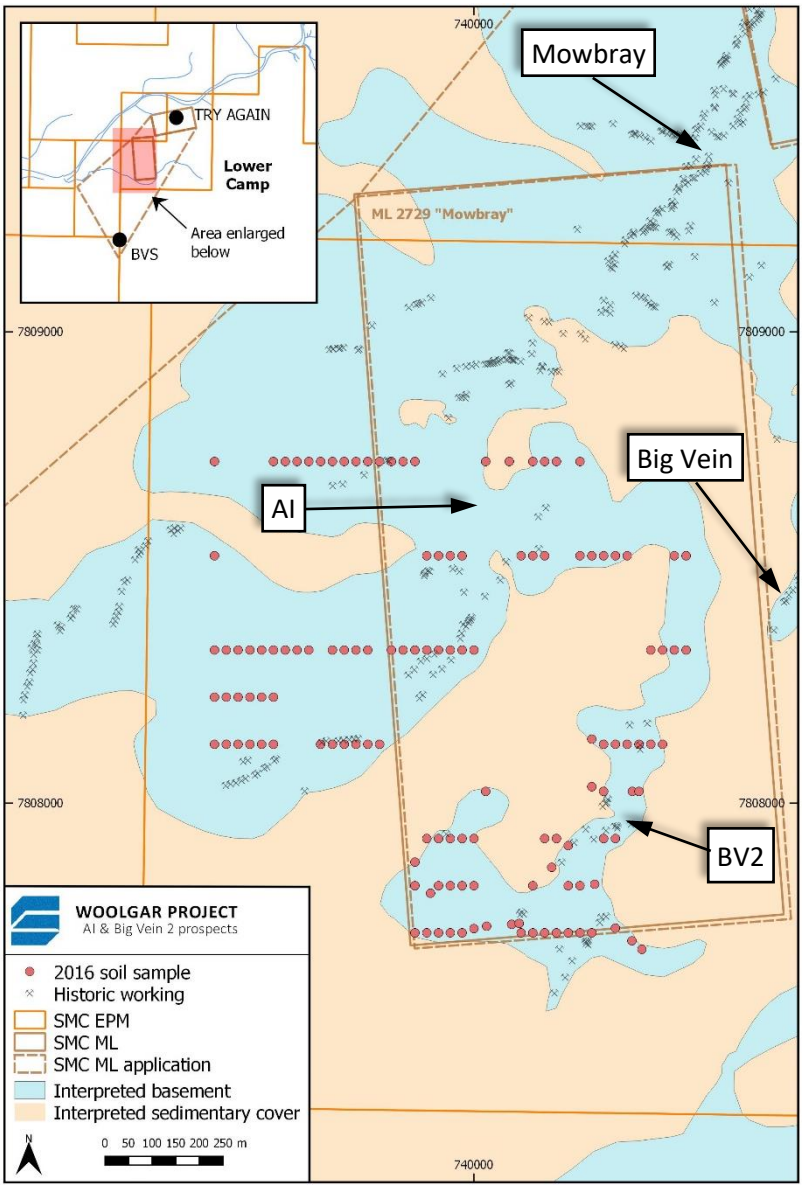

Figure 5: **Plan of the central Lower Camp at Woolgar showing the locations of the soil orientation samples relative to the exposed metamorphic basement (mineral host-rock) in blue and sedimentary cover in orange.**

Three different size fractions were collected at each site. These will be analysed individually and compared to define which is most effective at identifying anomalies. This has been done to compare accuracy between coarse and fine fractions. Since coarse fractions take less than half the time to collect than fine fractions, this could result in significant savings.

The survey has been conducted over both known and proposed mineralised targets in order to test multiple styles of mineralisation and ground cover. The field collection was limited to alternate lines in order to cover more ground in the time available, with the remainder of the sampling due to be competed in 2017.

The analysis will be completed during the off-season and analysis of the data will determine the effectiveness of the overall procedure and recommend the most effective methodology. If considered effective, the program will be rolled out across suitable areas of interest in the Lower Camp.

A further orientation program is planned to trial MMI soil sampling over areas of significant overburden, such as south of BVS.

Reconnaissance Mapping

The ongoing program of reconnaissance mapping and rock-chip sampling concentrated on mineralisation in the periphery of the Lower Camp, including Baby Grande, Exeter and Beatrice. The broad-scale maps and sampling of any potentially mineralised material or wallrock is intended to help compare the numerous prospects.

Granting of EPM 26263

The company is pleased to advise that the application for a new exploration tenement, EPM 26263, has been granted in full, see Figure 6. This tenement mostly covers an extensive prospective area to the southeast of the main group of Woolgar tenements, as well a several individual sub-blocks within the existing tenements. The main body of the tenement is interpreted to cover the intersection of several regional lineations associated with the known mineralisation at Woolgar, coincident with known mineralised occurrences and historic workings. The aim of the proposed exploration program is to test whether this is a previously unrecognised sector of the main Woolgar Project.

Laif Allen McLoughlin

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alistair Grahame, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grahame is a full-time employee of Strategic Mineral Corporation NL. Mr Grahame has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Grahame consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One: Project Location, Overview and Geological Setting

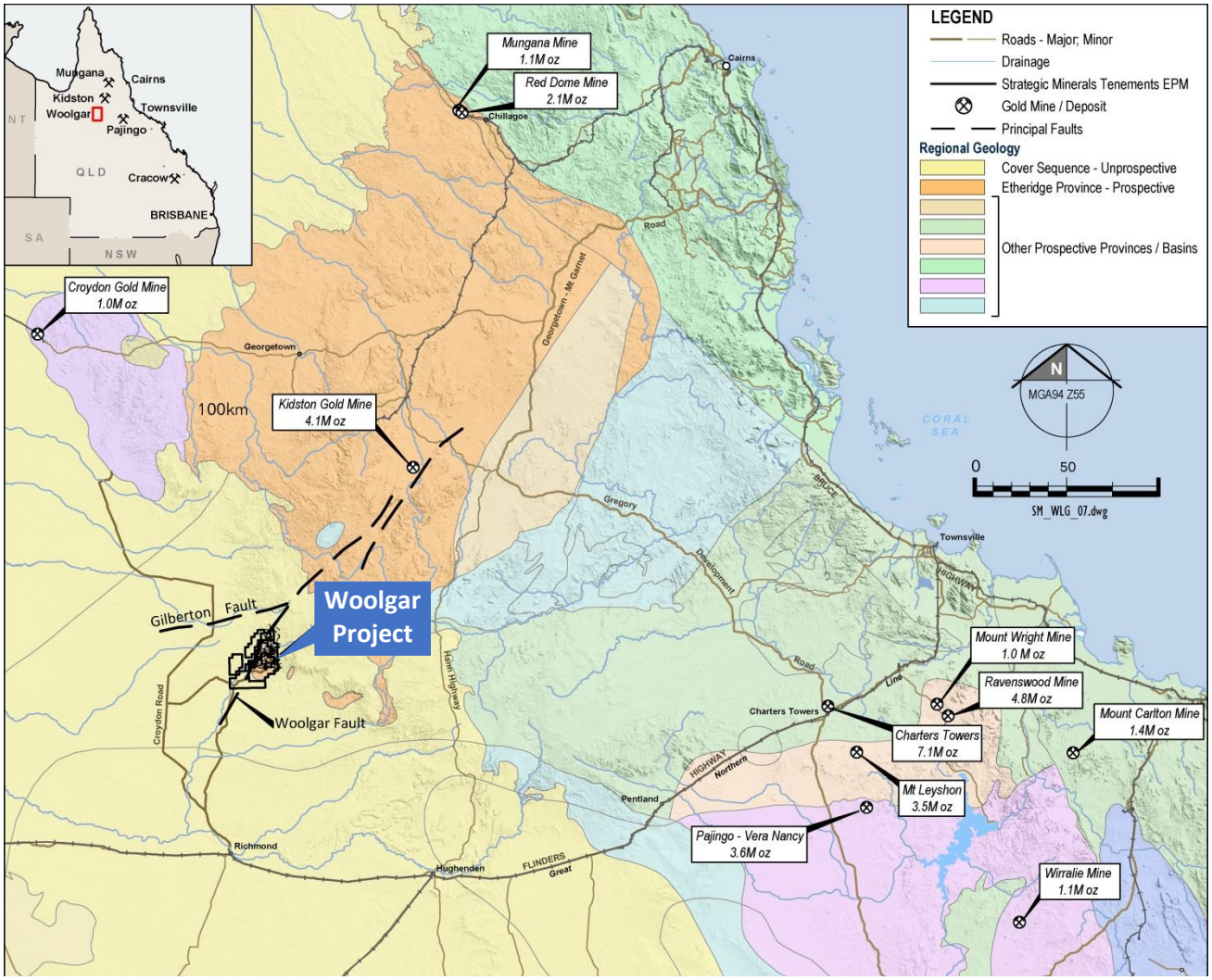

Figure 4: Geological location map of the Woolgar Project showing principle road and rail infrastructure, and the regional geological provinces. The deposits shown are existing epithermal, mesothermal and IRGS gold deposits greater than 1Moz throughout Northeast Queensland, which are considered to be of comparable ages, styles and occurrences to the known mineralisation at Woolgar. As can be seen, the Woolgar Goldfield corresponds to an inlier (erosional window) of the highly prospective and historically productive Etheridge Province exposed within the overlying non-prospective sedimentary cover sequences.

The Woolgar Project consists of exploration permits and mining leases, in central north Queensland over a window of basement rocks within younger sedimentary cover. Initial exploration work targeted widespread historic workings from alluvial and reef mining from a gold rush in the 1880's.

Strategic has identified three styles of mineralisation at Woolgar: epithermal vein deposits at Sandy Creek, mesothermal veins along the WFZ and intrusive related mineralisation (IRGS) in the Upper Camp, as well as the alluvial gold associated with these. The Company has published resources from all three styles of mineralisation, see **www.stratmin.com.au.**

The Company's recent focus has been on the mesothermal veins in the Lower Camp area, but is now expanding its activities to reappraise the epithermal and IRGS, as well as further mesothermal veining.

Appendix Two: Location map of EPM 26263

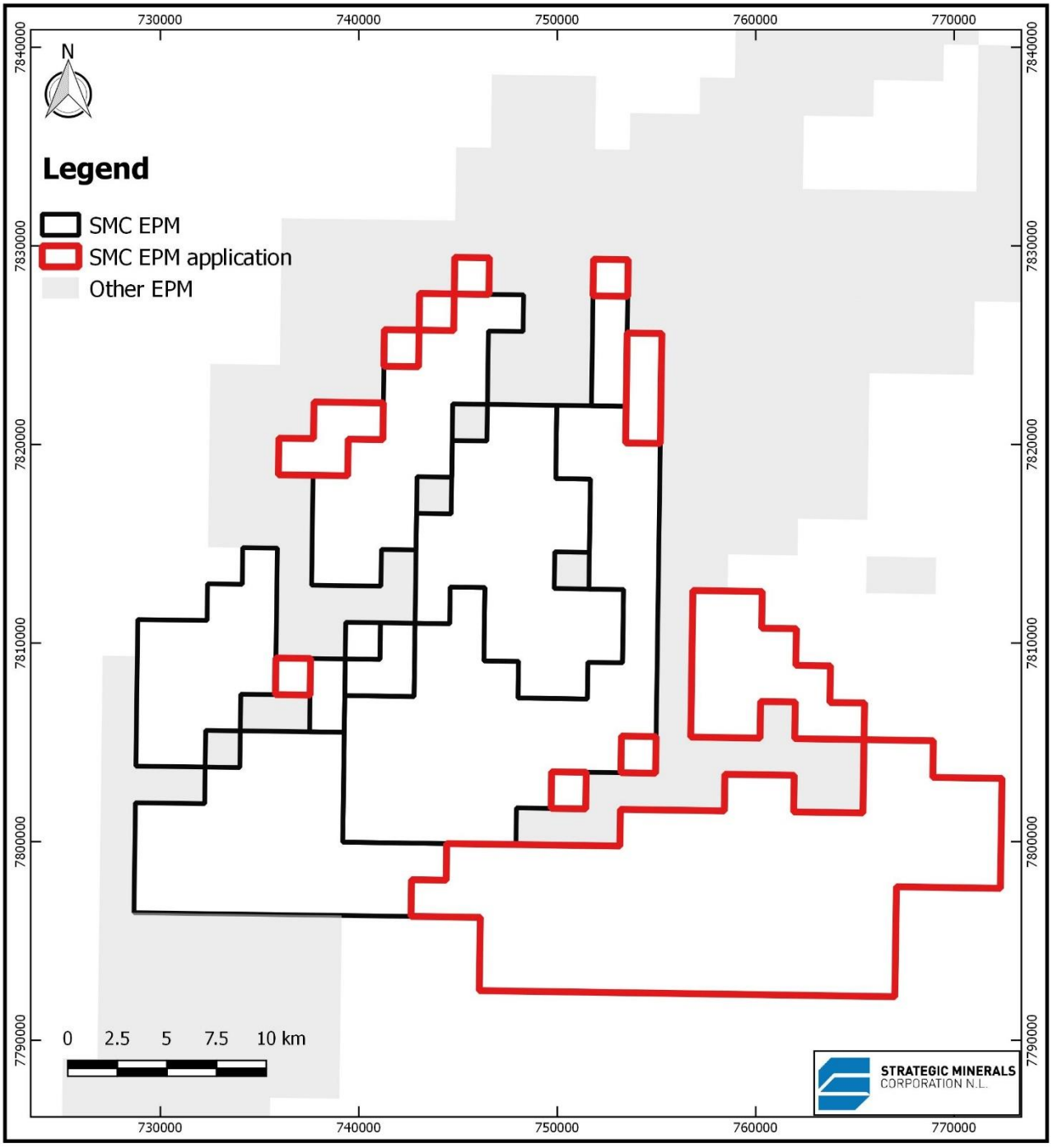

Figure 6: Plan of EPM 26263 (red outline) relative to Strategic's existing exploration tenement portfolio(black outline) and third party tenement (grey shading).

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION NL (ASX:SMC)

ABN	Quarter ended (**Current quarter**)
35 008 901 380	**31 December 2016**

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 and evaluation	(648)	(1,353)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(39)	(259)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(34)	(278)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	1	2
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	(720)	(1,888)
2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:	-	-
	(a) property, plant and equipment		
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from disposal of:	-	-
	(a) property, plant and equipment	8	8
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) 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)	-	(95)
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	8	(87)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 Months) $A'000
3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	1,399
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	(18)
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 (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	-	1,381
4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,027	814
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(720)	(1,888)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	8	(87)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	1,381
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter**	315	220

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	315	1,027
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)	315	1,027

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	39
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Directors payments (fees and salaries)

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	Current quarter $A'000
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

8.	**Financing facilities available** Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	55
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	40
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	50
9.6	Other (provide details if material):	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	145

10.	**Changes in tenements** (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter %**	**Interest at end of quarter %**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced		N/A		
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased		N/A		

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.

Signed:  Dated: Monday, 30 January 2017

Company Secretary

Print name: Jay Stephenson

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.

2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standard applies 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.