



Traka Resources Limited

ABN: 63 103 323 173

23 October 2019

Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Level 4, 20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

2019 Annual Report

Attached is a copy of the Traka Resources Limited 2019 Annual Report.

P C Rutledge
Company Secretary



Annual Report 2019

Traka Resources Limited

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Corporate Directory

Directors

Neil Tomkinson LLB, (Hons) Non-Executive Chairman
Patrick Verbeek BSc, MAusIMM, Managing Director
George Petersons, Non-Executive Director
Joshua Pitt BSc, MAusIMM, MAIG, Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Peter Rutledge BSc, CA, FFin

Principal and Registered Office

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West Perth WA 6005
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Web: www.trakaresources.com.au

Auditor

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership)
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street
Perth WA 6000

Share Register

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000
Telephone (08) 9323 2000
Facsimile (08) 9323 2033

Stock Exchange Listing

Traka Resources Limited (TKL) shares are listed on the
Australian Securities Exchange

Corporate Governance

The company's Corporate Governance Statement is set out on:
<http://www.trakaresources.com.au/corporate-governance>

Managing Director's Report



The Company's activities at the Gorge Creek Project dominated our attention and use of cash this year. Earn-in equity of 54% was achieved shortly after year end and our joint venture partner subsequently agreed to sell their remaining equity to Traka for 30 million Traka shares. Consolidation of this project into Traka's full control will assist in securing the next round of expenditure including the possibility of bringing in a new joint venture partner.

There are encouraging prospects at Gorge Creek as well as at our other exploration interests. The Gorge Creek interests comprise focused areas with many drill-ready positions that give us short-term opportunities for a discovery. Traka continues to seek the spectacular leverage opportunity that can only be achieved by a discovery to reward the risk and patience of its shareholders.

The Gorge Creek Project

Following the completion of prospect definition work, 8 targets were selected for an initial reconnaissance style drilling program. The drill holes were on structural targets within the Fish River Fault Zone (FRFZ) and stratabound targets to the south, with emphasis on testing the prospective Mt Les Siltstone sedimentary rock sequence. In most instances only one drill hole per target was planned, but, as the program progressed, it was modified to react to observations made at the time as well as to compensate for difficult drilling conditions. Drilling was limited to the use of a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig and, while copper, lead, zinc, silver and cobalt mineralisation was intersected, many of the targets were not fully tested and will require follow-up diamond drilling extensions to penetrate further to target.

Five targets were drilled on the FRFZ with Walford Creek style copper and cobalt mineralisation similar to that being evaluated by Aeon Metals Ltd (Aeon) 30 kilometres to the east. The Sandshoe Fault is the dominant FRFZ structure in Traka's tenement and the five targets drilled were Mooney, Mirage, Tornado Far East, Tornado and Tornado West (Figure 1). Drilling on all these targets intersected a mixture of hard siliceous dolomitic rock with many cavities interspersed with sections of deeply oxidized clay-rich and unconsolidated breccia with high ground water content. These challenging RC drilling conditions are the same as experienced by Aeon and therefore not completely unexpected, but fortunately can be overcome by adding diamond drill hole tails to the RC drillholes.

The FRFZ structures are difficult to drill but they are the conduits and likely source for economic levels of mineralisation and therefore warrant persistence.

The mineralisation intersected on the FRFZ targets was predominantly hosted in the Walford Creek Dolomite stratigraphic unit that has not previously been investigated. This unit is stratigraphically below the Mt Les Siltstone unit that is host to most of the mineralisation in the district. There is good evidence to indicate that both are equally prospective. The FRFZ structures pass through the entire stratigraphic sequence and the mineralised fluids passing through from depth can precipitate in various positions including the chemically reactive carbonate rich layers comprising the Walford Creek Dolomite unit.

The style of mineralisation in carbonate rich rocks like the Walford Creek Dolomite is often referred to as MVT (Mississippi Valley Type). MVT mineralisation has been an important source of high grade mineralisation worldwide and occurs on the junction of large structures with the favourable carbonate rich limestones and/or dolomites just like we have at Gorge Creek. The best prospect for this mineralisation is likely to be at the bottom of the Walford Creek Dolomite stratigraphic where it is in contact with the underlying Fish River Formation and where the mineralised fluids first encounter the carbonate rich layers. This is below the low grade mineralisation currently intersected in the foreshortened RC drill holes completed to

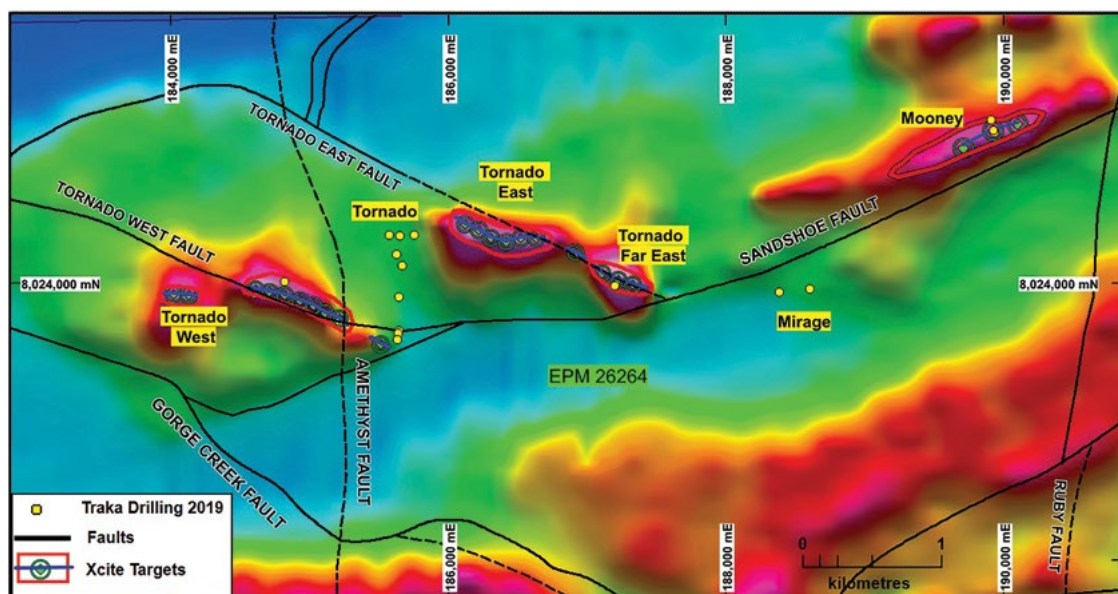


Figure 1. An XCITE airborne electromagnetic image showing the locations of the targets and drill holes on the FRFZ.

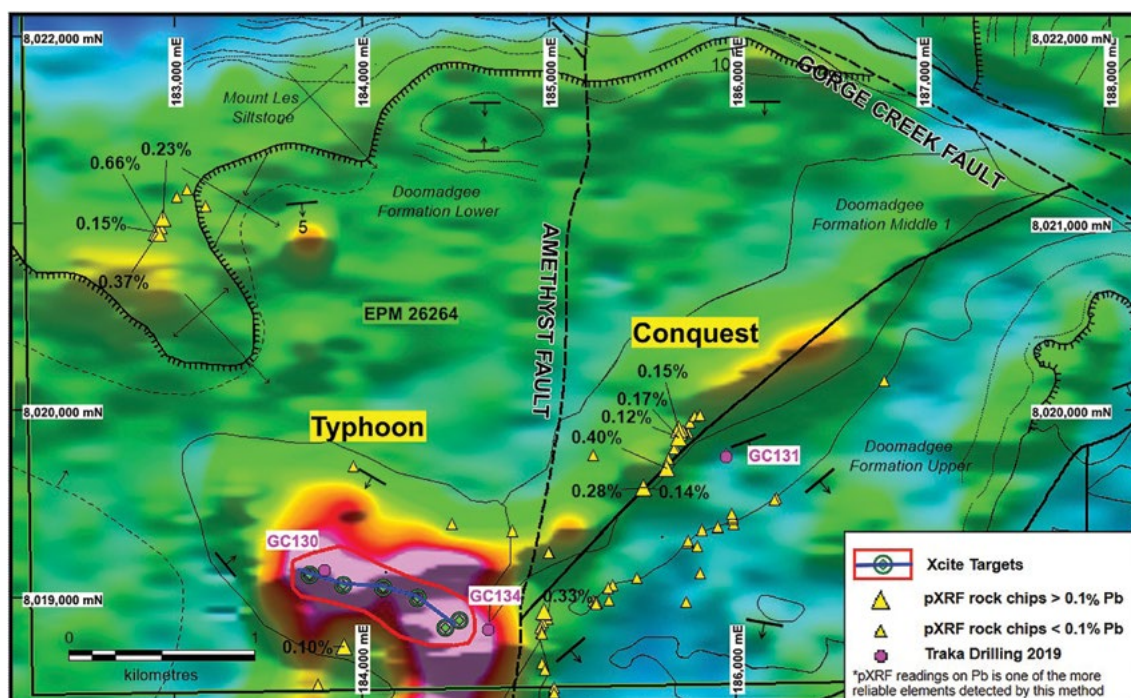


Figure 2. An XCITE airborne electromagnetic image showing the locations of the Typhoon and Conquest targets and drill holes.

date, but not at depths so great as to make them economically unviable. The Fish River Formation is a conformable shallow south dipping stratigraphic unit which comes to surface north of the Sandshoe Fault. Depths to the Fish River Formation are interpreted to be between 200 and 400 metres whereas the deepest holes completed to date reached 150 metre depth.

Three targets, Typhoon, Conquest and Hercules, were drilled for stratabound targets hosted in the prospective Mt Les Siltstone stratigraphy unit. These stratabound targets are modelled on those found at places like the Century and McArthur River Mines. They are lead, zinc and silver rich with a lateral footprint over a few square kilometres. In all cases the dominant host rock for mineralisation is carbonaceous pyritic black shale in a thickened part of the stratigraphic package in proximity to a major fault which has acted as the conduit for mineralised fluids at depth. Manganese and siderite alteration occurs in the peripheral zones of mineralisation and there is an association of the lead and zinc mineralisation with pyro-bituminous organic carbon in the black shales.

The characteristics that define the Century and McArthur River Mines are observed at the Typhoon target. In the first hole, lead peaks at 2.8% over a short interval within a broader zone of lower grade lead and zinc mineralisation. A number of wide low

grade intervals were intersected in a second hole 800 metres to the east and closer to the Amethysts Fault (Figure 2). The tenor of zinc mineralisation was noted to be increasing with depth but the hole had to be abandoned due to high water pressure. This is a positive sign but infill and deeper drilling is required to complete the evaluation. The Typhoon target will be an exciting future activity to look forward to.

The Typhoon and Hercules targets are both readily observed as XCITE airborne electromagnetic anomalies with the pyritic carbonaceous shales now known to be the electrical conductors that cause the anomaly (Figure 3). This was not appreciated until drilling started at Typhoon but now highlights Hercules as a larger and possibly better target despite it being down-dip and in a deeper position. The Hercules target appears to be on a north-easterly fault-bounded trend that extends for many kilometres further into the Traka tenement and beyond the limits of the XCITE survey. A single drill hole was attempted at Hercules but, as in other cases, could not reach the target which sits at a greater depth. A diamond drill hole tail is required to reach this exciting objective.

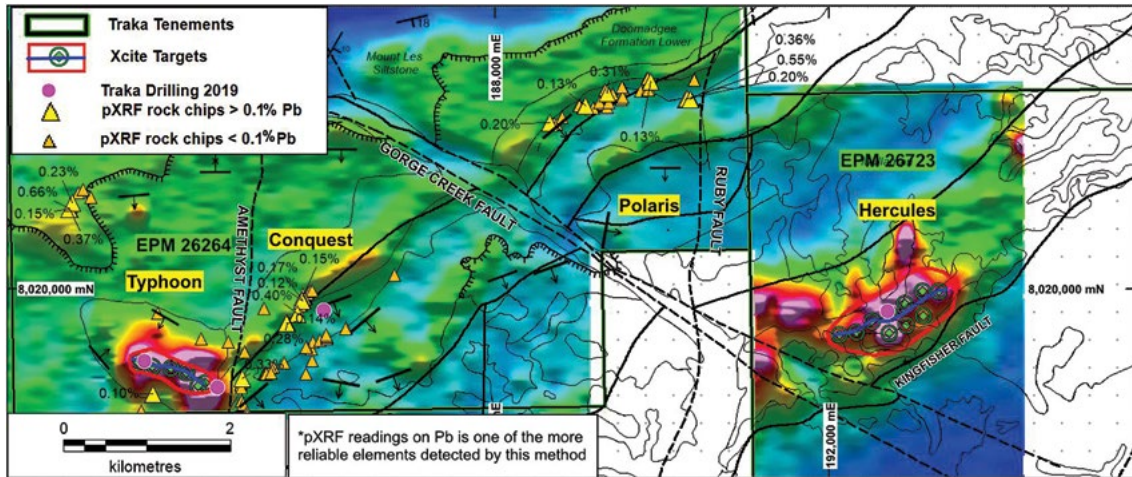


Figure 3. An XCITE airborne electromagnetic image showing the Typhoon, Conquest and Hercules anomalies.

Mt Cattlin North

The Mt Cattlin North Joint Venture gives Traka a 20% free carried joint venture interest in tenements abutting Galaxy Resources Limited's (Galaxy) Mt Cattlin Lithium Tantalum Mine at Ravensthorpe (Figure 4). Galaxy is the manager of the joint venture and I'm pleased to say that, after years of relative inactivity, exploration work is steadily progressing. There remains good scope for further discovery of lithium as numerous lithium bearing pegmatites have been highlighted within the joint venture tenements.

Galaxy has completed several drill programs and has undertaken deep ground penetrating radar (DGPR) surveys, mapping and geochemistry. These programs are reconnaissance in nature at this stage but, if sufficient width and grade of mineralisation in pegmatites can be located, this work could lead to development of satellite open-pit operations.

Traka's joint venture holdings constitute a significant portion of Galaxy's immediate near mine exploration tenure. It also shares the same prospective position immediately west of the tonalite intrusive considered to be the source of the pegmatite dykes along its margin.

The abandoned Western Group of gold mines also occurs on Traka's joint venture tenements with known gold and copper mineralisation present in a number of narrow structures. There has been no exploration activity by Galaxy to evaluate these gold targets, but they occur in juxtaposition to the pegmatite dykes and may present an additional opportunity as work progresses and more data is collected.

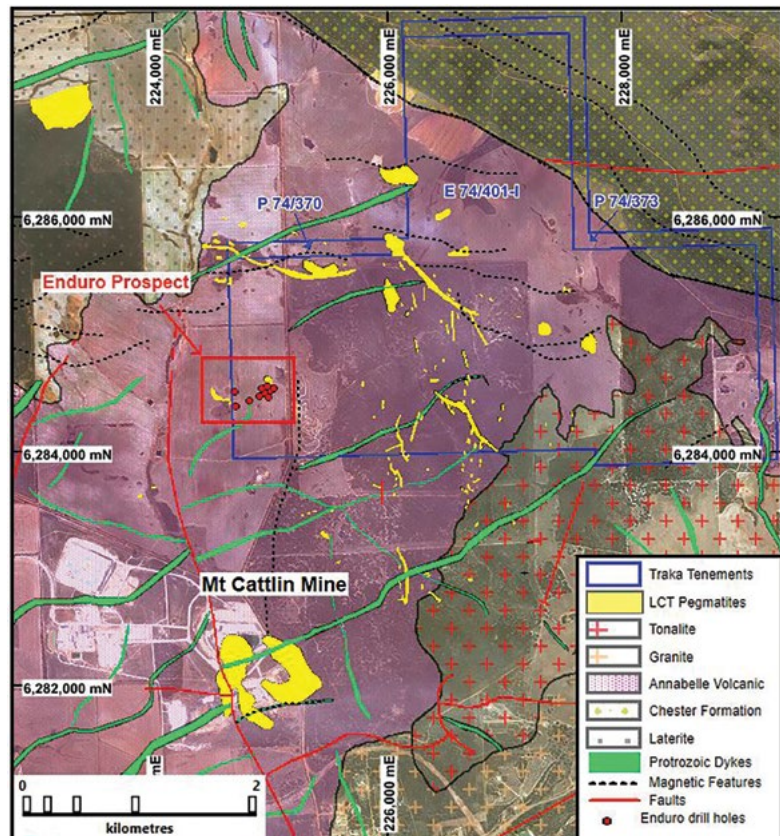


Figure 4. Compilation image showing the position of the Mt Cattlin Mine, Traka's JV tenements and key geological features.

The Musgrave Project

Traka continues to maintain a large exploration portfolio in the West Musgraves with tenements peripheral to the emerging nickel cobalt resources defined at Wingellina (MetalsX) and the nickel and copper discoveries at Babel, Nebo and Succoth (OZ Minerals/Cassini Joint Venture).

The progress of activity in the Musgraves is primarily dependent on successful negotiations for land access with the traditional aboriginal custodians of the land. Although this has been successfully achieved on numerous occasions before, it is currently proving to be a slow process. Negotiations will continue but the delay effectively means that there is unlikely to be any chance of undertaking any exploration before the end of this calendar year.

At this point in time the principal interest is a 12km long copper-nickel-platinum geochemical anomaly called the Araplate Prospect (Figure 5).

It is on the southern basal margin of the layered Saturn Intrusive in contact with the basement rock sequence. The Saturn Intrusive is one of the largest mafic/ultramafic bodies of the Giles Intrusive Complex, host to all the known magmatic sulphide nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum mineralisation in the district. No drilling has ever been undertaken to test this anomaly, which was first highlighted over 15 years ago, but over this period of time a lot of additional data has been gathered to add considerable scope to this target. Modern state of the art electromagnetic surveys should be able to rapidly locate any significant magmatic sulphide bodies that occur in the Araplate Prospect. Traka is the beneficiary of a \$150,000 grant under the State Exploration Development Incentive scheme to drill test targets on the Araplate Prospect.

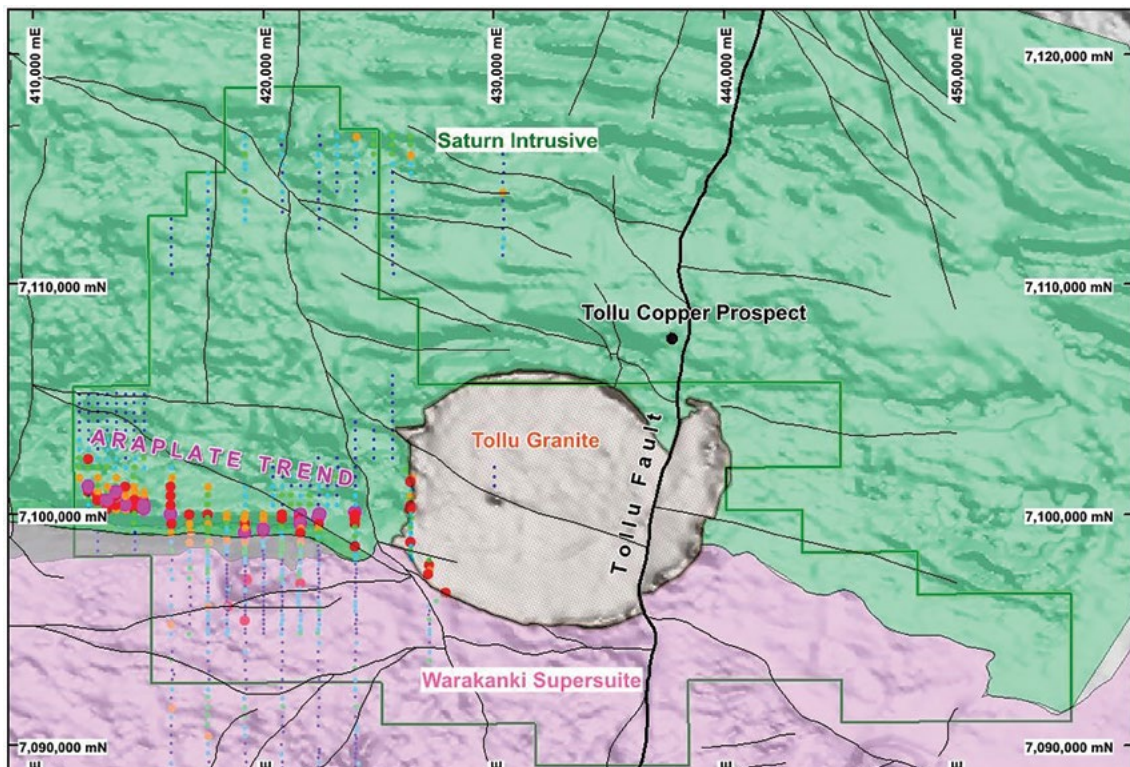


Figure 5. An aeromagnetic image with geology draped over the top and the position of the Araplate geochemical anomaly (red dots) shown west of the Tollu Granite and on the southern margin of the Saturn Intrusive.

The Powder Puff Hill Project

The Powder Puff Hill Project is in the Lake Grace region of Western Australia and next to the Quicksilver nickel cobalt discovery (Quicksilver), owned by Golden Mile Resources Limited (Golden Mile).

A wide spaced reconnaissance level geochemical survey has been completed on the mining northern tenement EL70/5064 (Figure 6). This survey was undertaken over farming land in the summer period when there were no crops in the field. The geochemical survey covered the northern strike extension of the narrow greenstone belt and a coincident aeromagnetic lineament striking north from Golden Mile's Quicksilver nickel cobalt

resource. The assay results for this survey don't indicate the presence of any significant buried sulphides.

The southern tenement EL70/5063 is yet to be granted so no field work has been possible to date. Massive sulphide hosted mineralisation typically occurs as shoots which repeat along a geological lineament. There is a 20 kilometre long lineament to be evaluated so there remains good exploration scope yet to be evaluated.

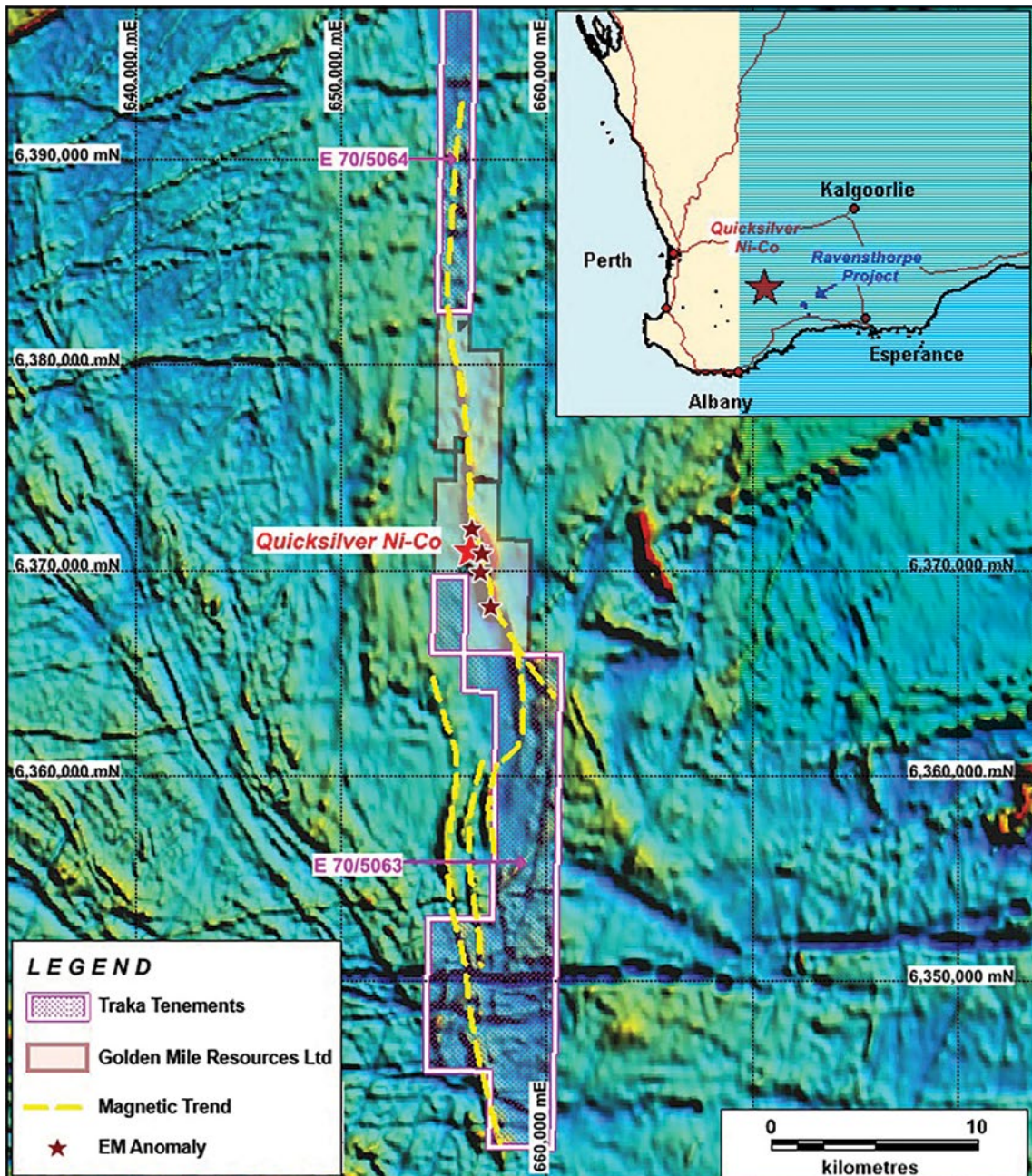


Figure 6. Powder Puff Hill: Aeromagnetic image showing Traka's tenements north and south of Quicksilver.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr P Verbeek, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Managing Director of Traka. Mr Verbeek 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 Verbeek consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Stromatolites in the Walford Creek dolomite



Drilling the Typhoon target



Gorge Creek campsite



Gorge Creek camp bathtub

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Traka Resources Limited (Traka or the Company) is an Australian company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The registered and corporate office of the Company is Suite 2, Ground Floor, 43 Ventnor Ave, West Perth, WA, 6005.

Your Directors present their report on Traka for the year ended 30 June 2019.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Neil Tomkinson
Patrick Verbeek
Joshua Pitt
George Petersons

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year the principal activity of the Company was exploration of Traka's mineral tenements.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the year and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The Company has interests in three projects within Western Australia (Musgraves, Mt Cattlin North and Powder Puff Hill) and a fourth project in Queensland (Gorge Creek).

The Gorge Creek Project

(Joint Venture with Cobalt QLD Pty Ltd)

This project has been the company's principal focus in the past year with expenditure of \$1 million in drilling, geochemistry and geophysics by the end of July 2019. Having earned 54% equity in the joint venture by September 2019, Traka reached an agreement with Cobalt to buy its remaining 46% equity for 30 million Traka shares at a price of 1.3 cents per share valuing the acquisition at \$390,000. The Gorge Creek Project is prospective for copper and cobalt mineralisation along the Fish River Fault Zone as well as stratabound base metal mineralisation.

Consolidation of the Gorge Creek Project into Traka was undertaken to add more weight to Traka's effort to secure additional company funding as well as to increase its interest with the additional percentage available making the prospect more attractive to a large joint venture partner. The exploration results received to date are encouraging with a number of targets highlighted for further drilling.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS (continued)

The Musgrave Project

Traka continues to maintain a very substantial exploration portfolio in the Musgrave area, although at this stage all tenements are in application awaiting completion of permitting. Access is currently being sought for the entire tenement holding which includes several tenements adjacent to Oz Minerals Ltd's Babel, Nebo and Succoth nickel copper projects (currently subject to a Pre-Feasibility Study) and the Wingellina nickel and cobalt project owned by MetalsX Ltd. Another part of Traka's tenement holding includes tenements at Mt Morphett which have a 12-kilometre long copper, nickel and PGE (Platinum Group Elements) soil geochemical anomaly called Araplate.

Traka has been successful in obtaining a \$150,000 grant under the West Australian Exploration Incentive Scheme to assist with drill funding of the Araplate target.

Land access negotiations are underway with the objective of having permits in place for commencement of the 2020 field season.

The Mt Cattlin North Project

Traka has a 20% free-carried-to-production interest in the Mt Cattlin North Joint Venture area with Galaxy Resources Limited (Galaxy). The joint venture tenements comprise a significant portion of Galaxy's exploration upside on tenements that are adjacent to current mining operations. Over the course of the year Galaxy has ramped up exploration activity on the joint venture tenements. Deep Ground Penetrating Radar, Reverse Circulation drilling and geological and geochemical surveys are being undertaken. A number of lithium bearing pegmatites have been highlighted and these are being investigated for potential additional sources of ore for satellite open-pit mining operations.

The Powder Puff Hill Project

The Powder Puff Hill Project tenements in the Lake Grace region of Western Australia are immediately north and south of the Quicksilver nickel cobalt discovery (owned by Golden Mile Resources Ltd). Orientation surveys and geochemical sampling were completed to the north of Quicksilver with little success but the tenement to the south is yet to be granted and evaluated.

Project Generation

The Company is maintaining an active program of project generation in addition to advancing its existing exploration projects.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than the operating results and the issue of shares and options there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Company earned a 54% interest in the Gorge Creek Project as a consequence of having expended in excess of \$1 million on the project, and then acquired the remaining 46% equity of the project from Cobalt QLD Pty Ltd (Cobalt) in consideration for the issue of 30 million ordinary shares to Cobalt. The shares issued formed part of the residual shortfall from the Company's recent 1:3 entitlement offer and were allotted at 1.3 cents per share.

To the best of the directors' knowledge and belief, there have not been any other matters or circumstances that have arisen after balance date that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial periods.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Company is subject to and compliant with all aspects of environmental regulation of its exploration activities. The directors are not aware of any environmental law that is not being complied with. The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 requires entities to report annual greenhouse gas emission and energy use. The directors have assessed that there are no current reporting requirements, but that the Company may be required to report in the future.

INFORMATION RELATING TO DIRECTORS

Chairman – Non Executive

Neil Tomkinson LLB (Hons)

Mr Tomkinson has extensive experience over many years in the management of and investment in exploration and mining companies. He is an active investor in private mineral exploration and in resources in general in Australia specialising in the search for and discovery of new mineral deposits and the promotion of new listings on the ASX. He is a non-executive director of Hampton Hill Mining NL (appointed January 1997) and the executive chairman of Red Hill Iron Limited (appointed a director and chairman in April 2018). Mr Tomkinson has held no other directorships of ASX listed companies during the last three financial years.

Managing Director

Patrick Verbeek BSc, MAusIMM

Mr Verbeek is a geologist with thirty years' experience in the resource industry in Australia and internationally. Mr Verbeek's experience is wide ranging and is spread equally between mineral exploration and mining, company management and corporate activity. Mr Verbeek has held a number of senior management positions in exploration and mining operations both in open-pit and underground gold and base metal operations as well as executive directorships in private and public resource companies. Mr Verbeek is a founding director of Traka. Mr Verbeek has held no other directorships of ASX listed companies during the last three financial years.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

INFORMATION RELATING TO DIRECTORS (continued)

Non-Executive Directors

Joshua Pitt BSc, MAusIMM, MAIG

Mr Pitt is a geologist with substantial exploration experience who has, for more than thirty five years, been a director of exploration and mining companies in Australia. Mr Pitt is involved in substantial private mineral exploration and also in resource investments. He is the executive chairman of Hampton Hill Mining NL (appointed a director in January 1997 and chairman in April 2012) and a non-executive director of Red Metal Limited (appointed in July 2003) and Red Hill Iron Limited (appointed in June 2005). Mr Pitt has held no other directorships of ASX listed companies during the last three financial years.

George Petersons

Mr Petersons is an experienced prospector with a long history of identifying and acquiring prospective exploration ground. He is a founding director of Traka. He has established himself as a consultant to the industry with local and offshore mining interests in precious metals, potash and lithium. Mr Petersons is Managing Director of Mekong Mining Limited (Thailand), a company involved in exploration and project development in South East Asia. Mr Petersons has held no other directorships of ASX listed companies during the last three financial years.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE COMPANY SECRETARY

Peter Ruttledge BSc, CA, FFin

Mr Ruttledge is a Chartered Accountant and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia and has over thirty years' experience as company secretary of a number of listed mining and exploration companies.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND OPTIONS

The numbers of shares and options in the Company held directly and indirectly by the directors as at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	Ordinary shares	Options over ordinary shares
N Tomkinson	28,702,336	-
P A Verbeek	17,708,783	2,000,000
J N Pitt	32,297,219	-
G J Petersons	1,937,776	-

The relevant interest of Mr Tomkinson and Mr Pitt in the shares of the Company is their combined holding of 60,999,555 shares.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of directors held during the year and the number attended by each of the directors were as follows:

Director	Meetings of directors	Meetings attended
N Tomkinson	10	10
P A Verbeek	10	10
J N Pitt	10	10
G J Petersons	10	10

The Company does not have any subcommittees.

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308 (3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

(a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Company's remuneration policy is to ensure that:

- remuneration packages properly reflect the duties and responsibilities of the persons concerned,
- remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality, and
- remuneration is reviewed by the board on an annual basis having regard to performance and market competitiveness.

The remuneration framework has regard to shareholders' interests by:

- focusing on sustained growth in share price, as well as focusing the executives on key non-financial drivers of value, and
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives.

The remuneration framework has regard to executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience,
- reflecting competitive reward for contributions in shareholder growth,
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards, and
- recognising contribution.

The remuneration policy is not linked to the Company's performance and is linked to shareholder wealth only in so far as options over the Company's shares are included in remuneration.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Non-executive directors

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. Non-executive directors' fees are reviewed annually and remuneration packages are determined by the board within the maximum amount approved by shareholders from time to time (currently \$150,000 set in 2015) and are set fee amounts with prescribed superannuation, where applicable.

Executives

The remuneration of the managing director, Mr Patrick Verbeek, is determined by the board and comprises an agreed fee paid to Malahang Pty Ltd, a company associated with the managing director, and from time to time, at the discretion of the non-executive board members and with the approval of shareholders, the grant of options to acquire shares in the Company. The non-executive directors review terms of the managing director's remuneration on an annual basis. The nature and amount of remuneration paid to the managing director has been determined by reference to the services provided, experience, length of service and prevailing market rates.

Company performance and its consequences on shareholder wealth

It is not possible at this time to evaluate the Company's financial performance using generally accepted measures such as profitability and total shareholder return as the Company is an exploration company with no significant revenue stream. This assessment will be developed as and when the Company moves from explorer to producer.

The table below shows the gross revenue, losses and loss per share for the last five years for the Company:

		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenue and other income	\$	21,677	28,849	201,515	17,378	223,891
Net loss	\$	1,412,947	1,265,290	765,952	1,448,931	814,156
Loss per share	Cents	0.42	0.41	0.30	0.72	0.73
Share price at year end	Cents	1.3	3.8	2.0	2.0	1.6

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

(b) Details of remuneration

The key management personnel of the Company are the directors. There are no other key management personnel. The remuneration of key management personnel for the year is summarised below:

		Short term benefits	Post employment benefits	Share based payments	Total	Performance related
	Year	Salary & fees	Superannuation	Options		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Non-executive directors						
N Tomkinson	2019	20,000	1,900	-	21,900	-
	2018	20,000	1,900	-	21,900	-
J N Pitt	2019	20,000	1,900	-	21,900	-
	2018	20,000	1,900	-	21,900	-
G J Petersons	2019	20,000	1,900	-	21,900	-
	2018	20,000	1,900	-	21,900	-
Managing director						
P A Verbeek	2019	277,000	-	43,600	320,600	-
	2018	277,000	-	-	277,000	-
Total						
	2019	337,000	5,700	43,600	386,300	
	2018	337,000	5,700	-	342,700	

The options granted to the managing director during the current year represented 13.6% of his total remuneration for the year.

No part of the remuneration of key management personnel is contingent upon the performance of the Company.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

(c) Service agreements

Managing Director

The Company entered into a consultancy agreement with Malahang Pty Ltd (Malahang) on 14 Oct 2003 (Malahang Agreement). In accordance with the terms of the Malahang Agreement, Malahang agreed to provide the services of its employee, Patrick Verbeek, to undertake all functions, duties, roles and authorities which the Company would require of a person engaged as managing director of the Company on a full time basis. The Malahang Agreement commenced on 20 November 2003 with an initial term of 2 years and has been extended since for further terms of 1 or 2 years. The current term expires in November 2019. The current level of remuneration in terms of this agreement is set at \$250,000 per annum, plus \$27,000 per annum compensation for the provision of a four-wheel-drive motor vehicle. There are no guaranteed salary increases fixed in the managing director's contract. There are no termination arrangements in respect of Mr Verbeek's engagement other than the expectation that Malahang would receive 3 months' fees in the event of his services being terminated by the Company.

(d) Share-based compensation

Directors and other key management personnel are entitled to take part in the Traka Resources Employee Share Option Plan. Share based payments are made at the discretion of the board of directors in the context of the overall remuneration package of the personnel. Directors receiving share based payments are not involved in any board discussions regarding their remuneration.

Share based payments are generally provided in the form of options vesting immediately. Options granted under the plan carry no dividend or voting rights. Each option is convertible into one ordinary share. The issue of these options is not linked to past company performance since their principal purpose is to promote additional incentive to the key management personnel. There is no specific board policy restricting employees from taking action to limit their exposure to risk in relation to share based payments. Nevertheless, in terms of the Company's corporate governance policies, all employees are prohibited from dealing in the Company's securities when they possess inside information and they are obliged to inform the board of any proposed transactions in securities.

The basic terms and conditions of each grant of options affecting key management personnel remuneration in the previous, current or future reporting periods are as follows:

Grant date	Date vested and exercisable	Expiry date	Exercise price cents	Value per option at grant date	Number of options
10 Mar 2015	10 Mar 2015	9 Mar 2018	2.56	1.08 cents	2,000,000
17 Nov 2016	17 Nov 2016	16 Nov 2019	2.39	1.28 cents	2,000,000
17 Jul 2018	17 Jul 2018	16 Nov 2021	4.67	2.18 cents	2,000,000

4,000,000 options with a combined vesting expense of \$47,087 were exercised during the previous year.

No options were exercised or expired during the current year.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Details of the options in the Company provided as remuneration to key management personnel of the Company are set out below. Further information on options is set out in Note 19 to the financial statements.

	Balance at beginning of year	Received as remuneration	Options Exercised	Balance at end of year
N Tomkinson	-	-	-	-
P A Verbeek	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
J N Pitt	-	-	-	-
G J Petersons	-	-	-	-

(e) Shares held by key management personnel

The numbers of shares in the Company held directly and indirectly by key management personnel and any movements over the year, are set out below.

	Balance at beginning of year	Received as remuneration	Options exercised	Net changes	Balance at end of year
N Tomkinson	21,526,752	-	-	7,175,584	28,702,336
P A Verbeek	12,843,369	-	-	4,865,414	17,708,783
J N Pitt	24,222,915	-	-	8,074,304	32,297,219
G J Petersons	1,453,332	-	-	484,444	1,937,776

Net changes relate to shares acquired or sold during the year. No shares are held nominally.

(f) Additional information

Voting and comments at the Company's 2018 Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The Company received a majority of votes in favour of its remuneration report for the 2018 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific comments on its remuneration practices at the AGM or throughout that year.

Transactions with key management personnel

During the financial year the Company paid \$10,200 (2018: \$10,200) to the PAV Unit Trust, a trust associated with Mr Verbeek, in respect of a storage unit for exploration equipment and documents. This rental agreement was entered into on normal commercial terms and conditions determined on an arm's-length basis between the entities.

During the financial year the Company reimbursed Hampton Hill Mining NL, a listed company of which Mr Pitt and Mr Tomkinson are directors and shareholders, for expenditure of \$277 (2018: \$277) incurred by Hampton Hill Mining NL on the Company's behalf.

The Company has not made any loans to key management personnel during the year.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

There were no other transactions with key management personnel and related parties during the year other than those reported in Note 17.

The Company has not engaged remuneration consultants to make a remuneration recommendation in respect of any of the key management personnel.

The audited remuneration report ends here.

SHARES UNDER OPTION

The numbers of options on issue at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Issue price of shares	Number under Option	Percent vested
20 December 2016	19 December 2019	2.39 cents	450,000	100%
9 January 2018	8 January 2021	7.4 cents	650,000	100%
17 July 2018	16 November 2021	4.67 cents	2,000,000	100%
8 April 2019	4 April 2022	1.75 cents	850,000	100%

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the year the Company paid an amount to insure all current directors of the Company and current executive officers of the Company against liabilities arising out of their conduct whilst acting in the capacity of a director or officer of the Company other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty to the Company. The policy requires that the amount of premium paid and the limits imposed remain confidential.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings. The Company was not party to any such proceedings during the year.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company is not of a size nor are its financial affairs of such complexity to justify a separate audit committee of the board of directors. All matters that might properly be dealt with by such a committee are the subject of scrutiny at full board meetings.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) (HLB), the Company's auditor, did not perform any non-audit services for the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required by Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included in this Annual Report. HLB holds office in accordance with section 327C(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



NEIL TOMKINSON

Chairman

Dated 9 September 2019

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue from continuing operations	2	19,744	27,883
Other income	2	1,933	966
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	4	(858,317)	(734,045)
Administration expenses	3	(576,307)	(560,094)
Loss before income tax		(1,412,947)	(1,265,290)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss for the year		(1,412,947)	(1,265,290)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company		(1,412,947)	(1,265,290)
Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company		Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted loss per share	6	(0.42)	(0.41)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	902,809	1,502,544
Trade and other receivables	8	48,856	39,503
Total current assets		951,665	1,542,047
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	9	9,421	22,467
Total non-current assets		9,421	22,467
Total assets		961,086	1,564,514
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	360,266	85,680
Provisions	11	10,200	9,000
Total current liabilities		370,466	94,680
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	11	200	-
Total non-current liabilities		200	-
Total liabilities		370,666	94,680
Net assets		590,420	1,469,834
Equity			
Issued capital	12	17,793,396	17,311,563
Reserves	13	848,108	796,408
Accumulated losses		(18,051,084)	(16,638,137)
Total equity		590,420	1,469,834

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Issued capital	Share based payments reserve	Exercised option reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2019					
As at 1 July 2018	17,311,563	678,255	118,153	(16,638,137)	1,469,834
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,412,947)	(1,412,947)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,412,947)	(1,412,947)
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Issue of ordinary fully paid shares, net of transaction costs	481,833	-	-	-	481,833
Share based payments	-	51,700	-	-	51,700
As at 30 June 2019	17,793,396	729,955	118,153	(18,051,084)	590,420
2018					
As at 1 July 2017	15,462,630	709,445	64,800	(15,372,847)	864,028
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,265,290)	(1,265,290)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,265,290)	(1,265,290)
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Issue of ordinary fully paid shares, net of transaction costs	1,738,555	-	-	-	1,738,555
Share based payments	-	22,163	-	-	22,163
Exercise of share options, net of transaction costs	110,378	(53,353)	53,353	-	110,378
As at 30 June 2018	17,311,563	678,255	118,153	(16,638,137)	1,469,834

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		22,314	27,177
Payments to suppliers and employees		(489,882)	(519,691)
Payments for exploration activities		(605,337)	(708,157)
Net cash outflows from operating activities	14	(1,072,905)	(1,200,671)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant, equipment and motor vehicle		(8,663)	(1,035)
Net cash outflows from investing activities		(8,663)	(1,035)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from share issue		508,845	2,009,710
Payments for share issue costs		(27,012)	(160,777)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		481,833	1,848,933
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		(599,735)	647,227
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,502,544	855,317
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	902,809	1,502,544

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 1 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management has determined that the Company has one reportable operating and geographical segment, being mineral exploration within Australia. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the members of the board of directors. The board of directors monitors the Company based on actual versus budgeted exploration expenditure. This internal reporting framework is the most relevant to assist the board with making decisions regarding its ongoing exploration activities.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Reportable segment assets	9,421	22,467
Reconciliation of reportable segment assets:		
Reportable segment assets	9,421	22,467
Unallocated corporate assets	951,665	1,542,047
Total assets	961,086	1,564,514
Reportable segment liabilities	291,029	38,049
Reconciliation of reportable segment liabilities:		
Reportable segment liabilities	291,029	38,049
Unallocated corporate liabilities	79,637	56,631
Total liabilities	370,666	94,680
Reportable segment loss	(858,317)	(734,045)
Reconciliation of reportable segment loss:		
Reportable segment loss	(858,317)	(734,045)
Other revenue	21,677	28,849
Unallocated corporate expenses	(576,307)	(560,094)
Loss before tax	(1,412,947)	(1,265,290)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 2 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Revenue from continuing operations		
Interest received	19,744	27,883
Other income		
Recovery of doubtful debts	1,933	966

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest income is brought to account as income over the term of each financial instrument on an effective interest rate basis. Other revenue is recognised as it accrues.

NOTE 3 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Loss before income tax includes the following specific administration expenses:

Personnel expenses		
Salaries, directors' fees and management fee	586,142	502,279
Superannuation	29,314	20,624
Share based payments	51,700	22,163
Less: included as part of exploration expenditure	(371,589)	(262,751)
	295,567	282,315
Depreciation	21,709	16,660
Other expenses		
Rental and rates (office, storage, parking)	56,565	55,933
Company secretarial and accounting	66,572	66,572
Audit	21,159	20,441
Communications	18,123	33,978
Listing fees	27,803	19,214
Other	68,809	64,981
	576,307	560,094

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 4 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred	858,317	734,045

Expenditure incurred during exploration and early evaluation stages of areas of interest is written off as incurred.

Where the directors decide to progress to development in an area of interest, all further expenditure incurred relating to the area will be capitalised. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off to profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made. Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the facility from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with clauses of the mining permits. Such costs are determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on a discounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

NOTE 5 INCOME TAX

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) Income tax benefit		
The components of income tax benefit comprise:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 5 INCOME TAX (continued)

2019 2018
\$ \$

(b) Reconciliation of income tax benefit to prima facie tax benefit on accounting loss

Operating loss before income tax	(1,412,947)	(1,265,290)
Prima facie tax benefit at the Australian rate of 30% (2018: 27.5%)	423,884	347,954
Adjusted for tax effect of the following amounts:		
Non-deductible items	(15,510)	(6,095)
Non-taxable items	17,749	18,849
Adjustment for change in tax rate	362,166	-
Distribution of carried forward tax losses	-	(94,903)
Income tax (benefit)/expense not brought to account	(788,289)	(265,805)
Income tax benefit	-	-

The credit for current income tax benefit is based on the loss for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the balance date.

The Company does not satisfy all of the conditions to qualify as a base rate entity for the current year. Therefore, the full corporate tax rate of 30% applies to the Company.

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities not brought to account

The directors estimate that the potential deferred tax assets and liabilities carried forward but not brought to account at year end, at the Australian corporate tax rate of 30% (2018: 27.5%), are made up as follows:

On income tax account:

Carried forward tax losses	4,748,930	3,928,625
Deductible temporary differences	23,375	56,081
Taxable temporary differences	(202)	(892)
Unrecognised net deferred tax assets	4,772,103	3,983,814

In the 2018 financial year, the Company cancelled carried forward tax losses of \$345,100 relating to the 2017 financial year and issued shareholders Exploration Development Incentive credits of \$94,903 using the Company's 2017 corporate tax rate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 5 INCOME TAX (continued)

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity or comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The deferred tax benefits will only be obtained if the conditions for deductibility occur. The amount of benefits brought to account, or which may be realised in the future, is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

NOTE 6 LOSS PER SHARE

	2019	2018
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.42	0.41
Reconciliation of loss		
The loss used in calculating the basic and diluted loss per share is equal to the	\$	\$
loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	1,412,947	1,265,290

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 6 LOSS PER SHARE (continued)

	No of shares	No of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as a denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	333,144,067	309,897,862

The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share is derived from the fully paid ordinary shares on issue.

Basic loss per share is determined by dividing the loss from ordinary activities after income tax expense by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted loss per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic loss per share by taking into account amounts unpaid on ordinary shares and any reduction in earnings per share that will arise from the exercise of options outstanding during the year. The diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share on account of the Company's potential ordinary shares (in the form of options) not being dilutive because their conversion to ordinary shares would not increase the loss per share.

NOTE 7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	902,809	1,502,544

Cash includes deposits at call with financial institutions and other highly liquid investments with short periods to maturity which is readily convertible to cash on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 23.

NOTE 8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	10,629	12,561
less: allowance for doubtful debts	(10,629)	(12,561)
Net trade receivables	-	-
GST receivable	48,182	36,259
Interest receivable	674	3,244
	48,856	39,503

Interest receivable comprises pro-rata interest receivable at balance sheet date in respect of deposits at call which are expected to be repaid within 90 days.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 8 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. Trade receivables amounting to \$10,629 (2018: \$12,561) have been impaired as the balance is owed by a company in liquidation. No other trade receivables are considered impaired or past due.

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 23.

NOTE 9 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Field equipment – at cost	101,838	93,175
Accumulated depreciation	(96,916)	(86,455)
Field equipment – carrying amount	4,922	6,720
Office furniture and equipment – at cost	75,751	75,751
Accumulated depreciation	(71,252)	(68,309)
Office furniture and equipment – carrying amount	4,499	7,442
Motor vehicle – at cost	89,835	89,835
Accumulated depreciation	(89,835)	(81,530)
Motor vehicle – carrying amount	-	8,305
Total plant and equipment – carrying amount	9,421	22,467

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year is set out below:

	Field equipment	Office furniture & equipment	Motor vehicle	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2019				
Carrying amount at 1 July 2018	6,720	7,442	8,305	22,467
Additions during the year	8,663	-	-	8,663
Depreciation expense	(10,461)	(2,943)	(8,305)	(21,709)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	4,922	4,499	-	9,421

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 9 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Field equipment \$	Office furniture & equipment \$	Motor Vehicle \$	Total \$
2018				
Carrying amount at 1 July 2017	7,833	10,725	19,534	38,092
Additions during the year	1,035	-	-	1,035
Depreciation expense	(2,148)	(3,283)	(11,229)	(16,660)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	6,720	7,442	8,305	22,467

Recognition and measurement

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, 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.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost or revalued amount of each item of plant and equipment over its expected useful life to the Company. Estimates of remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all assets, with annual reassessments for major items. The depreciation rates used for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Plant and equipment:	10% - 20% straight line
Motor vehicle:	12.5% straight line

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

NOTE 10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Trade creditors and accruals	327,791	64,141
Employee entitlements	32,475	21,539
	360,266	85,680

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 23.

Employee entitlements include accruals for annual leave. The entire obligation is presented as current since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However it is possible that some employees may not take the full amount of their accrued leave during the next 12 months.

NOTE 11 PROVISIONS

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Current		
Long service leave	10,200	9,000
Non-current		
Long service leave	200	-
Movement in provisions during the financial year, is as follows:		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	9,000	6,500
Increase in entitlement	1,400	2,500
Carrying amount at end of year	10,400	9,000

The provision for long service leave includes the unconditional entitlement to long service leave where employees have completed the required period of service or are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances.

The current provision for long service leave includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required minimum period of service.

The liability for long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability.

The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departure and period of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 12 ISSUED CAPITAL

2019 2018
\$ \$

(a) Share capital

370,462,959 (2018: 331,321,018) fully paid ordinary shares **17,793,396** 17,311,563

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

The Company's capital risk management policy is set out in Note 23.

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital during the past two years

	2019 No of shares	2018 No of shares	2019 Amount \$	2018 Amount \$
At 1 July	331,321,018	284,627,018	17,311,563	15,462,630
Issue of ordinary shares	39,141,941	46,694,000	508,845	2,009,710
Capital raising costs	-	-	(27,012)	(160,777)
At 30 June	370,462,959	331,321,018	17,793,396	17,311,563

During the year the Company concluded a 1 for 3 non-renounceable pro-rata entitlement issue at 1.3 cents.

(c) Options to acquire ordinary shares

Set out below is a summary of unlisted options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company, issued in terms of the Company's Employee Share Option Plan:

			2019	2018
Type of options	Expiry date	Exercise price	No of options	No of options
Staff options	19 Dec 2019	2.39 cents	450,000	450,000
Staff options	8 Jan 2021	7.40 cents	650,000	650,000
Director options	16 Nov 2021	4.67 cents	2,000,000	-
Staff options	4 Apr 2022	1.75 cents	850,000	-
Total			3,950,000	1,100,000

Movements in options are set out in Note 19.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 12 ISSUED CAPITAL (continued)

(d) Rights attaching to ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares being held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. The ordinary fully paid shares are listed on the ASX and carry no trade restrictions.

NOTE 13 RESERVES	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Share-based payments reserve	729,955	678,255
Exercised option reserve	118,153	118,153
	848,108	796,408

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued.

The exercised option reserve arises on the exercise of options when the share based payments reserve attributable to the options being exercised is transferred to this reserve.

NOTE 14 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of operating loss after income tax to net cash flow from operating activities:

Operating loss after income tax	(1,412,947)	(1,265,290)
Depreciation	21,709	16,660
Equity-based payments	51,700	22,163
Increase in receivables	(9,353)	(20,158)
Increase in payables and provisions	275,986	45,954
Net cash outflows from operating activities	(1,072,905)	(1,200,671)

There were no non-cash flows from financing and investing activities.

NOTE 15 CONTINGENCIES

The directors are not aware of any material contingent liabilities at 30 June 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 16 COMMITMENTS

2019 2018
\$ \$

(a) Lease commitments

Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable:

Not later than one year	32,700	31,233
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	31,233
Later than five years	-	-
	32,700	62,466

Representing:

Minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases	32,700	62,466
--	---------------	---------------

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(b) Remuneration commitments

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under long-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable:

Not later than one year	69,250	69,250
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
	69,250	69,250

(c) Exploration commitments

In order to maintain the mineral tenements in which the Company and other parties are involved, the Company is committed to fulfil the minimum annual expenditure conditions under which the tenements are granted. This represents potential expenditure which may be avoided by relinquishment of tenure. Exploration expenditure commitments beyond twelve months cannot be reliably determined. The current year minimum estimated expenditure in accordance with the requirements of the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety and the Queensland Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy for the next financial year is \$425,000 (2018: \$430,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the Company are the directors.

Directors of the Company during the financial year were:

Neil Tomkinson

Patrick Verbeek

Joshua Pitt

George Petersons

The compensation paid to key management personnel during the year is set out below:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	337,000	337,000
Post-employment benefits	5,700	5,700
Share based payments	43,600	-
	386,300	342,700

Further information regarding the identity of key management personnel and their compensation can be found in the audited Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report.

(b) Director-related entities

During the financial year the Company paid \$10,200 (2018: \$10,200) to the PAV Unit Trust, a trust associated with Mr Verbeek, in respect of a storage unit for exploration equipment and documents. This rental agreement was entered into on normal commercial terms and conditions determined on an arm's-length basis between the entities.

During the financial year the Company reimbursed Hampton Hill Mining NL, a listed company of which Mr Pitt and Mr Tomkinson are directors and shareholders, for expenditure of \$277 (2018: \$277) incurred by Hampton Hill Mining NL on the Company's behalf.

NOTE 18 INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Name of project	Interest	Activities	Other parties
Ravensthorpe Project (Mt Cattlin North JV)	20%	Gold and base metal exploration	Galaxy Resources Limited
Ravensthorpe Project (Bandalup Gossan JV)	20%	Gold and base metal exploration	ACH Minerals Pty Ltd
Gorge Creek	*0%	Gold and base metal exploration	Cobalt Qld Pty Ltd

*Traka earning up to 51% at balance date. Subsequent to balance date the Company completed the earn-in on this project (Refer Note 21).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 18 INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES (continued)

The Company's mineral exploration agreements with third parties do not constitute separate legal entities. They are contractual agreements between the participants for the sharing of costs and output and do not in themselves generate revenue and profit.

The agreements are of the type where initially one party contributes tenements with the other party earning a specified percentage by funding exploration activities; thereafter the parties often share exploration and development costs in proportion to their ownership of joint venture assets. The parties to the agreement do not hold any assets other than their title to the mineral tenements and accordingly the company's share of exploration expenditure is accounted for in accordance with the policy set out in Note 4.

NOTE 19 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Traka Resources Limited Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) was adopted by the Company for the purpose of recognising the efforts of, and providing incentive to, employees of the Company. A summary of terms and conditions of the ESOP is set out below:

- Under the ESOP the Company may offer options to subscribe for shares in the Company to eligible persons. Directors and part-time or full-time employees are eligible persons for the purpose of the ESOP.
- The board of directors has discretion to determine who and to what extent an eligible person is entitled to participate in the ESOP.
- Options under the ESOP are to be offered on such terms as the board determines and the offer must set out the number of options offered, the exercise price and the period of the offer. Exercise price is determined by the board with reference to the market value of the shares of the Company at the time of resolving to offer the options. The period of the offer will be no longer than five years.
- No consideration is payable for the options unless the board determines otherwise and the Company will not apply for quotation of the options.
- The options are exercisable in whole or part, and shares will be issued within 10 business days of the receipt of notice of exercise and payment in full of the exercise price.
- If an option holder ceases to be an eligible person prior to the earliest date for exercise of their options for any other reason than retirement at age 60 or over, permanent disability, redundancy or death, the options will automatically lapse. If an option holder ceases to be an eligible person after the earliest date for exercise of their options for any other reason than retirement at age 60 or over, permanent disability, redundancy or death, the options will lapse after three months.

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an option pricing model that takes into account the price, term, vesting and performance criteria, impact of dilution, non-tradeable nature of the unlisted options, share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 19 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Set out below is a summary of the movement of options on issue during the current and prior years:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Outstanding at start of year	Granted	Exercised/Expired	Outstanding at end of year
		Cents	Number	Number	Number	Number
2019						
20 Dec 2016	19 Dec 2019	2.39	450,000	-	-	450,000
9 Jan 2018	8 Jan 2021	7.40	650,000	-	-	650,000
17 Jul 2018	16 Nov 2021	4.67	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
8 Apr 2019	4 Apr 2022	1.75	-	850,000	-	850,000
			1,100,000	2,850,000	-	3,950,000
Vested and exercisable at 30 June						3,950,000
Weighted average exercise price (cents)			5.35	3.80	-	4.23
2018						
13 Jan 2015	6 Jan 2018	3.10	450,000	-	(450,000)	-
10 Mar 2015	9 Mar 2018	2.56	2,000,000	-	(2,000,000)	-
17 Nov 2016	16 Nov 2019	2.39	2,000,000	-	(2,000,000)	-
20 Dec 2016	19 Dec 2019	2.39	650,000	-	(200,000)	450,000
9 Jan 2018	8 Jan 2021	7.40	-	650,000	-	650,000
			5,100,000	650,000	(4,650,000)	1,100,000
Vested and exercisable at 30 June						1,100,000
Weighted average exercise price (cents)			2.52	7.40	2.53	5.35

During the current year no options expired or were exercised.

During the prior year no options expired and the vesting expense of the options that were exercised was \$53,353.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 19 SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

The assessed fair value of the options issued during the year was \$51,700 (2018: \$22,163) as calculated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model for the valuation of call options, the inputs of which included:

No of options	850,000	2,000,000
Grant date	8 Apr 2019	17 Jul 2018
Exercise by	4 Apr 2022	16 Nov 2021
Expected average life of the options	3 years	3 years
Exercise price per share	1.75 cents	4.67 cents
Share price at grant date	1.5 cents	3.6 cents
Expected volatility	100%	114%
Risk-free interest rate	1.43%	2.1%
Value of options at grant date	0.95 cents	2.18 cents

Further details regarding any share based payments to key management personnel can be found in the audited Remuneration Report set out in the Directors' Report.

NOTE 20 AUDITOR REMUNERATION

2019	2018
\$	\$

Amounts received, or due and receivable, by HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) for:

Audit and review of the financial reports of the Company	21,159	20,441
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NOTE 21 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Company earned a 54% interest in the Gorge Creek Project as a consequence of having expended in excess of \$1 million on the project, and then acquired the remaining 46% equity of the project from Cobalt QLD Pty Ltd (Cobalt) in consideration for the issue of 30 million ordinary shares to Cobalt. The shares issued formed part of the residual shortfall from the Company's recent 1:3 entitlement offer and were allotted at 1.3 cents per share.

To the best of the directors' knowledge and belief, there have not been any other matters or circumstances that have arisen after balance date that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 22 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

Key estimates — impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates and fair value less cost to sell is determined using market rates.

Key estimates – share-based payments

Historical volatility was used as the basis for estimating likely future share price volatility. Actual future volatility may differ from the estimate used. The expected average life of the options was estimated at 3 years. The actual life could differ from this estimate if the holder of the options chooses to exercise his options prior to their expiry date. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options on issue is 2.1 years (2018: 2.1 years).

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company, in its normal course of business, is exposed to financial risks comprising liquidity risk, market risk (essentially interest rate risk) and credit risk.

The directors have overall responsibility for the Company's management of these risks and seek to minimise these risks through ongoing monitoring and review of the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks encountered by the Company.

(a) Liquidity risk

The Company has no significant exposure to liquidity risk as the Company's only debt is that associated with trade creditors in respect of which the Company's policy is to ensure payment within 30 days. The Company manages its liquidity by monitoring forecast cash flows.

(b) Credit risk

The Company's only exposure to credit risk arises from having its cash assets, including security deposits, all deposited at one bank. The Company manages this minimal exposure by ensuring its funds are deposited only with a major Australian bank with high security ratings. The Company manages its minimal exposure to credit risk from its other receivables by ensuring prompt collection of those receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Capital risk management

The Company's objective in managing capital, which consists of equity capital and reserves less accumulated losses to date, is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to explore for minerals with the ultimate objective of providing returns for shareholders whilst maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, sell assets, or farm out joint venture interests in its projects.

(d) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Company's market risk exposure is to Australian money market interest rates in respect of its cash assets. The risk is managed by monitoring the interest rate yield curve out to 120 days to ensure a balance is maintained between the liquidity of its cash assets and the interest rate return.

The weighted average interest rate to which the Company was exposed on its cash assets at the year-end was 0.75% (2018: 1.88%).

The table following summarises the sensitivity of the Company's cash assets to interest rate risk. The Company has no interest rate risk associated with any of its other financial assets or liabilities. This analysis reflects the effect of a 0.5% decline and a 0.5% increase in interest rates as recent Australian Treasury announcements and press reports would indicate movements in interest rates of this magnitude are possible over the next 12 months.

Financial assets	Carrying amount of cash assets	Effect of increase or decrease of interest rate on			
		Post tax profit		Other components of equity	
		-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%
2019	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	902,809				
Total increase/(decrease)		(4,514)	4,514	-	-
2018					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,502,544				
Total increase/(decrease)		(7,513)	7,513	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 24 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements that relate specifically to matters dealt with in the preceding notes, are set out in the relevant notes. The more general accounting policies not already set out above are listed below.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

The financial report complies with the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of applying these standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs.

Going concern

During the year ended 30 June 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,412,947 and, at balance date, the Company's current assets exceeded current liabilities by \$581,199.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its commitments as and when they fall due. In arriving at this assumption, the directors recognise that the Company is dependent upon funding alternatives to meet these ongoing commitments, including capital raisings and/or the realisation of assets.

In the event that the Company does not achieve the matters as set out above, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to 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 amounts stated in the financial statements.

(b) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any objective evidence that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to profit or loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 24 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out in the relevant notes.

(d) Employee benefits

Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables 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.

Retirement benefits obligations

Contributions are made by the Company to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(e) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances 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 Australian Taxation Office is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis except for the GST components of investing or financing activities, which are presented as operating cash flow.

(f) Accounting standards and interpretations

New accounting standards and interpretations adopted

In the year ended 30 June 2019, the directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018.

As a result of this review, the directors have determined that there is no material impact on the Company for any new and revised Standards and Interpretations and therefore no material change is necessary to accounting policies.

New accounting standards and interpretations in issue, not yet adopted

The directors have also reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued, but not yet effective, that are relevant to the Company and effective for the reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

NOTE 24 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

As a result of this review, the directors have determined that AASB 16 Leases may have a material effect in future periods. AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for the lessee. Leases which are less than 12 months and leases on low-value assets are exempt. This standard will primarily affect the accounting for the Company's operating lease. Upon adoption of this standard, the Company will recognise a lease liability and a "right of use" asset in the Statement of Financial Position relating to the non-cancellable operating lease commitment of \$32,700 (Note 16). The Company also expects a change in the expense recognition, with interest and depreciation replacing operating lease expense.

The Company has commenced the process of evaluating the impact of the new lease standard.

Other than the above, there is no material impact of any other new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued, but not yet effective, on the Company and therefore no material change is necessary to accounting policies.

Directors' Declaration

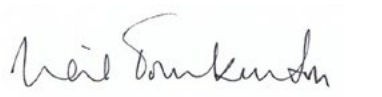
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1. In the opinion of the Directors of Traka Resources Limited (the Company):

- a) the accompanying financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:
 - i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
 - ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements.
- b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- c) the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

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



NEIL TOMKINSON

Chairman

Dated 9 September 2019

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Traka Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Perth, Western Australia
9 September 2019

B G McVeigh
Partner

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Traka Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Traka Resources Limited ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the 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 Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 24 in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the entity'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. Other than the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore 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.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Traka Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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



HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
9 September 2019



B G McVeigh
Partner

Shareholder Information

As at 20 September 2019

NUMBER OF EQUITY SECURITIES

	Listed	Not listed
Shares		
Ordinary shares fully paid	400,462,959	-
Options over unissued shares		
Exercisable at 2.39 cents expiring 19 December 2019	-	450,000
Exercisable at 7.4 cents expiring 8 January 2021	-	650,000
Exercisable at 4.67 cents expiring 16 November 2021	-	2,000,000
Exercisable at 1.75 cents expiring 4 April 2021	-	850,000
	-	3,950,000

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES AND OPTIONS BY SIZE OF HOLDING

Holders	Shareholders	Option holders
1 - 1,000	52	-
1,001 - 5,000	28	-
5,001 - 10,000	75	-
10,001 - 100,000	406	2
100,001+	336	6
	897	8

UNMARKETABLE PARCEL

There are 392 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Name	No of Shares	%
Perth Capital Pty Ltd, Elohpool Pty Ltd & Associates	60,999,555	15.23
Tattersfield Group	47,519,049	11.87
Cobalt Qld Pty Ltd	30,000,000	7.49
W M G Yovich	20,936,264	5.23

Shareholder Information

As at 20 September 2019

VOTING RIGHTS

The voting rights attaching to the ordinary shares, set out in clause 10.20 of the Company's constitution are:

Subject to any rights for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares at general meetings of Members or classes of Members:

- Each Member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;
- On a show of hands, every person who is present who is a Member or a proxy, attorney or representative of a Member has one vote; and
- On a poll every person present who is a Member or a proxy, attorney or representative of a Member shall, in respect of each fully paid share held by him, or in respect of which he is appointed proxy, attorney or representative, have one vote for the share, but in respect of partly paid shares, shall have a fraction of a vote for each partly paid share. The fraction shall be equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable, (excluding amounts credited). In this clause, amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored when calculating a true proportion.

TWENTY LARGEST HOLDERS OF LISTED EQUITY SECURITIES

	Holder name	No of Shares	%
1	Tattersfield Securities Ltd	44,858,679	11.20
2	Perth Capital Pty Ltd	31,663,886	7.91
3	Cobalt Qld Pty Ltd	30,000,000	7.49
4	Elohpool Pty Ltd	28,702,336	7.17
5	Walter Mick George Yovich	20,936,264	5.23
6	Mr G F & M J Pauley <Pauley Super Fund A/C>	10,611,658	2.65
7	Black Prince Pty Ltd <Black Prince Super Fund A/C>	9,000,000	2.25
8	Malahang Pty Ltd	8,203,699	2.05
9	Bellarine Gold Pty Ltd <Ribblesdale Super Fund A/C>	7,202,409	1.80
10	Hamilton Hawkes Pty Ltd <Whitcombe Family A/C>	6,605,016	1.65
11	Malahang Pty Ltd <Patrick Verbeek Super Fund A/C>	6,171,751	1.54
12	Mr Gerald Francis Pauley	6,025,355	1.50
13	Mr David John Burt Allan	4,132,114	1.03
14	Bluestar Management Pty Ltd	4,000,000	1.00
15	Penmaen Limited	4,000,000	1.00
16	Trayburn Pty Ltd	4,000,000	1.00
17	Anneling Pty Ltd <Serendipity Super Fund A/C>	3,550,000	0.89
18	Malahang Pty Ltd <The Verbeek Family A/C>	3,333,333	0.83
19	Jaycon Investments Pty Ltd	3,000,000	0.75
20	Radrob Pty Ltd	3,000,000	0.75
		238,996,500	59.69

Schedule of Tenements

As at 30 June 2019

Tenement	Location	Registered holding	Beneficial interest
EA69/2609	Musgrave, WA	100%	100%
EA69/2749	Musgrave, WA	100%	100%
EA69/3156	Musgrave, WA	100%	100%
EA69/3157	Musgrave, WA	100%	100%
EA69/3490	Musgrave, WA	100%	100%
EA69/3569	Musgrave, WA	100%	100%
EA70/5063	Lake Grace, WA	100%	100%
EA70/5064	Kulin, WA	100%	100%
P74/0370	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%	20%
P74/0373	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%	20%
E74/0401	Ravensthorpe, WA	20%	20%
E74/0606	Ravensthorpe, WA	100%	100%
EA74/0636	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%	20%
EPM26264	Gorge Creek, QLD	*0%	*51%
EPM26723	Gorge Creek, QLD	*0%	*51%

*Subsequent to 30 June 2019 the Company has acquired 100% of the Gorge Creek tenements

Key:

E : Exploration licence
 EA: Exploration licence application
 P: Prospecting licence
 EPM: Exploration permit mineral

Notes



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