



ABN 85 142 366 541

Annual Report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016

Corporate Directory

DIRECTORS

Mr. Carl Popal	Executive Chairman
Mr. Rodney Dale	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Craig Hall	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 9 October 15)
Mr. Pedro Kastellorizos	Executive Director (Resigned 9 October 15)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ms. Eryn Kestel

REGISTERED OFFICE

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Level 2, Spectrum
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Subiaco WA 6008
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Fax: +61 8 9367 8812

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

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West Perth WA 6005
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CONTACT DETAILS

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Email: info@eclipsemetals.com.au

AUDITORS

Stantons International
Level 2, 1 Walker Avenue
West Perth, Western Australia 6005

SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Australian Securities Exchange
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St George's Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

ASX Code: **EPM, EPMO**

SHARE REGISTRY

Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway
Applecross, Western Australia 6953
Ph.: + 61 8 9315 2333
Fax: + 61 8 9315 2233

COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION

Australia

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Directors' Report

The directors of Eclipse Metals Limited ("Eclipse" or "the Company") submit herewith the annual report of the Company and the entities it controlled ("Group") at the end of, or during, the financial year ended 30 June 2016. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

1. DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of financial year are:

Carl Popal	Executive Chairman	Appointed Executive Director 18 March 2013 Appointed Executive Chairman 3 April 2014
Rodney Dale	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 7 October 2013
Craig Hall	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 9 October 2015
Pedro Kastellorizos	Executive Director	Appointed 3 April 2014, resigned 9 October 2015

2. COMPANY SECRETARY

The following person held the position of company secretary at the date of this report:

Eryn Kestel	Appointed on 25 June 2014
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3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was mineral exploration.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activity during the financial year.

4. OPERATING RESULTS

The Group reported a net loss of \$647,571 for the financial year (2015: loss of \$2,100,544).

5. DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of a dividend to the date of this report.

6. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

During the year there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group other than those disclosed in the annual report.

7. AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

On the 11 August 2016, the Company issued 13,799,999 fully paid Ordinary Shares to sophisticated investors, for a total consideration of \$96,000 which will be applied to Eclipse's working capital requirements.

On the 19 August 2016, the Company announced that together with its wholly owned subsidiary, North Minerals Pty Limited, it had executed a Farm-In / Joint Venture Agreement (the Agreement) with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited. The Agreement is to acquire an interest in one of the Company's Northern Territory Liverpool Uranium Project tenements, in the world class Alligator Rivers Uranium Field.

The Agreement provides for Rio Tinto to have the right of first refusal over the Group's other tenements in the Northern Territory.

Other than the above, there has been no matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the reporting date and the date of this report which significantly affects or may significantly affect operations of the Group.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Group's environmental obligations are regulated under both State and Federal Law. The Group has a policy of complying with its environmental performance obligations. No environmental breaches have been notified to the Group to the date of this report.

Directors' Report (cont'd)

9. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Exploration Summary

Eclipse Metals Ltd holds an impressive portfolio of tenements covering an area of approximately 11,300km² in 21 exploration licences in the Northern Territory and Queensland. This multi-commodity tenement package includes prospects for manganese, gold, uranium and base metal mineralisation (refer Figure 1).

During the course of the financial year all project areas were assessed based on their mineral prospectivity. The Company focused its activities primarily on the Mary Valley Manganese and the Liverpool Uranium Projects in Northern Territory.

At the Mary Valley Project, geological evaluation of the Amamoor and Upper Kandanga Manganese prospects highlighted shallow exploration targets beneath and adjacent to historical workings. These targets have a combined potential to contain more than **167,000t of mineralisation** with grades over **40% Mn** to a depth of less than 15m with all mineralisation open along strike and at depth. Research and development of proposals for further exploration are being evaluated.

In the Northern Territory, based on reviews of historical exploration data, the Company is encouraged with the uranium prospectivity of Devil's Elbow prospect in ELA27584, within the Liverpool Project area. The project area has been shown to contain numerous clusters of first and second order radiometric anomalies in conjunction with major structural target areas. Prospects delineated by previous exploration remain poorly tested or untested within the tenement area and the surrounding zones around the Ranger Fault. The Hogs Back and Ranger Fault Zones cover 11.2km of untested strike length which could potentially host uranium mineralisation. In the southern portion of the tenement there are strong untested radiometric anomalies with an area of 5km by 2km. Application by the Company for an additional exploration licence, ELA31065, contiguous with the other Liverpool ELA's, was accepted by the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy (refer Figures 1 and 2).

The Company executed a Farm-In / Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (Rio Tinto), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited, on 19 August 2016. The Agreement is to acquire an interest in one of the Company's Northern Territory Liverpool Uranium Project tenements, in the world class Alligator Rivers Uranium Field.

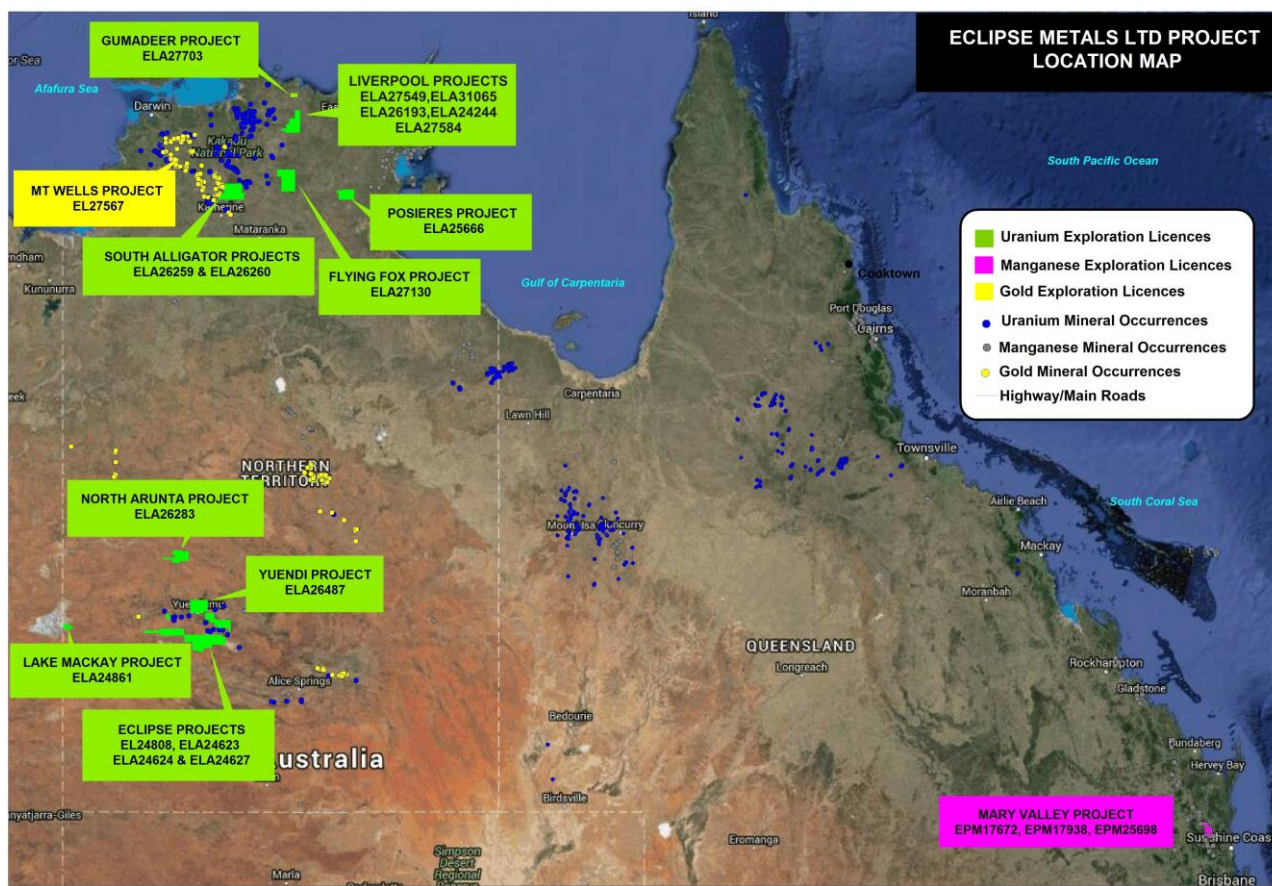


Figure 1: Eclipse Metals Ltd Projects Location Map

Directors' Report (cont'd)

Manganese and Iron Projects

Mary Valley Manganese Project, Queensland

During the reporting period the Company focused on manganese exploration over the Mary Valley Manganese Project tenements located approximately 14 road kilometres southwest of Gympie in Queensland. The project area now comprises three granted Exploration Permit's, EPM 17672, EPM17938 and EPM 25698, with a combined area of 210km². The Project area is easily accessed via the Brooloo Road from Gympie and is only 165 rail kilometres from the port of Brisbane.

Historically approximately 32,000 tonnes of ore has been mined from the area with a manganese grade ranging from 42% to 51% Mn. Limits of all the deposits are not known either along strike or at depth. The largest mine on the tenements controlled by Eclipse subsidiary Walla Mines, was at Amamoor No.1 manganese deposit which historically produced 19,630t at 51% Mn. Historical assays indicate that the silica, iron and phosphate levels are all within direct shipping ore parameters, which supports the potential for stand-alone mining operations in the Mary Valley Manganese Project tenements. In the past 50 years little or no geological activities have been recorded over the Mary Valley prospects for manganese.

Two phases of exploration activities have been completed and reported with rock chips sample assays confirming presence of high grade manganese mineralisation in the historical workings. Fieldwork in 2015 included detailed geological mapping and sampling and resulted in definition of several highly prospective areas with potential to contain substantial resources of high grade manganese mineralisation.

Results from the Company's fieldwork to date indicate that potential mineralisation of 167,000 tonnes of high grade manganese mineralisation may be developed to a depth of 15m, with all mineralisation open at depth and along strike.

A study for the application of existing and recently developed geophysical procedures has been completed. Results from this study will be used to assist with mapping and drilling manganese deposits in the Mary Valley project tenements.

Uranium Projects – Northern Territory (refer Figure 2)

Eclipse Metals Ltd currently holds or is the applicant for exploration licenses over approximately 11,100 km² of highly prospective uranium ground in the Northern Territory, covering areas within West Arnhem Land (Alligator Rivers Uranium Fields – Liverpool Project, including Devil's Elbow), South Alligator and within the North Arunta, Ngalia Basin (Eclipse Projects) and Lake Mackay district in Central Australia.

The Eclipse project areas are prospective for unconformity sandstone/calcrete-palaeo-channel style and vein type uranium deposits. These Projects are in the early stages of exploration with strong potential for delineation of uranium, gold, platinum and palladium deposits. All projects have been geologically assessed and ranked according to their uranium potential and mineral prospectivity.

The Liverpool Project covers a group of five tenements with a combined area of approximately 1,400sqkm wholly situated in West Arnhem Land. The Company's Liverpool project tenements are in the sought after Alligator Rivers Uranium field neighbouring senior uranium explorers such as Rio Tinto and Cameco Australia.

On 19 August 2016 the Company executed a Farm-In / Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (Rio Tinto), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited, over ELA 27584, one of the Northern Territory Liverpool Project uranium tenements.

The Board believes execution of the Farm-in /– Joint Venture agreement in the currently challenging global market conditions to be the best possible outcome for shareholders in order to quickly advance exploration, add knowledge and value to its tenement holding in the area.

The Company has successfully concluded a meeting with Traditional Landowners to seek approval for uranium-gold-palladium exploration and potential mining over ELA's 27584 and 26244 and to progress toward acquiring further consents and agreements.

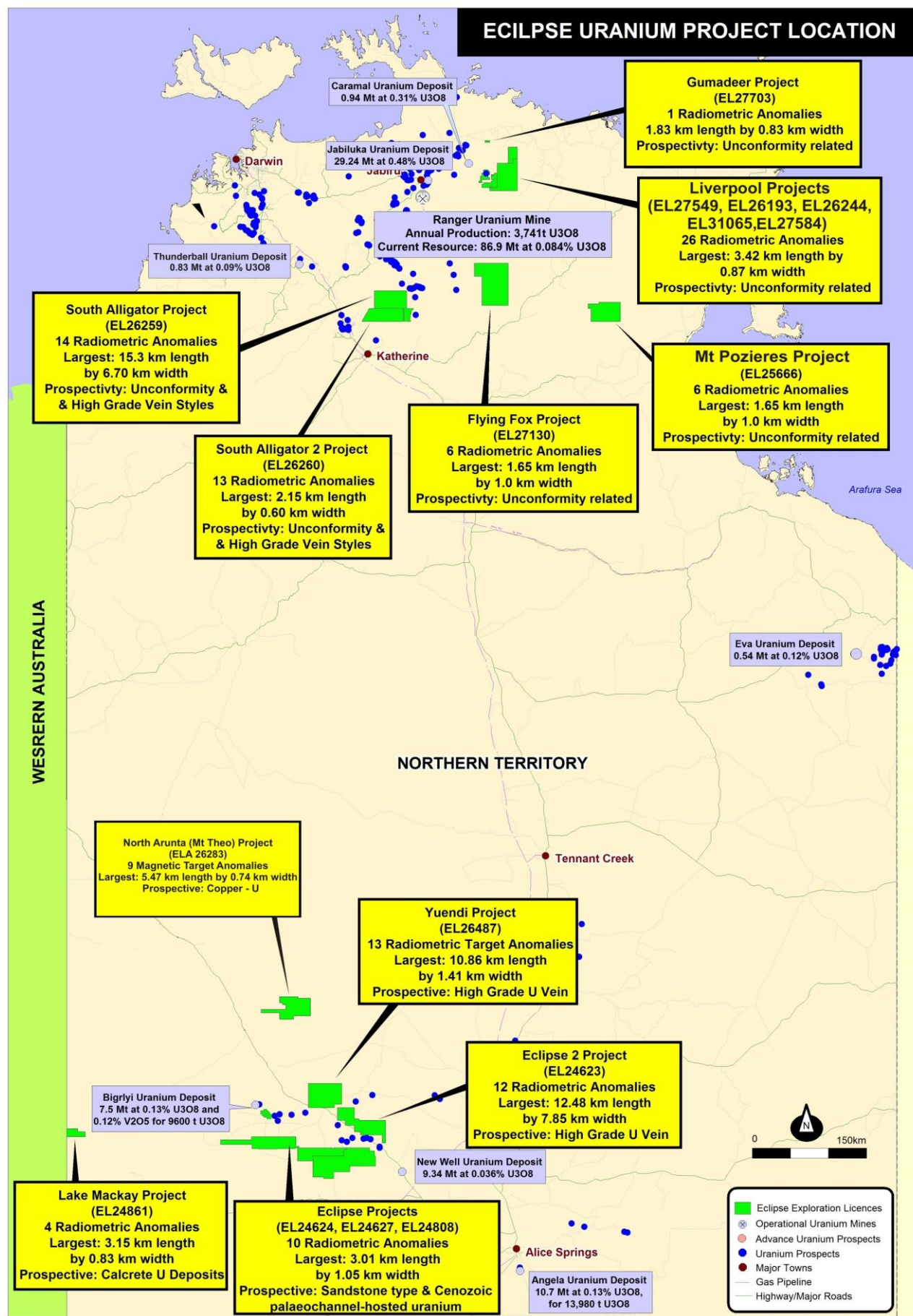


Figure 2: Eclipse Metals Uranium Project Location Map, exploration licence applications

Directors' Report (cont'd)

Farm-in Joint Venture

During the financial year the Company has been actively negotiating a Farm-in Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd as a strategic approach in developing its uranium mineral exploration projects.

Under the Agreement, Rio Tinto has the right to farm into ELA 27584, containing the Devil's Elbow prospect (Figure 3) and could earn up to a 90% interest by incurring expenditure in stages from the date of executing the agreement. At the end of stage two (2), Eclipse may elect to contribute pro rata to expenditure and maintain a 25% interest allowing Rio Tinto to retain only 75% interest.

The Agreement provides for Rio Tinto to have the right of first refusal over the Company's other uranium tenements in the Northern Territory.

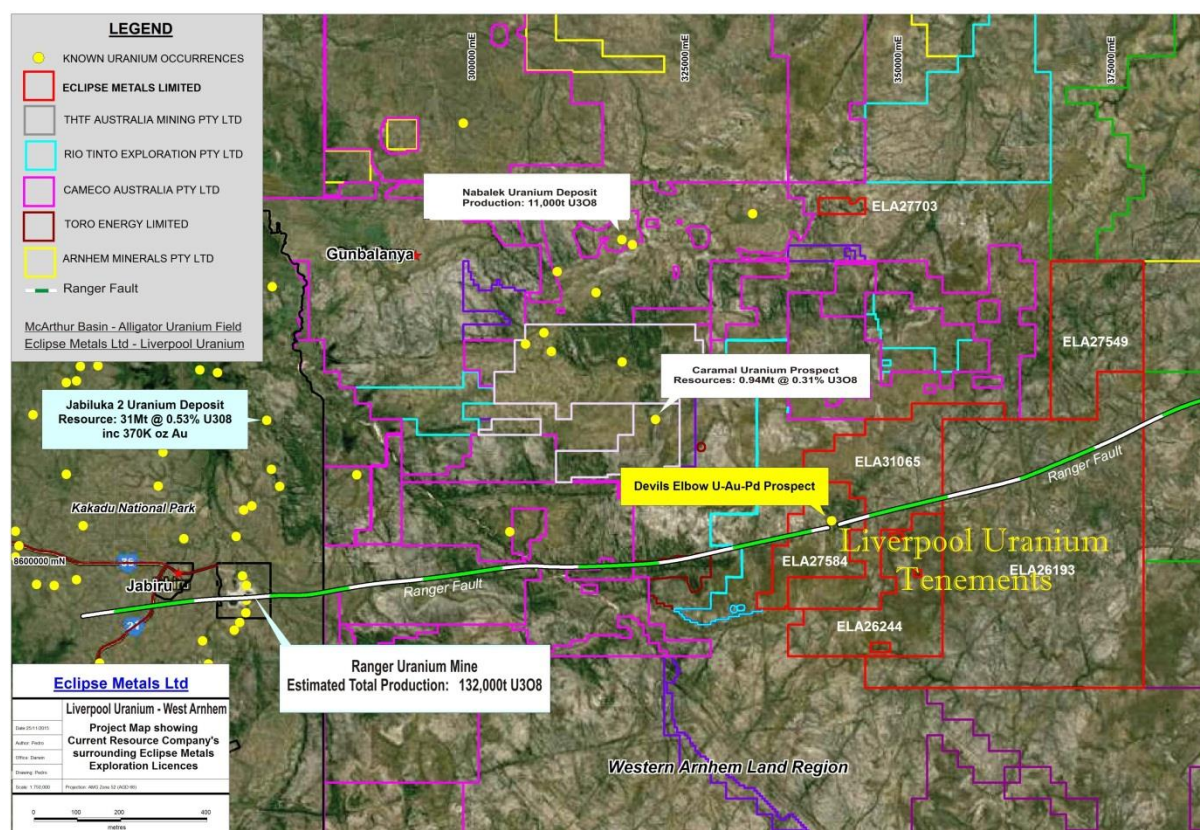


Figure 3: Devils Elbow U-Au-Pd Prospect

This Agreement is considered to be a milestone in development of the Company's uranium portfolio. It is designed to deliver maximum future value and will minimise dilution for shareholders. The Agreement represents a unique solution for the Company to progress on a number of its projects.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results together with any related assessments and interpretations is based on information compiled by Mr Pedro Kastellorizos, a previous Executive Director and Mr Giles Rodney (Rod) Dale. Mr Dale is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Rod Dale consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in this report.

Mr Dale, currently holds the position of Non-Executive Director, and holds securities in the Company.

Board Changes

Board reforms were made during the year ended 30 June 2016, to further consolidate the Company's administrative management and geological expertise as the Company progresses its exploration programs and addresses corporate matters.

Mr Pedro Kastellorizos resigned as Executive Director on 9th October 2015, subsequently Mr Craig Hall was appointed as Non- Executive Director on 9th October 2015. Mr Hall is a geologist with nearly 30 years of minerals industry experience in exploration development and production roles in a range of commodities, principally precious and base metals.

Directors' Report (cont'd)

10. INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The following is current as at the date of the report:

Mr Carl Popal

Qualifications

Experience

Executive Chairman

Bachelor of Business

Mr Popal has managed several entities conducting international trading. He has 14 years' experience in business and property development and has managed various commercial dealings within a network of companies in various countries around the world including India, China and Malaysia.

Interest in shares and options in the Company

Ghan Resources Pty Ltd, a company which Mr Popal is a director, holds 250,329,626 fully paid ordinary shares and 1,125,000 Unlisted Options expiring 30 November 2016.

Popal Enterprises Pty Ltd, a company which Mr Popal is a director, holds 11,558,137 fully paid ordinary shares and 6,987,925 Unlisted Options expiring 30 November 2016.

Directorships held in other listed entities

Paynes Find Gold Limited – Resigned Jan14

Mr Rodney Dale

Qualifications

Experience

Non-Executive Director

Fellowship Diploma in Geology Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (FRMIT)

Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM)

Mr Dale's experience over 55 years includes working in many parts of Australia, Indonesia and Africa on gold, base metal and industrial mineral exploration and mining. He has worked in and managed small gold mines in Western Australia. Since 1970, Mr Dale has been an independent geological consultant with two periods as a director of ASX listed companies. More recently, Mr Dale has been involved with assessment of iron ore projects in Australia, South America, India, China and Africa.

Interest in shares and options in the Company

Mr Dale holds 9,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company.

Directorships held in other listed entities

None

Mr Craig Hall

Qualifications

Experience

Non-Executive Director

Bachelor of Science with Honours in Geology a Member of AUSIMM, AIG and Geology Society of Australia.

Mr Hall is a geologist with nearly 30 years of minerals industry experience in exploration development and production roles in a range of commodities, principally precious and base metals. He has held a variety of senior positions with mid-tier and junior sector resource companies within Australia and overseas. He currently consults to the minerals industry providing high quality exploration outcomes, on-site mining support, expert reporting project valuations and strategic advice to companies through an association with a well-respected Western Australian resource consultancy.

Interest in shares and options in the Company

Mr. Hall does not hold shares and options in the company.

Directorships held in other listed entities

None

Mr Pedro Kastellorizos

Non-Executive Director (Resigned 9th October 2015)

Ms Eryn Kestel

Qualifications

Experience

Company Secretary

Bachelor of Business, Certified Practising Accountant

Ms Kestel has an established career in accounting and business over the last 20 years and holds the position of company secretary for several ASX listed entities. Ms Kestel's areas of competency are company secretary matters and company administration.

Directors' Report (cont'd)

11. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each key management person of Eclipse Metals Limited.

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

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- A** Remuneration Policy
- B** Details of remuneration
- C** Equity-based compensation
- D** Employment contracts of directors
- E** Key management personnel shareholdings

A Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Eclipse Metals Limited has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Group's financial results. The Board of Eclipse Metals Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the Group, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for key management personnel of the Group is as follows:

- The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for key management personnel, was developed and approved by the Board.
- All key management personnel receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience).
- Key management personnel can be employed by the Group on a consultancy basis, upon Board approval, with remuneration and terms stipulated in individual consultancy agreements.
- The Board reviews key management personnel packages annually based on market practices, duties and accountability. Currently there is no link between remuneration and shareholder wealth or Group performance. The Board may, however, approve at its discretion, incentives, bonuses and options. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for their performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Key management personnel are also entitled to participate in employee share and option arrangements.

All remuneration paid to key management personnel is valued at the cost to the Group and expensed. Shares given to key management personnel are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by key management personnel. Unlisted options are valued using the Black-Scholes methodology.

The Board believes that it has implemented suitable practices and procedures that are appropriate for an organisation of this size and maturity.

Remuneration Committee

During the year ended 30 June 2016, the Group did not have a separately established nomination or remuneration committee. Considering the size of the Group, the number of directors and the Group's stages of development, the Board are of the view that these functions could be efficiently performed with full Board participation.

Remuneration Structure

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

Key Management Personnel Remuneration Policy

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration of key management for the Group is as follows:

The remuneration structure for key management personnel is based on a number of factors, including length of service, and particular experience of the individual concerned. The contracts for service between the Group and key management personnel are on a continuing basis, the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future.

Directors' Report (cont'd)

11. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

The Group aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Group and so as to:

- Reward executives for individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- Align the interests of executives with those shareholders; and
- Ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards

Currently there is no link between remuneration and shareholder wealth or Group performance.

Structure

Executive directors are provided to the Group on a consultancy basis with remuneration and terms stipulated in individual consultancy agreements.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

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

Structure

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The remuneration of non-executive directors is reviewed annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. However, to align director's interests with shareholders' interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Group. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Non-executive directors may also be remunerated for additional specialised services performed at the request of the Board and reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred by directors on company business.

B Details of Remuneration

Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The key management personnel of the Group are the directors and executives of Eclipse Metals Limited being:

Carl Popal	Executive Chairman	Appointed Executive Director on 18 March 2013 Appointed Executive Chairman on 3 April 2014
Rodney Dale	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 7 October 2013
Craig Hall	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 9 October 2015
Pedro Kastellorizos	Executive Director	Appointed 3 April 2014, resigned 9 October 2015
Justin Barton	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 29 November 2013, resigned 29 October 2014

Directors' Report (cont'd)

11. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Details of the nature and amount of emoluments of the key management personnel during the financial year are:

		Short-term Benefits Salary & Fees			Equity Settled Share Based Payments		Total	% of Remuneration Received in Equity
		Paid	Unpaid salary & Fees	Other	Options	Shares		
Directors		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Carl Popal ⁽ⁱ⁾	2016	-	53,812	-	-	126,188	180,000	70
	2015	-	180,000	-	-	-	180,000	-
Rodney Dale ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2016	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	30,000	50
	2015	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-
Pedro Kastellorizos ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	2016	20,263	-	-	-	-	20,263	-
	2015	73,846	6,154	-	-	-	80,000	-
Justin Barton	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	4,771	4,771	100
Craig Hall	2016	9,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2016	44,263	53,812	-	-	141,188	239,263	59
	2015	103,846	186,154	-	-	4,771	294,771	1.6

- (i) During the year ended 30 June 2016 an amount of 53,812 was paid or payable to Ghan Resources Pty Ltd, a company of which Mr Popal is a director.
- (ii) During the year ended 30 June 2016 an amount of \$30,000 directors fee (2015: \$30,000) and \$3,750 Geo Fees (2015: \$20,000) was paid or payable to Aurum Holdings Pty Ltd, a company of which Mr Dale is a director.
- (iii) During the year ended 30 June 2016, an amount of \$20,263 directors fee (2015: \$80,000) and \$2,980 Geo Fees (2015: Nil) was paid or payable to Kastellco Geological Consultancy & Tenement Management Services a company of which Mr Kastellorizos is a director.
- (iv) During the year ended 30 June 2016, an amount of \$ 9,000 (2015: Nil) was paid to Craig Hall.

C Equity-based compensation

Shares Granted as Part of Remuneration for Year Ended 30 June 2016

The details of shares issued to directors in settlement of directors fees are:

Directors	During the year		Outstanding balance from the prior year		Total	
	No. of shares	\$	No. of shares	\$	No. of shares	\$
Carl Popal	34,629,277	126,188	60,000,000	180,000	94,629,277	306,188
Rodney Dale	3,000,000	15,000	-	-	3,000,000	15,000
Total	37,629,277	141,188	60,000,000	180,000	97,629,277	321,188

D Employment Contracts of Directors

Remuneration and other terms of employment for executive directors are formalised in executive service agreements and non-executive directors are formalised in consultancy agreements with the Company.

Major provisions of the former directors' agreements relating to remuneration are set out below.

Executive chairman - Mr Carl Popal (appointed Executive Director on 18 March 2013, appointed Executive Chairman on 3 April 2014)

- Term of Agreement – The agreement commenced on 21 March 2013, for a term of twelve months, renewable annually or until either party gives written notice of termination or otherwise terminated in accordance with the executive services agreement. Mr Popal was appointed chairman on 3 April 2014.
- Remuneration \$180,000 plus GST per annum, payable monthly to Ghan Resources Pty Ltd or nominee.
- Payment of termination of Agreement without cause – the balance of any part of the term remaining, subject to the requirements of ASX Listing rule 10.19.

Executive director - Mr Pedro Kastellorizos (appointed 3 April 2014, resigned 9 October 2015)

- Term of Agreement – The agreement commenced on 3 April 2014, for a term of twelve months, renewable annually or until either party gives 1 month written notice of termination or otherwise terminated in accordance with the executive services agreement.
- Remuneration \$80,000 plus GST per annum, payable monthly to Mr Kastellorizos or nominee.

Directors' Report (cont'd)

11. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

- Payment of termination of Agreement without cause – a maximum of twelve weeks, subject to the requirements of ASX Listing rule 10.19.

Non-executive director - Mr Rodney Dale (appointed 7 October 2013)

- Term of Agreement – The agreement commenced on 7 October 2013, and subject to his successful re-election by the shareholders of the company.
- Remuneration \$30,000 plus GST per annum, payable monthly to Mr Dale or nominee.
- No Termination Payment.

Non-executive director - Mr Craig Hall (appointed 9 October 2015)

- Term of Agreement – The agreement commenced on 9 October 2015
- Remuneration of \$100 per hour for a minimum commitment of ten (10) hours per month to a total fee of \$12,000 plus GST per annum. Any additional work to the monthly ten (10) hours, an invoice is to be raised by Mr Hall and remitted to the Company at a fixed hourly rate of \$100.00 per hour
- Payment of termination of Agreement without cause – the balance of any part of the term remaining, subject to the requirements of ASX Listing rule 10.19.

Trading in the Group's securities by directors, officers and employees

The Board has adopted a policy in relation to dealings in the securities of the Group which applies to all directors and employees. Under the policy, the directors, officers and employees are prohibited from dealing in the Group's securities whilst in possession of price sensitive information and also prohibited from short term or "active" trading in the company's securities. The directors, officers and employees should also prevent dealing in the Group's securities during specific blackout periods. The company secretary or a director must be notified upon a trade occurring.

The policy is provided to all directors and employees. Compliance with it is reviewed on an ongoing basis in accordance with the Group's risk management systems.

E Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Eclipse Metals Limited held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows.

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Shares issued for director services in lieu of cash	Other changes during the year	Balance at End of Year or at the date of resignation
Mr. C. Popal	167,258,556	11,000,000	83,629,277	261,887,833
Mr. P. Kastellorizos (Resigned 9/10/2015)	2,302,400	-	-	2,302,400
Mr. R. Dale	6,500,000	3,000,000	-	9,500,000
Mr. C. Hall	-	-	-	-
	176,060,956	14,000,000	83,629,277	273,690,233

The number of 30 November 2016 unlisted options exercisable at \$0.06 in Eclipse Metals Limited held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows.

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Granted as Remuneration	Options Exercised during the Year	Balance at End of Year
Mr C Popal ⁽ⁱ⁾	8,112,925	-	-	8,112,925
Mr P Kastellorizos	-	-	-	-
Mr R Dale	-	-	-	-
Mr C Hall	-	-	-	-
	8,112,925	-	-	8,112,925

- (i) The unlisted options are held by Ghan Resources Pty Ltd and Popal Enterprises Pty Ltd, entities of which Mr Popal is a director. No remuneration options were issued, exercised or lapsed during the year ended 30 June 2016.

This is the end of the audited Remuneration Report.

Directors' Report (cont'd)

12. OPTIONS

As at the date of this report the unissued ordinary shares of Eclipse Metals Limited under option are as follows:

Date of Expiry		Exercise Price	Number Under Option
30 November 2016	Unlisted	6 cents	103,023,813

No person entitled to exercise these options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

Shares issued on exercise of options

There were no shares issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Since the end of the financial year, no ordinary shares have been issued as a result of the exercise of options.

13. MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of directors' meetings held during the financial year and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

Director	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Carl Popal	4	4
Rod Dale	4	3
Craig Hall	4	2

14. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

The Company has agreed to indemnify all the Directors of the Company for any liabilities to another person (other than the Company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as Directors of the Company and its controlled entities except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

During the financial year the Company took out a policy insuring the Directors and officers of the Company and its Controlled Entities against any liability in the course of their duties to the extent permitted by the Corporation Act 2001.

15. AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Auditor Independence

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 41.

Non-Audit Services

During the year ended 30 June 2016 there was no fees paid or payable for non-audit services provided by the entity's auditors, Stantons International.

16. 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 part 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.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:



Carl Popal
Executive Chairman
13 September 2016

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Consolidated 2016 \$	2015 \$
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income	4	30,405	72,865
Employee benefits expenses and director fees	5	(239,263)	(297,498)
Consultancy expenses	5	(29,635)	(38,854)
Legal, management and tenement services	5	(70,665)	(77,934)
Listing expenses		(37,429)	(42,870)
Travel expenses		(831)	(7,744)
Administration expenses		(42,130)	(87,599)
Impairment expenses	5	(258,023)	(1,620,910)
Finance expenses		-	-
Loss before income tax		(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Income tax	7	-	-
Loss after tax from continuing operations		(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Net loss is attributable to:			
Owners of Eclipse Metals Limited		(629,919)	(2,052,760)
Non-controlling interests		(17,652)	(47,784)
		(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Total comprehensive loss is attributable to:			
Owners of Eclipse Metals Limited		(629,919)	(2,052,760)
Non-controlling interests		(17,652)	(47,784)
		(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Loss per share (cents per share)			
Basic and diluted loss for the year	17	(0.08)	(0.34)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	431,412	231,670
Trade and other receivables	9	141,151	31,941
Other financial assets	10	-	-
Other assets	11	2,598	2,600
Total current assets		575,161	266,211
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	12	2,324,800	2,531,290
Total non-current assets		2,324,800	2,531,290
Total assets		2,899,961	2,797,501
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	257,041	514,430
Total current liabilities		257,041	514,430
Total liabilities		257,041	514,430
Net assets		2,642,920	2,283,071
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	24,298,201	23,275,781
Reserves	16	38,950	38,950
Accumulated losses		(21,670,462)	(21,009,592)
Owners of Eclipse Metals Limited		2,666,689	2,305,139
Non-controlling interests		(23,769)	(22,068)
Total equity		2,642,920	2,283,071

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Issued capital	Share-based payment reserve	Other reserve	Accumulated losses	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2014	22,913,956	27,118	11,832	(18,956,832)	3,996,074	25,716	4,021,790
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,052,760)	(2,052,760)	(47,784)	(2,100,544)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,052,760)	(2,052,760)	(47,784)	(2,100,544)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Shares issued during the year	363,750	-	-	-	363,750	-	363,750
Share issue costs	(1,925)	-	-	-	(1,925)	-	(1,925)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	361,825	-	-	-	361,825	-	361,825
Balance at 30 June 2015	23,275,781	27,118	11,832	(21,009,592)	2,305,139	(22,068)	2,283,071

	Issued capital	Share-based payment reserve	Other reserve	Accumulated losses	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2015	23,275,781	27,118	11,832	(21,009,592)	2,305,139	(22,068)	2,283,071
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(629,919)	(629,919)	(17,652)	(647,571)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(629,919)	(629,919)	(17,652)	(647,571)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Shares issued during the year	1,026,930	-	-	-	1,026,930	-	1,026,930
Share issue costs	(4,510)	-	-	-	(4,510)	-	(4,510)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest without a change in control	-	-	-	(30,951)	(30,951)	15,951	(15,000)
Total transactions with owners	1,022,420	-	-	(30,951)	991,469	15,951	1,007,420
Balance at 30 June 2016	24,298,201	27,118	11,832	(21,670,462)	2,666,689	(23,769)	2,642,920

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	Consolidated 2015 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		2,429	1,766
Payments to suppliers and employees		(331,486)	(315,467)
Grants – Research and Development		-	71,099
Refund of Tenement Deposit		10,000	
Net cash used in operating activities	19	<u>(319,057)</u>	<u>(242,602)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(51,533)	(209,931)
Proceeds from sale of equities		4,100	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(47,433)</u>	<u>(209,931)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		570,742	345,000
Payment for share issue costs		(4,510)	(1,925)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>566,232</u>	<u>343,075</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		199,742	(109,458)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		231,670	341,128
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	<u>431,412</u>	<u>231,670</u>

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Eclipse Metals Limited ("Eclipse" or "the Company") and its Controlled Entities (the "Group").

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Eclipse Metals Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 13 September 2016.

Eclipse Metals Limited is a public company incorporated in Western Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the directors' report.

2. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards. Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (A-IFRS). Compliance with A-IFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accrual 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.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial report except where stated.

b) Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

In the past twelve (12) months the Group has continued its exploration programs. For the full year ended 30 June 2016, the Group recorded a net loss of \$647,571 (2015: \$2,100,544), a net operating cash outflow of \$319,057 (2015: \$242,602) and a net working capital of \$318,120 (2015: \$248,219 Deficiency).

This financial report has been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the commercial realisation of the future potential of Eclipse Metals Limited assets and the discharge of its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Board considers that the Company is a going concern and anticipate in order to meet and progress its planned exploration expenditure further funding will be required within the next twelve (12) months and having prepared a cash flow budget of the Group's working capital requirements have already commenced planning to access additional funding

The Directors regularly monitor the Group's cash position and on an on-going basis consider a number of strategic and operational plans to ensure that adequate funding continues to be available for the Group to meet its business objectives.

The following actions either singularly or in combination have been considered by the Board as a way to derive further funding for the Group:

- Alliance with cornerstone investors;
- Alliance with multinational and reputable global companies together with institutional brokers for raising additional capital on market to fund the Group's ongoing exploration and development program whilst also providing working capital requirements;
- Consideration of Joint Venture and Farm-in offers as a sustainable approach in developing the company's projects while minimising shareholder dilution at low market price raising large sums of cash capital in the interim; and/or
- The successful commercial exploitation of the Group's mineral interests

In the medium to long term, the Board is progressing discussions and negotiations with cornerstone investors locally and abroad that are keen to partake in developing the Group's projects to viable mineral resources. The Company is also in process of negotiation with some well-known overseas investors who have shown interest in the Company in light of recent positive political negotiations towards uranium trading between India and Australia.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Albeit the negotiations are at an early stage the Directors are confident that their investment approach is sound and the opportunity will be progressed to discussing a number of funding options with these cornerstone investors, including further debt and capital raisings representing an ongoing revenue stream or several one-off cash inflows.

The strategic alliance with multinational and reputable global companies in forming activities on the Group's projects would most certainly increase the overall value and credibility of the Company share value. The Board is confident from observing the recent growth in the company's market capitalisation to be in better position in raising capital at a higher value. This healthy growth should continue to grow placing the company in a better position to raise further capital at higher market price during next financial year.

The Company has the ability to raise funds under the combined 25% placement facilities. At the date of preparing this Report the number of Shares to be issued and the price are still to be determined and will depend on such things as the status of the projects.

It is likely that the Placement will be Shares only at this stage.

The Directors will determine to who the Shares will be issued, who are unknown as at the date of this Report but will predominately come from overseas. The investors will be professional and sophisticated and be introduced to the Company through the Board. It is not anticipated at this stage that the investors will be related parties of the Company.

The Board regularly review new potential acquisitions in other mineral resources as a stand alone to the current projects or as an addition.

The Board believe that maintaining strong relations with cornerstone investors, recognised global companies and institutional brokers and reviewing new acquisitions will have a positive impact on the Company's Share price. Therefore, subject to prevailing equity market conditions, Eclipse Metals Limited will obtain sufficient funding to enable it to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt that basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report.

Should the Group be unable to raise sufficient funds, it would consider selectively reducing administrative and exploration costs further.

In the event that the Company is unable to secure sources of funding, the Company may be required to realise assets and extinguish liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in this report.

c) 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.

d) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Mineral exploration and evaluation

The Group has impaired exploration expenditure of \$258,023 at 30 June 2016 (2015: \$1,737,823). Exploration expenditure has been impaired in respect of tenements the Group has relinquished during the year and tenements on which the Group has no further exploration work planned or budgeted.

At 30 June 2016, the Group has capitalised exploration expenditure of \$2,324,800 on the basis either that this is expected to be recouped through future successful development (or alternatively sale) of the areas of interest concerned or on the basis that it is not yet possible to assess whether it will be recouped.

Deferred taxation

Potential future income tax benefits have not been brought to account at 30 June 2016 because the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to regard realisations of future income tax benefits.

e) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the Parent (Eclipse Metals Limited) and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided at Note 13.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

g) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. 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.

h) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and 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 Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. 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.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

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 venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (cont'd)

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 assets are derecognised.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial assets are derecognised.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as current assets.

Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any re-measurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold after 12 months from the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

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.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. 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 to 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.

De-recognition

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.

i) 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 jointly controlled entities 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 to sell 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 (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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.

j) 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 probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where 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.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

l) Provisions and employee leave benefits

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying value is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, for example under an insurance contract, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employee leave benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

During the year ended 30 June 2016, the Company had no employees.

m) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

n) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

o) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure on areas of interest 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 of 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 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 of interest.

p) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

If the Group reacquires its own equity instruments, e.g. as the result of a share buy-back, those instruments are deducted from the equity and the associated shares are cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss and the consideration paid including any directly attributed incremental costs (net of income taxes) is recognised directly in equity.

q) Loss per share

Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted loss per share

Diluted loss per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic loss per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no considerations in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

r) Equity-settled compensation

Share-based payments to directors are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortised over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

s) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Eclipse Metals Limited, disclosed in Note 24 has been prepared on the same basis as the financial statements for the Group, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment, if applicable, in the financial statements of the Company.

t) Comparatives figures

Certain comparatives have been reclassified where necessary to be consistent with the current year's disclosures. When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

u) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

New standards and interpretations Adopted in 2015/16 FY

The Group has considered the implications of new and amended Accounting Standards applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 but determined that their application to the financial statements is either not relevant or not material.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the AASB which are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

- *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2018)

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the comment on hedge accounting 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.

Key changes made to this standard that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 will not have a material impact on the Group's financial instruments.

- *AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).

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;

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosures regarding revenue.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 will not have a material impact on the Group's revenue recognition and disclosures.

- *AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019).*

AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for the lessee effectively treating all leases as finance leases. Short term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of a low value are exempt from the lease accounting requirements. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice.

The Directors at this stage are unable to quantify the impact of implementation of this standard.

- *AASB 2014-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & AASB 11]*

AASB 2014-3 amends AASB 11 Joint Arrangements to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business. The amendments require:

- (a) the acquirer of an interest 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
- (b) the acquirer to disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations

This Standard also makes an editorial correction to AASB 11.

- *AASB 2014-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (AASB 2014-9 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted).*

AASB 2014-9 amends AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements, and consequentially amends AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, to allow entities to use the equity method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. AASB 2014-9 also makes editorial corrections to AASB 127.

- *Other standards not yet applicable*

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transaction

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The directors have considered the requirements of AASB 8 Operating Segments and the internal reports that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the Board) in allocating resources and have concluded that at this time there are no separately identifiable segments.

Following the adoption of AASB 8, the identification of the Group's reportable segments has not changed. During the year, the Group considers that it has only operated within one segment, being mineral exploration within Australia.

The Group is domiciled in Australia, with all assets and operations located in Australia.

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
4. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
Revenue		
Consultancy fees	-	-
	-	-
Other income		
Interest revenue	2,429	1,766
Grant – Research & Development	-	71,099
Creditor written off	16,376	-
Other	11,600	-
	30,405	72,865
Total revenue and other income	30,405	72,865
5. EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expenses and director fees		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Directors' fees	239,263	297,498
Share based payments	-	-
Capitalised to exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	-
	239,263	297,498
Consultancy expenses		
Consulting fees	17,500	29,698
Corporate advisory	-	446
Geological Services	6,730	-
Traditional Owners Negotiation	5,405	8,710
	29,635	38,854
Legal management and tenement services		
Legal fees	180	12,902
Other services	14,085	12,571
Taxation and Audit Service	56,400	52,461
	70,665	77,934
Impairment		
Exploration expenditure	258,023	1,737,823
Available for sale financial assets	-	(116,913)
	258,023	1,620,910
6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
Remuneration of the auditor for:		
Auditing and review of financial statements (Stantons International)	30,127	37,079
	30,127	37,079

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$

7. INCOME TAX

Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense	(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities at 30% (2015: 30%)	(194,271)	(630,163)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- Non-deductible expenses	14	1,060
- Non- assessable income	-	(21,859)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	194,257	650,962

Unrecognised temporary differences

<i>Deferred tax assets (at 30%)</i>		
Carry forward tax losses (operating)	2,178,702	1,984,445
Carry forward tax losses (capital)	511,760	511,760
Temporary differences	27,767	13,360
<i>Total deferred tax assets</i>	<i>2,718,229</i>	<i>2,509,565</i>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities (at 30%)</i>		
Temporary differences	307,974	339,922
<i>Total deferred tax liabilities</i>	<i>307,974</i>	<i>339,922</i>
<i>Net deferred tax asset not brought to account</i>	<i>2,410,255</i>	<i>2,169,643</i>

Potential future income tax benefits arising from tax losses have not been brought to account at 30 June 2016 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the future income tax benefits as possible. These benefits will only be obtained if:

- assessable income is derived of a nature and of amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions to be realised;
- the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the realisation of the benefit from the deductions.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and in hand	431,412	231,670
	431,412	231,670

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables (i)	130,698	31,941
Office bond	4,000	-
Security Deposit for Tenements	6,453	-
	141,151	31,941

- (i) Other receivables are non-interest bearing and expected to be received in 90 days. Included in other receivables is an amount due of \$120,000 for shares issued.

Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 10. The class of assets described as trade and other receivables is considered to be the main source of the Group's exposure to credit risk.

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 2016	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			<30 \$	31 – 60 \$	61 – 90 \$	>90 \$	
Other receivables	130,698	-	-	-	-	-	130,698
Total	130,698	-	-	-	-	-	130,698

Consolidated 2015	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			<30 \$	31 – 60 \$	61 – 90 \$	>90 \$	
Other receivables	31,941	-	-	-	-	-	31,941
Total	31,941	-	-	-	-	-	31,941

Consolidated	
2016 \$	2015 \$

10. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Loans and receivables carried at amortised cost

Loans to other parties¹

Less: provision

-	9,744
-	(9,744)
-	-

1. 120,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares were issued to Komodo Capital Pty Ltd. Under a corporate mandate agreement the value of the shares was \$600,000 and it was agreed that this amount was to be a debt due by Komodo Capital Pty Ltd to the Group. The terms of the agreement were under normal commercial terms.

On 30 September 2013, Komodo Capital Pty Ltd entered into an agreement with the Company to hold the shares in trust and to make the shares available to future investors at \$0.005 in consideration for settling the debt of \$600,000 in full.

As at 30 June 2015 a total of \$116,913 has been received for issue of shares and 1,948,800 shares remain available to future investors with a value of \$9,744 which has been fully provided for.

As at 30 June 2016, the remaining 1,948,800 shares has been sold for an amount of \$4,100 and the recovery of this debt has been recognised as an income in the Profit and Loss.

11. OTHER ASSETS

Consolidated	
2016 \$	2015 \$
Prepayments	2,600
2,598	2,600

12. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

Tenement acquisition at cost

Balance at 1 July 2015

Additions

Disposals

Impairment

Balance at 30 June 2016

2,531,290	4,059,182
51,533	209,931
-	-
(258,023)	(1,737,823)
2,324,800	2,531,290

During the financial year, several of the Group's least prospective tenements were relinquished or deemed not worthy of further exploration as a result of dim forecasts towards some commodity prices. Relinquishment of these tenements allows the Group to focus its resources on the more prospective tenements and to evaluate other opportunities in the resources sector that may arise.

The Group has relinquished and impaired the following tenements:

<u>Tenements</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Status</u>
2016		
ELA 27117	West McArthur	Granted
EPM 18596	Mt Patricia	Application

2015

EPM17810	Burdaberg	Granted
EL 7986	Moss Vale	Granted
ELA 26284	North Arunta	Application
ELA 26488	North Arunta	Application
ELA 26490	North Arunta	Application
ELA 26491	North Arunta	Application
ELA 26492	North Arunta	Application
ELA 26493	North Arunta	Application
ELA 26257	West Bachelor	Granted
ELA 26489	Mackay	Application

The Group was granted the following tenement during the year ended 30 June 2016:

<u>Tenement</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Status</u>
EL 24808	Bigirlyi	Granted
EL 27567	Mt Wells	Granted
EPM 17672	Mary Valley	Granted
EPM 17938	Amamoor	Granted
EPM 25698	West Mary Valley	Granted

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phase is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas. The Group has an interest in certain exploration tenements and the amounts shown above include amounts expended to date in the acquisition and/or exploration of these tenements.

- (i) Represents invoices received prior to the appointment of the new Board which were forgiven upon the new Board's appointment.
- (ii) Relinquished subsequent to year-end.

13. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Controlled entities consolidated

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)*	
		30 June 2016	30 June 2015
Subsidiaries of Eclipse Metals Ltd:			
North Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	100.00
Central Energy Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	100.00
Whitvasta Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00
U308 Agencies Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	100.00
Walla Mines Pty Ltd (i)	Australia	87.17	55.61
Contour Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	99.48	99.48

*Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership

- (i) Direct and indirect percentage owned

There has been an increase of 32% in the ownership of Walla Mines Pty Limited arising from the purchase of shares in Walla Mines as announced on 23rd December 2015. Eclipse Metals issued 3,000,000 shares valued at \$0.005 per share for a total consideration of \$15,000 to acquire 11,250,000 shares of Walla Mines Shares.

The acquisition was from a related party entity by virtue of being controlled by the spouse of the former Executive Director. These Share issues were approved by Shareholders at the 2015 Annual General Meeting.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Unsecured liabilities

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Trade payables	174,227	299,275
Accruals and other payables	82,814	215,155
	257,041	514,430

These amounts arise from the usual operating activities of the Group and are carried at cost.

Trade payables are normally settled on 30 days terms. The amount of payables at balance date exceeding 90 days is \$148,512.

15. ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated 2016	2015
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid	24,298,201	23,275,781

a) Fully paid ordinary shares

	Consolidated Number	\$
Balance at 1 July 2014	559,856,824	22,913,956
<i>Shares issued during the year</i>		
Issued on 8 December 2014 for pursuant to AGM resolutions passed	36,250,000	108,750
Issued on 12 January 2015 pursuant to Capital Raising	20,000,000	100,000
Issued on 16 January 2015 pursuant to Capital Raising	10,000,000	50,000
Issued on 27 February 2015 pursuant to Capital raising	8,000,000	40,000
Issued on 6 June 2015 pursuant to Capital raising	13,000,000	65,000
Share issue costs	-	(1,925)
Balance at 30 June 2015	647,106,824	23,275,781
<i>Shares issued during the year</i>		
Issued pursuant to AGM Resolution passed in Dec 15 (i)	17,000,000	85,000
Issued pursuant to non-renounceable rights issue (ii)	165,860,123	497,580
Issued pursuant to shortfall in Dec 15	55,883,334	184,350
Issued pursuant to shortfall in Feb 16	12,100,000	60,000
Issued pursuant to shortfall placement	66,666,667	200,000
Share issue costs		(4,510)
Balance at 30 June 2016	964,616,948	24,298,201

- (i). 14,000,000 shares with a value of \$70,000 were issued in lieu of directors fees.
(ii). 79,776,565 shares with a value of \$251,188 were issued in lieu of directors fees.

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

b) Options

At 30 June 2016, the unissued ordinary shares of Eclipse Metals Ltd under option are as follows:

Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number Under Option
30 November 2016	unlisted	6 cents
		103,023,813
		103,023,813

	Consolidated Number
Movements	
Balance at 1 July 2014	103,173,813
<i>Movements during the year</i>	
	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	103,173,813
<i>Movements during the year</i>	
Options expired on 20 Nov 2015	150,000
Balance at 30 June 2016	103,023,813

No person entitled to exercise these options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

Shares issued on exercise of options

There were no options exercised during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Since the end of the financial year, no ordinary shares have been issued as a result of the exercise of options.

c) Capital Management

Management control the capital of the Group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no 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.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year.

16. RESERVES

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of director share options.

Other reserve

The other reserve records the impact on equity attributable to the owners of Eclipse Metals Ltd of transactions with non-controlling interests of subsidiaries where there is no change in control.

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Share based payment reserve	27,118	27,118
Other reserve	11,832	11,832
	38,950	38,950

17. LOSS PER SHARE

Loss used in the calculation of basic and dilutive loss per share

Loss for the year	(647,571)	(2,100,544)
Less: Gain/(Loss) attributable to non-controlling equity interest	(17,652)	(47,784)
Loss used to calculate basic and dilutive loss per share	(629,919)	(2,052,760)

Loss per share

Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	(0.08)	(0.34)
--	--------	--------

There were dilutive potential ordinary shares at balance date. However given the Group has made a loss, there is no dilution of earnings hence the diluted loss per share is the same as for basic loss.

Weighted average number of shares

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic and dilutive loss per share.	773,810,151	597,539,701
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18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Exploration commitments

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to outlay rentals and meet the minimum expenditure requirements. These obligations are not provided for in the financial statement and are payable:

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
- No later than 12 months	325,469	454,086
- Between 12 months and 5 years	514,949	1,290,112
- Greater than 5 years	-	-
	840,418	1,744,198

If the Group decides to relinquish certain leases and/or does not meet these obligations, assets recognised in the statement of financial position may require a review to determine the appropriateness of carrying values. The sale, transfer or farm-out of exploration rights to third parties will reduce or extinguish these obligations.

b) Contingencies

The group has no contingent assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

19. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation from net loss after tax to the net cash flows from operations

Net loss	(647,571)	(2,100,544)
<i>Non cash flows included in operating loss:</i>		
Share issued in lieu of services	321,188	26,913
Impairment	258,023	1,737,823
Reversal of impairment	-	(116,913)
Income from sale of equity	(4,100)	-
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	10,790	84,789
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	2	238
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(257,389)	125,092
Net cash used in operating activities	(319,057)	(242,602)

Non-cash financing and investing activities

<i>Shares and Options issued</i>		
Purchase on equity on Walla Mines Pty Ltd	15,000	-
Amount owed on shares issued	120,000	-
Services provided settled through the issue of equity	-	135,663
	135,000	135,663

20. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The values of share-based payment transactions recognised during the year were as follows:

Shares issued to directors in settlement of directors fees (i)	321,188	108,750
	321,188	108,750

- (i) On 15 December 2015, 97,629,277 shares having a value of \$321,188 in lieu of directors fees;

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and loans. 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 and market price risk).

The Board of directors is responsible for the monitoring and management of the financial risk exposures of the Group.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies at Note 2 are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	431,412	231,670
Trade and other receivables	141,151	31,941
Total financial assets	572,563	263,611
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	257,041	514,430
Total financial liabilities	257,041	514,430

a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if the counterparties default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other Security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms will be subject to credit verification procedures.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables is provided at Note 9. Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 9.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Board. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-.

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents		
AA- rated	431,412	231,670
	431,412	231,670

c) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and short-term deposits. Since the Group does not have long-term debt obligations, the Group's exposure to this risk is minimal.

Market price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Group's available-for-sale-financial-assets. The Group monitors its investment portfolio based on market indices. Any buy sell decisions are approved by the Board.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has no foreign currency or foreign operations and therefore has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices.

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

	Consolidated	
	Profit	Equity
	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2016		
+/-1% (100 basis points) in interest rates	+/-4,314	+/-4,314
Year ended 30 June 2015		
+/-1% (100 basis points) in interest rates	+/- 2,317	+/- 2,317

d) 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 operational, investing, and financing activities;
- Obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- Maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- Managing credit risk related to financial assets; and
- Only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions.

The table on the following page reflects the undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

Consolidated

	Within 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables	257,041	514,430	-	-	-	-	257,041	514,430
Total expected outflows	257,041	514,430	-	-	-	-	257,041	514,430
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	431,412	231,670	-	-	-	-	431,412	231,670
Trade and other receivables	141,151	31,941	-	-	-	-	141,151	31,941
Total anticipated inflows	572,563	263,611	-	-	-	-	572,563	263,611
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	315,522	(250,819)	-	-	-	-	315,522	(250,819)

e) Net fair value

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all the Group's financial instruments recognised in the financial statements.

Consolidated

	Note	2016		2015	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	431,412	431,412	231,670	231,670
Trade and other receivables	(i)	141,151	141,151	31,941	31,941
Total financial assets		572,563	572,563	263,611	263,611
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	257,041	257,041	514,430	514,430
Total financial liabilities		257,041	257,041	514,430	514,430

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

- Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value.
- In determining the fair values of the unlisted available-for-sale financial assets, the directors have used inputs that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The financial instruments recognised at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position have been analysed and classified using a fair value hierarchy reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

At 30 June 2016 no financial assets or liabilities are carried at fair value.

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

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

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 23.

Other related parties

Other related parties include 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.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

On 30 September 2013, Komodo Capital Pty Ltd transferred the shares and assigned the debt of \$600,000 owing from underwriting the Group's renounceable entitlements issue, to two unrelated parties. These unrelated parties have entered into an agreement with the Company to hold the shares in trust and will make the shares available to future investors at \$0.005 in consideration for settling the debt amount in full. As at 30 June 2015, shares with a value of \$9,744 remained in trust. As at 30 June 2016, all the shares have been sold for \$4,100.

Expenses incurred – other related parties

			Consolidated	
			2016	2015
Director	Entity	Service	\$	\$
Carl Popal	Ghan Resources Pty Ltd	Director Fees	180,000	180,000
Rod Dale	Aurum Holdings Pty Ltd	Director Fees	30,000	30,000
Rod Dale	Aurum Holdings Pty Ltd	Geological services	3,750	20,000
Justin Burton	Constina Holding Pty Ltd	Director Fees	-	4,771
Pedro Kastellorizos	Kastellco	Director Fees	20,263	80,000
Craig Hall	Craig Hall	Director Fees	9,000	-

23. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURE

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;

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	98,075	290,000
Share-based payments	141,188	4,771
	239,263	294,771

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the directors' report.

24 PARENT INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies listed in Note 2.

	Company	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Statement of financial position		
<i>Assets</i>		
Current assets	566,846	243,618
Non-current assets	765,191	755,693
Total assets	1,332,037	999,311
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Current liabilities	252,040	509,429
Total liabilities	252,040	509,429
Net assets	1,079,997	489,882
<i>Equity</i>		
Issued capital	24,298,201	23,275,781
Accumulated losses	(23,245,323)	(22,813,018)
Reserves	27,119	27,119
Total equity	1,079,997	489,882
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Total loss for the year	(432,305)	(3,769,789)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(432,305)	(3,769,789)

Guarantees

Eclipse has not entered into any guarantees, in the current or previous financial year, in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities of the parent entity at the reporting date.

Contractual commitments

All contractual commitments of the parent entity are included within Note 18.

25 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On the 11 August 2016, the Company issued 13,799,999 fully paid Ordinary Shares to sophisticated investors, for a total consideration of \$96,000 which will be applied to Eclipse's working capital requirements.

On the 19 August 2016, the Company announced that together with its wholly owned subsidiary, North Minerals Pty Limited the execution of a Farm-In / Joint Venture Agreement (the Agreement) with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited. The Agreement is to acquire an interest in one of the Company's Northern Territory Liverpool Uranium Project tenements, in the world class Alligator Rivers Uranium Field.

The Agreement provides for Rio Tinto to have the right of first refusal over the Group's other tenements in the Northern Territory.

Other than the above, there has been no matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the reporting date and the date of this report which significantly affects or may significantly affect the results of the operations of the Group.

Directors' Declaration
For the year ended 30 June 2016

The directors declare that the financial statements and notes and the disclosures in the remuneration report which are included in the director's report:

1.
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations, changes in equity and cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (c) comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(a).
2. In accordance with S295A the Executive Chairman has declared that:
 - (a) the financial records of the Group for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
 - (b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and
 - (c) the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.
3. In the directors' opinion:
 - (a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Dated this 13th day of September 2016



Carl Popal
Executive Chairman
Perth, Western Australia

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
ECLIPSE METALS LIMITED**

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Eclipse Metals 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 Group 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 2(a), the directors also state, in accordance with Australian 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 whether the financial report is free from material misstatements.

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*.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Eclipse Metals 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.
- (b) the consolidated financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2(a).

Inherent Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern and Capitalised Exploration Expenses

Without qualification to the audit opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter:

As referred to in Note 2(b) to the financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. At 30 June 2016 the Group had cash and cash equivalents of \$431,412, a net operating cash outflow of \$319,057 and net working capital of \$318,120. The Group had incurred a loss for the year ended 30 June 2016 of \$647,571. The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and meet its planned exploration, administration, and other commitments is dependent upon the Group raising further working capital, and/or successfully exploiting its mineral assets. In the event that the Group is not successful in raising further equity or successfully exploiting its mineral assets, the Group may not be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and the realisable value of the Group's current and non-current assets may be significantly less than book values.

The recoverability of the Group's carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets of \$2,324,800 is dependent on the successful commercial exploitation of the assets and/or sale of the assets to generate profits at amounts in excess of the book values. In the event that the Group is not successful in commercial exploitation and/or sale of the assets, the realisable value of the Group's assets may be significantly less than their current carrying values.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 10 to 13 of 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

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Eclipse Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)



Samir R Tirodkar
Director

West Perth, Western Australia
13 September 2016

13 September 2016

Board of Directors
Eclipse Metals Limited
Level 3
1060 Hay Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Dear Directors

RE: ECLIPSE METALS LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Eclipse Metals Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Eclipse Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Samir R Tirodkar
Director

Corporate Governance Statement

Compliance with ASX Principles

ASX Principle	Corporate Governance Document	Aim of Corporate Governance Document	Compliant with ASX Principle	On Company Webpage
Principle 1	<i>Lay solid foundations for management and oversight</i>	Establishes the roles, responsibilities and segregation of functions of the Board and management, how their performance is monitored and evaluated.	Yes	Yes
		Establishes the principles to promote and encourage diversity at all levels within the Company.	Partly	Yes
Principle 2	<i>Structure the board to add value</i>	Establishes the roles and responsibilities of the Nomination Committee.	No	Yes
		Establishes the principles of director independence and defines the role of the Chairperson.	Yes	Yes
Principle 3	<i>Act ethically and responsibly</i>	Details the policies, procedures and guidelines to ensure that all those that work with the Company acts in a manner consistent with the principles of honesty, integrity, fairness and respect including being ethical.	Yes	Yes
		Establishes the obligations of each director with respect to conflicts of interest and the procedures to follow if a director has a conflict or a potential conflict is identified.	Yes	Yes
Principle 4	<i>Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting</i>	Establishes the roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee	No	Yes
Principle 5	<i>Make timely and balanced disclosure</i>	Establishes principles to ensure timely disclosure of market sensitive information.	Yes	Yes
Principle 6	<i>Respect the rights of shareholders</i>	Establishes strategy for engaging and communicating with Shareholders - including an investor relations program and participation at meetings.	Yes	Yes
Principle 7	<i>Recognise and manage risk</i>	Establishes the role of a risk committee and the benefits of an internal audit function as part of the Company's risk management framework.	No	Yes
Principle 8	<i>Remunerate fairly and responsibly</i>	Establishes the roles and responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee.	No	Yes
		Establishes the prohibition of directors, management and employees from insider trading and from entering into arrangements limiting risk exposure to an element of their remuneration.	Yes	Yes

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 1:

Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Establish and disclose the respective roles and responsibilities of the board and management and how their performance is monitored and evaluated

- 1.1 The Company should disclose
- (a) the respective roles and responsibilities of the board and management; and
 - (b) those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management

The Company's Board Charter (as per the Company's webpage) discloses the specific responsibilities of the Board and those delegated to the Executive Director.

- 1.2 The Company should
- (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to shareholders a candidate for election as a director; and
 - (b) provide shareholders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director

The Board, oversees the appointment, selection and induction process for directors. When a vacancy exists or there is need for particular skills, the Board determines the selection criteria based on the skills deemed necessary.

The last appointment to the Board was April 2014 with the appointment of the Executive Director.

The Board identifies potential candidates and are assessed by the Board against background, experience, professional skills, personal qualities and their availability to commit themselves to the Board's activities. The Board then appoints the most suitable candidate.

Board candidates must stand for election at the next general meeting of shareholders.

A profile of each director is disclosed in the Company's Annual Report and when directors are due for re-election, the Company discloses the information to Shareholders in the Notice of Meetings at which directors will be elected or re-elected in order for them to make an informed decision about the election/re-election of that director.

- 1.3 The Company should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.

New directors, who may be appointed to the Board, will be provided with a letter of appointment including their remuneration details together with copies of Company and Board policies, the Constitution and access to prior Board minutes and papers.

New directors will also be advised of their confidentiality and disclosure obligations, share trading policy guidelines, indemnity and insurance arrangements.

The Company has prepared formal letters of appointment for the existing directors of the Board.

- 1.4 The Company Secretary should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.

The Company Secretary reports directly to the Chairman and the Board.

The Company Secretary has a direct line of communication with the Chairman and all Directors and is responsible for supporting the proper functioning of the Board which includes, but is not limited to, providing advice on governance and procedural issues, and the preparation of detailed Board papers and minutes.

Each Director of the Company is able to communicate directly with the Company Secretary and vice versa.

- 1.5 The Company should:
- (a) Have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board or a relevant committee of the board to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and to assess annually both the objectives and the Company's progress in achieving them;
 - (b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it; and

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

- (c) Disclose as at the end of each reporting period the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board or a relevant committee of the board in accordance with the Company's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them, and either
- The respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organization; or
 - The most recent "Gender Equity Indicators" as defined in the Workplace Gender Equality Act

The Company has established a policy on gender diversity in the boardroom and for senior management which provides a framework for new and existing diversity related initiatives and policies to be implemented and maintained. The Policy is available on the Company's webpage.

Given the stage of development of operations within Australia and the level of complexity of the Company's operations, it is not feasible at this time to mandate a fixed number of women at any given level within the organisation, so no measurable objectives are included.

The Company will establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity as and when its workforce reaches a size that justifies such a policy - as at 30 June 2016, the Company has no workforce, the Company instead outsourcing roles.

The current Financial Controller and Company Secretary are of the female gender and the three (3) board positions are currently occupied by males.

- 1.6 The Company should
- Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and
 - Disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process

The Company's Corporate Governance Policies includes a Performance Evaluation Process Policy which discloses the annual process for evaluating performance.

No formal performance evaluation for the Board or its members took place in the reporting period.

- 1.7 The Company should
- Have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and
 - Disclose, in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period on accordance with that process

Given the current low level of complexity of the Company's operations, its management structure is flat with only the Board in place consisting of three (3) members and all other functions are currently outsourced to third party service providers.

If required, the evaluation of the performance of non-board members would be completed by the Chairman.

No formal performance evaluation of the Executive Director took place in the reporting period.

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 2:

Structure the board to add value

The board should be of an appropriate size, composition, skills and commitment to enable it to discharge its duties effectively.

2.1 The Company should

(a) Have a nomination committee

- With a least three (3) members, a majority of who are independent directors;
- Chaired by an independent director

And discloses:

- The charter of the committee;
- The members of the committee; and
- The number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendance of the members at those meetings

(b) If the Company has no nomination committee, there must be disclosure of that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience independent and diversity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

A Nomination Committee has not been formed under Recommendation 2.1. the Board as a whole considers the composition of the Board and appointment of new Directors. The Board identifies suitable candidates to fill vacancies as they arise with the aim of achieving the optimal mix of skills and diversity. The Board has decided that no efficiencies will be achieved by establishing a separate nomination committee.

The Board decides the selection of members of the Board and makes the necessary recommendations to Shareholders for election of Directors. In considering membership of the Board, directors take into account the appropriate skills and characteristics needed by the Board to maximize its effectiveness and the blend of skills, knowledge and experience for the present and future needs of the Company.

Each Board member is responsible for assessing the necessary competencies of Board members to add value to the Company, reviewing Board succession plans and evaluating the Board's performance.

2.2 The Company should have and disclose a board skills matrix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.

While the Company does not have or disclose a formal skills matrix it does consider director attributes prior to any appointment.

The qualifications, skills, experience and knowledge relevant to the position of Director held by each director is disclosed in the Company's Annual Report.

2.3 The Company should disclose:

(a) The names of the directors considered by the board to be independent;

(b) If a director has an interest, position, association or relationship that might cause doubts about the independence of a director but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and

(c) The length of service of each director

The Board has adopted a charter to give formal recognition to a detailed definition of independence. The Board has the following two (2) independent directors – Mr Rod Dale and Mr Craig Hall.

The Executive Chairman is not independent within the strict meaning as he is employed in an executive capacity and is a director of an entity that is a substantial shareholder in Eclipse Metals Limited. The directors' status including their length of service is disclosed in the Company's Annual Report.

2.4 A majority of the board should be independent directors

The Board is currently made up of three (3) directors, with two (2) of them being independent in terms of the relationships affecting Independent Status in Recommendation 2.3 of the Principles.

The majority of the Board are considered independent as per the criteria outlined in the Board Charter which includes the Company's criteria for independent of Directors.

The directors believe that there exists a strong incentive for all board members to carry out their

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

directorial duties in an independent manner. The Board considers that this, combined with sufficient independence of view and variety of intellectual input between the directors to be satisfied with the ratio of independent and non-independent directors.

A determination with respect to independence is made by the board on an annual basis. In addition, the directors are required on an ongoing basis to disclose relevant personal interests and conflicts of interest which may in turn trigger a review of a director's independent status.

2.5 The chair of the board should be an independent director and, in particular should not be the same person as the CEO.

The Chairman of the board is not an independent director. The Company believes that an independent Chairman, under Recommendation 2.5 does not necessarily improve the function of the Board. The Company believes that when the Chairman is a significant driver behind the business and is a sizeable shareholder, as is the case with this Company it adds value to the Company and all shareholders' benefit.

The Company currently does not employ a CEO consequently the Chairman is not the CEO of the entity.

2.6 The Company should have a program for inducting new directors and provide appropriate professional development opportunities for directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as directors effectively.

Due to the fact that directors are chosen for their specialist knowledge of their sector, the Board induction process is of an informal nature. New directors are fully briefed about the nature of the business, current issues, the corporate strategy and the expectations of the Company concerning performance of Directors.

Directors are given access to continuing education opportunities and professional development to update and enhance their skills and knowledge.

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 3:

Act ethically and responsibly

The Company should act ethically and responsibly

3.1 The Company should:

- (a) Have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and
- (b) That disclose that code or a summary of it.

A Directors and Executive Officers' Code of Conduct Policy, is in place and provides a framework for decisions and actions in relation to ethical conduct in employment.

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 4:

Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

The Company should have formal and rigorous processes that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting

4.1 The Company should:

- (a) Have an audit committee
 - With a least three (3) members, all of whom are non-executive directors and the majority of who are independent directors;
 - Chaired by an independent director who is not the chair of the board

And discloses:

- The charter of the committee;
 - The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and
 - The number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendance of the members at those meetings
- (b) If the Company has no audit committee, there must be disclosure of that fact and the processes it employs to independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its corporate reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.

The Directors do not consider that the Company's affairs are of such a size and complexity as to merit the establishment of a separate audit committee. Until this situation changes, the Board will carry out all audit committee functions.

The Board monitors the form and content of the Company's financial statements and maintains an overview of the Company's internal financial control and audit system and risk management systems.

4.2 Before the board approves the financial statements for a financial period, it should receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that, in their opinion the financial records have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company which has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

On an annual basis, the Company's accountant along with the Executive Chairman, provide written confirmation to the Board that the Company's Financial Reports present a true and fair view, in all material respects of the Company's financial condition and operational results are in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

Furthermore, sign off of this Declaration is founded on a sign system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board.

4.3 The external auditors are to attend the Company's AGM and are available to answer questions from shareholders relevant to the audit.

The Company's Annual General Meeting is conducted in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Constitution of the Company.

The Company ensures that a representative from the external auditor attends the Annual General Meeting to answer questions concerning the conduct of the audit, the preparation and content of the auditor's report, accounting policies adopted by the Company and the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit.

The Auditor's presence is made known to Shareholders during the Meeting and Shareholders are provided with an opportunity to put forward questions to the external auditor.

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 5:

Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Company should make timely and balanced disclosure of all matters concerning it that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of its securities

5.1 The Company should

- (a) Have a written policy for complying with its Continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and
- (b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it

Compliance procedures, to ensure timely and balanced disclosure of information in line with the Recommendations, have been noted and adopted by the Company and a Continuous Disclosure Policy has been adopted.

The Policy is available on the Company's website.

The Company Secretary is charged with ensuring that any disclosure steps which need to be taken by the Company are brought before the Board for discussion and, subject to amendment, approved.

The Company Secretary is responsible for disclosures to the market, in addition to communicating with the ASX.

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

<p>Principle 6:</p> <p><i>Respect the rights of shareholders</i></p>
<p>The Company should respect the rights of its shareholders by providing them with appropriate information and facilities to allow them to exercise those rights effectively</p>
<p>6.1 The Company should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.</p> <p>The Company maintains a website and shareholders can find all recent information on the Company under various headings on the Company's website, including latest ASX releases, details of its projects and its Corporate Profile.</p> <p>Shareholders may also request a copy of the Company's ASX recent releases.</p>
<p>6.2 The Company should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.</p> <p>The Company has established a Shareholder Communications Policy which aims to ensure that shareholders are fully informed by communicating to them through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous disclosure reporting to the ASX; • Quarterly, half yearly and annual reports; and • Media releases, copies of which are lodged with the ASX and place on the Company's website
<p>6.3 The Company should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of shareholders.</p> <p>The Shareholder Communications Policy aims to ensure shareholder participation at all Annual and General Meetings that they are permitted to attend.</p>
<p>6.4 The Company should give shareholders the option to receive communications from and send communications to the Company and its share registry electronically.</p> <p>Shareholders are given the option to receive information such as the Annual Report and Notice of Meeting in print or electronic form.</p>

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 7:

Recognise and manage risk

The Company should establish a sound risk management framework and periodically review the effectiveness of that framework

7.1 The Company should:

- (a) Have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which
 - Has at least three (3) members, a majority of who are independent directors; and
 - Chaired by an independent director

And discloses:

- The charter of the committee;
 - The members of the committee; and
 - The number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendance of the members at those meetings
- (b) If the Company has no risk committee or committees, that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to oversee the Company's risk management framework.

The Company has not established a committee to oversee risk.

The Company has a management policy in place for the identification and effective management of risk. The policy provides for the management of risk by the Board and management reporting to the Executive Director, being principally the risks involved in the Company's main business enterprise – mineral exploration.

The Directors have significant experience in and understanding of the industry in which the Company operates and the risks associated with public companies in mineral exploration to perform the functions associated with risk that would be performed by a committee established to oversee risk.

7.2 The board or a Committee of the board should:

- (a) Review the Company's risk management framework at least annually to satisfy itself that, it continues to be sound; and
- (b) Discloses, in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has been taken.

Management has established a register of business risks, identified the material business risks affecting the Company and reviews at each Board Meeting to determine if an alternative course of action is required to be implemented to mitigate any risk, particularly financial risk, given the size and complexity of operations.

To the extent possible in a Company with a very small staff, internal controls are in place to mitigate against any material business risks.

Risks of a strategic, financial and operational nature (such as ability to raise capital to fund exploration, commodity price and currency fluctuations, adequate levels of insurance, contract documentation, maintaining tenements in good standing and meeting financial reporting and compliance obligations) are reviewed on a regular basis by the Board.

Potential operational risks involved in running the Company are managed by the Board. Due to the size of the Company, the Board does not consider it practical to establish a separate committee to focus on these issues.

7.3 The Company should disclose:

- (a) If it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or
- (b) If it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.

The Company's affairs are of such a size and complexity as to not merit the establishment of an internal audit function.

An internal audit function will be established after the setup of the Audit and Risk Management Committee and in consultation with the external auditors as to when the Company is at the stage where such a function is warranted.

7.4 The Company should disclose whether it has any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.

The Company recognises that it has exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks which are managed through a series of internal and publicly available policies including but not limited to the Board Charter and the Code of Conduct.

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

Principle 8

Remunerate fairly and responsibly

The Company should pay director remuneration sufficient to attract and retain high quality directors and design its executive remuneration to attract, retain and motivate high quality senior executives and to align their interests with the creation of value for Shareholders.

8.1 The Board should

- (a) Have a remuneration committee which
 - Has at least three (3) members, a majority of who are independent directors;
 - Chaired by an independent director

And discloses:

- The charter of the committee;
- The members of the committee; and
- The number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendance of the members at those meetings

- (b) If the Company has no remuneration committee disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.

A Remuneration Committee has not been formed under Recommendation 8.1. the Board believes that such a committee would not serve to protect or enhance the interests of the shareholders. The Board as a whole considers the issue of remuneration.

The Board on an annual basis reviews executive remuneration and incentive policies.

The Board also reviews and approves the audited remuneration report set out in the Directors' Report.

The Board, where necessary, consults external consultants and specialists.

8.2 The Company should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives.

The Board distinguishes the remuneration of non-executive directors from that of executive directors.

The Company's Constitution provides that the remuneration of non-executive directors is fixed and they do not participate in any incentive plans. And do not receive any retirement benefits. For information about non-executive director remuneration practice, reference can be made to the audited remuneration report set out in the Directors' Report.

The Board is responsible for determining the remuneration of any director or senior executive without the participation of the concerned director or executive

Furthermore, the information provided in the Remuneration Report is audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

8.3 The Company if it has an equity based remuneration scheme should

- (a) Have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and
- (b) Disclose that policy or a summary of it

The Company's policy on Dealing in Securities prohibits participants from entering into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme.

A copy of the Dealing Policy is on the Company's webpage.

Additional securities exchange information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd, and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 09 September 2016.

(a) Distribution of equity securities

(i) Ordinary share capital

- 978,416,947 fully paid shares held by 691 shareholders. All issued ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends.

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding are:

	Number of Holders	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
1 – 1,000	43	3,297
1,001 – 5,000	4	13,680
5,001 – 10,000	109	1,074,220
10,001 – 100,000	161	9,444,609
100,001 and over	374	967,881,141
	691	978,416,947

43 Shareholders are holding less than a marketable parcel

(ii) Unlisted options

- 52 holders of 103,023,813 unlisted options expiring 30 November 2016 exercisable at \$0.06 each do not carry the right to vote or receive dividends;

(b) Twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities (fully paid ordinary shares)

	Number held	Percentage %
Ghan Resources Pty Ltd	250,329,696	25.59
S & CJ Pty Ltd <Falcon Gold Superannuation Fund A/c>	61,200,000	6.26
Argala Nominees Pty Ltd	52,666,667	5.38
Western Eagle Investment Pty Ltd	25,376,667	2.59
Rabi and Mara Merwe <Rabie and Mara Super Fund A/c>	20,000,000	2.04
Damon Marco	18,000,000	1.84
Gentry Investment Pty Ltd	17,270,000	1.77
Adrian Lippi <Deep Impact Fishin>	17,000,000	1.74
Rochelle Wykes	14,200,000	1.45
Popal Enterprises Pty Ltd	11,558,137	1.18
Kahser Diamonds Corporation Pty Ltd	10,712,336	1.09
Rouchelle Wykes <R Wykes Super Fund A/c>	10,337,001	1.06
Write Family Investments Pty Ltd <Erigh Family Investment A/c>	10,000,000	1.02
Stephen Brent Sell	9,650,000	0.99
Giles Rodney Dale	9,500,000	0.97
Aaron Ashok Parekh	9,000,000	0.92
Nita Holdings Pty Ltd	8,000,000	0.82
Caroline Ma	8,000,000	0.82
BW and LJ Buttsworth <Buttsworth Super Fund A/c>	7,700,000	0.79
Hyungdae Shin	7,559,309	0.77
	578,059,813	59.09

Additional securities exchange information (cont'd)

(c) Substantial holders

The substantial holder in the Company is set out below:

	Number held	Percentage
<i>Ordinary shares</i>		
Ghan Resources Pty Ltd	250,329,696	25.59
S & CJ Pty Ltd <Falcon Gold Superannuation Fund A/c>	61,200,000	6.26
Argala Nominees Pty Ltd	52,666,667	5.38

(d) Voting rights

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

(e) Business Objective

The Company has used its cash and assets that are readily convertible to cash in a way consistent with its business objectives.

ECLIPSE METALS TENEMENT INTERESTS - JULY 2016

Granted Tenements

Tenement	Project Name	Commodity	Status	State	Beneficial Holder	Gratic Blk
EL 24808	Bigryli	Uranium	Granted	NT	Eclipse Metals Ltd	27
EL 27567	Mt Wells	Gold, Base-metals	Granted	NT	"	5
EPM 17672	Mary Valley	Manganese	Granted	Qld	"	54
EPM 17938	Amamoor	"	"	"	"	4
EPM 25698	West Mary Valley	"	"	"	"	10

Tenement Applications

Tenement	Project Name	Commodity	Status	State	Beneficial Holder	Gratic Blk
ELA 24623	Eclipse	Uranium	Application	NT	Eclipse Metals Ltd	305
ELA 24624	Eclipse	Uranium	Application	NT	"	476
ELA 24627	Eclipse	Uranium	Application	NT	"	500
ELA 24861	Lake Mackay	Uranium	Application	NT	"	50
ELA 25666	Mt Pozieres	Uranium	Application	NT	"	229
ELA 26193	Liverpool 1	Uranium	Application	NT	"	240
ELA26244	Liverpool 2	Uranium	Application	NT	"	50
ELA 26259	South Alligator 1	Uranium	Application	NT	"	202
ELA 26260	South Alligator 2	Uranium	Application	NT	"	274
ELA 26283	Mt Theo	Uranium	Application	NT	"	260
ELA 26487	Yuendi	Copper, Uranium	Application	NT	"	320
ELA 27130	Flying Fox	Uranium	Application	NT	"	482
ELA 27549	Liverpool 3	Uranium	Application	NT	"	51
ELA 27584	Devil's Elbow	Uranium	Application	NT	"	30
ELA 27703	Gumadeer	Uranium	Application	NT	"	3
ELA 31065	Liverpool 4	Uranium	Application	NT	"	68