



**Siburan
Resources
Limited**

QUARTERLY REPORT TO 31 DECEMBER 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

Kirwans Tungsten Project, New Zealand

- Siburan submits Exploration Permit application over the Kirwans Tungsten prospects just to the east of Reefton township, South Island, New Zealand in addition to the larger Prospecting Permit lodged in the September Quarter 2011.
- Exploration work by previous companies has outlined Tungsten mineralisation over an area of 1,400m by 600m with potential to host a high tonnage tungsten deposit. Mineralisation continues to a significant depth of to 180 vertical metres.
- Best intersections from the previous drilling include 15m at 0.13% WO₃ from 4m, 15m at 0.13% WO₃ from 14m and 5m at 0.15% WO₃ from 33m. One of the previous diamond drill hole reported an average grade of 0.05% WO₃ over an interval of 263m from the surface.

Corporate

- MOU signed with China Government Enterprise the Hunan Province Zhonghe Mining Industry Development Co Ltd to take a 19.83% stake holding in Siburan Resources.
- JV entered into with R H Resources Limited to seek and acquire mineral projects in PNG.
- The Company completed a Share Placement of 10,330,000 shares in SBU at \$0.15 per share to raise \$1,549,500.

Siburan Resources Limited (ASX: SBU, Siburan) is pleased to present its report for the December Quarter 2011.

Kirwans Project

Siburan lodged an application for an Exploration Permit (EP) centring on an area where previous explorers have outlined tungsten and gold mineralisation in the South Island of New Zealand during the December Quarter 2011. EP 54126 covering an area of 5.71 km² is anticipated to be granted during the March Quarter 2012. EPs are granted for a period of 5 years. The EP area is located 12km east of the township of Reefton, on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand (Figure 1). A larger Prospecting Permit (PP) Application (No. 53875) covering an area of approximately 832.2 km² was lodged in the September Quarter 2011.

ACN 137 176 393

Mr Noel Ong, the Managing Director of Siburan said: “I am very excited about our new project in New Zealand. We have PP and EP applications over highly prospective ground where a significant zone of tungsten mineralisation has been identified, including a mineralised drill intercept of over 200m.

Kirwans is in a country perceived as having low sovereign risk issues, located in a mining district with excellent infrastructure and has operating gold and coal mines within 10km from the Tungsten prospect.

The tungsten price has increased in the last 12 months from US\$250 per mtu to over US\$450 per mtu. There are reports of increasing demand putting pressure on limited world supply of tungsten. With these factors in play, Siburan believes that its Kirwans Tungsten Project is expected to add significant value to the Company and its shareholders. We hope to be undertaking our own exploration programs at Kirwans in the next quarter.”

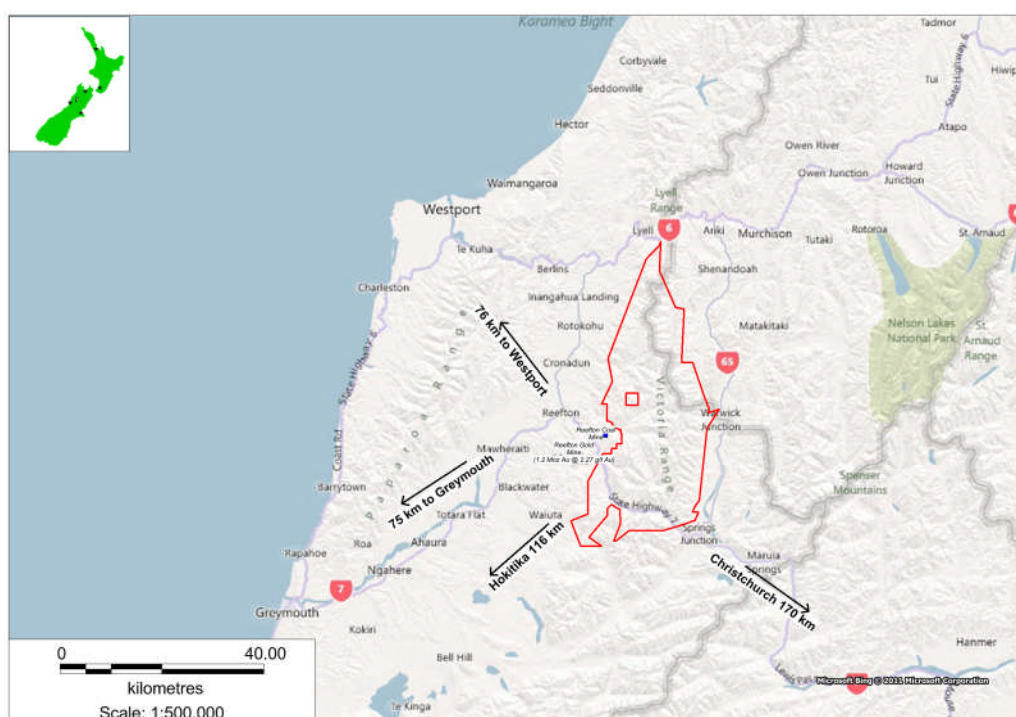


Figure 1: Kirwan project location .

Previous Diamond drilling and metallurgical results

The Kirwans Project has been explored previously by a number of companies. This work comprising of soil and rock chip sampling, detailed mapping, trenching/costeaning and drilling has defined two sheeted quartz-scheelite vein systems that extend for 1km of strike along the flanks of Kirwan Hill. The vein systems are located within the NNW trending Shaw-Drysdale Fracture Zone hosted in Greenland Group metasediments.

Detailed below is the information released by Auzex Resources Limited (Auzex) on the drilling and metallurgical testwork completed at Kirwans during 2007 (ASX Release by Auzex dated 8 August 2007).

“An initial diamond drill program was completed to intersect tungsten mineralisation at varying depths beneath outcropping scheelite bearing quartz veins reported from an historic trench (see Table 1). The trench contains mineralisation (based on a 0.1% WO₃ cutoff) of 76m at 0.17% WO₃ and 35m at 0.34% WO₃. The drill holes were positioned 40 metres to the north of the trench where access was easier and designed to test the depth continuity of the high grade tungsten intersected in the trench. This was the first drilling ever conducted on this project.

Hole KHDD07-01 was completed to a depth of 75m where it was abandoned due to poor ground conditions without reaching the targeted high grade zone of mineralisation intersected in the trench. Drill hole KHDD07-02 was drilled underneath hole KHDD07-01 at a dip of -80° to test the continuity of mineralisation intersected in the trench and first hole and was completed to a depth of 263.2m. Drilling was slow, with an average production of just over 6m per shift.

The geology encountered in both holes is similar to that mapped in the trench and on the surface. The higher density of veining (each vein up to 10cm wide) in both holes drilled to date correlate with the up-dip zones of higher grade tungsten mineralisation in the trench.

The best tungsten intersections for KHDD07-01 include 15m at 0.13% WO₃ from 4m, 5m at 0.15% WO₃ from 33m and 2m at 0.32% WO₃ from 44m. The entire interval drilled averages 0.08% WO₃ and includes metre assays up to 0.38% WO₃. The first hole correlates well with the results in the trench, although the trench does contain higher metre grades than the drill hole.

Six zones of significant tungsten are present in KHDD07- 02, including 15m at 0.13% WO₃ from 14m, 3m at 0.12% WO₃ from 49m, 7m at 0.14% WO₃ from 77m, 2m at 0.14% WO₃ from 157m, and 3m at 0.13% WO₃ from 162m. These zones included higher grade individual metres up to 1.07% WO₃. Overall, the entire hole from 0-263.2m averaged 0.05% WO₃ (Table 2).

The grade of the mineralisation intersected in both holes and the trench close to the surface is comparable but the tungsten grade in the second hole at depth is lower than that reported in the trench, despite the presence of a similar density of quartz veining. The tungsten mineralisation also appears to be associated with anomalous copper and gold with results returned from individual metres up to 0.115% Cu and 0.187 g/t Au.

The drilling has successfully intersected tungsten mineralisation from the surface to a vertical depth of 180m and over a 40m strike length. In general, wide low grade zones of tungsten mineralisation were intersected that include narrower high grade intervals of scheelite mineralisation. The mineralisation continues to a significant depth and is interpreted from soil sampling to be 1,400m long and 600m wide. The results to date from the trenching and drilling suggest that there is the potential for a high tonnage low grade tungsten resource at Kirwans."

Table 1: Kirwans Tungsten Project - drill collar details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Length/ Depth	Target
Trench 1	2428951	5900990	1200	70	-25	191	Eastern veins
Trench 2	2428691	5900330	1130	270	-25	160	Western veins
KHDD07-01	2428985	5901049	1178	80	-60	74.9	West dipping sheeted quartz-scheelite veins
KHDD07-02	2428983	5901048	1180	80	-80	263.2	West dipping sheeted quartz-scheelite veins

Table 2: Kirwans Tungsten Project - summary of trench/drill intersections
(using a 0.1% WO₃ cut-off with minimum width of 2m)

Hole	From	To	Interval	% WO ₃
Trench 1*	13	89	76	0.17
Trench 1*	95	97	2	0.30
Trench 1*	104	106	2	0.11
Trench 1*	120	155	35	0.34
Trench 2*	19	26	7	0.74
Trench 2*	61	66	5	0.46
Trench 2*	69	71	2	0.21
Trench 2*	79	85	6	0.26
KHDD07-01	4	19	15	0.13
KHDD07-01	33	38	5	0.15
KHDD07-01	44	46	2	0.32
KHDD07-02	14	29	15	0.13

KHDD07-02	49	52	3	0.12
KHDD07-02	69	71	2	0.13
KHDD07-02	77	84	7	0.14
KHDD07-02	157	159	2	0.14
KHDD07-02	162	165	3	0.13

Trench data was obtained from Gold Mines NZ Ltd 1983,

“Preliminary metallurgical test work results from the Kirwans diamond core indicate that mineralisation at Kirwans can be successfully beneficiated and recovered via conventional flotation. Beneficiation recovered 89% of contained scheelite while reducing the tonnage by 70% and recovery from flotation was 73% on material grading 0.12% WO₃ and 0.13% WO₃ respectively (separate batches). Recovery is subject to the fineness of the scheelite, which is soft and subject to losses. Overall recovery is likely to increase because recovery increases with grade, and flotation works more efficiently on higher grade (or beneficiated) feed.” (ASX Release by Auzex dated 1st January 2008).

Tungsten - Properties and demand

Tungsten’s unique properties of high melting point (3,422°C), high density and hardness make it invaluable in many applications such as tungsten-carbide drills, cutting tools, arc welding and heavy duty equipment for oil and mining applications, electronics/mobile phones/computers, medical applications, automotive industry, aviation and armaments.

China, the world’s largest tungsten producer, rations supplies to the rest of the world due to overwhelming and growing domestic demand. There is a shortage of supply outside China where new supply from mining operations has yet to come on stream. The tight supply of tungsten is not expected to be alleviated in the short term by existing supplies. The tungsten price is expected to remain high going forward with upside pressure continuing as demand grows and exports from China remain tight.

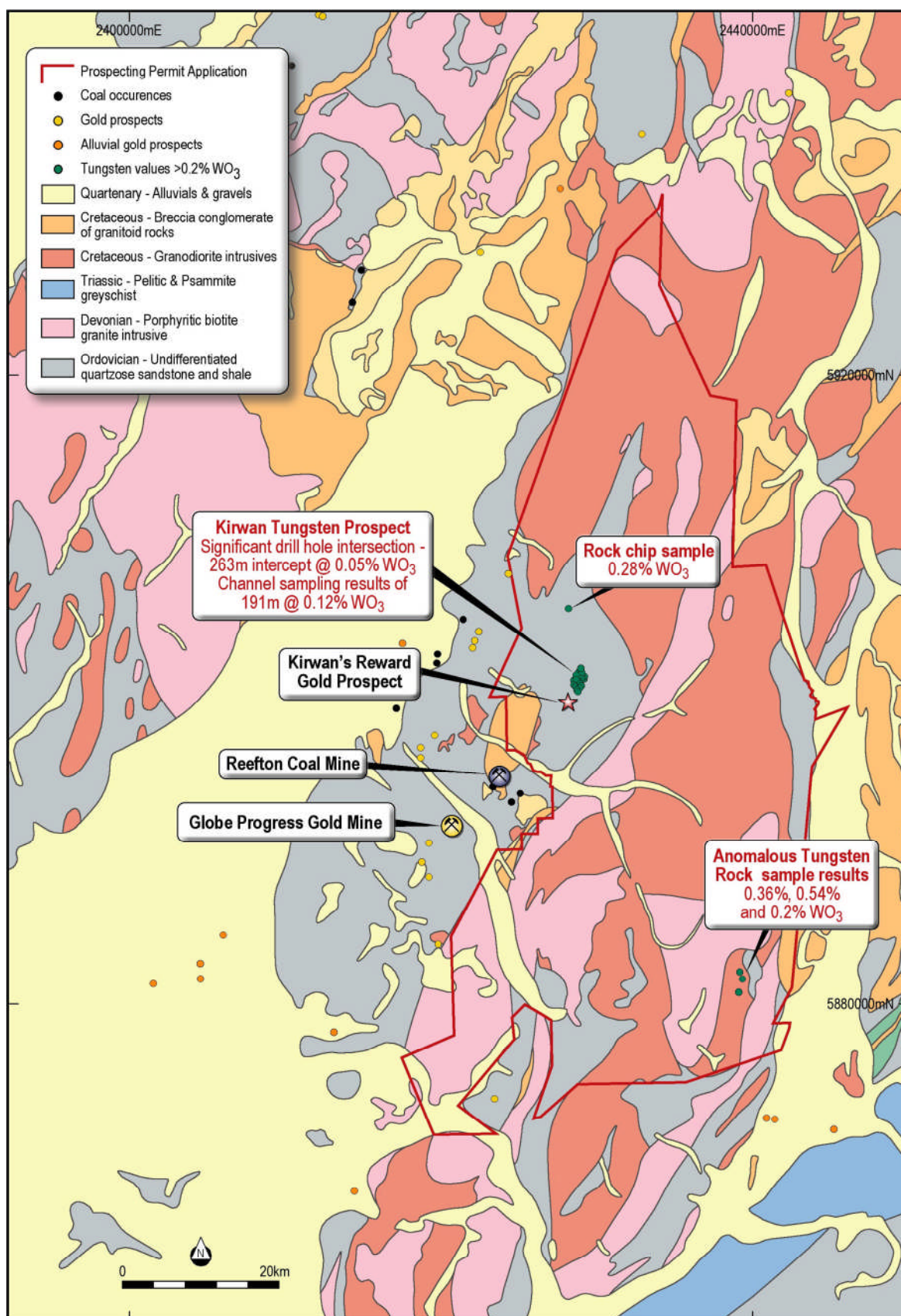


Figure 2: Kirwan Project tungsten and gold prospects areas

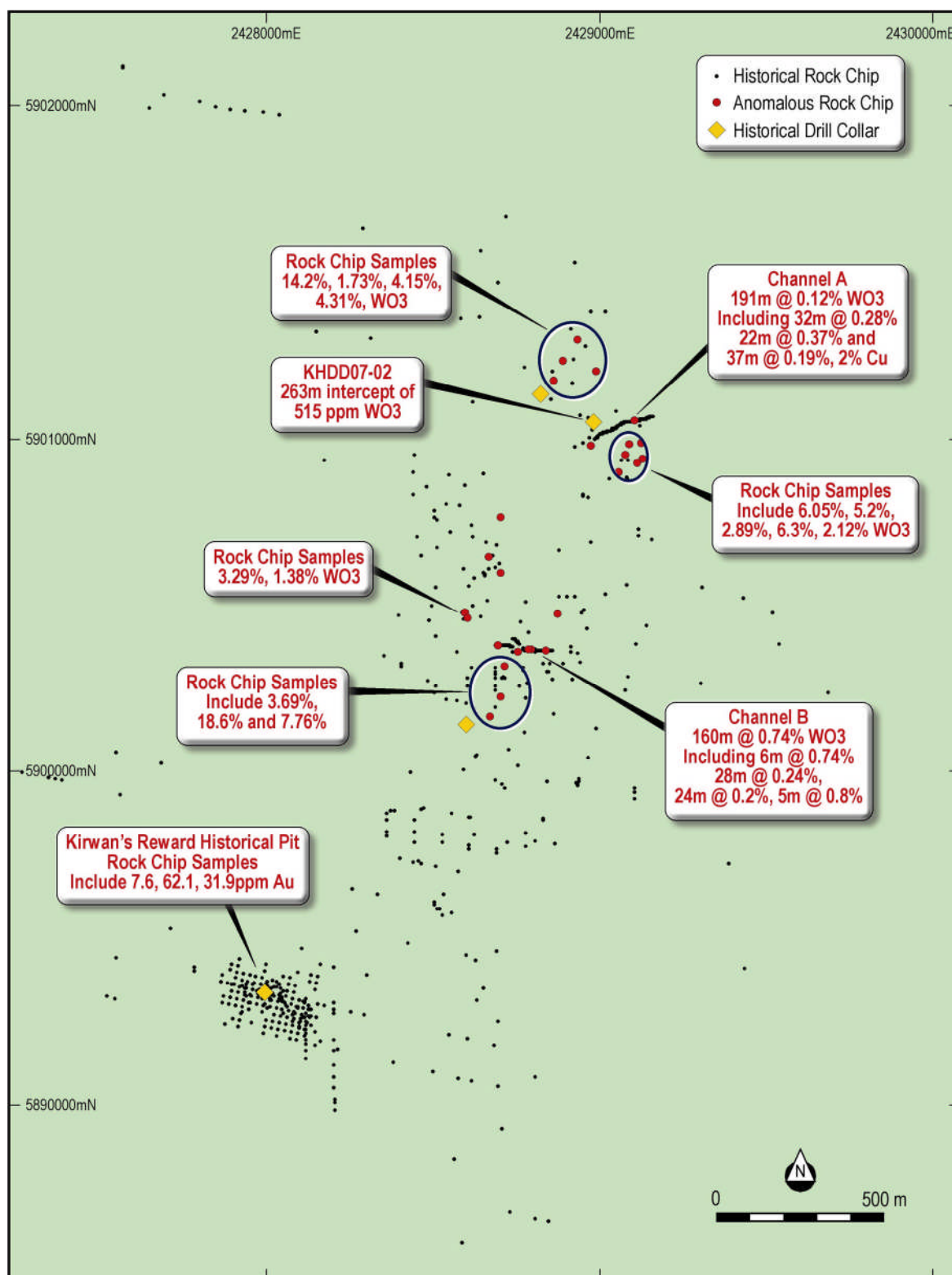


Figure 3: Significant and anomalous historical rock chip sampling results within the Exploration Permit application area.

Review/interpretation - Historical soil and rock chip data

During the quarter a geochem interpretation on a 1:1000 scale of the historical soil, rock-chip and channel sampling within the EP area at Kirwan's was completed.

The soil geochemistry samples have a threshold of anomalism of tungsten at about 1000ppm using data from soil survey programs completed during 1983 and 2007. Surveys of 1978 and 1985 [Gold Mines of New Zealand (GMNZ) and Summit] which utilized an inappropriate analytical method via aqua regia leaching with resulting low (mostly below level of detection) assays were not used. Soil geochemistry for scheelite mineralization is good exploration method so long as appropriate assay methods (XRF as opposed to leaching) are used.

The dispersion of scheelite in a high relief environment, such as at Kirwan, is likely to be by mechanical means; i.e. particulate scheelite would be in the soil profile. The dispersion of scheelite would not be particularly uniform and the fine soil fraction (in which ionic dispersion of elements would predominate) would not be the appropriate fraction to sample in future soil sampling programs. In exploration terms, it would be most expedient to sample "whole soil", i.e. nominal, minus 2mm material. Because of its particulate-dispersion, the tungsten anomalies generated from soil survey can give a general location of mineralization; it would not describe individual vein-sources but, rather, relative abundances of veins.

The historical soil surveys have generated two centres of tungsten anomalism about 450m apart; one to the northeast of the ridge at Kirwans prospect and the other to the southwest. There were a few (three) isolated anomalous soil and rock chip samples taken from the ridge between these two areas. This, generally, barren zone between the two hydrothermally altered/veined areas and occupying the high ground (ridge) has not been explained by the exploration to date. GMNZ has theorized that the hydrothermal activity is derived from cupolas of the "rejuvenated" Karamea Granite and, as such, the two tungsten anomalous zones lie above two cupolas. This could well be the case; or there may be some common structure linking the two zones. Hence, some structural and geological mapping is proposed over the Kirwans ridge-area.

Rock chip sampling and assays show several very high (<14%W) values and in general, these plot in accordance with the soil-anomaly contours. There are a few qualifications of the historical rock chip program that need to be determined:

- a. are some of the samples taken from float or are all from in-situ veins?
- b. a description of the attitude (strike, dip, width) of the source-vein needs to be investigated.

Channel A sampling and mapping indicates there are two principal zones of intense quartz veining and tungsten mineralization; these coincide with peaks of the soil tungsten anomalism. Interestingly, other peak tungsten areas, possibly correlated with the Channel A eastern zone, can be traced over strike length of about 500m. This target is also worthy of further investigation.

GMNZ also proposed a depth differentiation of the hydrothermal model.

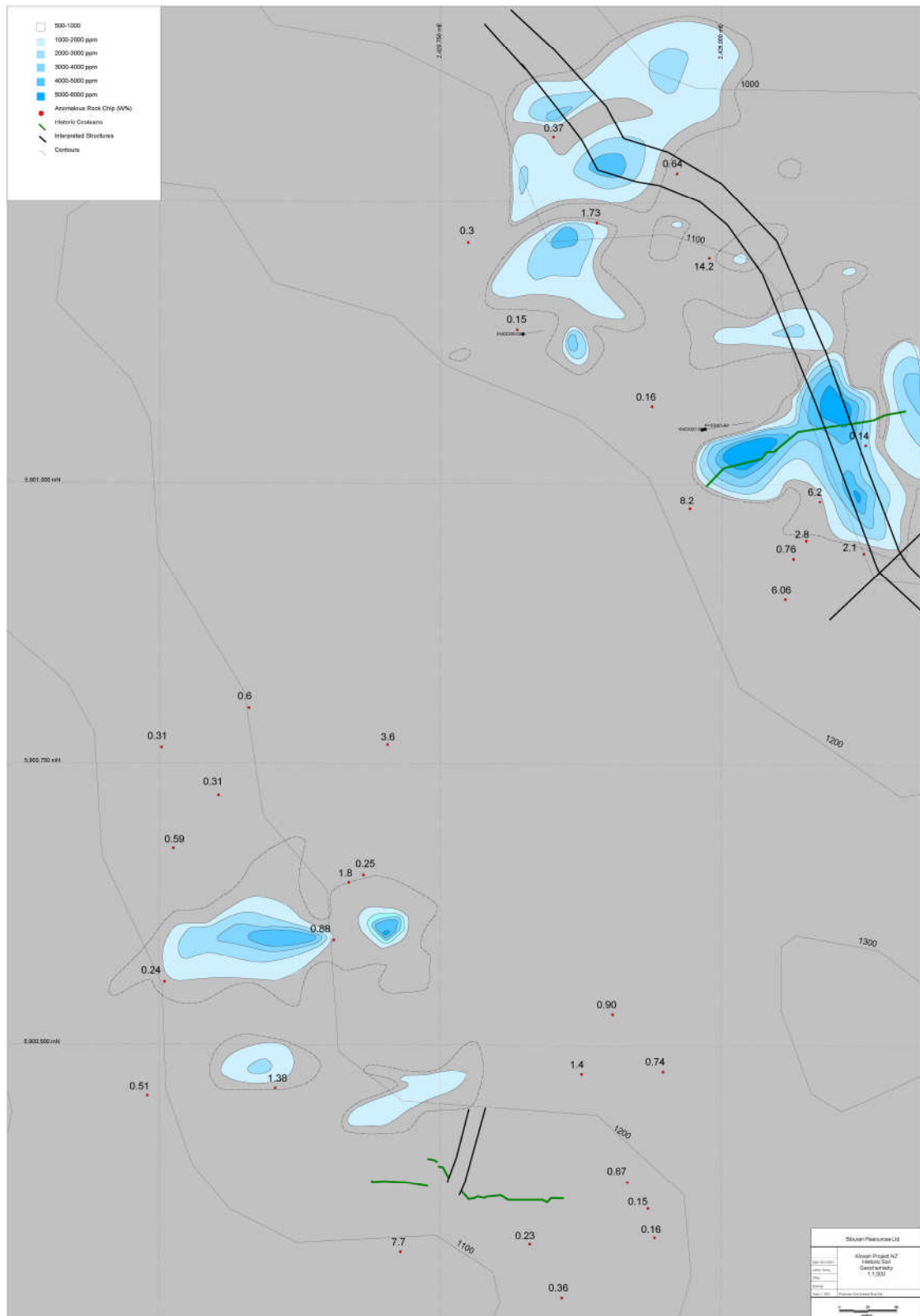


Figure 4: Kirwans project soil sampling data interpretation/contours and structural interpretation.

Gold Potential at Kirwans

Historic hardrock gold production in the region has been derived predominantly from mesothermal orogenic gold deposits, typically gold bearing quartz veins of turbidite-hosted type. In the Greymouth and Nelson districts (e.g. Reefton and Lyell, include the Globe-Progress deposit.

A brief mapping and rock chip sampling program was undertaken by Auzex at the Kirwans Reward gold prospect in late January 2008 to investigate the potential for down-dip extensions to surface quartz vein/breccia-hosted gold mineralisation as seen in the abandoned pit. At least 3 major sets of veins have been defined. A total of four of drill sites were selected that would test whether mineralization continues at depth and is of sufficient size and grade to warrant further consideration.

Papua New Guinea

Siburan entered into a Joint Venture (“JV”) agreement with RH Resources Limited (“RH”) to seek and acquire mineral exploration and mining tenements in Papua New Guinea (“PNG”) during the December quarter 2011. Under the agreement, Siburan will hold a 30% share of the joint venture and RH will hold the balance of the joint venture. Funding of the JV will be on a pro-rata basis in proportion to the respective interests. Siburan will have an active management role in the sourcing and management of the exploration projects.

RH became a substantial shareholder in Siburan by subscribing for a placement of 10 million shares as detailed in the Corporate section of the quarterly report. PNG is the one of the world’s most prospective regions for mineral wealth and currently has several world class gold deposits including Porgera and Mt Kare. Siburan’s Managing Director, Mr Noel Ong commented “We are very excited to be working with RH Resources as we intend to be a significant mineral exploration player in PNG. PNG is a world class resources area, rich in precious and base metals such as gold, copper and nickel.”

“Papua New Guinea is famous for its large multi-million ounce gold deposits such as Porgera and Mt Kare. In addition, the recent development of the Hidden Valley and Wafi deposits highlights that there are still large deposits undiscovered or undeveloped.”

“We firmly believe that partnering with the RH Resources will allow us to establish ourselves as a major player in a very prospective yet challenging area. We are confident our exploration activities will be well funded and managed given the significant experience of our partner in PNG” said Mr Ong.

Exploration March 2012 Quarter

Kirwans Tungsten Project

Siburan has made preparations to undertake a reconnaissance visit to Kirwans and identify the extent of the quartz-scheelite veins hosting the tungsten mineralisation within the project area. In order to aid with the upcoming reconnaissance work Siburan has purchased 50cm resolution remote sensing imagery from Geo-Eye. Drill core from Auzex's work has been located and will be examined.

Lake Marmion Uranium Project

Exploration activities on the Lake Marion Uranium Project are awaiting the completion of a heritage survey before the Programme of Work Exploration can be submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum. A gravity survey over the eastern of the project is proposed.

Gascoyne Project

The rock chip sampling program and reconnaissance geological mapping completed during the September Quarter have returned encouraging anomalous base metal and pathfinder values that are worthy of follow up exploration work comprising of a systematic auger soil sampling program.

A low level airborne geophysical survey is proposed to be flown on north-south lines 100m apart at sensor height of 30m. The proposed aeromagnetic geophysical survey data will allow a better understanding of the geology of the project area and also identification of any new "thumbprint" magnetic anomalies.

The Gascoyne Project remains prospective to host a stratabound lead-zinc (copper) mineralisation of the Broken Hill type.

Corporate

Siburan is pleased to confirm the placement of 10,330,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.15 per share (Shares) to raise \$1,549,500. The issue was approved by shareholders pursuant to ASX listing Rule 7.1, at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 21 October 2011. The Shares have been issued at a price equal to at least 80% of the average market price of shares in SBU, calculated over the last 5 days on which sales of shares in SBU were recorded before the date on which the issue was made. Of the total shares, 10 million have been subscribed for by R H Resources Limited, a company associated with the Rimbunan Hijau Group, a large diversified conglomerate based in Malaysia.

The funds will be applied towards the exploration and development of current projects, pursuing other new resource opportunities and to supplement the Company's working capital.

R H Resources Limited has nominated Mr Chiong Ong Tiong to be appointed as a non-executive director of SBU. Mr Tiong is currently the Managing Director of Rimbunan Sawit Berhad, a company listed on the Bursa Malaysia (formerly the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange) and an executive director of the Rimbunan Hijau Group. He has more than 25 years in the plantation and timber industries and will add strength to the SBU Board through his significant experience and track record of success in business. Mr Tiong graduated with a Bachelor of Law and Economics from Monash University and is a member of the Victorian and Sarawak Bar Association, CPA Australia and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

In November, the company signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") on 2 November 2011 with Hunan Province Zhonghe Mining Industry Development Co., Ltd ("HPZ"), a wholly owned company of the Nuclear Industry Bureau of Hunan Province, a China State Government enterprise. The signing of the MOU follows visits by representatives of HPZ last month to the company's offices and which also included a site visit to the company's tenements near Kalgoorlie.

Under the terms of the MOU, HPZ wishes to consider subscribing for a placement of shares in SBU at an issue price of \$0.15 ("Investment"). HPZ wishes to consider the acquisition of a 19.83% stake holding in SBU. The investment in SBU is subject to satisfactory due diligence by HPZ to be carried out and completed by no later than 2 months from the date of execution of the MOU. Upon successful completion of the acquisition in SBU which is subject to regulatory approvals, SBU will consider HPZ nominating 2 representatives on the Board of Directors of SBU. SBU and HPZ agree to enter into negotiations and commercial discussions on an exclusive basis for a period of 2 months which shall become effective upon execution of the MOU.

On 18 January 2012, the Company completed the signing of a Share Subscription Agreement with the Hunan group.

The Company continues to evaluate additional resource projects in various regions of the world.

Authorised by:

Noel Ong
Managing Director

For further information please refer to our website www.siburan.com.au or contact:

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Siburan Resources
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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Noel Ong who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Noel Ong is an employee of Siburan Resources with over 18 years' experience as a geologist.

Noel Ong has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Noel Ong consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it is used.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

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

Name of entity

SIBURAN RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

58 137 176 393

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2011

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	4	37
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(167)	(247)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(250)	(499)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	27	47
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
Net Operating Cash Flows		(386)	(662)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(9)	(10)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities	(2)	(9)
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
Net investing cash flows		(11)	(19)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(397)	(681)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(397)	(681)
Cash flows related to financing activities			
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc. (net of issue costs)	1,474	1,474
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	1,474	1,474
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	1,077	793
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,523	1,807
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	2,600	2,600

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors

Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	(118)
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Executive directors' remuneration	(87)
Non-executive directors' remuneration	(19)
Services provided by director-related entities	(12)

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

N/A

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	(200)
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	(250)
Total	(450)

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.

	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	1,600	1,523
5.2 Deposits at call	1,000	-
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	2,600	1,523

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	-	-	-	-
6.2 Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	E31/940	100%	0%	100%
	E31/976	100%	0%	100%
	E31/977	100%	0%	100%
	EP 54126	Application-NZ	0%	0%
	PP 53875	Application-NZ	0%	0%

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference securities <i>(description)</i>	-	-		
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	-	-		
7.3 +Ordinary securities	83,266,100	50,866,050		
7.4 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	10,330,000	10,330,000	15	15
	-	-	-	-
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>	-	-		
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	-	-		
	-	-		
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	36,468,053	36,468,053	Exercise price \$0.20	Expiry date 30 September 2012
7.8 Issued during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.9 Exercised during quarter	-	-		
7.10 Expired during quarter	-	-		
7.11 Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		
7.12 Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act [or other standards acceptable to ASX \(see note 5\)](#).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: Date: **31 January 2012**
**(Executive Director/ CFO/
Joint Company Secretary)**

Print name: **Kah Hui Tan**

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 [Accounting Standards](#) ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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