

5 October 2016

ASX Release

Financial Report for 30 June 2016

The Company herby releases its consolidated Financial Report for the year ending 30 June 2016.

The Company understands that its securities should be reinstated to quotation from the commencement of trading on Thursday 6 October 2016.

Again the Company offers its sincere apologies to all stakeholders for the delay in the release of this financial report.

Please contact the Company Secretary on the number below for further enquiries.

Andrew Draffin Company Secretary

GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN: 58 101 026 859

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2016

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The Board of Directors of Gladiator Resources Limited (the Company) is committed to implementing and maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance. The primary responsibility of the Board is to represent and advance the Company's shareholders' interests and to protect the interests of all stakeholders. To fulfil this role, the Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Company including its strategic direction, establishing goals for its employees and monitoring achievement of these goals.

The Board continually reviews its corporate governance practices and regularly monitors developments in good corporate governance practices both in Australia and overseas. Where international and Australian guidelines are not consistent, the good practice guidelines of the ASX Corporate Governance Council has been adopted as the minimum base for corporate governance practices.

Board of Directors

The Board has adopted a formal charter which allocates responsibilities between the Board and management of the Company. The charter details the composition, responsibilities and code of conduct under which the Board operates. The Board has resolved unanimously that the Company will at all times aspire to "good practice" in Corporate Governance.

Role of the Board

- Providing input into, and approval of, the Group's strategic direction; approval and monitoring of budgets and business plans;
 and ensuring that appropriate resources are available, including capital management and budgeting for major capital expenditure;
- Approving the Group's systems of risk management, monitoring their effectiveness and maintaining a dialogue with the Group's auditors;
- Considering, approving and monitoring internal and external financial and other reporting, including reporting to shareholders, the ASX and other stakeholders;
- Selection and evaluation of Directors, the Managing Director, and senior executives and planning for their succession;
- Setting the Managing Director and Director's remuneration within shareholder approved limits and ensuring that the remuneration and conditions of service of senior executives are appropriate;
- Ensuring, and setting standards for, ethical behaviour and compliance with the Group's own governing documents, including the Group's Code of Conduct and corporate governance standards.

Board Processes

The Board aims to perform its role and objectives through the adoption and monitoring of strategies, plans, policies and performance; the review of the Managing Director and senior management's performance, conduct and reward; monitoring of the major risks of the Company's business; and by ensuring the Company has policies and procedures to satisfy its legal and ethical responsibilities.

The Board determines the strategic direction of the Company and sets policies accordingly. In addition to maintaining oversight of the Company's executive management and operations, the Board monitors substantive issues such as ethical standards and social and environmental responsibilities.

Composition of the Board

The names of the current Directors of the Company at the date of this statement are set out in the Directors' Report accompanying this financial report. The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:

- a maximum of five Directors and a minimum of three Directors;
- a Non-Executive Director as Chairman;
- a majority of Non-Executive Directors; and
- a balance between independent and non-independent Directors

The Board is currently comprised of three Non-Executive Directors. The Company's constitution provides for a maximum of 5 directors. The Board periodically reviews its size as appropriate. The Company currently does not employ a Managing Director, however, in the event that this office was filled, he or she would be invited to attend all Board meetings.

Directors are considered to be independent if they are not major shareholders, are independent of management, and are free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with their exercise of free and independent judgement. All three directors are considered to fall within this category.

The Board regards the present composition of Directors as a good balance at this stage of the Company's development with the appropriate mix of expertise, experience and ability to represent the interest of all shareholders.

Future Director appointees will receive a formal letter of appointment setting out the responsibilities, rights, terms and conditions of their appointment. Directors participate in a comprehensive induction which covers the operations, financial position, strategic and risk management issues, as well as the operation of the Board and any sub-committees.

Meetings

The Board meets on a regular basis to retain full and effective control and monitor executive management. During the financial year to 30 June 2016, the full Board met 5 times in conjunction with regular management meetings. The Directors' attendance at meetings is detailed in the Directors' Report.

Members of the management team may attend meetings at the invitation of the Board.

Role of Chairman

The Chairman is an non-independent Director elected by the full Board and he has not previously been an employee of the Company.

The Chairman is responsible for leading the Board, ensuring Directors are properly briefed in all matters relevant to their role and responsibilities, facilitating Board discussions and managing the Board's relationship with the Company's senior executives.

Terms of office

The Board reviews its performance and composition on an annual basis and aims to have members with high levels of intellectual ability, experience, soundness of judgement and integrity to maximise its effectiveness and contribution. Directors serve a maximum three-year term before being required to be re-elected by the Company's members. The Company's constitution provides that at lease one third (or the nearest whole number) of directors must retire at each Annual General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election at that meeting. There is no compulsory retiring age.

Independent professional advice

In performing their duties, Directors have the right to seek independent, professional advice at the Company's expense, in furtherance of their duties as Directors, with the approval of the Chairman, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Board Committees

The Company currently has no committees, the tasks that would ordinarily be assigned to a committee are undertaken by the full board of the Company.

Code of business conduct

The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct (the Code) and a policy "Behaviour Standards – Standards of Business Conduct" setting out parameters for ethical behaviour and business practices which applies to all of the Company's Directors, officers and employees. The Code is regularly reviewed and updated as necessary to ensure it reflects the highest standards of behaviour and professionalism necessary to maintain confidence in the Group's integrity. In summary, the Code requires that at all times all group personnel act with the utmost integrity, objectivity and in compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the law and the Company's policies.

Conflicts of interest

All Directors of the Company must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any private interest that could potentially conflict with the interests of the Company. Where the Board believes that a significant conflict exists, the Director or Directors concerned do not receive the relevant board papers and is excused at the meeting whilst the item is considered. The Board has developed procedures to assist Directors in disclosing potential conflicts of interest.

All Directors and executive officers of the Company are required to disclose to the Company any material transaction, commercial relationship or corporate opportunity that reasonably could be expected to give rise to such a conflict.

Insider trading

Trading in shares by any Director or senior executive of the Company whether during a blackout period which incorporates the periods between the close of each financial quarter and the release of quarterly, half yearly interim and full year results by the Company and 30 Days prior to the Company's AGM or not requires the express written approval of the Chairman before any trading is conducted or the entry into any share trading agreements in accordance with the Company's share trading policy.

Fair dealing and ethical standards

The Code requires all directors, officers and employees of the Company to behave honestly and ethically at all times with all stakeholders, people and other organisations.

The Directors are satisfied that the Company has complied with its policies on ethical standards, including trading in securities.

Financial reporting

Reporting standards

The Company is committed to providing shareholders with clear, transparent, and high quality financial information in a timely manner. The Company's continuous disclosure policy underpins this approach.

The financial reports of the Company are produced in accordance with Australian International Financial Reporting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act. The financial statements and reports are subject to review every half year and the auditor issues an audit opinion accompanying the full year results for each financial year.

External auditors

The Company policy is to appoint external auditors who clearly demonstrate quality and independence. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed annually, taking into consideration assessment of performance, existing value and tender costs.

An analysis of fees paid to the external auditors, including a breakdown of fees for non-audit services, is provided in Note 6 to the financial statements. It is the policy of the external auditors to provide an annual declaration of their independence to the Board.

The external auditor is requested to attend the annual general meeting either in person or via phone linkup and be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the audit report.

Management Certification

The Company requires that the Managing Director (if in office) and Company Secretary make the following certifications to the Board:

- 1. that the Company's financial reports are complete and present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of the Company and Group and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards;
- 2. that the above statement is founded on a sound system of risk management together with internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board and that the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

Risk assessment

The Board is responsible for ensuring there are adequate policies in relation to risk management, compliance and internal control systems. In summary, the Company's policies are designed to ensure strategic, operational, legal, reputation and financial risks are identified, assessed and efficiently managed and monitored to enable achievement of the Company's business objectives.

Considerable importance is placed on maintaining a strong control environment. There is an organisational structure with clearly drawn lines of accountability and delegation of authority. Adherence to the Code of Conduct is required at all times and the Board actively promotes a culture of quality and integrity.

Detailed control procedures cover management accounting, purchases and payments, financial reporting, capital expenditure requests, project appraisal, environment, health and safety, IT security, compliance, and other risk management issues. There is a systematic review and monitoring of key business operational risks by management which reports on current and future risks and mitigation activities to the Board.

The Company recognises the importance of environmental and occupational health and safety (OH&S) issues and is committed to the highest levels of performance with the systematic identification of environmental and OH&S issues to ensure they are managed in a structured manner. This system allows the Company to:

- monitor its compliance with all relevant legislation;
- continually assess and improve the impact of its operations on the environment;
- encourage employees to actively participate in the management of environmental and OH&S issues;
- work with industry peers to raise standards;
- use energy and other resources efficiently; and
- encourage the adoption of similar standards by the entity's principal suppliers and contractors with particular emphasis on exploration contractors.

Continuous disclosure and shareholder communication

The Company is a disclosing entity under the Corporations Act and is subject to the continuous disclosure requirements under ASX Listing Rules. Communications with shareholders and other stakeholders are given a high priority. In addition to statutory disclosure documents such as Annual Reports and Quarterly activity reports, the Board is committed to keeping all stakeholders informed of all material developments that affect the Company in a timely manner.

The Company has a formal policy and comprehensive procedures on continuous disclosure. Once the Board or management becomes aware of information concerning the Company that would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities (and which does not fall within the exceptions to the disclosure requirements contained in the Listing Rules), that information is released to the ASX.

The Board has appointed the Company Secretary (or in his absence, the Chairman) as the person responsible for communication to ASX. This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements of ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and co-ordinating information disclosure to the ASX.

The Board also endorses full and regular communication with and between Directors, the Managing Director, senior management and the external auditors.

All shareholders have the opportunity to elect to receive a copy of the Company's annual report at the same time they receive by post a copy of the Notice of the Annual General Meeting.

Full use is made of annual general meetings to inform shareholders of current developments through appropriate presentations and to provide opportunities for questions.

Diversity Policy

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background. The company is committed to diversity and recognises the benefits arising from employee and board diversity and the importance of benefiting from all available talent. Accordingly, the company has established a diversity policy.

This diversity policy outlines requirements for the Board to develop measurable objectives for achieving diversity, and annually assess both the objectives and the progress in achieving those objectives. Accordingly, the Board has developed the following objectives regarding gender diversity and aims to achieve these objectives as Director and senior executive positions become vacant and appropriately qualified candidates become available:

- achieve a diverse and skilled workforce, leading to continuous improvement in the achievement of its corporate goals;
- the development of clear criteria on behavioural expectations in relation to promoting diversity;
- create a work environment that values and utilises the contributions of employees with diverse backgrounds, experiences and perspectives;
- ensure that personnel responsible for recruitment take into account diversity issues when considering vacancies; and
- create awareness in all employees of their rights and responsibilities with regards to fairness, equity and respect for all aspects of diversity.

The Board believes that they have been successful in implementing these objectives throughout the Groups workforce.

The number of women employed by the Group and their employment classification is as follows:

	20	16	2015	
	No.	%	No.	%
Women on the Board	-	-	-	-
Women in senior management roles	-	-	-	-
Women employees in the company	-	-	-	-

Compliance with ASX Corporate Governance Council Good Practice Recommendations

The table below outlines each of the ASX Best practice Recommendations and the Company's compliance with those recommendations. Where the Company has met the relevant recommendation during the reporting period, this is indicated by a "Yes" in the relevant column. Where the Company has not met or complied with a recommendation this is indicated by a 'No" and an accompanying note explaining the reasons why the Company has not met the recommendation.

	Description	Compiled	Note
1.1	Formalise and disclose the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior	No	1
	executives.		
	These functions are set out under Role of the board and Role of management in this		
	statement.		
1.2	Disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives	No	
1.3	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1.	No	
2.1	A majority of the board should be independent directors.	No	
2.2	The chairperson should be an independent director.	No	
2.3	The roles of chairperson and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.	Yes	
2.4	The board should establish a nomination committee.	No	2
2.5	Disclose the process for evaluating the performance of its board, committees and individual directors.	No	
2.6	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2.	No	
3.1	Establish a code of conduct to guide the directors, the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and any other key executives as to:		
3.1.1	- the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity;	Yes	
3.1.2	 the practices necessary to take into account legal obligations and reasonable expectations of stakeholders; 	Yes	
3.1.3	 the responsibilities and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices. 	Yes	
3.2	Establish and disclose the diversity policy of the Company.	Yes	

3.3	Establish and disclose the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and	Yes	
0.5	progress towards achieving those goals.	103	
3.4	Disclose the proportion of women employees in the organisation, in senior executive	Yes	
	positions and on the board.		
3.5	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3.	Yes	
4.1	The board should establish an audit committee.	No	3
4.2	Structure the audit committee so that it consists of:		
	- only non-executive directors	No	
	- a majority of independent directors	No	
	- an independent chairperson, who is not chairperson of the board	No	
	- at least three members	No	
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter.	No	
4.4	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4.	No	
5.1	Establish and disclose written policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with	Yes	
	ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements to ensure accountability at a senior executive		
	level for that compliance.		
5.2	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 5.	Yes	
	Design and disclose a communication strategy to promote effective communication with the	Yes	
	shareholders and encourage effective participation at general meetings - refer to		
	Continuous disclosure and shareholder communication as set out above.		
6.2	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6.	Yes	
7.1	Establish and disclose policies for oversight and management of material business risks.	Yes	
7.2	Design and implement risk management and internal control systems to manage and report	Yes	
	on material business risks. Disclose reporting as to effectiveness of management of		
	material business risks.		
7.3	Disclose whether the board as received assurance from the chief executive officer and chief	Yes	
	financial officer that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the		
	Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control		
	and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial		
	reporting risks.		
7.4	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7.	Yes	
8.1	Establish a remuneration committee.	No	4
	Structure the remuneration committee so that it consists of:	.,,	·
	- a majority of independent directors	No	
	- an independent chairperson	No	
	- at least three members	No	
8.3	Clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of	No	
	executive directors and senior executives.		
8.4	Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8.	No	
0.4	r rovide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Frinciple 6.	NU	

Note 1

All Executives and Officers of the Company are expected to contribute to the Company's activities and the performance of Senior Executives is reviewed informally by the Chairman and where desirable is discussed with the individual concerned. Due to the small size of the Board and the limited number of Senior Executives, the Company is not proposing a formal review mechanism at this time.

Note 2

The Company currently has no nomination committee.

The Board considers those matters and issues arising that would usually fall to a nomination committee. The Board considers that no efficiencies or other benefits would be gained by establishing a separate nomination committee.

Note 3

The Company currently has no audit committee.

The Board considers those matters and issues arising that would usually fall to a audit committee. The Board considers that no efficiencies or other benefits would be gained by establishing a separate audit committee.

Note 4

The Company currently has no remuneration committee.

Due to the small size and structure of the Board, a separate remuneration committee is not considered to add any efficiency to the process of determining the levels of remuneration for the directors and key executives. The Board considers that it is more appropriate to set aside time at Board meetings each year to specifically address matters that would ordinarily fall to a remuneration committee.

The Directors of Gladiator Resources Limited submit herewith the financial report of Gladiator Resources Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Information on Directors

The names and details of the Group's Directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows:

Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Michael Neundlinger

Non-Executive Chairman Appointed 14 August 2014 Mr M. Neundlinger is the Director and Founder of Davinci Assets Holdings Limited. Since 2009, he has been taking care of the Neundlinger Family business in Austria, Argentina and Uruguay. He advises a small group of high net worth individuals on their investments in capital markets and private equity.

Mr Neundlinger is registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission and is allowed to trade on all Futures and Commodity exchanges.

Other current directorships of listed companies

None

Former directorships of listed companies in last three years

None

Andrew Draffin

Non-Executive Director Company Secretary Appointed 21 May 2013 Mr A. Draffin is a director of the accounting firm DW Accounting & Advisory Pty Ltd. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Andrew is a Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of listed, unlisted and private companies operating across a broad range of industries. His focus is on financial reporting, treasury management, management accounting and corporate services, areas where he has gained over 17 years experience.

Other current directorships of listed companies

EnviroMission Limited - appointed 27 June 2011

Global Petroleum Limited - appointed 10 June 2016

Former directorships of listed companies in last three years

Hydromet Corporation Limited - resigned 7 November 2012

Donald Han Low

Non-Executive Director Appointed 16 March 2016 Donald has worked in the corporate advisory and corporate finance sector with experience covering the whole business cycle, ranging from start-ups, business creation and exits via Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), Reverse Take Overs (RTO), Trade Sales and Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A). As part of all corporate restructurings, especially in distressed assets and business models, Donald takes a hands-on approach in the senior management of the companies.

He has served as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and as director on boards of private and publicly listed companies in Asia, Australia and Europe with interests ranging from traditional businesses such as agriculture (oil palm plantations, etc.), logistics, finance, mining, manufacturing, food and service (A&W) to new economy businesses in TMT (Telecommunication, Media & Technology) space and the fast growing internet environment.

Other current directorships of listed companies

Fatfish Internet Group Limited iCandy Interactive Limited

Former directorships of listed companies in last three years

None

Malcolm Draffin

Non-Executive Director Deceased 9 March 2016 Mr M. Draffin was a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia with over 40 years' experience in public practice and had held directorships in a number of Australian listed companies and had worked mainly with Small to Medium Business Enterprises including a number in the Finance Sector and has assisted these businesses in all phases from start up to Initial Public Offering.

Mr. Draffin had advised a broad range of business including companies involved in the finance/capital markets, service industries, primary production and resources.

Other current directorships of listed companies

None

Former directorships of listed companies in last three years

None

Company Secretary

Andrew Draffin

Appointed 12 May 2014

Mr A. Draffin is a director of the accounting firm DW Accounting & Advisory Pty Ltd. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Andrew is a Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of listed, unlisted and private companies operating across a broad range of industries. His focus is on financial reporting, treasury management, management accounting and corporate services, areas where he has gained over 17 years experience.

Shareholdings of directors and other key management personnel

The interest of each Director and any other key management personnel, directly and indirectly, in the shares and options of the Company at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	Ordinary Shares	Share Options
Michael Neundlinger	-	-
Andrew Draffin	-	-
Donald Low	-	-
Malcolm Draffin	-	-

Corporate Information

Corporate Structure

Gladiator Resources Limited is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Refer to Note 10 for further details of wholly owned subsidiaries under the Company's control.

Principal Activities and Significant Changes in Nature of Activities

The Group continued to focus on the Zapucay Project conducting further exploration and reviews of past economic and pre-feasibility studies however these activities were on a reduced capacity given the scarcity of exploration funds.

The Company has also entered into a Term Sheet to dispose of its Uruguay based subsidiaries and in turn its interest in the Zapucay Project, see Event After Reporting Date for further information.

Further details are noted in the review of operations section of this annual report.

Dividend

No dividends in respect of the current financial year have been paid, declared or recommended for payment.

Operating and Financial Review

Review of Operations

Major field exploration activities were ceased during the period awaiting for market conditions to improve. No specific exploration activities have been carried out. Only minimal tasks were performed in order to maintain the current licenses to be compliant with the relevant government requirements.

Tasks performed includes data processing and interpretation, photogeological interpretation and geological reporting. Environmental reports were also performed for DINAMA (Uruguayan government environmental agency) in order to maintain good standing and maintain the license to secure future approval of drilling works.

Tenement Summary Joint Venture Tenements - Isla Cristalina Belt

Tenement	Status	Granted	Expiry	Area (has)	Company	Interest
PP1721-10	Granted	14/06/2011	14/06/2014	143	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP2457-10	Application			7537	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP2492-10	Application			2510	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP2513-10	Application			10274	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP69-11	Granted	7/03/2013	8/03/2015	2139	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP397-11	Application			479	Ferrominas S.A	51%
OO1350-11	Granted	13/03/2013	12/03/2015	1747	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PE1575-11	Granted	30/08/2012	30/08/2014	215	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PE1577-11	Granted	20/10/2014	20/10/2016	354	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP1571-11	Granted	7/03/2013	6/03/2017	327	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP1572-11	Granted	24/05/2013	23/05/2014	139	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PE1573-11	Application	13/01/2015	13/01/2017	206	Joutes S.A	51%
PP1960-11	Application			471	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP1961-11	Application			516	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PE1962-11	Granted	25/11/2014	25/11/2016	530	Joutes S.A	51%
PE1965-11	Application			473	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PE1971-11	Application			359	Joutes S.A	51%
PE1973-11	Application	13/01/2015	13/01/2017	455	Joutes S.A	51%
PE1975-11	Application			213	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP2722-11	Granted	13/03/2013	12/03/2015	552	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP2731-11	Granted	3/10/2014	3/10/2016	1077	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP2732-11	Application	10/12/2014	10/12/2015	1346	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP3078-11	Application	2/06/2015	22/07/2017	997	Joutes S.A	51%
PP3763-11	Application			2398	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP26-12	Application			2519	Ferrominas S.A	51%
PP905-12	Application	_		653	Joutes S.A	51%
PE1059-12	Application			442	Kyntu S.A	51%

Financial Overview

Operating results for the year

The loss for the Group is \$1,187,883 (2015: loss of \$1,605,280) which is largely consistent with expectations associated with the Group's activities.

Review of financial position

The net assets of the Group have decreased by \$1,183,238 from \$4,691,529 as at 30 June 2015 to \$3,498,291 as at 30 June 2016. The major asset of the Group is represented by the acquisition costs of the Group's interest in the Zapucay Project which continues to be carried at \$5,467,000.

The Group's liabilities are represented solely by trade payables which will be settled on normal commercial terms. In addition, the Group drew down on its loan facility. Please refer to Note 14 - Borrowings for further details.

Summary of options on issue

Issuing entity	Issue Date	Number of shares	Class of shares	Exercise	Expiry Date
Gladiator Resources Limited	8 May 2014	232,985,238	Ordinary	0.6 cents	30/06/2017

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues or other interest in the company or any other entity.

For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the Remuneration Report.

There have been no shares issued since the end of the financial year resulting from exercise of options.

Events after the Reporting Period

On 25 August 2016 the Company announced that it has entered into a non-binding Term Sheet with a Belize incorporated Company for the disposals of the Groups 100% owned subsidiaries domiciled on Uruguay. The transaction if successful will have the result of seeing the Group dispose of its current interest in the Zapucay Project.

The parties have reached an in principle agreement under the Term Sheet for the sale of the Company's interest for total cash consideration equal to the liabilities of the Company's Uruguay subsidiaries, which includes the loan to the Company's Uruguay subsidiary Ferrominas SA, provided under the loan agreement executed in September 2015, which is guaranteed by the Company.

The Company continues to hold discussions with various third parties concerning the evaluation and potential acquisition of alternative exploration projects.

The Board is of the view that that the sale of its interests in the disputed Zapucay Project and the resulting reduction in the Company's debt will provide the Company with greater ability to progress negotiations on alternative exploration projects currently being evaluated.

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

The company will continue to review prospects that will enhance its current project not withstanding that negotiations are well underway to dispose the asset. The current economic climate for Iron Ore projects continues to be unfavourable and subject to the successful sale of its current project the Company will focus on other more advantageous resources via the acquisition of other exploration projects. As previously announced, informal negotiations have been taking place in this regard however they are not expected to be formalised until the sale of the current project is complete. While it is not definitive it is expected that the Company will shift its focus away from South America towards domestic, African and Asia exploration projects.

Please refer to Note 19 - Events After Reporting Period for more details on potential future developments.

Environmental Issues

The Group 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.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 5 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held.

Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Directors'	Directors' Meetings					
Number	Number					
eligible to	attended					
attend						
5	0					
5	5					
1	1					
4	4					

Michael Neundlinger Andrew Draffin Donald Low Malcolm Draffin

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During the year, the Group entered into an insurance premium to insure certain officers of the Company and its controlled entities. The officers of the Company covered by the insurance policy include the Directors named in this report.

The Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance provides cover against all costs and expenses that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that fall within the scope of the indemnity and that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Company or a related body corporate.

The insurance policy does not contain details of the premium paid in respect of individual officers of the Company. Disclosure of the nature of the liability cover and the premium paid is subject to a confidentiality clause under the insurance policy.

The Company has entered into an agreement with the Directors and certain officers to indemnify these individuals against any claims and related expenses which arise as a result of work completed in their respective capabilities.

The Company nor any of its related bodies corporate have not provided any insurance for any auditor of the Company or a related body corporate.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court 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 any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Non-audit Services

There were no non-audit services provided by the auditor during the period

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 14 of the Financial Report.

REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED

This remuneration report, which forms part of the Directors' report, sets out information about the remuneration of the Group's Directors and other key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2016. The prescribed details for each person covered by this report are detailed below.

Details of directors and other key management personnel

Directors and other key management personnel of the Group during and since the end of the financial year are as follows:

Michael Neundlinger Non-Executive Chairman
Andrew Draffin Non-Executive Director

Donald Low Non-Executive Director - Appointed 16 March 2016
Malcolm Draffin Non-Executive Director - Deceased 9 March 2016

Remuneration policy

The Company's remuneration policy has been designed to align Director and Executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing remuneration packages comprising of a fixed remuneration component. The Board believes the remuneration policy for its Directors and senior management to be appropriate and effect to attract and retain people with the necessary qualifications, skills and experience to assist the company in achieving its desired results. Due to the size of the company, a remuneration committee has not been formed.

Remuneration is reviewed on an annual basis, taking into consideration a number of performance indicators. While no performance based remuneration component has been built into Director and senior management remuneration packages, it is envisaged that as the Company further progresses, consideration will be given to this component of remuneration.

The Group's earnings and movements in shareholders' wealth for five years to 30 June 2016 is detailed in the following table:

	30 June 2016 \$	30 June 2015 \$	30 June 2014 \$	Restated 30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
Revenue	1,296	11,802	28,262	348,758	489,049
Net (loss) / profit before tax	(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)	(9,638,540)	(1,090,386)	(884,218)
Net (loss) / profit after tax	(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)	(8,685,258)	(1,090,386)	(884,218)
Share price at start of year	\$0.003	\$0.004	\$0.010	\$0.040	\$0.280
Share price at end of year	\$0.002	\$0.003	\$0.004	\$0.010	\$0.040
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-
Basic earnings per share	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.032)	(0.005)	(0.006)

Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of Non-Executive and Executive director remuneration is separate and distinct.

Remuneration of Directors and Senior Management

The Directors (both Executive and Non-Executive) and senior management of the Company received remuneration during the year commencing 1 July 2015 and ending 30 June 2016 based on the following agreements.

Remuneration of Executive Directors

Objective

The Board aims to reward Executive Directors with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company and so as to:

- reward Executives for Company, business unit and individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- align the interest of Executive Directors with those of shareholders;
- link reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Company; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards

Structure

In determining the level and make-up of Executive Director remuneration, the Board considers external reports on market levels of remuneration for comparable executive roles. It is the Board's policy that employment contracts are entered into with all senior Executive Directors.

No Executive Directors were employed by the Company during or since the end of the financial year.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Group with the ability to attract and retain Non-Executive Directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Constitution and ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined form time to time by a general meeting of the Company's shareholders. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the Directors as agreed whilst maintaining a surplus amount that can be attributable to further Non-Executive Directors should they be appointed at any time. The current aggregate remuneration amount is \$250,000.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to Non-Executive Directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Position Held as at 30 June 2016 and since the end of the financial

The Non-Executive Directors are paid a set amount per year. The Non-Executive Directors may receive consultant's fees through related entities for services rendered on a commercial basis.

Contract details (duration & termination)

	year	`	•
Group KMP			
Michael Neundlinger Andrew Draffin	Non-Executive Chairman Non-Executive Director		No fixed term No fixed term
Donald Low	Non-Executive Director		No fixed term
Remuneration of Direct	ors and other Key Management Personnel (KMP) for the Year Ended 30 June 2016		

2016	Short-term Benefits Salaries, fees and leave	Post employment Superannuation	Share based payments Shares	Total	Shared based payments	Amount owing as at 30 June 2016
Group KMP	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$
Michael Neundlinger	25,000	-	-	-	-	37,500
Andrew Draffin	25,000	-	-	-	-	31,250
Donald Low - appointed 16 March 2016	7,830	-	-	-	-	7,830
Malcolm Draffin - deceased 9 March 2016	17,170	-	-	-	-	23,420
	75,000	-	-	-	_	100,000

2015	Short-term Benefits Salaries, fees	Post employment Superannuation	Share based payments Shares	Total	Shared based payments	Amount owing as at 30 June 2015
Group KMP	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$
Michael Neundlinger	21,978	-	-	21,978	-	12,500
Malcolm Draffin	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	6,250
Andrew Draffin	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	6,250
Oscar Leon - resigned 14 August 2014	3,022	-	-	3,022	-	9,272
	75,000	-	-	75,000	- -	34,272

Share options granted to directors and executives

No shares or options were granted to Directors or Executives during the year.

Other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

All transactions were performed at arms length basis. Refer to Note 20 (c) in the Notes to financial statements for further information.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Auditor:

BDO East Coast Partnership continues in office in accordance with S327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

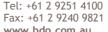
This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant s298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Andrew Draffin Director

Melbourne, 5 October 2016

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Level 11, 1 Margaret St Sydney NSW 2000

Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY GARETH FEW TO THE DIRECTORS OF GLADIATOR RESOURCES **LIMITED**

As lead auditor of Gladiator Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- 1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- 2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Gladiator Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Gareth Few **Partner**

BDO East Coast Partnership

Sydney, 5th October 2016

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GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 58 101 026 859

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		Consolidate	ed Group
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Continuing operations			
Revenue	3	1,296	11,802
Other income	3	48,012	491,443
Employee benefits expense		(677,558)	(1,152,111)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(5,028)	(22,792)
Administration expenses		_	(75,376)
Audit and tax expenses		(53,650)	(96,711)
Company secretarial fees		(43,850)	(20,525)
Consulting fees		(83,229)	(32,213)
Directors' benefits expense		(75,000)	(75,000)
Exploration expenditure (written off)		(61,581)	(424,535)
Fees and permits		(4,463)	(1,729)
Insurance		(27,646)	(41,424)
Legal costs		(34,325)	(20,631)
Rent and outgoings		(45,672)	(81,367)
Share registry maintenance fees		(5,133)	(6,634)
Taxes and licenses		(5,070)	(12,094)
Travel and accomodation		(33,191)	(31,174)
Other expenses		(59,955)	(5,443)
Realised foreign currency loss		-	(8,766)
Loss on sale of assets	_	(21,840)	
Loss before income tax	_	(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)
Tax expense	4 _	-	-
Net Loss from continuing operations		(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)
Net Loss for the year	_	(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)
	_		
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when			
specific conditions are met:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of tax	_	(5,355)	94,435
Other comprehensive income for the year		(5,355)	94,435
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(1,193,238)	(1,510,845)
Losses per share			
From continuing and discontinued operations:	_	:	
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	7	(0.25)	(0.34)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 58 101 026 859 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

		Consolidated	l Group
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	60,897	121,643
Trade and other receivables	9	78,994	150,503
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	139,891	272,146
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	610	28,100
Exploration expenditure	12	5,467,000	5,467,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		5,467,610	5,495,100
TOTAL ASSETS	_	5,607,501	5,767,246
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables Borrowings TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	13 14 <u> </u>	1,291,435 817,775 2,109,210	382,644 - 382,644
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Borrowings TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES TOTAL LIABILITIES	14 <u> </u>	2,109,210	693,073 693,073 1,075,717
NET ASSETS	=	3,498,291	
NEI ASSEIS	=	3,490,291	4,691,529
EQUITY Issued capital Reserves Accumulated losses	15 22	18,888,802 (224,753) (15,165,758)	18,888,802 (219,398) (13,977,875)
TOTAL EQUITY	_	3,498,291	4,691,529

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 58 101 026 859 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Share Capital		Reserves		
	Ordinary	Retained Earnings	Share Based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Group					
Balance at 1 July 2014	18,888,802	(14,880,067)	2,507,472	(313,833)	6,202,374
Balance at 1 July 2014 (restated)	18,888,802	(14,880,067)	2,507,472	(313,833)	6,202,374
O amount another transmis					
Comprehensive income		(4.005.000)			(4.005.000)
Loss for the year	-	(1,605,280)	-	-	(1,605,280)
Other comprehensive income for the year		- (4.005.000)	-	94,435	94,435
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,605,280)	-	94,435	(1,510,845)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers					
Options expired during the year	-	2,507,472	(2,507,472)	-	-
Total transactions with owners and other transfers		2,507,472	(2,507,472)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	18,888,802	(13,977,875)	-	(219,398)	4,691,529
Balance at 1 July 2015	18,888,802	(13,977,875)	-	(219,398)	4,691,529
Comprehensive income					
Loss for the year	-	(1,187,883)	-	-	(1,187,883)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(5,355)	(5,355)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,187,883)	-	(5,355)	(1,193,238)
Balance at 30 June 2016	18,888,802	(15,165,758)	-	(224,753)	3,498,291

GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 58 101 026 859 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		Consolidated	Group
	Note	2016	2015
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			101 110
R & D rebate received		4 000	491,443
Interest received		1,296	11,802
Payments to suppliers and employees	18a	(102,079) (100,783)	(1,463,423)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	10a	(100,763)	(960,178)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(386)	-
Payments for exploration expenditure		(61,581)	(424,535)
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,008	
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(60,959)	(424,535)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Loans			
- proceeds from borrowings		100,996	693,073
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		100,996	693,073
Net increase in cash held		(60,746)	(691,640)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		121,643	837,853
Effect of exchange rates on cash holdings in foreign currencies		-	(24,570)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	60,897	121,643

The Directors of Gladiator Resources Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") submit herewith the annual report of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Gladiator Resources Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. Refer to Note 2 for the Parent information.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 5 October 2016 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The Group is a for-profit entitity for financial reporting purposes under the Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards. These financial statements also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards Board (IASB). Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

(a) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Group generated a loss for the year of \$1,187,883 (2015: loss of \$1,605,280) and net cash outflows from operating activities of \$100,783 (2015: outflows of \$267,105) for the year ended 30 June 2016, and as of that date, had a working capital deficit of \$1,969,319 (2015: deficit of \$110,498). These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the next 12 months based on best estimates of future in and outflows of cash to demonstrate the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The forecast indicates that the Group will have significant working capital to meet all commitments subject to successfully raising additional capital and further draw downs on the loan facility. Refer to Note 14 - Borrowings for further details.

The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern for the twelve months from the date of this report is dependent on its ability to control its overhead costs and exploration expenditures. The Group also has the potential ability to generate additional funds from activities including:

- a potential farm-out of participating interest in the group's permits;
- future equity or debt fund raisings;
- mergers or similar corporate activity; and
- further draw downs on existing loan facility

Should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or to the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorproate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Gladiator Resoruces Limited ('Company' or 'Parent entity') as at 30 June 2016 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Gladiator Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consoldiated group'. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls and has the ability to affect those returns through its poweer to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated form the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated group.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated group. Losses incurred by the consolidated group are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the consolidated group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated group recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investement retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(c) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(m) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's 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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset

Depreciation Rate

Plant and equipment

2.5 - 100%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Exploration and Development Expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered 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.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made

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.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area.

Costs of site restoration are provided for over the life of the project 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 local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted for 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.

(f) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

(h) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional currency.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in other comprehensive income to the extent that the underlying gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the profit or loss.

Group companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations with functional currencies other than Australian dollars are recognised in other comprehensive income and included in the foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. The cumulative amount of these differences is reclassified into profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(i) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Group's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits available on demand with banks. Bank overdrafts are reported withing short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(I) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. When the inflow of consideration is deferred it is treated as the provision of financing and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Dividends received from associates and joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(m) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(g) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(n) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(o) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(p) Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST or VAT incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) or the Uruguay General Tax Direction (Direction Nacional Impositiva - DGI) as appropriate.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST or VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of GST or VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO or DGI is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO or DGI are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(q) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs it is compensating. Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income at fair value and are credited to income over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis.

The Group previously accounted for refundable R&D tax incentives as an income tax benefit. The Group has determined that these incentives are more akin to government grants because they are not conditional upon earning taxable income. The Group has therefore made a voluntary change in accounting policy during the reporting period. Re-fundable tax incentives are now accounted for as government grants under AASB 102 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance because the directors consider this policy to provide more relevant information to meet the economic decision-making needs of users, and to make the financial statements more reliable.

(r) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statement is presented.

(s) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are made based on past experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. All estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is reviewed if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following describes critical judgements that management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going Concern

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the next 12 months based on best estimates of future in and outflows of cash to demonstrate the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The forecast indicates that the Group will have sufficient working capital to meet all commitments subject to successfully raising additional capital.

The amount and timing of any capital raising can only be estimated and is based on preliminary discussions and indicative commitments that are recognised as non-binding on either the Group or potential investors. Therefore, the directors can provide no certainty to a successful completion of any capital raising.

Government tax incentives

Government tax incentives are not recognised until there is a reasonable assurance the Group will be eligible to receive such incentives.

The Group received a Research and Development tax incentive from AusIndustry during the previous reporting period. AusIndustry may subsequent to the payment of any rebate monies request a review of the original R & D submission which could potentially result in the Group having to refund in part of full any rebate received, thus accounted for as an income tax benefit.

Environmental issues

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and notes thereto are not adjusted for any pending or enacted environmental legislation, and the directors' understanding thereof. At the current stage of the Group's development and its current environmental impact, the directors believe such treatment is reasonable and appropriate.

Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and notes thereto related to taxation are based on the best estimates of the directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Group as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by the Australian Taxation Office.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(t) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

— AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

 AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers. The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
 When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard include:

- recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components:
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- by applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

AASB 2014-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

This Standard amends AASB 11: Joint Arrangements to require the acquirer of an interest (both initial and additional) in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3: Business Combinations, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11; and disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations.

The application of AASB 2014-3 will result in a change in accounting policies for the above described transactions, which were previously accounted for as acquisitions of assets rather than applying the acquisition method per AASB 3.

The transitional provisions require that the Standard should be applied prospectively to acquisitions of interests in joint operations occurring on or after 1 January 2016. As at 30 June 2016, management is not aware of the existence of any such arrangements that would impact the financial statements of the entity going forward and as such is not capable of providing a reasonable estimate at this stage of the impact on initial application of AASB 2014-3.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

 AASB 2014-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128).

This Standard amends AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements with regards to a parent losing control over a subsidiary that is not a "business" as defined in AASB 3 to an associate or joint venture, and requires that:

- a gain or loss (including any amounts in other comprehensive income (OCI)) be recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in that associate or joint venture;
- the remaining gain or loss be eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in that associate or joint venture; and
- any gain or loss from remeasuring the remaining investment in the former subsidiary at fair value also be recognised only to the extent of the
 unrelated investor's interest in the associate or joint venture. The remaining gain or loss should be eliminated against the carrying amount of
 the remaining investment.

The application of AASB 2014-10 will result in a change in accounting policies for transactions of loss of control over subsidiaries (involving an associate or joint venture) that are businesses per AASB 3 for which gains or losses were previously recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest.

The transitional provisions require that the Standard should be applied prospectively to sales or contributions of subsidiaries to associates or joint ventures occurring on or after 1 January 2018. Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 2014-10 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

Note 2 Parent Information

	2016 \$	2015 \$
The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.		
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
ASSETS		
Current Assets	48,513	92,035
Non-current Assets	24,218	22,025
TOTAL ASSETS	72,731	114,060
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	343,363	183,330
Non-current Liabilities	32,966	32,967
TOTAL LIABILITIES	376,329	216,297
NET ASSETS	(303,598)	(102,237)
		, , , , ,
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	18,888,802	18,888,802
Reserves	· · · · -	· · · · -
Accumulated Losses	(19,192,400)	(18,991,039)
TOTAL EQUITY	(303,598)	(102,237)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Loss for the year	(201,361)	(505,357)
Other Comprehensive Income	,	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(201,361)	(505,357)

Contingent liabilities

Gladiator Resources Limited has no commitments and contingent liabilities at the date of this report.

Note 3 Revenue and Other Income

	Note	Consolidate	d Group
(a) Revenue from continuing operations Other revenue		2016 \$	2015 \$
 interest received 	20	1,296	11,802
		1,296	11,802
Total revenue		1,296	11,802
Other income			
 government grant 		-	491,443
realised foreign exchange gain		48,012	<u> </u>
Total other income		48,012	491,443

Note 4 Tax Expense

		Consolidated	d Group
		2016 \$	2015 \$
(a)	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:		
	Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2015: 30%)		
	 consolidated group 	(356,365)	(481,584)
	Add:		
	Tax effect of:		
	 Deferred tax not brought to accounts 	356,365	481,584
	Income tax attributable to entity	-	-
	Balance of franking account at year end	nil	nil
(b)	Tax losses		
	Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	5,953,156	5,895,219

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and exploration expenditure carried forward have not been brought to account at 30 June 2016 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. These benefits will only be obtained if:

- the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure to be realised;
- the company continues to comply with conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure.

Consolidated Group

(c)	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax	2016 \$	2015
	(Loss) from continuing operations	(356,365)	(481,584)
	Income tax expense (benefit) calculated at 30%	(106,909)	(144,475)
	Effect of non-deductible expenses Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax Income tax expense	(10,431) 473,706	(2,677) 628,736 -

Note 5 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	2010	2015
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	75,000	75,000
Post-employment benefits	=	=
Share-based payments		=_
Total KMP compensation	75,000	75,000

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the Director's Remuneration Report.

Note 6 Auditor's Remuneration

	Consolidate	d Group
	2016 \$	2015 \$
Remuneration of the auditor for: — BDO Sydney	21,412	28,610
 BDO Uruguay 	8,238	6,000
	29,650	34,610

Note 7 Earnings per Share			
		Consolidate	ed Group
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of earnings to profit or loss			
Loss		(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)
Losses used to calculate basic EPS		(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)
		No.	No.
((b)) Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in		465,970,476	465,970,476
calculating basic EPS		405,570,470	403,370,470
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating dilutive EPS		465,970,476	465,970,476
Calculating dilutive EPS			
Note 8 Cash and Cash Equivalents			
·	Note	Consolidate	ed Group
	Hote	2016	2015
		\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand		58,084	81,571
Short-term bank deposits		2,813	40,072
	21	60,897	121,643
Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:	ne		
Cash and cash equivalents		60,897	121,643
		60,897	121,643
Note 9 Trade and Other Receivables			
	Note	Consolidate	•
		2016	2015
CURRENT		\$	\$
CURRENT Other receivables			
GST and VAT refundable		13,020	67,921
		13,020	
PrepaymentsGuarantees		- 65,974	10,431 72,151
		78.994	
Total current trade and other receivables		/8,994	150,503

Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 9. The class of assets described as Trade and Other Receivables is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group.

The following table details the Group's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled with the terms and conditions agreed between the Group and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Group.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

Consolidated Group	Gross Amount	Past due and impaired		Past due but (days ov			Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
2016	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and term receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	78,994	-	13,020			65,974	78,994
Total	78,994	-	13,020	-	-	65,974	78,994
	Gross Amount	Past due and		Past due but	not impaired		Within initial
Consolidated Group	Gross Amount	Past due and impaired		Past due but (days ov	•		Within initial trade terms
Consolidated Group	Gross Amount		<30		•	>90	
Consolidated Group	Gross Amount		<30 \$	(days ov	verdue)	>90 \$	
·		impaired	Φ.	(days ov	verdue)		trade terms
2015		impaired	Φ.	(days ov	verdue)		trade terms

Note 10 Interests in Subsidiaries

(a) Information about Principal Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares or ordinary units which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

		Ownership interest held by the Group	
Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	2016 (%)	2015 (%)
Ecochar Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Ion Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Ferrous Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Ferrominas Sociedad Anonima	Uruguay	100	100
Floniler Sociedad Anonima	Uruguay	100	100
Joutes Sociedad Anonima	Uruguay	100	100
Hamfu Sociedad Anonima	Uruguay	100	100
Kyntu Sociedad Anonima	Uruguay	100	100
Rolben Sociedad Anonima	Uruguay	100	100

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

(b) Significant Restrictions

There are no significant restrictions over the Group's ability to access or use assets and settle liabilities, of the Group.

Note 11 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Consolidated Group	
	2016	2015
LAND AND BUILDINGS	\$	\$
Freehold land at:		
— at cost	_	22,848
Total land		22,848
Carrying amount of all freehold land had it been carried under the cost model		
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	142,452	128,199
Accumulated depreciation	(141,842)	(122,947)
	610	5,252
Total plant and equipment	610	5,252
Total property, plant and equipment	610	28,100

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Property	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Group:			
Balance at 1 July 2014	22,848	28,044	50,892
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(22,792)	(22,792)
Balance at 30 June 2015	22,848	5,252	28,100
Additions	-	386	386
Disposals	(22,848)	-	(22,848)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,028)	(5,028)
Balance at 30 June 2016	-	610	610

Note 12 Exploration Expenditure

NON-CURRENT 2016 2015 Acquisition of 51% of Orosur Mining Joint Venture Balance at beginning of year 5,467,000 5,467,000 Exploration expenditure incurred during the year - - Exploration expenditure written off during the year - - Balance at end of year 5,467,000 5,467,000 Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure - - Exploration expenditure incurred during the year 61,581 424,535 Exploration expenditure written off during the year (61,581) (424,535) Balance at end of year - - Total Exploration Expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000 Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000		Consolidate	d Group
NON-CURRENT Acquisition of 51% of Orosur Mining Joint Venture Balance at beginning of year 5,467,000 5,467,000 Exploration expenditure incurred during the year - - Exploration expenditure written off during the year - - Balance at end of year 5,467,000 5,467,000 Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure - - Exploration expenditure incurred during the year 61,581 424,535 Exploration expenditure written off during the year (61,581) (424,535) Balance at end of year - - Total Exploration Expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000 Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture 5,467,000 5,467,000 Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure - -		2016	2015
Acquisition of 51% of Orosur Mining Joint Venture Balance at beginning of year 5,467,000 5,467,000 Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year 5,467,000 5,467,000 Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year 61,581 424,535 Exploration expenditure written off during the year 61,581 (424,535) Exploration expenditure written off during the year 61,581 (424,535) Balance at end of year		\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Balance at end of year Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	NON-CURRENT		
Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Balance at end of year Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Contact Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	Acquisition of 51% of Orosur Mining Joint Venture		
Exploration expenditure written off during the year Balance at end of year Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Control of 1,581	Balance at beginning of year	5,467,000	5,467,000
Balance at end of year5,467,0005,467,000Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditureBalance at beginning of yearExploration expenditure incurred during the year61,581424,535Exploration expenditure written off during the year(61,581)(424,535)Balance at end of yearTotal Exploration ExpenditureAcquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture5,467,0005,467,000Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	Exploration expenditure incurred during the year	=	-
Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year (61,581) (424,535) Balance at end of year Total Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	Exploration expenditure written off during the year	=	-
Balance at beginning of year Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Balance at end of year Total Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	Balance at end of year	5,467,000	5,467,000
Exploration expenditure incurred during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Exploration expenditure written off during the year Balance at end of year Total Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000	Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure		
Exploration expenditure written off during the year Balance at end of year Total Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000	Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Balance at end of year Total Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000	Exploration expenditure incurred during the year	61,581	424,535
Total Exploration Expenditure Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure 5,467,000 5,467,000	Exploration expenditure written off during the year	(61,581)	(424,535)
Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture 5,467,000 5,467,000 Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	Balance at end of year		=
Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	Total Exploration Expenditure		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Acquisition of 51% Orosur Mining Joint Venture	5,467,000	5,467,000
5,467,000 5,467,000	Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	· -
		5,467,000	5,467,000

Under the Gladiator & Orosur Option and Joint Venture agreement (Agreement), the Group has earned a 51% interest in Zapucay Project located in northern Uruguay. The Group has incurred significant exploration expenditure on this project since inception including but not limited to drilling, metallurgy, economic pre-feasibility studies and consultancy work.

Amounts paid to acquire the rights to explore the area defined by the Zapucay Project can be identified under the terms of the Agreement. Under the relevant terms, the Company was required to expend USD 1,100,000 on exploration in order to earn a 20% interest in the Project. This phase 1 commitment was completed and acknowledged by all parties to the Agreement during May 2011. A further USD 4,000,000 (Phase Two) was expended earning the Company a further 31% interest in the Project taking the total earn in to 51% during August 2011.

As previously disclosed to the ASX via company announcements, the Company's dispute with Orosur is ongoing. However, both parties had agreed to appoint an auditor to review and verify the expenditure statement that the Company has previously provided to demonstrate its entitlement to a 51% ownership interest. However, no auditor has been appointed by Orosur to the best of our knowledge to complete the review of the relevant expenditure statement.

It is the Board's opinion that the period of time to appoint an auditor to review the relevant expenditure statement has expired in accordance with the current JV agreement and the Board remains confident of the Company's 51% ownership interest not withstanding Orosur's acknowledgement of such.

Note 13 Trade and Other Payables

	Consolidated	d Group
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	1,118,680	348,522
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	172,755	34,122
	1,291,435	382,644
	Consolidated	d Group
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Trade and other payables		
— Total current	1,291,435	382,644
Total non-current	1,291,435	382,644

Note 14 Borrowings

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2016	2015
CURRENT		\$	\$
Loan - third party		817,775	-
		817,775	-
Total current borrowings		817,775	-
NON-CURRENT			
Loan - third party		=	693,073
		-	693,073
Total non-current borrowings			693,073
Total borrowings	21	817,775	693,073

The Company entered into a loan agreement with a third party to ensure that the Group's expenditure requirements for the Zapucay Project are settled as and when they fall due.

The broad terms of the loan agreement include the following:

- Availability period of 18 months from 30 June 2015;
- Repayment period of 14 days on the receipt of a repayment notice at the conclusion of the availability period;
- No interest is payable on the loan; and
- The Company reserves the right for early repayment.

During the 2016 financial year, the Company drew a further USD 75,000, which resulted in AUD \$817,775 (2015: AUD \$693,073), USD \$607,280 (2015: USD \$532,280) being advanced to the Group to settle certain liabilities associated with the Zapucay Project.

Please refer to Events after Balance Date for action taken to settle the borrowings to date.

Note 15 Issued Capital

465,970,476 fully paid ordinary shares (2015: 465,970,476)	2016 \$ 18,888,802	2015 \$ 18,888,802
	18,888,802	18,888,802
The company has authorised share capital amounting to 465,970,476 fully paid ordinary shares.		
	Consolidate	ed Group

Consolidated Group

(a)	Ordinary Shares	2016	2015
		No.	No.
	At the beginning of the reporting period	465,970,476	465,970,476
	Shares issued during the year	=	-
	At the end of the reporting period	465,970,476	465,970,476

(b) Options

The following reconciles with the outstanding listed options to subscribe for fully paid ordinary shares in the Company at the beginning and end of the financial year:

	Consolidate	ed Group
	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	232,985,238	370,982,194
Exercised during the financial year	-	-
Granted during the financial year	-	-
Lapsed during the financial year	-	(137,996,956)
Balance at the end of the financial year	232,985,238	232,985,238
Exercisable at the end of the financial year	232,985,238	232,985,238

The options on issue at the end of the financial year has an expiry date of 30/06/2017 and an exercise price of 0.6 cents.

Note 15: Issued Capital (Cont'd)

(c) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a sustainable debt to equity ratio, generate long-term shareholder value and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital include ordinary share capital, listed options to subscribe for fully paid shares and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

	Consolidated Gro		
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Total borrowings	13, 14	2,109,210	1,075,717
Less cash and cash equivalents	8	(60,897)	(121,643)
Net debt	•	2,048,313	954,074
Total equity		3,498,291	4,691,529
Total capital		5,546,604	5,645,603
Gearing ratio		60%	23%

Note 16 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Gladiator Resources Limited has no known material contingent liabilities at the date of this report.

Note 17 Operating Segments

Business Segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

Unless stated otherwise, all accounts are reported to the Board of Directors, being the chief decision makers with respect to operating segments, which are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adapted in the annual financial statements of the consolidated entity.

Segment information

(i)	Segment performance			
		Australia	Uruguay	Total
	30 June 2016	\$	\$	\$
	REVENUE			
	Other income	-	38,495	38,495
	Interest revenue	-	1,296	1,296
	Total segment revenue	-	39,791	39,791
	Reconciliation of segment revenue to group revenue			
	Total consolidated revenue:			39,791
	Expenses			
	Employee benefits expense	-	677,558	677,558
	Depreciation	-	5,028	5,028
	Directors benefits expense	75,000	-	75,000
	Rent and outgoings	899	44,772	45,671
	Consulting fees	10,011	73,218	83,229
	Travel and accomodation	33,191	-	33,191
	Exploration written off	6,652	54,929	61,581
	Other expenses	184,041	62,375	246,416
		309,794	917,880	1,227,674
	Segment loss before tax	(309,794)	(878,089)	(1,187,883)

Note 17: Operating Segments (Cont'd)

Chief common		30 June 2015	Australia \$	Uruguay \$	Total \$
Personal part		REVENUE			
Total segment revenue to group revenue Recombilation of segment labilities to group labilities Recombilation of segment labilities Recombilation of segment labilities Recombilation of segment labilities			- 6.767	- - 025	44 000
Total consolidated revenue to group revenue Total consolidated Tota					
Page		_		0,000	11,002
Page					11.802
Employee bnefits expense 1,15,11					,
Poper in the proper in the properties in the proper in the properties in the p		•	<u>-</u>	1.152.111	1.152.111
Rent and outgoing's Consulting fees 25,000 3 cm 25,000 Consulting fees 25,000 31,174 31,174 Exploration witten off 178,278 199,165 371,915 Consulting fees 179,278 199,165 371,915 Consulting fees 179,278 199,165 371,915 Consulting fees 179,278 199,165 371,915 Segment loss before tax 303,135 179,358 20,967,272 Amounts not included in segment result but reviewed by the Board: 2 491,433 Income tax benefit 481,433 49,443 Income tax benefit 1 491,433 Income tax benefit 8 491,433 Aut profit before tax from continuing operations 89,378 5,555,402 Segment assets 89,378 5,555,402 5,644,760 Reconciliation of segment elementassets to group assets 1 4,72 5,644,760 Total group assets 1 1,72 5,75 5,767,271 Total group assets 1 1,72 5,767,271			-		
Consulting fees		·	75,000	-	75,000
Travel and a accomodation 31,174 24,535 34,545 24,545		9 9	-	-	-
Exploration written of Chief expenses 18,78 244,535 37,910		<u> </u>	,	-	,
Other expenses 178,78 199,186 377,916 Segment loss before tax 180,900 1,79,628 2,08,625 Amounts not included in segment result but reviewed by the Board: 303,313 1,79,588 2,098,728 Amounts not included in segment result but reviewed by the Board: 3,000 1,79,588 2 4,91,413 1,000 1			-	424.535	
Segment loss before tax (303,135) (1,793,588) (2,096,723) Amounts not included in segment result but reviewed by the Board: Testalised loss on sale of investments income tax benefit 491,443 491,443 491,443 491,443 491,443 491,443 41,605,280) 491,443 (1,605,280) 16,605,280 16			178,728		
Amounts not included in segment result but reviewed by the Board: Realised loss on sale of investments income tax benefit (1605280) (ii) Segment assets 30 June 2016 Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets Intersegment eliminations 70 June 2015 8 Segment assets 10 June 2015 10 June 2015			309,902	1,798,623	2,108,525
Realised loss on sale of investments Income tax benefit Not prote blefore tax from continuing operations 491,436 (2005) (i) Segment assets Australia Segment assets Uruguay Total Segment assets 5,554,00 (3,728) 5,644,780 7,647,780 7		Segment loss before tax	(303,135)	(1,793,588)	(2,096,723)
Realised loss on sale of investments Income tax benefit Not prote blefore tax from continuing operations 491,436 (2005) (i) Segment assets Australia Segment assets Uruguay Total Segment assets 5,554,00 (3,728) 5,644,780 7,647,780 7		Amounts not included in cogment result but reviewed by the Poord:			
Income tax benefit Net profit before tax from continuing operations 1997 100		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Key profit before tax from continuing operations Interespense to the initialities of some tilabilities of some tilab					491.443
Nation				-	
Nation	(ii)	Segment assets			
Segment assets 89,378 5,555,402 5,644,780 Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets (37,279) (37,279) (37,279) (37,279) (37,279) (37,079)	(")	oogmon assets	Australia	Uruguay	Total
Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets Intersegment eliminations (37,279) (36,075,01) (36,075,		30 June 2016	\$	\$	\$
Intersegment eliminations 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0		Segment assets	89,378	5,555,402	5,644,780
Total group assets Australia \$ Uruguay \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets			
Australia Druguay Total Segment assets 127,121 5,675,211 5,802,332 Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets 127,121 5,675,211 5,802,332 Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets (35,085) Total group assets Total group assets (35,085) Total group assets Australia Uruguay Total Segment liabilities Australia Uruguay Total Segment liabilities 417,892 11,944,373 12,362,265 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,253,055) Total group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities 252,078 11,180,73 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100) Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		Intersegment eliminations			(37,279)
30 June 2015 \$ \$ \$ Segment assets 127,121 5,675,211 5,802,332 Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets Intersegment eliminations (35,085) Total group assets (35,085) Total group assets Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2016 Australia Uruguay Total Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Total group liabilities 30 June 2015 Australia Uruguay Total Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		Total group assets		=	5,607,501
30 June 2015 \$ \$ \$ Segment assets 127,121 5,675,211 5,802,332 Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets Intersegment eliminations (35,085) Total group assets (35,085) Total group assets Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2016 Australia Uruguay Total Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Total group liabilities 30 June 2015 Australia Uruguay Total Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)			Δustralia	Uruguay	Total
Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets Intersegment eliminations (35,085) Total group assets Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2016 Australia Uruguay Total Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2015 Australia Uruguay Total Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,357,100) Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		30 June 2015			
Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets Intersegment eliminations (35,085) Total group assets Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2016 Australia Uruguay Total Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2015 Australia Uruguay Total Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,357,100) Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		Segment assets	127,121	5,675,211	5,802,332
Intersegment eliminations		Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets			
Total group assets 5,767,247 (iii) Segment liabilities Australia Uruguay Total 30 June 2016 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$					(35 085)
(iii) Segment liabilities 30 June 2016 Australia \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		-		_	<u> </u>
30 June 2016 Australia \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Segment liabilities 417,892 11,944,373 12,362,265 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Australia Uruguay \$ \$ \$ 30 June 2015 Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		3		=	
30 June 2016 \$ \$ \$ Segment liabilities 417,892 11,944,373 12,362,265 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities (10,253,055) Australia Uruguay Total \$ \$ \$ Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,357,100)	(iii)	Segment liabilities			
Segment liabilities 417,892 11,944,373 12,362,265 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Australia Uruguay \$ Total \$ \$ \$ 30 June 2015 Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		20 June 2016			
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations Total group liabilities Australia Uruguay \$\frac{1}{3}\text{ Segment liabilities}\$ Segment liabilities Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,253,055) 2,109,210 1				·	
Intersegment eliminations (10,253,055) Total group liabilities Australia \$\text{\$\text{\$\$\$\$}\$\$ \$			417,892	11,944,373	12,302,203
Total group liabilities2,109,210Australia 30 June 2015Uruguay \$Total \$Segment liabilities252,07811,180,73911,432,817Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilitiesIntersegment eliminations(10,357,100)					(40.050.055)
30 June 2015 Segment liabilities Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations Australia Uruguay \$ Total \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		-		_	
30 June 2015 \$ \$ \$ Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		Total group liabilities		=	2,109,210
Segment liabilities 252,078 11,180,739 11,432,817 Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)			Australia	Uruguay	Total
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)			\$	·	
Intersegment eliminations (10,357,100)		Segment liabilities	252,078	11,180,739	11,432,817
<u></u>		Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities			
Total group liabilities 1,075,717		Intersegment eliminations			(10,357,100)
		Total group liabilities		- -	1,075,717

Note 18 Cash Flow Information

	Consolidate	ed Group
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating		
Activities with Profit after Income Tax		
Profit after income tax	(1,187,883)	(1,605,280)
Non-cash flows in profit		
Depreciation	5,028	22,792
Write-off of capitalised expenditure	61,581	424,535
Unrealised foreign exchange movements	88,201	110,240
Realised foreign exchange movements	(48,010)	8,766
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
Decrease in trade and term receivables	71,509	266,130
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and accruals	908,791	(187,361)
Cash flows from operating activities	(100,783)	(960,178)

Note 19 Events After the Reporting Period

Other than the following, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

On 25 August 2016 the Company announced that it has entered into a non-binding Term Sheet with a Belize incorporated Company for the disposals of the Groups 100% owned subsidiaries domiciled on Uruguay. The transaction if successful will have the result of seeing the Group dispose of its current interest in the Zapucay Project.

The parties have reached an in principle agreement under the Term Sheet for the sale of the Company's interest for total cash consideration equal to the liabilities of the Company's Uruguay subsidiaries, which includes the loan to the Company's Uruguay subsidiary Ferrominas SA, provided under the loan agreement executed in September 2015, which is guaranteed by the Company.

The Company continues to hold discussions with various third parties concerning the evaluation and potential acquisition of alternative exploration projects.

The Board is of the view that that the sale of its interests in the disputed Zapucay Project and the resulting reduction in the Company's debt will provide the Company with greater ability to progress negotiations on alternative exploration projects currently being evaluated.

Note 20 Related Party Transactions

Related Parties

(a) The Group's main related parties are as follows:

i. Key Management Personnel:

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity are considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 5.

ii. Other Related Parties

Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate parent entity and entities over which key management personnel have joint control.

(b) Transactions with related parties:

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Canadidated Craus

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

		Consolidated Group	
		2016	2015
i.	Director related entities	\$	\$
	- Directors' fees payable to Mr Michael Neundlinger	25,000	21,978
	- Directors' fees payable to Draffin Walker Pty Ltd, of which Mr Andrew Draffin is a director and shareholder	25,000	25,000
	- Directors' fees payable to DHL Corporate Advisory, of which Mr Donald Low is a director and shareholder	7,830	-
	- Directors' fees payable to Draffin Walker Pty Ltd, of which Mr Malcolm Draffin was a director and shareholder	17,170	25,000
	- Company secretarial fees payable to Draffin Walker Pty Ltd, of which Mr Malcolm Draffin and Mr Andrew Draffin are directors and shareholders	43,500	20,000
	- Directors' fees paid to Mr Oscar Leon	-	3,022

Note 20: Related Party Transactions (Cont'd)

(c) Reimbursement Transactions with related parties

Consolidated Group 2016 2015 \$ \$ 32.820 35,621

Reimbursement of business expenses incurred by the Company and initially settled by Draffin Walker Pty Ltd, of which Mr Andrew Draffin and Mr Malcolm Draffin are directors and shareholders. All expenses were incurred on an arm's length basis.

(d) Amounts due to related parties as at 30 June

	Consolidated Group	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Draffin Walker Pty Ltd	122,170	12,500
DHL Corporate Advisory	7,830	-
Mr Michael Neunlindger	37,500	12,500
Mr Oscar Leon	9,272	9,272
	176,772	34,272

Note 21 Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivables and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		Consolidated Group	
		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	60,897	121,643
Loans and receivables	9	78,994	150,503
Total Financial Assets		139,891	272,146
Financial Liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	13	1,291,435	382,644
Borrowings	14	817,775	693,073
Total Financial Liabilities		2,109,210	1,075,717

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board is responsible for managing financial risk exposures of the Group.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk (commodity and equity price risk). There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the Group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited as the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Note 21: Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- · monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- · managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- · comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities and financial assets:

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

•	Within 1	Year	1 to 5	years	Over 5	i years	Tota	I
Consolidated Group	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due	for payment							
Trade and other payables	1,291,435	382,644	-	-	-	-	1,291,435	382,644
Borrowings	817,775	-	-	693,073	_		817,775	693,073
Total contractual outflows	2,109,210	382,644	-	693,073	-	-	2,109,210	1,075,717
Less bank overdrafts							-	-
Total expected outflows	2,109,210	382,644	-	693,073	-	-	2,109,210	1,075,717
	Within 1	Year	1 to 5	years	Over 5	years	Tota	ı
Consolidated Group	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>-</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets - cash	flows realisable							
Cash and cash equivalents	60,897	121,643	-	-	-	-	60,897	121,643
Trade, term and loans receivables	78,994	150,503	-	-	-	-	78,994	150,503
Total anticipated inflows	139,891	272,146	-	-	-	-	139,891	272,146
Net (outflow) / inflow on financial instruments	(1,969,319)	(110,498)	-	(693,073)	-	-	(1,969,319)	(803,571)

c. Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market risk primarily consists of financial risks associated with changes in interest rates as detailed below. As the level of risk is low, the Group does not use any derivatives to hedge its exposure.

The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk on its current borrowings as the terms of the loan agreement stipulates that no interest is payable.

ii. Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the AUD functional currency of the Group.

With instruments being held by overseas operations, fluctuations in the US Dollar may impact on the Group's financial results unless those exposures are appropriately hedged.

The Australian dollar equivalent of foreign current balances included in the accounts are as follows:

The following table shows the foreign currency risk on the financial assets and liabilities of the Group's operations denominated in currecies other than the functional currency of the operatrions. The foreign currency risk in the books of the parent entity is considered immaterial and is therefore not shown.

Cash and cash equivalents
Current trade and other receivables
Non-current assets
Current trade and other payables
Non-current liabilities

Consolidated Group				
2016	2015			
12,384	43,845			
75,409	136,266			
5,467,610	5,495,100			
(944,484)	(199,314)			
(10,999,889)	(10,981,425)			
(6,388,970)	(5,505,528)			

Note 21: Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year.

	Average i	Average Rate		ate
	2016	2015	2016	2015
\$1 AUD				
United States	1.3730	1.1978	1.3466	1.3021

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Consolidated Group

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at reporting date with the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period.

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

Year ended 30 June 2016	Profit \$	Equity \$
+/- 0.75% in interest rates	457	457
	Consolidate	d Group
	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2015	\$	\$
+/- 0.75% in interest rates	912	912

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Fair Values

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at cost less any accumulated impairments in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- Other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the Group.

	Note	201	16	201	15
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Consolidated Group		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					_
Cash and cash equivalents	8	60,897	60,897	121,643	121,643
Trade and other receivables:		78,994	78,994	150,503	150,503
Total financial assets		139,891	139,891	272,146	272,146
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	13	1,291,435	1,291,435	382,644	382,644
Borrowings	14	817,775	817,775	693,073	693,073
Total financial liabilities		2,109,210	2,109,210	1,075,717	1,075,717

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values. Trade and other payables excludes amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

Note 22 Reserves

a. Option Reserve

The option reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of employee share options and other options.

	Consolida	ted Group
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	-	2,507,472
Options exercised	-	-
Expiry of options		(2,507,472)
	-	-

b. Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of a foreign controlled subsidiary.

	Consolidate	a Group
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	(219,399)	(313,834)
Foreign currency movements during the year	(5,355)	94,435
	(224,754)	(219,399)
Total Reserves	Consolidate	d Group
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Option Reserve	-	-

(224,754)

(224,754)

(219,399)

(219,399)

Note 23 Economic Dependency

Foreign currency translation reserve

All subsidiaries and controlled entities are dependent on the Parent Company, Gladiator Resources Limited.

Note 24 Company Details

The registered office of the company is: Gladiator Resources Limited Level 2, 395 Collins Street Melbourne Vic 3000

The principal places of business are: Gladiator Resources Limited Level 2, 395 Collins Street Melbourne Vic 3000

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Gladiator Resources Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 15 to 38, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group;
- 2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- 3. the directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Director					
	Mr Andr	ew Draffin			
Dated this	5	dav of	October	2016	



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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Gladiator Resources Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Gladiator Resources Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility 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 Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Gladiator Resources Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.



Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Gladiator Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the ability of the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the future successful raising of necessary funding, farm out of tenements or merger or similar corporate activity. These conditions, along with other matters as set out in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Gladiator Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

BDO East Coast Partnership

barth few

Gareth Few

Partner

Sydney, 5th October 2016

GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 58 101 026 859 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

The following information is current as at 29 September 2016:

1. Shareholding

a. Distribution of Shareholders

Category (size of holding)	No. of Holders	No. of Ordinary Shares
1 – 1,000	27	2,574
1,001 – 5,000	33	111,129
5,001 – 10,000	94	860,418
10,001 – 100,000	162	7,021,782
100,001 – and over	121	457,974,573
	437	465,970,476

- b. The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 291. (2015: 350)
- c. The names of the substantial shareholders listed in the holding company's register are:

	Number		
Shareholder	No. of Ordinary Fully	% Held of Issued	
	Paid Shares	Ordinary Capital	
JP Morgan Nom Aust Limited	179,441,478	38.51%	
Wealthystar Group Limited	59,750,279	12.82%	
ABN Amro Clearing Sydney Nominees Pty Ltd <cust< td=""><td>40,011,185</td><td>8.59%</td></cust<>	40,011,185	8.59%	
A/C>			

d. Voting Rights

Articles 15 on the Constitution specify that on a show of hands, every member present in person, by attorney or by proxy shall have:

- For every fully paid share held by him one vote; and
- For every share which is not fully paid a fraction of the vote equal to the amount paid up on the share over the nominal value of the shares.

e. 20 Largest Shareholders — Ordinary Shares

Name		Number of Ordinary	% Held	
		Fully Paid Shares	of Issued	
		Held	Ordinary Capital	
1.	JP Morgan Nom Aust Limited	179,441,478	38.51%	
2.	Wealthystar Group Limited	59,750,279	12.82%	
3.	ABN Amro Clearing Sydney Nominees Pty Ltd			
	<cust a="" c=""></cust>	40,011,185	8.59%	
4.	Joyce Asset Corp	23,251,927	4.99%	
5.	Cuthbert Prods Inc	23,251,927	4.99%	
6.	Citicorp Nom Pty Ltd	18,790,550	4.03%	
7.	HSBC Custody Nom Aust Limited	8,578,409	1.84%	
8.	Tim Adams & Assoc Pty Ltd <adams a="" c="" fam=""></adams>	8,400,000	1.80%	
9.	Music Martin	6,467,000	1.39%	
10.	GA & AM Leaver Inv Pty Ltd <ga &="" am="" leaver<="" td=""><td></td><td></td></ga>			
	S/F>	5,022,296	1.08%	
11.	Jomima Pty Ltd	4,645,000	1.00%	
12.	J & E Kerr Inv Pty Ltd <j&e invest="" kerr="" pl=""></j&e>	3,500,000	0.75%	
13.	Desert Island Pty Ltd	3,000,000	0.64%	
14.	Red Oaks Pty Ltd	3,000,000	0.64%	
15.	Dirki Pty Ltd	2,900,000	0.62%	
16.	M & M Fam Pty Ltd	2,750,000	0.59%	
17.	Brizzi Vincenzo & Rita L <brizzi a="" c="" f="" fam="" s=""></brizzi>	2,700,000	0.58%	
18.	Leuzzi Joe & Sally	2,500,000	0.54%	

GLADIATOR RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN: 58 101 026 859 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

20. Forbes & Manhattan Inc <forbes a="" c="" canada=""></forbes>	2,007,000	0.43%
20. Forbes & Manifallan inc < Forbes Canada A/C>	402.222.051	86.31%

f. Options on issue

The following listed options are on issue and remain outstanding at the date of this report.

- 1. 232.985,238 options exercisable on or before 30 June 2017 at an exercise price of 0.6 cents.
- 2. The name of the company secretary is Andrew John Draffin.
- 3. The address of the principal registered office in Australia is Level 2, 395 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000. Telephone (03) 8611 5333.
- Registers of securities are held at the following addresses Security Transfer Registrars I 770 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153

5. Stock Exchange Listing

Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Securities Exchange Limited.

6. Other Disclosures