NEX METALS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ABN: 63 124 706 449

Financial Report
For the year ended 30 June 2018

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Thomas F Percy QC
Kenneth Allen
Hock Hoo Chua
Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali (Alternative to Hock Hoo Chua)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Kenneth Allen

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

45 Guthrie Street OSBORNE PARK WA 6017

REGISTERED OFFICE

45 Guthrie Street OSBORNE PARK WA 6017

AUDITORS

HLB Mann Judd Level 4 130 Stirling Street PERTH WA 6000

SHARE REGISTRY

Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway NEDLANDS WA 6009

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Australian Securities Exchange Home Exchange: Perth, Western Australia Code: NME

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Nex Metals Explorations Limited (the "company") submit herewith the financial report for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 on the company and its controlled entity (the "consolidated entity").

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

Name

Thomas F Percy Kenneth M Allen Hock Hoo Chua Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali (Alternative to Hock Hoo Chua)

Directors Qualifications and Experience

Thomas Percy QC (Chairman) B.Juris., LL.B.

Mr Percy was born in Kalgoorlie where his family ran the Federal Hotel for over 60 years. Mr Percy attended Kalgoorlie Central Primary School later Scotch College in Perth. After graduating from the University of W.A. in 1977 as Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Bachelor of Laws he completed his Articles in Kalgoorlie; where he practiced for the next 10 years. Mr Percy became a partner in the firm Lalor & Co in 1981, and later practiced on his own as a Barrister. He joined the W.A. Bar Association in 1984 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in December 1997. Mr Percy specialises in criminal trials and appeals and has been involved in many prominent cases over the past 25 years. He also has significant experience in mining litigation and Warden's Court cases.

He was a founding member and former Chairman of the Goldfields Credit Union, is currently a National Director of the Australian Lawyers Alliance and is a Director and Life Member of the East Perth Football Club.

Directorships held in other listed entities during the past 3 years: - None

Kenneth M Allen (Managing Director - Company Secretary) B.Bus (Curtin), PNA, FNTAA. FTIA, FAICD Mr Allen has been a qualified accountant since 1988 and in his own Public Accounting Practice in Kalgoorlie-Boulder since 1991, and subsequently in his Perth Office. He has been involved in mining for over 20 years both directly and via his family's prospecting interests. Mr Allen is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Fellow of the Taxation Institute of Australia. Mr Allen brings to the board extensive commercial experience in mining matters as well as a passion for sustainable and balanced environmental issues and practical carbon reductions for the mining industry.

Directorships held in other listed entities during the past 3 years: - None

Prof. Dato' Dr. Chua Hock Hoo (Non-Executive Director)

Dr Chua qualified as a professional accountant from the Chartered Institute of Management Accountant in 1993. He obtained Doctorate in Knowledge Management (PHD) from University of Malaya in 2012 and Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Oklahoma City University, USA in 1995. He had successfully completed the 5th Asean Senior Management Development Program organized by Harvard Business School Alumni Club of Malaysia on 7 July 2013.

Dr Chua distinguished himself in practice as an auditor, licensed liquidator and a tax consultant. He is the co-founder and currently the Managing Partner of Cheng & Co, a Chartered Accountants firm. He has been appointed as an Adjunct Professor of UNITAR International University since January 2014. He is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, Malaysian Institute of Taxation and Financial Planning Association of Malaysia, a fellow member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK), a fellow member of CPA Australia, and an associate member of the Institute of Internal Auditors Malaysia. He is also a member of Harvard Business School Alumni Club of Malaysia.

Directorships held in other listed entities during the past 3 years - None

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali (Alternative representing Hock Hoo Chua)

Mr Razali is a former Group Chief Financial Officer of AirAsia and Chief Executive Officer of AirAsia between 2001 and 2007. Currently a director of Malaysia listed company Masterskill Education Group Berhad and Executive Chairman of private property development group Mainstay Holdings Sdn Bhd (owner of Space U8 Shopping Complex).

Directorships held in other listed entities during the past 3 years - None.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the consolidated entity is exploring for gold, copper and nickel.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the consolidated entity during the year.

Operating Result

The loss after taxation of the consolidated entity for the year ended 30 June 2018 was \$649,694 (2017 : profit of \$1,730,514). The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2018 is summarised as follows:

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Profit/(Loss) before income tax benefit	(1,195,057)	1,425,499
Income Tax Benefit (being R & D tax offset received)	545,363	305,015
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(649,694)	1,730,514

Financial Position

The consolidated entity had net liabilities of \$3,089,452 as at 30 June 2018, an increase of \$649,694 from net liabilities of \$2,439,758 at 30 June 2017.

Further information, including the basis that Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity will continue as a going concern and why it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report is disclosed in Note 1.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No dividend has been recommended.

Directors' Shareholdings

As at the date of this report the interests of the directors in the shares of the Company were:

Director	Ordinary Shares
Thomas F Percy	1,016,000
Kenneth M Allen	7,150,001
Hock Hoo Chua	860,000
Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali	7,600,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations

Kookynie Gold Tailings

Highlights

- Peak gold in tails value of 3.0 g/t gold recorded in recent sampling program.
- Two distinct areas (Cosmopolitan and Altona) of elevated gold anomalism.
- Sizing distribution and multi element test work completed on a composite sample from the Cosmopolitan 2016 sampling noted elevated tungsten values (peaking at 12,011 ppm W) within the concentrates portion.
- Sizing distribution and multi element test work completed on a composite sample from the Altona 2016 sampling noted elevated tungsten values (peaking at 21,710 ppm W) within the super concentres.
- A total of 186 soil samples have been collected to date.

Introduction

The Kookynie Project is wholly owned by Nex Metals and is located approximately 200 km north of Kalgoorlie with access off the bitumised Leonora-Laverton Goldfields Highway (Figure 1).

Tenements M40/61, M40/27 and E40/332 lie within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt, which is part of the Archaen Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The licences make up a portion of the Kookynie Project which covers a north-west trending sequence of Archaean felsic and mafic extrusive and intrusive rocks with subordinate pelitic sediments, all of which have been regionally metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies.

The reported historic production of the Cosmopolitan mine was 609,200 tonnes at a grade of 15.57g/t Au for 295,120 ounces and ceased mining in 1910. Altona's reported historic production comprises 95,000 at 30.01 g/t Au for 88,715 ounces of gold which also is presumed to have terminated around the same time. The reported historic production of Champion deposit was approximately 62,503 tonnes at 16.24 g/t for 32,648 ounces of gold between 1898 to 1917. The Cumberland production figures are unknown. As a result of the high grade nature of these deposits, and the era that they were mined and inefficient processing at the time in combination with Nex Metals research and development with respect to low cost gold processing methodologies, the remnant tails stockpiles is seen as an ideal trial program for the pilot plant.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

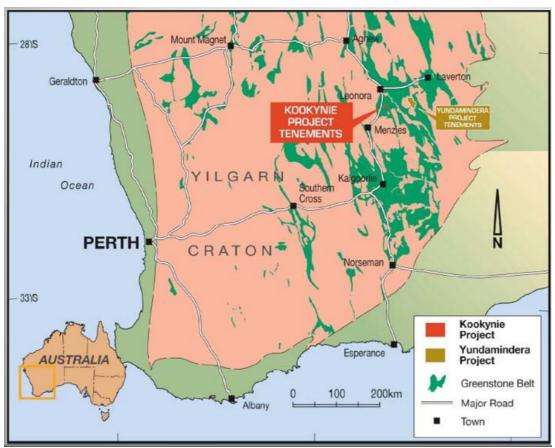


Figure 1. Kookynie Project Location map.

Tails Sampling Program

During 2016 and 2017, Nex Metals collected a total of 186 soil samples over the Cosmopolitan, Altona, Cumberland and Champion historic tails dumps. Due to the era of these historic mines, there was uncertainty associated with the remaining grade of these tails dumps. The Cosmopolitan tails dumps have been retreated in the past, but the grade of the remailing tails is unknown. As such a tail sampling program was designed to ascertain the remaining grade of these tails. There have been two phases of sampling completed by Nex Metals.

The first comprised an approximate 15 x 20 m grid over the Cosmopolitan tails (N=85), a 10 x 20 m grid over Altona (N=18), Cumberland (N=32) and Champion tails stockpiles (N=39). The second and smaller (N=12) program was completed in October 2017 and was designed as an infill line to the higher grade portion of the Cosmopolitan (N=6) and Altona tails stockpiles (N=6). These were completed on 10 to 30 m spacing along the line for Altona tails and 5 to 25 m spacing along the line for Cosmopolitan tails.

The tails stockpile sampling was sampled by collecting an approximate two to three kilogram representative sample over a one metre deep hand dug hole. Samples were collected using a scoop into pre-numbered calico bags. The 2016 samples were trucked to Aurum Laboratories Pty Ltd in Perth for a 50 gram fire assay analysis for gold. Prior to the samples being dried out, a composite riffle split for the Cosmopolitan and Altona areas were collected and submitted to Keypointe Pty Ltd in Perth for sizing distribution analysis over a riffle table. The riffle test work produced five sub samples based on size fraction. These included a >2mm, Tailings, Middlings, Concentrate and super concentrate portions. Each size distribution was then sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for multi element test work. This analysis comprised four acid digest - 33 element analysis + mercury and Cyanide analysis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

The recent sampling program completed in October 2017 was submitted to Bureau Veritas of Kalgoorlie for metallurgical test work analysis designed to determine recoverable leachable grade. The head grades were analysed using a 40 gram fire assay analysis with a 0.01ppm lower detection limit. The result of the leach analysis is pending.

Results

Cosmopolitan Results

A total of 91 samples have been completed over the Cosmopolitan tails stockpiles. There are six distinct tail dumps located on Nex Metals M40/61 tenement. Systematic sampling has been completed over all of these stockpiles. Anomalous gold mineralisation was intersected on all stock piles with the peak gold grade comprising 3.0g/t Au (Figure 2). The multi element analysis completed on the composite sample also indicated anomalous Tungsten present in concentrate portion of the sizing analysis (peaking at 12,011 ppm W). The sizing test work indicated that the majority of the gold was located within the >2mm size fraction.

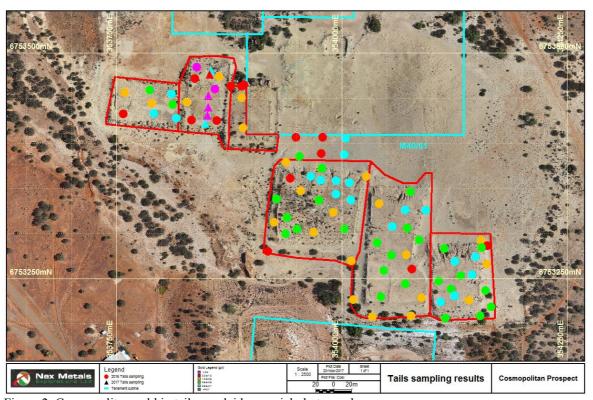


Figure 2. Cosmopolitan gold in tails overlaid on aerial photography.

Altona Results

A total of 24 samples have been completed over the Altona tails stockpiles. There is one distinct tails stockpile located on Nex Metals M40/61 and E40/332 tenement. Systematic sampling has been completed over the entire stockpile. Anomalous +1 g/t gold mineralisation was intersection over all of the stock pile, with the peak gold grade comprising 2.27g/t Au (Figure 3). The multi element analysis completed on the composite sample also indicated anomalous Tungsten present in super concentrate portion of the sizing analysis (peaking at 21,710 ppm W). The sizing testwork indicated that the majority of the gold was located within the >2mm and super concentrates size fraction.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

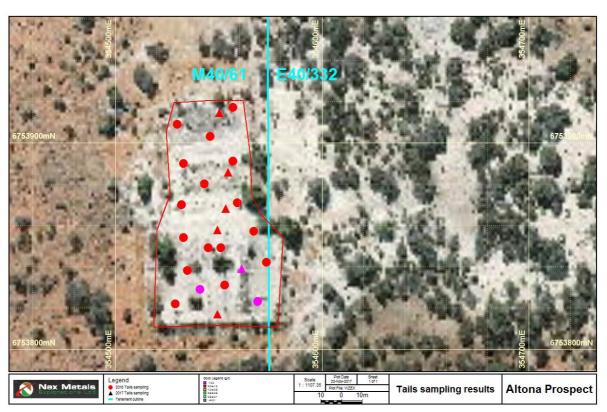


Figure 3. Altona gold in tails overlaid on aerial photography.

Cumberland and Altona Results

A total of 32 and 39 samples have been completed over the Cumberland and Champion tails stockpiles respectively. For each area there is one distinct tails stockpile. Systematic sampling has been completed over the entire stockpile. While the gold anomalism is not as strong as the Cosmopolitan and Altona areas, it is still encouraging. Gold in tails anomalism for Cumberland peaks at 1.37 g/t Au and 1.43 g/t Au for Champion (Figures 4 & 5). No sizing or multi element analysis for either area was completed

DIRECTORS' REPORT

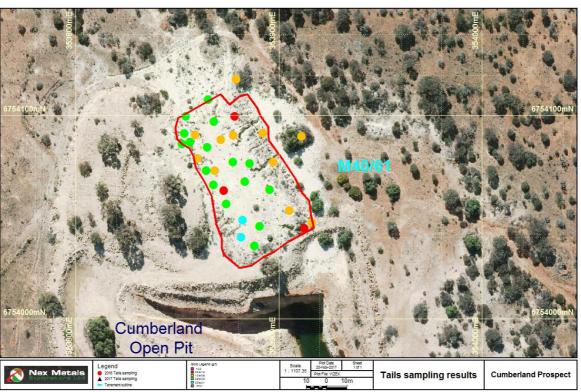


Figure 4. Cumberland gold in tails overlaid on aerial photography.

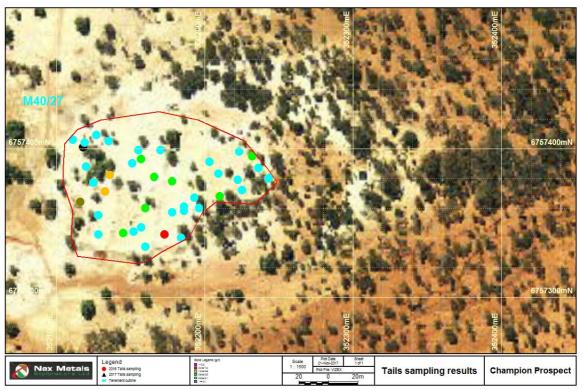


Figure 5. Champion gold in tails overlaid on aerial photography.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

Kookynie Summary

The gold in tails sampling was successful at delineating anomalous gold in the remnant Cosmopolitan, Altona, Cumberland and Champion tails stockpiles with positive indicators for Tungsten.

During the year, Nex Metals drilled 104 aircore drill holes over the Cosmopolitan and Cumberland historic tails dumps to test the full geochemical depth profile of the dumps. Due to the era of these historic mines, there was uncertainty associated with the remaining grade of these tails dumps. As the Cosmopolitan and the Cumberland tails dumps were the thickest, it was decided that the previously reported soil sampling was insufficient in ascertaining the true nature of the overall grade of the dump. As such Gyro Australia Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie was contracted to test the full depth profile of the tails dumps. Drilling was completed on a approximate 20 x 20m grid over all the Cumberland (N=23) and Cosmopolitan (N=81 holes) tails dumps.

All drilling was vertical and drilled down until the natural surface was intersected. Drilling typically was terminated 1m into the natural surface. One metre spear samples were completed and industry certified standards were inserted at a frequency of one in every 50 samples. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie for gold analysis using a 50 gram fire assay with a AAS finish (0.01 ppm lower detection).

The Company continues to develop its processing strategies based on previous work including the inclusion of encouraging scheelite (tungsten) tests.

Yundamindera

Yundamindera Project is a very advanced project with most deposit areas drilled to 10 m x 20 m drill spacing.

Nex Metals plans to complete confirmation resource drilling to verify the historic drill hole database.

The Yundamindera project has two main lines of deposits (eastern and western) with historic resources previously identified.

Drilling at Yundermindera has previously returned significant un-mined gold results including:

12m @ 5.6g/t Au from 1m (GB35)

3m @ 9.1g/t Au from 47m (GB69)

11m @ 2.5g/t Au from 37m (LN13)

9m @ 8.6g/t Au from 36m (LW33)

8m @ 5.9g/t Au from 40m (LW65)

14m @ 2.9g/t Au from 47m (LW83)

Multiple exploration targets that remain untested to date.

The project is located close to regional mining infrastructure, 77 km from Leonora and 65 km from Laverton.

Introduction

The Yundamindera Project is wholly owned by Nex Metals and is located approximately 60km east-northeast of Kookynie, 77km east – southeast of Leonora and 65km south – southwest of Laverton (Figure 1). Access to the Yundamindera is gained via the gravel covered Malcolm-Yundamindera road or via the sealed Leonora-Laverton highway and gravel covered Red October haul road.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

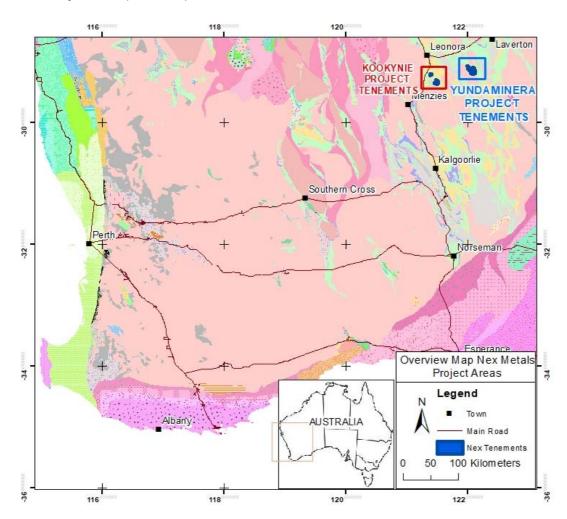


Figure 1. Yundamindera location map.

The Yundamindera Project comprises tenements M39/84, M39/274, M39/406 to 410, M39/839 to 840, and E39/1773 to 1774. The project area lies within the Murrin-Margaret sector of the Leonora-Laverton area defined by Gower (1976) and Hallberg (1985); part of the north northwest to south southwest trending Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfield Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The project area is comprised of two main rock type associations. Association 1, being mafic to ultramafic extrusive rocks, mature quartz rich sedimentary rocks and banded iron formation (BIF). Association 2 comprises mafic to ultramafic and submarine felsic to intermediate calcalkaline volcanic centres with locally derived epiclastic sedimentary rocks.

The Yundamindera Project encompasses zones of gold mineralisation occurring along the margin of a regional scale hornblende-granodiorite batholith which intruded mafic lithologies. The contact is sub divided into two 'lines' of mineralisation, western (Figure 2) and eastern (Figure 3).

Gold was discovered in the Yundamindera area before 1899. At least 4,800 oz of gold were reported from the area including the historic workings of Landed at Last, Great Bonaparte, Maori Queen, and Queen of May (Maitland, 1903). Between the late 1970s and mid 1980s a number of companies completed work on the Western Line of the Yundamindera Project area including Penzoil Australia, Kennecott Exploration with Hill Minerals, and Picon Exploration. In 1985 Mount Burges Gold Mining Company acquired the ground and completed substantial work comprising RC, Diamond drilling and resource estimations. In 1994 Mount Burges entered into a Joint Venture with Sons of Gwalia Ltd. Sons of Gwalia completed various surface sampling surveys, geophysical surveys, extensive RAB, RC and diamond drilling programs, resource estimations and pit optimisation studies. Nex Metals acquired the project in 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

As a result of the vast amount of exploration completed to date, a number of advanced deposits have been identified. To date none of these deposits have been mined by any recent mining activities or open pits. Mount Burges and Sons of Gwalia completed a number of mineral resource estimations and pit optimisations over the Landed at Last and Great Bonaparte areas. These were completed under the 1998 JORC code rulings and have yet to be reviewed/validated and updated to the 2012 JORC rules. Such mineralisation that was identified by Mount Burgess and Sons of Gwalia include (Figures 2 to 9):

- 7m @ 5.0g/t Au from 28m (GB7) Great Bonaparte
- 3m @ 7.7g/t Au from 38m (GB62) Great Bonaparte
- 5m @ 5.8g/t Au from 9m (GE23) Great Bonaparte East
- 7m @ 3.5g/t Au from 33m (LN68) Landed at Last
- 4m @ 6.1g/t Au from 32m (LN71) Landed at Last
- 5m @ 4.6g/t Au from 49m (LW51) Landed at Last Extended
- 3m @ 8.3g/t Au from 39m (LW82) Landed at Last Extended
- 8m @ 7.5g/t Au from 36m (P008) Pennyweight Point
- 20m @ 3.1g/t Au from 50m (PV050) Pennyweight Point

In 2010 surveying work to validated the historic drilling collars was completed along the western line of mineralisation using a differential GPS to enable assessment of the database integrity. In 2011 a detailed airborne magnetic survey accompanied by a Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey was completed over the entire project area. Nex Metals intends to complete 6 to 8 RC drill holes aimed to confirm the validity of the historic drill hole database. Drilling will be designed to twin existing drill hole intersections at the Landed at Last, Landed at Last extended and Great Bonaparte deposits.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

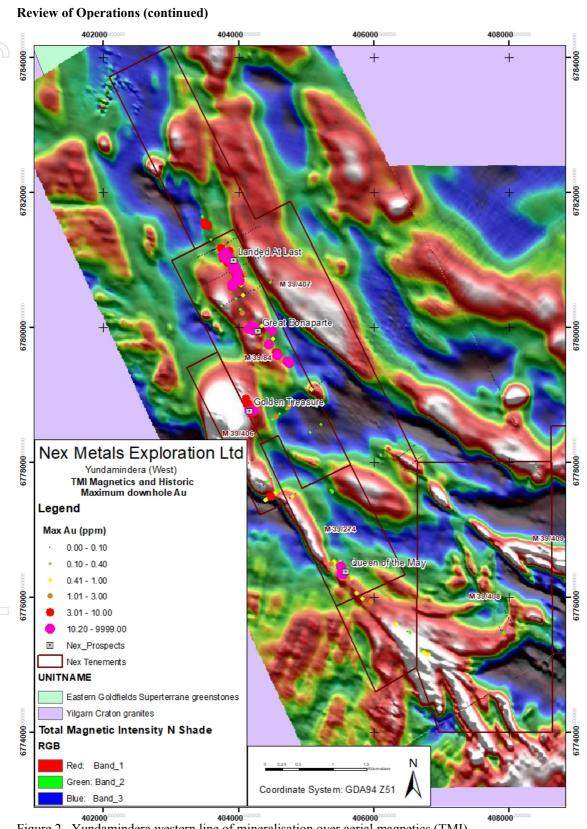


Figure 2. Yundamindera western line of mineralisation over aerial magnetics (TMI).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

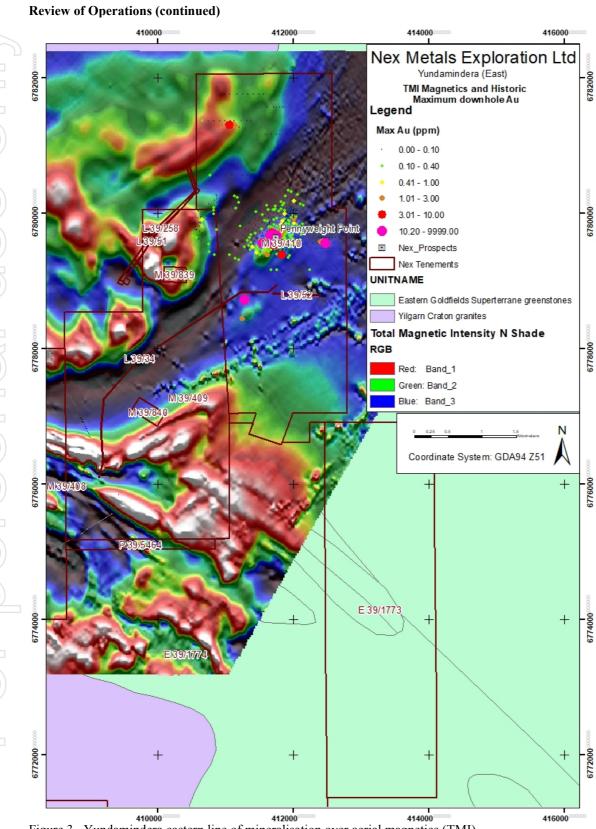


Figure 3. Yundamindera eastern line of mineralisation over aerial magnetics (TMI).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

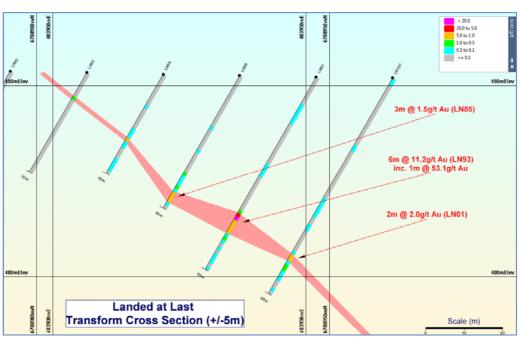


Figure 4. Landed at Last typical transform cross section (+/-5m window)

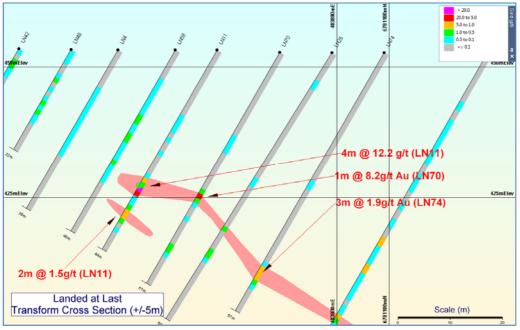


Figure 5. Landed at Last typical transform cross section (+/-5m window)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

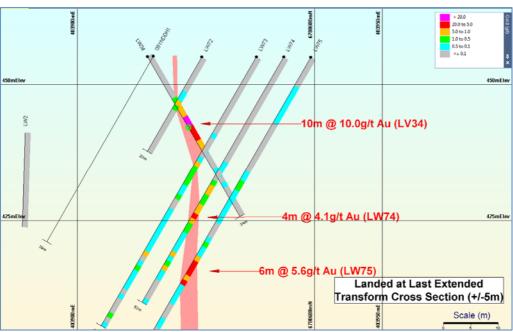


Figure 6. Landed at Last Extended typical transform cross section (+/-5m window)

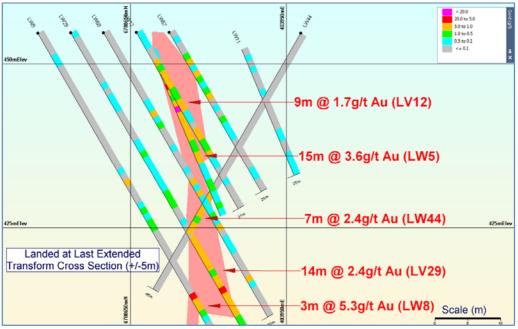


Figure 7. Landed at Last Extended typical transform cross section (+/-5m window)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

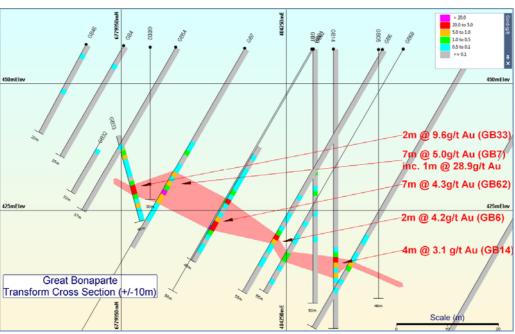


Figure 8. Great Bonaparte typical transform cross section (+/-10m window)

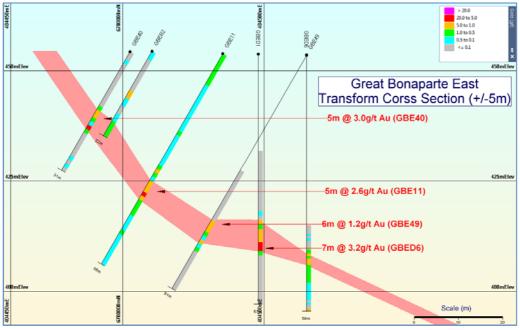


Figure 9. Great Bonaparte Est typical transform cross section (+/-5m window)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Operations (continued)

Evaluation of Projects

The Company continues to have projects presented to it for evaluation during the period extending from gold, base metals, copper and sand. The Company takes the view that in the current commodities market that projects need to show exceptional value for the Company to proceed to any type of acquisition arrangement.

Concentrated Solar Thermal Research

The Company has been working with Curtin University on various research and development opportunities. The Company has continued the background work with respect to power saving techniques and alternatives for remote mining sites during the research phase of the Kookynie Gold Project. Concentrated Solar Thermal was seen as an alternate energy method that could provide peak load (subject to scalability). The Company believes that in the near future mining would ultimately be required to be carbon neutral which is in line with the Company aspiring to have world best practice in environmental standards. The Company sees that this research will provide a future income stream to its shareholders as the Company will have the marketing and development rights to the technological outcomes.

In the last half of the year, Curtin University and the Company were granted an Australian Research Council Linkage Grant to carry on from the previous grant with respect to Concentrated Solar Thermal - high temperature storage using metal hydrides. Curtin University has been involved in hydrogen storage research since 1998 through Professor Craig Buckley, who has 25 years of experience in the field. The Hydrogen Storage Research Group (HSRG) at Curtin was formed in 2003. Since 2011, Curtin has performed research on utilising the ability of high-temperature metal hydrides to store significant amounts of heat. A large range of metal hydrides exist and they can store between 3 and 30 times more heat than the state-of-the-art technology based on molten salts. Initial testing shows that Curtin University has developed a method that allows sodium hydride to release and absorb hydrogen, and hence heat, over multiple cycles. Testing is continuing to determine cyclic stability over the projected 30-year lifetime of a concentrating solar thermal power station.

The aim is to produce a storage system which will be at least two thirds less expensive than currently available systems.

Processing

The Company has progressed to obtaining indicative processing for a 400,000 tonne per annum mill. Which will used for processing from Kookynie and Yundermindera projects.

Applications for Forfeiture on Yundamindera Tenements

On 4 May 2018, Nex Metals Explorations Ltd (Nex or the Company) advised that they had received applications for forfeiture on Yundamindera tenements M39/84, M39/274, M39/406, M39/407, M39/408, M39/409, M39/410, M39/839, M39/840. The applicant is by MCA Nominees Pty Ltd who hold the tenements immediately north of Nex Yundamindera Tenements.

The Company believes there is no basis for the claim and will defend the matter in the normal course.

Responsibility Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Rob L'Heureux, who is a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (Canada). Mr. L'Heureux M.Sc., P.Geol., who is a full-time employee of APEX Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd., has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. L'Heureux consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

Income Tax Benefit

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the company applied for and received a rebate from the Australian Taxation Office of \$545,363 (2017: \$305,015), representing the tax value of research and development costs for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Settlement of Litigation

Agreement was reached between Nex Metals Explorations Limited and Stone Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: SHK) to finalise the court proceedings which commenced in 2014, with claim and counterclaim being dismissed and no order as to costs. The parties entered into a Deed of Settlement that contains a confidentiality clause. NME is able to inform Shareholders that the terms of the settlement do not have any negative impact on the financial position of NME but will enable the Company to clear any liabilities, including contingent, relating to the action from the Financials of NME.

Other than the above, no significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Significant Events After Balance Date

On 16 July 2018, the Company issued 37,942,596 ordinary shares at \$0.025 per share in satisfaction of amounts owed to creditors and to settle loan and interest liabilities. The approval of the issue of shares was granted at a General Meeting held on 30 August 2018.

On 28 September 2018, the Company received confirmation that the convertible note of \$1,500,000 would be extended to 2 February 2020.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

Future Developments

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the company has not been included in this report because at this stage the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company. As the company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, it is subject to the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules which require immediate disclosure to the market of information that is likely to have a material effect on the price or value of the company's securities.

Environmental regulations

The company is aware of its environmental obligations and acts to ensure its environmental commitments are met. The Directors are not aware of any environmental regulation which has not been complied with.

Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director). During the financial year, there were 2 circular resolutions passed.

	Board of	airectors
Directors	\mathbf{A}	В
Thomas F Percy	8	8
Kenneth Allen	8	8
Hock Hoo Chua	8	4
Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali	-	-

Notes

A - Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the period.

B - Number of meetings attended.

Being a small executive Board, the Directors are in contact on a regular basis, minimising the requirement for numerous formal meetings throughout the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Share Options

There are no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option as at the date of this report.

Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for directors and executives of the company.

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

The remuneration policy of the company has been designed to align director and executive 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 company's financial results. The board of the company believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the company.

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed by the board. All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience) and superannuation. The board reviews executive packages annually by reference to the company's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

The board may exercise discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth. Executives are also entitled to participate in the employee share and option arrangements.

The directors and executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9.50%. Some individuals have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the company and expensed. Shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director and executives. Options are valued using an appropriate valuation methodology.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and directors' and executives' remuneration

The board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The board determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. 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 (currently \$350,000). Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the consolidated entity. However, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the company and are able to participate in prevailing employee option plans.

Performance based remuneration

The company has no performance based remuneration component built into director and executive remuneration packages.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Additional information

The financial performance of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2018 are summarised below:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
_		a= .a.	_		
Revenue	3	37,631	7	103,615	30,461
EBITDA	(1,026,228)	1,591,981	(835,808)	(993,629)	(1,389,535)
EBIT	(1,042,292)	1,577,208	(844,510)	(1,004,812)	(1,414,326)
Profit/(Loss) after income					
tax	(649,694)	1,730,514	(356,262)	(211,674)	707,565

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return are summarised below:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Share price at financial year end (\$)	0.015	0.01	0.008	0.004	0.080
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.43)	1.13	(0.23)	(0.14)	0.46

(b) Directors and Key Management Personnel Compensation

The key management personnel of the company are the Directors. There are no executives, other than Directors, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

Name of Director

Thomas F Percy Chairman

Kenneth Allen Managing Director
Hock Hoo Chua Non-Executive Director
Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali Non-Executive Director

The remuneration for each director and key management personnel of the company are as follows:

Year ended 30 June 2018	Short-	term	Post- employment	Total	% Performance Related
	Salary & Fees	Non Cash	Superannuation		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Directors					
T Percy	37,500	_	3,563	41,063	-
K Allen	122,004	-	11,590	133,594	-
H Chua	25,000	-	2,375	27,375	-
R Razali	-	-	-	-	-
	184 504	_	17 528	202 032	=

Year ended 30 June 2017	Short-	term	Post- employment	Total	% Performance Related
	Salary & Fees \$	Non Cash \$	Superannuation \$	\$	
Directors					
T Percy	37,500	_	3,563	41,063	-
K Allen	122,004	-	11,590	133,594	-
H Chua	25,000	-	2,375	27,375	-
R Razali	-	-	-	-	=
	184,504	-	17,528	202,032	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(c) Service agreements

The agreements related to remuneration are set out below

- (i) The company has entered into an executive services agreement with Kenneth Malcolme Allen whereby the company has agreed to employ Kenneth Malcolme Allen as managing director for a period of 4 years commencing on 6 December 2007 on a salary of \$220,000 per annum (exclusive of superannuation). In October 2008, Mr Allen agreed to reduce his total remuneration by 50% effective October 2008 until further notice. Mr Allen's term of agreement was extended on a monthly basis in November 2011.
- (ii) The company has entered into a letter agreement with Dr. Chua Hock Hoo, whereby the company has agreed to pay Dr Chua \$25,000 per annum, plus statutory entitlements, payable monthly in arrears for acting as a Non-Executive Director of the company.
- (iii) The company has entered into a letter agreement with Thomas Francis Percy whereby the company has agreed to pay Thomas Francis Percy director's fees of \$75,000 per annum, plus statutory entitlements, payable monthly in arrears, for acting as the non-executive chairman of the company. In October 2008, Mr Percy agreed to reduce his base remuneration by 50% effective October 2008 until further notice.
- (iv) The company has entered into a letter agreement with Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali, whereby the company has agreed to pay Mr Razali \$25,000 per annum, plus statutory entitlements, when Mr Razali stands in as an alternate for Dr Chua on a pro rata basis. No payments were made to Mr Razali during the year ended 30 June 2018.
- (d) Option holdings of Key Management Personnel

There are no unissued ordinary shares under option during the year ended 30 June 2018.

(e) Share-based compensation of Key Management Personnel

There are no shares issued to the directors as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2018.

(f) Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel

	Balance at 01/07/17 No.	Exercise of Options No.	Other changes during the year No.	Balance at 30/06/18 No.
Directors				
T F Percy	1,016,000	-	-	1,016,000
K Allen	7,150,001	-	-	7,150,001
H H Chua	860,000	-	-	860,000
R Razali	7,600,000	-	-	7,600,000
	16,626,001	-	-	16,626,001

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(g) Related party disclosures

(a) Transactions with director related entities

Transactions with director related entities are on commercial terms no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

		30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017 \$
	(i) Accounting, administration, rent & labour hire fees paid to Allens Business Group Pty Ltd, a related company of Kenneth Allen	72,306	65,322
(b)	Aggregate amounts payable to directors and their director related entities at balance date Current liabilities		
	Payables and accruals	1,402,017	1,199,985
	Share applicable monies (i)	328,000	328,000
		1,730,017	1,527,985

- (i) This represents share application monies from Raja Mohd Azmi bin Raja Razali.
- (c) Directors loans

No loans existed during the year and as at balance date between the company and its directors.

(d) Other related party transactions

Royalty obligations to RW Allen, a related party of Kenneth Allen, has been disclosed in Note 15.

[End of Remuneration Report]

Indemnification and insurance of officers

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract of insurance insuring the directors and officers of the company against certain liabilities specified in the contract. The contract prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liabilities insured and the amount of the premium.

Indemnification and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the start of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Non-Audit Services

The Directors review any non-audit services to be provided to ensure they are compatible with the general standard for independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

During the year, the auditors did not provide any non-audit services to the consolidated entity.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in Note 4.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included within this financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Kenneth Allen Managing Director

Perth, 28 September 2018

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 1;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become
 due and payable.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Kenneth Allen Managing Director

28 September 2018 Perth

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Revenue	2(a)	\$	\$ 37,631
Other income	2(b)	348,774	2,806,329
Occupancy expenses		(49,593)	(73,362)
Administration expenses		(102,590)	(107,928)
Consultants expenses	2(c)	(62,343)	(221,387)
Depreciation expenses		(16,064)	(14,773)
Employment and contractor expenses		(553,668)	(550,977)
Borrowing and finance costs		(152,765)	(151,709)
Travel expenses		(66,972)	(39,857)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	8	(293,339)	(207,968)
Research and development costs	2(c)	(246,500)	(50,500)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax benefit	3	(1,195,057)	1,425,499
Income tax benefit	3	545,363	305,015
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(649,694)	1,730,514
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>-</u>	
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		(649,694)	1,730,514
Profit/(Loss) per share:			
Basic profit/(loss) (cents per share)	14	(0.43)	1.13

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	NT - 4 -	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Current assets	Note	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	20(a)	56,349	718,647
Receivables	20(a) 5	327,009	225,523
Other assets	6	3,754	13,994
Total current assets	· ·	387,112	958,164
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	7	39,289	55,353
Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	8	269,664	269,664
Total non-current assets		308,953	325,017
Total assets		696,065	1,283,181
Current liabilities			
Payables	9	2,079,789	2,064,250
Interest-bearing liabilities	10	1,500,000	1,500,000
Provisions	11	205,728	158,689
Total current liabilities		3,785,517	3,722,939
Total liabilities		3,785,517	3,722,939
Net liabilities		(3,089,452)	(2,439,758)
Equity			
Issued capital	12(a)	18,884,107	18,884,107
Option reserve	13	2,260,245	2,260,245
Accumulated losses	-	(24,233,804)	(23,584,110)
Total deficit		(3,089,452)	(2,439,758)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		Attributable to equity holders				
	Issued Capital \$	Option Reserve \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total Deficit \$		
Balance at 1 July 2016	18,884,107	2,260,245	(25,314,624)	(4,170,272)		
Profit for the year	<u> </u>	-	1,730,514	1,730,514		
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,730,514	1,730,514		
Balance at 30 June 2017	18,884,107	2,260,245	(23,584,110)	(2,439,758)		
		Attributable	to equity holders	s		
	Issued Capital \$	Option Reserve \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total Deficit \$		
Balance at 1 July 2017	18,884,107	2,260,245	(23,584,110)	(2,439,758)		
(Loss) for the year		-	(649,694)	(649,694)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(649,694)	(649,694)		
Balance at 30 June 2018	18,884,107	2,260,245	(24,233,804)	(3,089,452)		

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from other income		239,771	440,460
Amounts received for sale of mining			
tenements		-	1,000,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,312,435)	(1,131,341)
Borrowing and finance costs paid		(135,000)	(136,707)
Interest received		3	37,631
Research & development tax refund (net of			
professional fees)		545,363	245,163
Net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities	20(b)	(662,298)	455,206
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		-	(42,723)
Net cash used in investing activities			(42,723)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(662,298)	412,483
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		718,647	306,164
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	ear 20(a)	56,349	718,647

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Nex Metals Explorations Limited and its controlled entity (the "consolidated entity"). The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Nex Metals Explorations Limited (the "company"), have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. Nex Metals Explorations Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The financial report of Nex Metals Explorations Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 September 2018.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The consolidated entity is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Going concern

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

As disclosed in the financial statements, the consolidated entity incurred a net loss of \$649,694 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of \$662,298 for the year ended 30 June 2018. As of that date, the consolidated entity had net current liabilities of \$3,398,405 and net liabilities of \$3,089,452.

The Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern after consideration of the following factors:

- \$328,000 of share application monies received from a Director, shown as a current liability in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, will be transferred to equity when the shares are issued;
- Convertible notes with a face value of \$1,500,000 are recognised in current liabilities as it is repayable by 2 February 2019. On 28 September 2018, the Company received confirmation that the convertible note of \$1,500,000 would be extended to 2 February 2020 (refer to Note 10);
- Issue of 37,942,596 ordinary shares at \$0.025 in satisfaction of amounts owed to creditors and to settle loan and interest liabilities on 16 July 2018 (refer to Note 23);
- A research and development rebate claim will be lodged during the financial year ended 30 June 2019 with respect to research and development costs incurred for the year ended 30 June 2018;
- The possible sale of mining tenements, recognised as exploration and evaluation assets in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, for cash as has occurred in the prior years; and
- Issue of shares for cash from capital raising to be conducted in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001;
- Included in current payables is an amount of \$1,344,880 payable to the Directors of the consolidated entity. The Directors have agreed to not seek cash payments for their unpaid balances until the consolidated entity is in a financial position to pay.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accordingly, the directors believe that the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern is mainly dependent on the following factors;

- obtaining cash through a successful research and development rebate claim;
- raising further equity; and
- continual on-going support of the Directors.

Should the consolidated entity not achieve appropriate level of funding from some or all of the factors set out above, there is a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about whether the consolidated entity will continue as a going concern and therefore whether they will realise their assets and extinguish their liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the consolidated entity does not continue as a going concern.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(b) Employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any re-measurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the financial period in which the changes occur.

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

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flow expires 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 where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and their fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or designed as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or enable performance evaluation where a group or 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 value being included in profit or loss.

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 using the effective interest rate method. 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 consolidated entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently matured are amortised cost using the effective interest method. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting periods. All other investments are classified as current assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial statements that are either designated as such or that are not classified in any of the other categories. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity not fixed or determinable payments.

Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on the 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.

Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting date, the directors assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

(d) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax ("GST"), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST;

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

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

(e) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the director's review the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed immediately to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

(f) Income tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income). Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore 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.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Income tax (continued)

Current and deferred income tax expense (revenue) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax related to items that are recognised outside 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. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

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

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a largely 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 legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities related 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.

(g) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred is accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure. Each area of interest is limited to a size related to a known or probable mineral resource capable of supporting a mining operation.

Exploration expenditure for each area of interest is written off as incurred, except that it may be carried forward provided that one of the following conditions is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or, alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration activities in an area of interest have not, at balance date reached a stage which
 permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable
 reserves.

The consolidated entity performs impairment testing when facts and circumstances suggest the carrying amount has been impaired. If it was determined that the asset was impaired it would be immediately written off to profit or loss.

Expenditure is not carried forward in respect of any area of interest unless the consolidated entity's right of tenure to that area of interest is current. Expenditures incurred before the consolidated entity has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area is expensed as incurred. Amortisation is not charged on areas under development, pending commencement of production.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Mine Development

Development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the consolidated entity is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable resources have been identified. Such expenditure comprises costs directly attributable to the construction of a mine, the related infrastructure and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure transferred from capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure account.

Amortisation is charged using the units-of-production method, with separate calculations being made for each area of interest. The units-of-production basis results in a depreciation charge proportional to the depletion of proved and probable reserves.

Mine properties are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy in note 1(e).

Costs of site restoration are provided for from when exploration commences and are included in the costs from that stage. Site restoration costs include obligations relating to dismantling and removing mining plant, reclamation, waste dump rehabilitation and other costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of the site. Such costs have been determined using estimates of the future costs and current legal requirements and technology, discounted to present value. Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted for on a prospective basis.

(i) Payables

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

(j) Plant and equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over their useful lives to the consolidated entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Plant and office equipment 6.67% to 100% Motor vehicle 13.33% to 30%

Plant and equipment is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy in note 1(e).

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result in that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Revenue recognition

Other revenue

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the consolidated entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised when earned.

(m) Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issue of the convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a non-current liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

(n) Finance costs

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

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

(o) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership transferred to the consolidated entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Leases (continued)

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(p) Earnings per share

(i) Basic Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the consolidated entity, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings 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 consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(q) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost less impairment.

(r) Issued capital

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.

(s) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by the company at the end of the reporting period. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated entity have been eliminated in full on consolidation. Where controlled entities have entered or left the consolidated entity during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year that they were controlled.

(t) Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

There have been no judgements, apart from those involving estimation, in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

Following is a summary of the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation at reporting date that have not been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(t) Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The directors determines when an area of interest should be abandoned. When a decision is made that an area of interest is not commercially viable, all costs that have been capitalised in respect of that area of interest are written off. This decision is made after considering the likelihood of finding commercially viable reserves.

Impairment - General

The directors assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the consolidated entity that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of impairment assets are reassessed and compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to profit or loss.

(u) New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

In the year ended 30 June 2018, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the consolidated entity and effective for the current annual reporting period. As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the consolidated entity and, therefore, no material change is necessary to the entity's accounting policies.

(v) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2018. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 (2014), published in December 2014, replaces the existing guidance AASB 9 (2009), AASB 9 (2010) and AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial instruments.

The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of this standard.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 Revenue from Contacts with Customers is a new Standard introduced by AASB to replace existing revenue recognition guidance, AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and AASB 1004 Contributions. AASB 15 applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The new Standard is aimed at improving financial reporting of revenue and comparability to provide better clarity on revenue recognition on areas where existing requirements unintentionally created diversity in practice. AASB 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It also introduces new cost guidance which requires certain costs of obtaining and fulfilling contracts to be recognised as separate assets when specified criteria are met.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted (continued)

Revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of these performance obligations, which occur when control of goods or services is transferred, rather than on transfer of risks and rewards. Revenue received for a contract that includes a variable amount is subject to revised conditions for recognition, whereby it must be highly probable that no significant reversal of the variable component may occur when the uncertainties around its measurement are removed.

The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity shall 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 those goods or services.

The Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied or as a performance obligation is satisfied over time

The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of this standard.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will change as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

(w) Comparative Figures

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

(y) Research and Development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized as an expense in the period as incurred.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017 \$
Loss before income tax		
(a) Revenue		
Interest revenue	3	37,631
(b) Other Income		
Sundry income	348,774	2,806,329
⁺ Includes \$2,255,477 write back of creditor due to settler	nent of legal dispute	
⁺ Includes \$2,255,477 write back of creditor due to settler (c) Expenses	nent of legal dispute	
	nent of legal dispute	
(c) Expenses	nent of legal dispute	
(c) Expenses Consultants expenses	nent of legal dispute	59,852
(c) Expenses Consultants expenses Professional fees incurred in relation to the	nent of legal dispute - (19,636)	
(c) Expenses Consultants expenses Professional fees incurred in relation to the Research and Development tax rebate claim	- -	
(c) Expenses Consultants expenses Professional fees incurred in relation to the Research and Development tax rebate claim Legal	(19,636)	95,000

3. Income tax

- (a) No Income tax is payable by the consolidated entity as it incurred losses for income tax purposes for the year.
- (b) The prima facie income tax benefit on loss from operations reconciles to the income tax benefit in the financial statements as follows:

Profit/(Loss) from operations	(1,195,057)	1,425,499
Prima facie income tax benefit/(expense) at 27.5%	(328,641)	392,012
Tax effect of non-deductible items	25	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	256,655	-
Timing difference	71,961	(22,365)
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(369,647)
Research & development rebate (see note 3(d))	545,363	305,015
Income tax benefit	545,363	305,015

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax balances

The directors estimate that the potential deferred tax benefits not brought to account attributable to tax losses carried forward at balance date is approximately \$2,105,143 (2017: \$2,272,010). They will only be of benefit to the consolidated entity if future assessable income is derived of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be realised, the conditions for deductibility imposed by the tax legislation continue to be complied with and the consolidated entity is able to meet the continuity of ownership and/or business tests.

(d) Research & development rebate

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the consolidated entity applied for and received rebates from the Australian Taxation Office of \$545,363 representing the tax value of research and development costs for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2017: \$305,015). This amount is shown as an income tax benefit in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2018.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		30) June 2018 \$	30 June 2017
4.	Remuneration of auditors			
	Audit and review of the financial report			
			28,500	31,000
5.	Receivables			
3.				
	Current Trade receivables		137,469	28,596
	Sundry receivables		189,540	196,927
	Sundry receivables		327,009	225,523
	None of the receivables are impaired. Refer to policies.	Note 21 for the Compa	any's financial risk m	nanagement and
	Ageing of past due but not impaired			
	30 - 60 days		29,341	-
	60 – 90 days		36,876	-
	90 – 120 days		43,011	-
	120 + days Total		120,000 229,228	<u>-</u>
	Total		22),220	
6.	Other assets			
	Prepayments		3,754	13,994
7.	Plant and equipment			
		Motor Vehicles	Plant and Office	Total
			Equipment	
	Year ended 30 June 2018	\$	\$	\$
	Opening net book value	48,394	6,959	55,353
	Additions	-	, -	-
	Depreciation charge for the year	(13,961)	(2,103)	(16,064)
	Closing net book value	34,433	4,856	39,289
	At 30 June 2018			
	Cost	145,136	70,945	216,081
	Accumulated depreciation	(110,703)	(66,089)	(176,792)
	Net book value	34,433	4,856	39,289
	Year ended 30 June 2017			
	Opening net book value	16,195	11,208	27,403
	Additions	42,723	(4.240)	42,723
	Depreciation charge for the year Closing net book value	(10,524) 48,394	(4,249) 6,959	(14,773) 55,353
		40,374	0,232	33,333
	At 30 June 2017	115 126	70.045	216.001
	Cost Accumulated depreciation	145,136 (96,742)	70,945 (63,986)	216,081 (160,728)
	Net book value	48,394	6,959	55,353
		70,377	0,737	22,223

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

			30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017 \$
8.	Capitalised exploration expenditure		Ψ	J
	Opening balance Current year expenditure		269,664 293,339	269,664 207,968
	Current year expenditure written off (i) Closing balance		(293,339) 269,664	(207,968) 269,664
	(i) The recoupment of cost carried forward is dependent on the successful development of the suc			
9.	Payables			
	Current			
	Trade payables and accruals (i)		204,337	405,830
	Accrued director fees		1,402,017	1,199,985
	Accrued interest	10(a)	145,435	130,435
	Share application monies		328,000	328,000
			2,079,789	2,064,250
	balance date exceeding normal trading t	terms is estimated at \$204,	337. 30 June 2018	30 June 2017
			\$	\$
10.	Interest-bearing liabilities		\$	\$
10.	Interest-bearing liabilities Current		\$	\$
10.	_	10(a)	1,500,000	1,500,000
10.	Current	entity renegotiated the com- er elects to convert to ordinate of shares trad- ing the year ended 30 Jun 135,000 in interest during the	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in e 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder.	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The
10.	Current Convertible note (a) During the year, the consolidated e February 2019, unless the note holde 10 trading day volume weighted avannum. Total interest accrued duri consolidated entity paid a total of \$1 On 28 September 2018, the Compare	entity renegotiated the comer elects to convert to ordinare price of shares trading the year ended 30 Jun 35,000 in interest during the process of the proce	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder. that the convertible note w	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The ould be extended to 2
10.	Current Convertible note (a) During the year, the consolidated e February 2019, unless the note holde 10 trading day volume weighted avannum. Total interest accrued duri consolidated entity paid a total of \$1 On 28 September 2018, the Compar February 2020. The principal sum in respect of the cassets of the consolidated entity.	entity renegotiated the comer elects to convert to ordinare price of shares trading the year ended 30 Jun 35,000 in interest during the process of the proce	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder. that the convertible note w	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The ould be extended to 2
10.	Current Convertible note (a) During the year, the consolidated e February 2019, unless the note hold 10 trading day volume weighted avannum. Total interest accrued duri consolidated entity paid a total of \$1 On 28 September 2018, the Compar February 2020. The principal sum in respect of the converse	entity renegotiated the comer elects to convert to ordinare price of shares trading the year ended 30 Jun 35,000 in interest during the process of the proce	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder. That the convertible note we unpaid interest are secure 30 June 2018	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The ould be extended to 2 d by a charge over the 30 June 2017
	Current Convertible note (a) During the year, the consolidated e February 2019, unless the note holde 10 trading day volume weighted avannum. Total interest accrued duri consolidated entity paid a total of \$1 On 28 September 2018, the Compar February 2020. The principal sum in respect of the cassets of the consolidated entity.	entity renegotiated the comer elects to convert to ordinare price of shares trading the year ended 30 Jun 35,000 in interest during the process of the proce	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder. That the convertible note we unpaid interest are secure 30 June 2018	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The ould be extended to 2 d by a charge over the 30 June 2017
	Current Convertible note (a) During the year, the consolidated e February 2019, unless the note hold 10 trading day volume weighted avannum. Total interest accrued duri consolidated entity paid a total of \$1 On 28 September 2018, the Compar February 2020. The principal sum in respect of the cassets of the consolidated entity. Provisions Employee entitlements	entity renegotiated the comer elects to convert to ordinare price of shares trading the year ended 30 Jun 35,000 in interest during the process of the proce	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in the 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder. That the convertible note where the	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The ould be extended to 2 d by a charge over the 30 June 2017 \$ 158,689
	Current Convertible note (a) During the year, the consolidated e February 2019, unless the note hold 10 trading day volume weighted avannum. Total interest accrued duri consolidated entity paid a total of \$1 On 28 September 2018, the Compar February 2020. The principal sum in respect of the cassets of the consolidated entity.	entity renegotiated the comer elects to convert to ordinare price of shares trading the year ended 30 Jun 35,000 in interest during the process of the proce	1,500,000 vertible note and the term nary share at the lower of ed on the ASX. Interest in 2018 was \$145,435 (2) the year to the note holder. That the convertible note we unpaid interest are secure 30 June 2018	1,500,000 as were extended to 2 \$0.03 per share or the s payable at 10% per 2017: \$130,435). The ould be extended to 2 d by a charge over the 30 June 2017

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

2.	Issued Capital		
4.	-		
	Fully paid ordinary shares	18,884,107	18,884,107
	(a) Movements in issued capital:		
		No of Shares	\$
	Balance at 1 July 2016 Share issue costs	152,716,956	18,884,107
	Balance at 30 June 2017	152,716,956	18,884,107
	Balance at 1 July 2017 Share issue costs	152,716,956	18,884,107
	Balance at 30 June 2018	152,716,956	18,884,107
	(b) Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry	y the right to dividends.	
13.	Reserves	30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017 \$
	Option reserve	2,260,245	2,260,245
	Option reserve		
	Balance at beginning of financial year	2,260,245	2,260,245
	Balance at end of financial year	2,260,245	2,260,245
	This option issue reserve is used to recognise both the fair value	or issue price of options i	ssued.
	There are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under op	otion as at 30 June 2018.	
		2018 Cents Per	2017 Cents Per
		Share	Share
4.	Profit/ (Loss) per share		
	Basic profit/(loss) loss per share:	(0.43)	1.13
	The profit/(loss) for the year and the weighted average number obasic profit/(loss) per share are as follows:	of ordinary shares used in	the calculation of
		30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017 \$
	Profit/(loss) for the year after income tax	(649,694)	1,730,514
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares for	150 514 054	150 514 054
	the purposes of basic profit/ (loss) per share	152,716,956	152,716,956

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

15.	Commitments for expenditure	30 June 2018 \$	30 June 2017
	(a) Exploration commitments		
	The consolidated entity has certain commitments		
	to meet minimum expenditure requirements on the		
	mineral exploration assets it has an interest in.		
	Outstanding exploration commitments are as		
	follows:		
	Not later than 1 year	100,094	98,823
	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	99,280	98,376
	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	297,743_	285,492
		497,117	482,691
	(b) Other commitments		
	Commitments in relation to the Solar Thermal		
	Energy Research and Development project with		
	Curtin University:		
	Not later than 1 year	3,000	246,000
	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	-	-
	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years		
		3,000	246,000

- (i) The consolidated entity has royalty obligations to RW Allen pursuant to mining tenement acquisition agreements. The royalty under the agreements are as follows:
 - (a) \$1.00 per tonne for any gold bearing ore extracted from the tenements;
 - (b) for uranium, 5% of the sale price if the market price is up to USD50.00 per pound, 7.5% of the sale price if the market price ranges between USD50.01 to USD99.99 per pound, and 10% of the sale price if the market price is USD100.00 or above per pound, less selling costs in all cases; and
 - (c) 1% of gross sales of extracted metals for any other mineral
- (ii) The consolidated entity has various royalty commitments in relation to tenements acquired in the Kookynie and Yundamindera area. These commitments vary. Based on average grades and the budgeted areas to be mined, the Directors consider that royalties payable for the next 2-3 years will be insignificant.

16. Contingencies

On 4 May 2018, the Company advised that they had received applications for forfeiture on Yundamindera tenements M39/84, M39/274, M39/406, M39/407, M39/408, M39/409, M39/410, M39/839, M39/840. The applicant is by MCA Nominees Pty Ltd who hold the tenements immediately north of Nex Yundamindera Tenements.

The Company believes there is no basis for the claim and will defend the matter in the normal course.

There were no other contingencies as at 30 June 2018.

17. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Refer to Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the company's Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	184,504	184,504
Post-employment benefits	17,528	17,528
	202,032	202,032

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Related Party Disclosures

Transactions with director related entities

Transactions with director related entities are on commercial terms no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

(i) Accounting, administration, rent & labour hire fees paid to Allens Business Group Pty Ltd, a related company of Kenneth Allen

72,306

65,322

Aggregate amounts payable to directors and their director related entities at balance date Current liabilities Payables and accruals Share applicable monies (i)

1,402,017 328,000 1,199,985 328,000

1,730,017 1,527,985

- (i) This represents share application monies from Raja Mohd Azmi Bin Raja Razali.
- Directors loans

No loans existed during the year and as at balance date between the consolidated entity and its directors.

Other related party transactions

Royalty obligations to RW Allen, a related party of Kenneth Allen, has been disclosed in Note 15.

19. **Controlled Entity**

Name	Country of	Percentage	Cost of Parent Entity
	Incorporation	Interests Held	Investment
	-	2018 2017	2018 2017 \$ \$
Ausnational Investments Pty Ltd	Australia	100% 100%	1 1

Cas	n Flow Information		
		30 June 2018	30 June 2017
		\$	\$
(a)	Reconciliation of cash and cash		
	equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the		
	financial year as shown in the statement of cash		
	flows is reconciled to the related items in the		
	statement of financial position as follows:		
	Cash and cash at bank	56,349	718,647
		56,349	718,647

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

20. Cash Flow Information (continued)

	`	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
		\$	\$
(b)	Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit/(loss) for the year	(649,694)	1,730,514
	Depreciation	16,064	14,773
	Changes in assets and liabilities		
	Receivables	(89,890)	1,083,457
	Prepayments	10,240	15,650
	Payables and provisions	50,982	(2,389,188)
	Net cash provided by/(used in) operating		
	activities	(662,298)	455,206

Non Cash Financing and Investing Activities

There were no non-cash financing and investing activities for the year ended 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017.

		Convertible	
		Note	Total
		\$	\$
(c)	Changes in liabilities arising from		
	financing activities		
	Balance as at 1 July 2016	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Balance as at 30 June 2017	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Balance as at 30 June 2018	1,500,000	1,500,000

21. Financial risk management and policies

The consolidated entity's exploration activities are being funded by equity and are not exposed to significant financial risks. There are no speculative or financial derivative instruments. Funds are invested for various short term periods to match forecast cash flow requirements.

The consolidated entity holds the following financial instruments:

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	56,349	718,647
Receivables	327,009	225,523
	383,358	944,170
Financial liabilities		
Payables	2,079,789	2,064,250
Borrowings – Convertible note	1,500,000	1,500,000
	3,579,789	3,564,250

The consolidated entity's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term deposits. The consolidated entity does not have any borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund the consolidated entity's operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the consolidated entity's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the consolidated entity are credit risk, capital risk and liquidity risk. The directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

21. Financial risk management and policies (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Management does not actively manage credit risk.

The consolidated entity has no significant exposure to credit risk from external parties at year end. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is equal to the carrying value of financial assets at 30 June 2018.

Cash at bank is held with internationally regulated banks.

Other receivables are of a low value and all amounts are current.

(b) Capital risk

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(c) Liquidity risk

Maturity profile of financial instruments

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash balances and access to equity funding.

The consolidated entity's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relate primarily to cash assets and floating interest rates. The consolidated entity does not have significant interest-bearing assets and is not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates.

The directors monitor the cash-burn rate of the consolidated entity on an on-going basis against budget and the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities to manage its liquidity risk.

The following table sets out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments including exposure to interest rate risk:

As at 30 June 2018	< 1 month	1-3 months	3 months – 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Weighted average effective interest rate %
Financial Assets:							
Cash	56,349	-	-	-	-	56,349	0%
Receivables	327,009	-	-	-	-	327,009	-
	383,358	-			-	383,358	-
Financial Liabilities: Payables Borrowings –	2,079,789	-	-	-	-	2,079,789	-
Convertible note	_	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	10%
	2,079,789	_	1,500,000	-	-	3,579,789	-

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

21. Financial risk management and policies (continued)

As at 30 June 2017

Financial Assets:							
Cash	718,647	-	-	-	_	718,647	0.0%
Receivables	225,523	-	-	-	_	225,523	-
	944,170	-	-	-	-	944,170	-
Financial Liabilities: Payables Borrowings –	2,064,250	-	-	-	-	2,064,250	-
Convertible note	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	10%
	3,564,250	-	-	-	_	3,564,250	=

Sensitivity analysis - interest rates

The sensitivity effect of possible interest rate movements have not been disclosed as they are immaterial.

(d) Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amount of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

22. Segment Reporting

The consolidated entity has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. The consolidated entity operates predominantly in one business segment which is mineral mining and exploration and predominantly in one geographical area which is Western Australia.

The company is domiciled in Australia. All revenue from external parties in generated from Australia only. All the assets are located in Australia.

23. Subsequent Events

On 16 July 2018, the Company issued 37,942,596 ordinary shares at \$0.025 per share in satisfaction of amounts owed to creditors and to settle loan and interest liabilities. The approval of the issue of shares was granted at a General Meeting held on 30 August 2018.

On 28 September 2018, the Company received confirmation that the convertible note of \$1,500,000 would be extended to 2 February 2020.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

CONSOLIDATED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

24. Parent Entity Disclosures

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Financial Position		
Assets		
Current assets	387,112	958,164
Non-current assets	308,953	557,554
Total assets	696,065	1,515,718
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	3,785,517	3,722,939
Total liabilities	3,785,517	3,722,939
Equity		
Issued capital	18,884,107	18,884,107
Reserves	2,260,245	2,260,245
Accumulated losses	(24,233,804)	(23,351,573)
Total equity	(3,089,452)	(2,207,221)
Financial Performance		
Profit/(loss) for the year	(882,231)	1,730,514
Other comprehensive income	· · · · · · · -	- · ·
Total comprehensive income	(882,231)	1,730,514

a) Contingent liabilities

Refer to Note 16 for details of contingent liabilities.

b) Commitments

Refer to Note 15 for details of commitments.

25. Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

45 Guthrie Street

OSBORNE PARK WA 6017



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Nex Metals Explorations Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Perth, Western Australia 28 September 2018 B G McVeigh Partner

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Nex Metals Explorations Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Nex Metals Explorations Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the consolidated entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the consolidated entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714

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Key Audit Matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure

Note 8 of the financial report

At 30 June 2018, the exploration and evaluation expenditure was carried at \$269,664 (2017: \$269,664).

In accordance with AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, the consolidated entity capitalises acquisition costs of rights to explore and applies the expense model after recognition.

Our audit focussed on the consolidated entity's assessment of the carrying amount of the capitalised exploration and evaluation asset. We considered this to be a key audit matter because this is one of the significant assets of the consolidated entity. There is a risk that the capitalised expenditure no longer meets the recognition criteria of the standard. In addition, we considered it necessary to assess whether facts and circumstances existed to suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Our procedures included but were not limited to the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the key processes associated with management's review of the exploration and evaluation asset carrying values;
- We obtained evidence that the consolidated entity has current rights to tenure of its area of interest;
- We examined the exploration budget for 2018/19 and discussed with management the nature of planned ongoing activities;
- We enquired with management, reviewed ASX announcements and minutes of Directors' meetings to ensure that the consolidated entity had not decided to discontinue exploration and evaluation at its area of interest; and
- We examined the disclosures made in the financial report.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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



In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Nex Metals Explorations Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia 28 September 2018

B G McVeigh Partner