CRATER GOLD MINING

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Crater Gold Mining Limited (ASX: CGN) ABN 75 067 519 779

Contents	**Page**

Directors:	S W S Chan (Non-executive Chairman) R D Parker (Managing Director) T M Fermanis (Deputy Chairman) L K K Lee (Non-executive Director) D T Y Sun (Non-executive Director)
Company Secretaries:	A S Betti L K Woods
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Share Registry:	Link Market Services Limited Level 12 250 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 Australia Telephone: 1300 554 474
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Bankers	National Australia Bank Ltd 100 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000
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The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Group (referred to hereafter as the 'the Group') consisting of Crater Gold Mining Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'Company' or 'Parent Entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Crater Gold Mining Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

S W S Chan (Non-executive Chairman)
R D Parker (Managing Director)
T M Fermanis (Deputy Chairman)
L K K Lee (Non-executive Director)
D T Y Sun (Non-executive Director)

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group consist of the exploration, evaluation and exploitation of potential world-class graphite, gold and base metal projects at the Group's tenements in Queensland, Australia.

Dividends

No dividends of the Company or any entity of the Group have been paid, declared or recommended since the end of the preceding year. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Review of Operations and Results

The Group incurred a loss of $4,406,403 for the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: loss of $2,706,453).

Operations Report

CROYDON PROJECTS, NORTH QUEENSLAND

The Croydon Projects consist of a total of five Exploration Permits for Minerals (**EPMs**) and one exploration Permit for Minerals licence application as detailed below. Croydon is located 1,490km northwest of Brisbane and 150km southeast of Normanton and 530km by road west-southwest of Cairns. The Croydon Projects tenements surround and include the regional centre and historic gold mining town of Croydon.

Four New Graphite Discoveries

The Company announced four new graphite discovery areas identified from the reverse circulation (RC) drilling program undertaken in November of last year (*Four New Graphite Discoveries from RC Drilling Results*, ASX 30 March 2023). The program was designed to commence follow-up investigation of first priority EM anomalies identified by the helicopter borne EM survey undertaken in July 2022 (*refer to ASX announcement 5th October 2022 titled, "Preliminary Results Identify High Priority Targets at the Croydon Project, Nth Qld").*

Key Highlights included:

- The S1-S graphite discovery potentially extends the currently known Golden Gate Graphite Prospect by over 1.5kms to the SE
- The discovery to the NW of the Golden Gate Graphite Prospect possibly extends the prospect by 1.5kms to the NW
- 3 Drill holes at S4 indicate graphite mineralisation with a strike length of 800m
- Graphite intersections ranging up to 6.02% over 21m and 8.87% over 5m

Drilling Result Highlights included:

Anomaly S1-S

- Hole_RC058 21m (40-61m) *@ 6.02% graphite (cut-off 4.41% graphite)*
- Hole RC059 4m (113-117m) @ 6.78% graphite *(cut-off 5.3% graphite)*

NW Extension of Golden Gate Graphite Prospect

- RC01 SHAFT 1 including 9m (9-18m) @ 3.26% graphite (cut-off 2.85% graphite)

Anomaly 4-N- 3 Holes Drilled Over a 800m Strike Length

- Hole RC251 including 5m (54-59m) @ 8.87% graphite (*cut-off 4.06% graphite*),
- Hole RC252 including 6m (73-79m) @ 5.29% graphite *(cut-off 4.13% graphite)*
- Hole RC253 including 12m (40-52m) @ 5.36% graphite *(cut-off 3.91% graphite)*

Anomaly S7

- Hole RC05 SHAFT 4 8m (32-40m) @ 3.57% graphite (cut-off 3.03% graphite) -open ended intersection
- Hole 501 20m (1-21m) @ 2.08% graphite *(cut-off 1.50% graphite)*
- Hole 503 12m (5-17m) @ 2.29% total carbon (cut-off 1.41% total carbon)

The program involved a total of 19 drill holes for a total of 1,075m. Of this total, 8 holes for 674m were drilled in EPM 18616 with 11 holes for 401m drilled in EPM 8795 (refer to ***Figure 1*** for hole and Anomaly locations).

Of the seven major anomalies identified from the EM program, the initial anomalies drill tested were anomalies S1-South, S4-N and S7. Two holes were drilled to test Anomaly S1-S, located at the southern end of EM Anomaly S1, where there had been no previous drilling undertaken for graphite. Both holes intersected graphite mineralisation grades of over 6.0% indicating a new SE extension zone of the Golden Gate Graphite Prospect, potentially extending that prospect by over 1.5kms to the SE. Two holes were also drilled to test an area of old shallow mine workings in an area of graphite mineralised scree (not identified as an EM anomaly), located along a potential NW strike extension of the Golden Gate Graphite Prospect approximately 1.5km to the NW. A significant new zone of shallow low-grade graphite was intersected, ranging up to 2.72% over 19m.

Good results were also obtained from Anomaly S4-N with all three holes drilled in this anomaly intersecting a new discovery zone with good graphite grades. All 3 holes intersected graphite grades of over 5%. Drill testing within this anomalous zone has indicated that graphite mineralisation extends along a strike extent of at least 800m

Significant zones of lower grade mineralisation from close to surface were intersected in 3 of the 5 holes drilled at a new graphite discovery area at Anomaly S7.

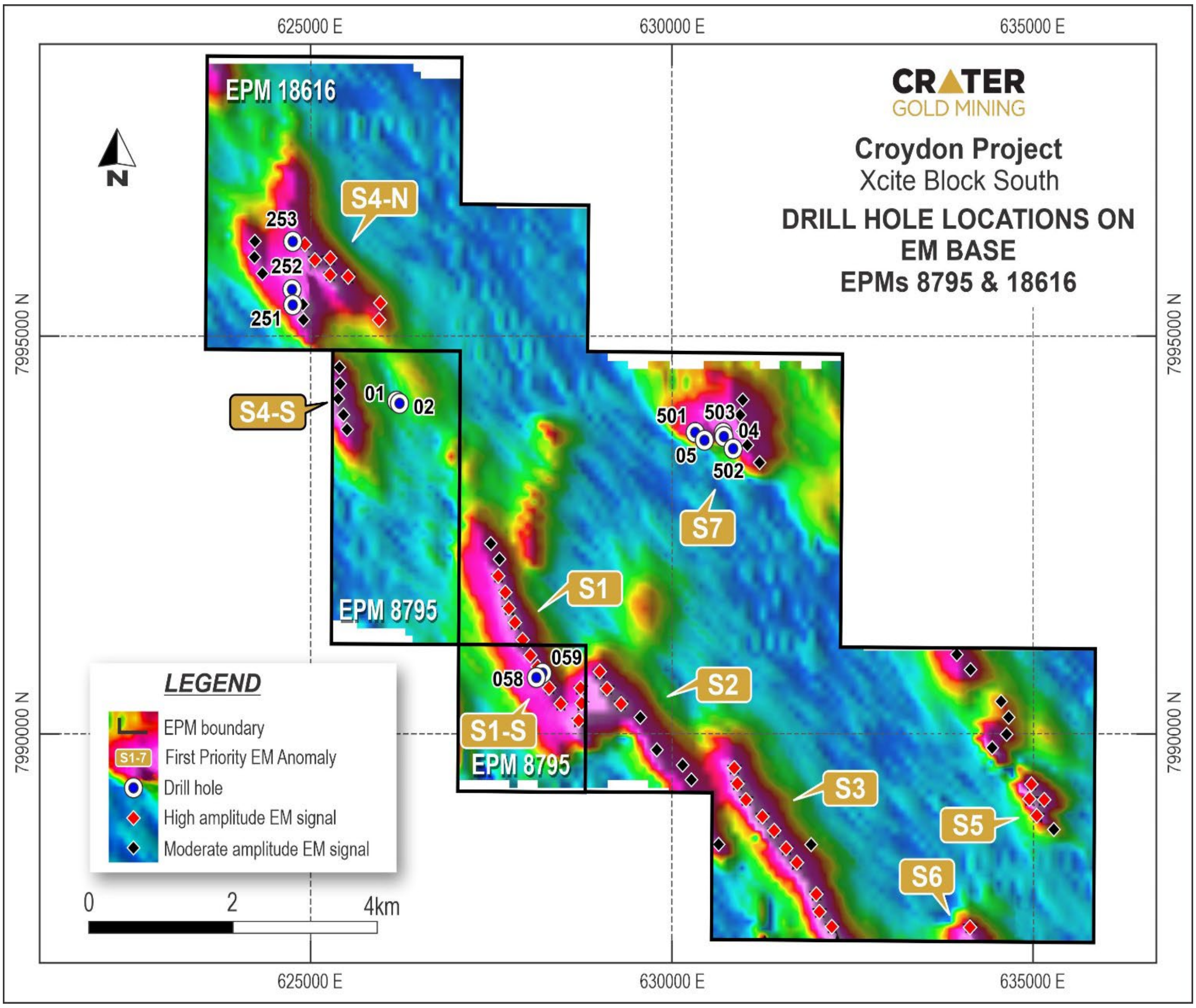

Figure 1: *Location of drill holes Croydon RC drilling program. All holes pre-fixed with RC. Holes RC051 to RC057 located under the RC058 and RC059 locations.*

Drilling Program

The Company announced it had completed eight (8) diamond drill holes at the S3 Graphite Prospect. Eight (8) diamond drill holes for 776.2 metres have been completed at the Company's S3 Graphite target area in EPM18616 at Croydon, drilling at the S3 prospect is ongoing. Geological logging of the drill core is proceeding prior to despatch of samples for assay.

Metallurgical Test Work Confirms Fine Flake Graphite Golden Gate Graphite Project

The Company announced the results of ongoing metallurgical test work on graphite mineralisation from the Gold Gate Graphite Project (*Encouraging Metallurgical Test Work Confirms Graphite Flake*, ASX 3 March 2023).

Key Highlights included:

- Flotation of a composite sample achieved a final concentrate product with a graphite grade of 95.3%
- Graphite is ultra-fine grained with 90.5% less than 53 microns and 66.6% less than 25 microns
- Graphite is present as platy flake
- Future test work to focus on optimisation and if the graphite is amenable to micronisation and/or spheronisation processing

Encouraging flotation test work results were obtained for a 7-stage cleaner concentrate from a 850 micron composite sample. There was very little coarse material present and insufficient of the finer grained fractions remaining to enable microscopic examination of the graphite product. The lack of coarse grains was surprising as previous petrological examination had indicated the presence of graphite flakes from fine sizes, up to, and exceeding 500 microns.

Therefore the test work was run again and further optimised which eventually resulted in a final concentrate grade of 95.3% graphite, with the graphite recovery to the rougher concentrate much higher at 78.9%. This result indicated that the optimisation was headed in the right direction, with the Company confident that further optimisation will achieve higher graphite recovery and final product purity. Sizing of the graphite concentrate also indicated that most of the graphite was ultra-fine grained with 90.5% being less than 53 microns and 66.6% being less than 25 microns.

The minus 25 micron (***Figure 2***), minus 25 micron (***Figure 3***) minus 38 to +24 micron (***Figure 4***) and the minus 53 to + 38 micron (***Figure 5***) graphite concentrates from the optimised 1.0mm composite sample were then examined at high magnification via a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). This revealed that the graphite in all three ultra-fine grain sizes was present as platy flake. This has raised optimism that the graphite, being mostly ultra-fine grained and present as platy flake, may potentially be amenable to production of high value products and in particular battery anode material. Future metallurgical test work will concentrate on investigating these possibilities at a specialised metallurgical test laboratory.

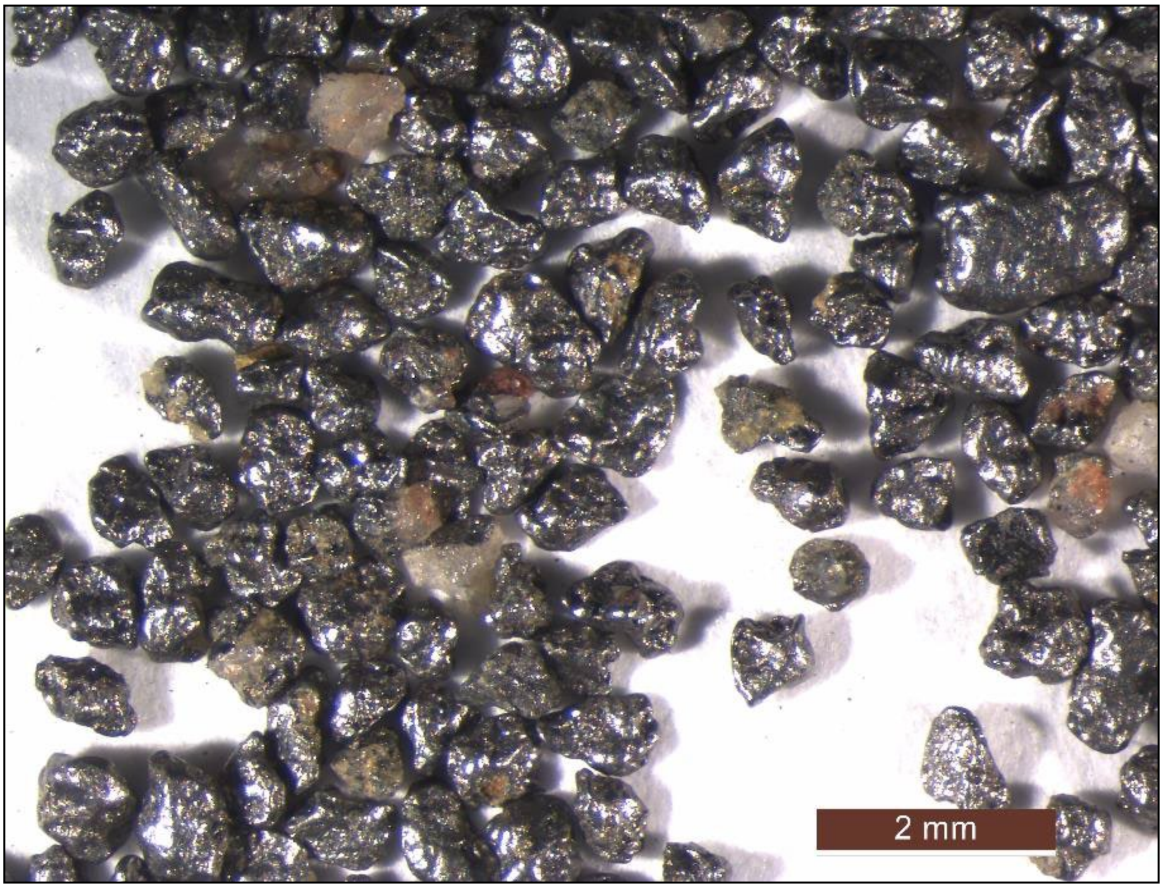

Figure 2: *1.0mm composite sample rougher concentrate, 500 microns fraction, showing sub-rounded graphite nodules and silicate gangue*

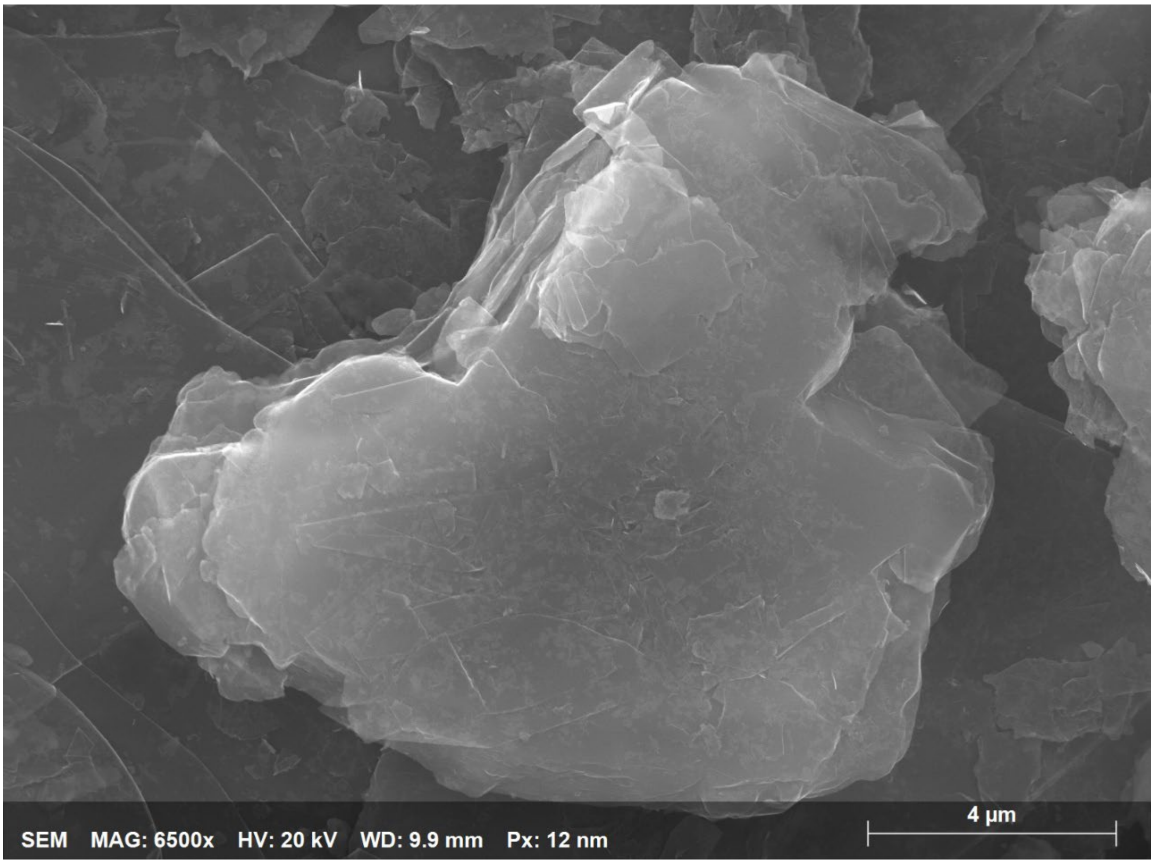

Figure 3: *Platy graphite flake in minus 25 micron cleaner concentrate*

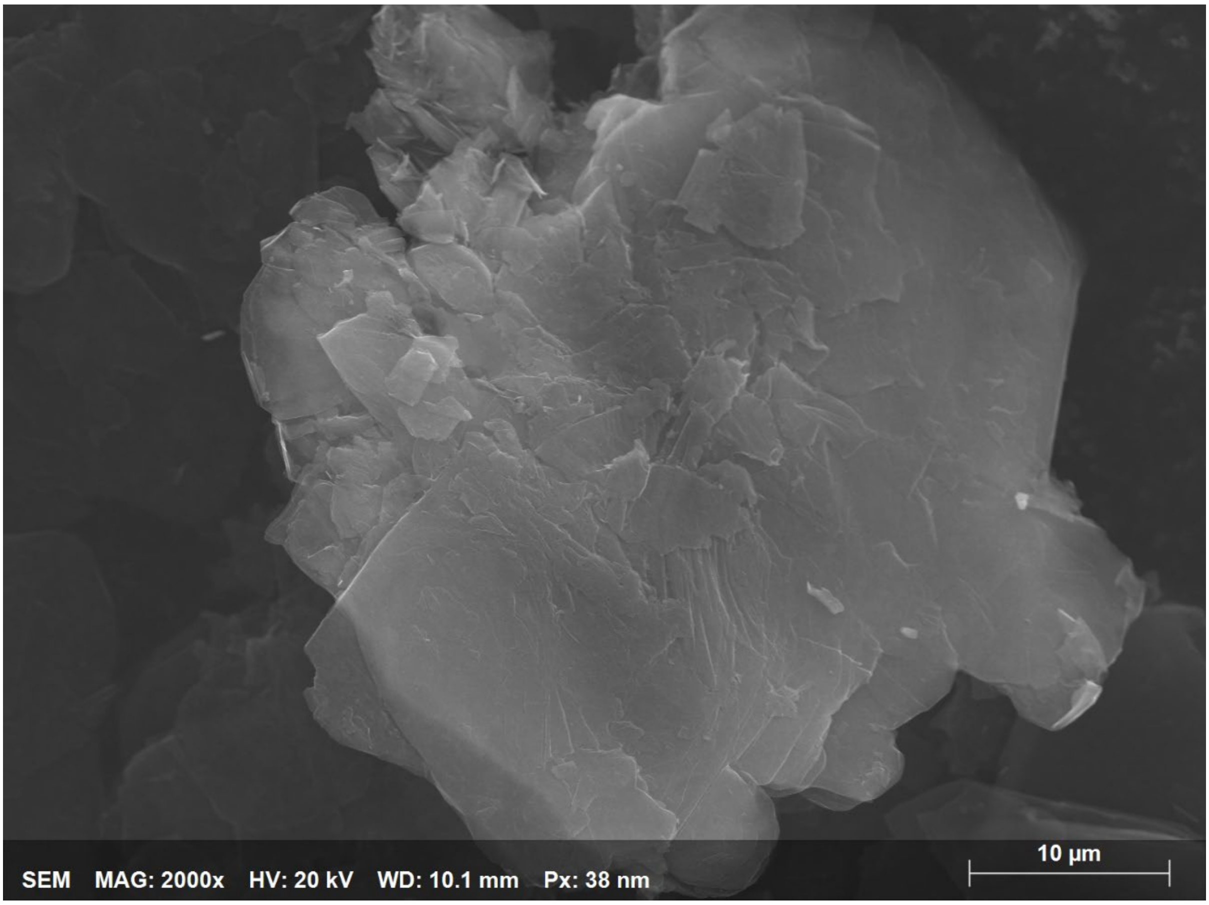

Figure 4: *Platy graphite flake in minus 38 to + 25 micron cleaner concentrate*

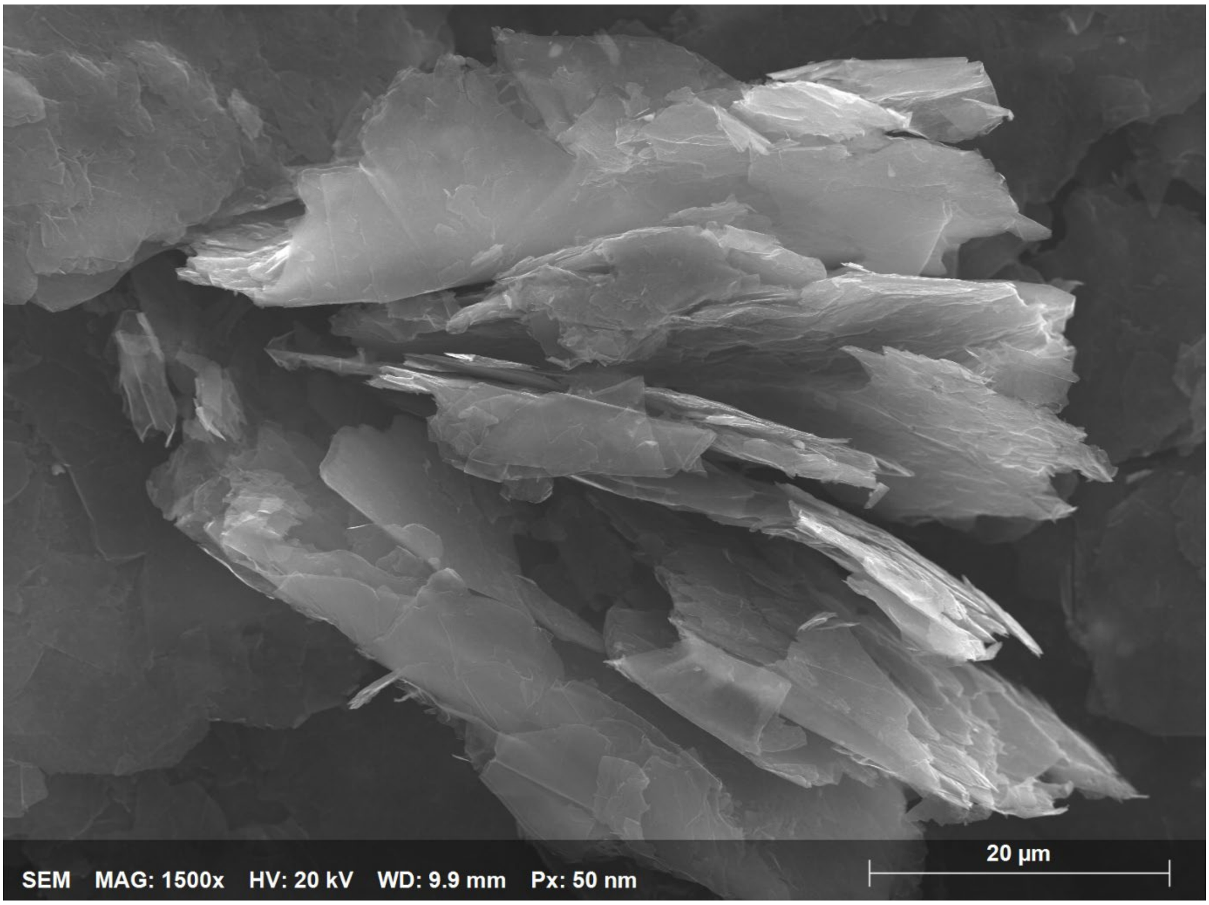

Figure 5: *Platy graphite flake in minus 53 to + 38 micron cleaner concentrate*

Crater Gold Mining awarded a Queensland government CEI Grant

The Company announced it had been successful in securing a Queensland Government Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grant of $110,000 (*CGN Awarded a Queensland Government CEI Grant*, ASX 3 April 2023). The funds from the Grant will be utilised for the initial evaluation of the S3 Graphite Prospect in Croydon to assist in funding diamond core drill holes for a total of 500m to confirm the presence of interpreted graphite mineralisation.

HEM survey

The Company announced results from the XCITE Helicopter Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (HEM) flown over its gold-graphite tenements, EPMs 8795 and 18616 (refer ASX announcement released 5 October 2022 titled "*Preliminary HEM results identify high priority targets at the Croydon Project, Nth QLD*"). Preliminary plots presented in here in Figures 3, 4 and 5 are as follows (see Figure 6 for locations within the tenements):

Figure 3: Early channel – CH10BZ

Figure 4: Mid channel – CH15BZ

Figure 5: Late channel – CH20BZ

There are numerous strong anomalies defined, together with additional moderate to weak strength anomalies. The red stars on the figures indicate the strongest /higher priority anomalies, with the black stars indicating the additional moderate to weak anomalies.

A strong cluster of high priority anomalies are defined in the Golden Gate Graphite Project area. Graphite is particularly conductive and commonly well defined in HEM surveys. Many of the anomalies are represented as extensive linear type conductive units with a well-defined easterly dip. There is also possible evidence for the presence of more localised thicker fold-type/pipe-like conductors.

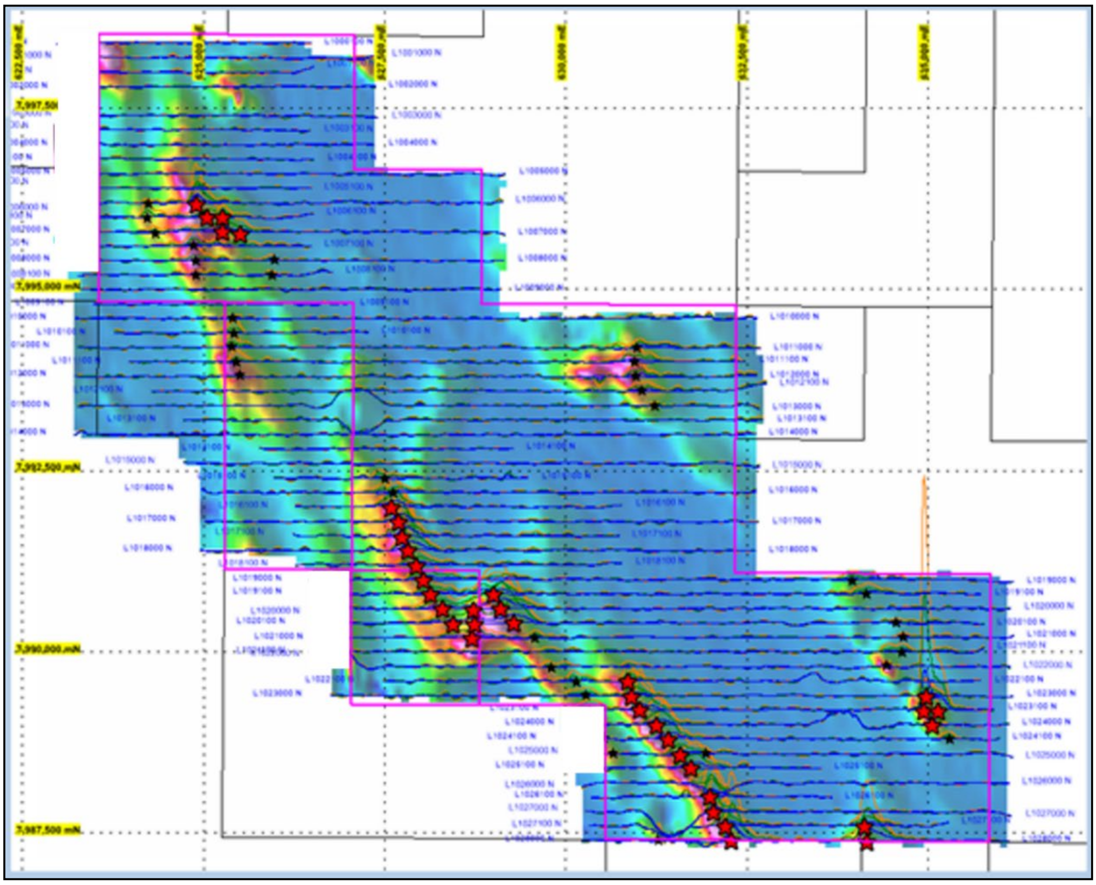

Figure 3: XCITE Preliminary Imagery – Early Channels CH10BZ with Stacked Profiling and Anomalism

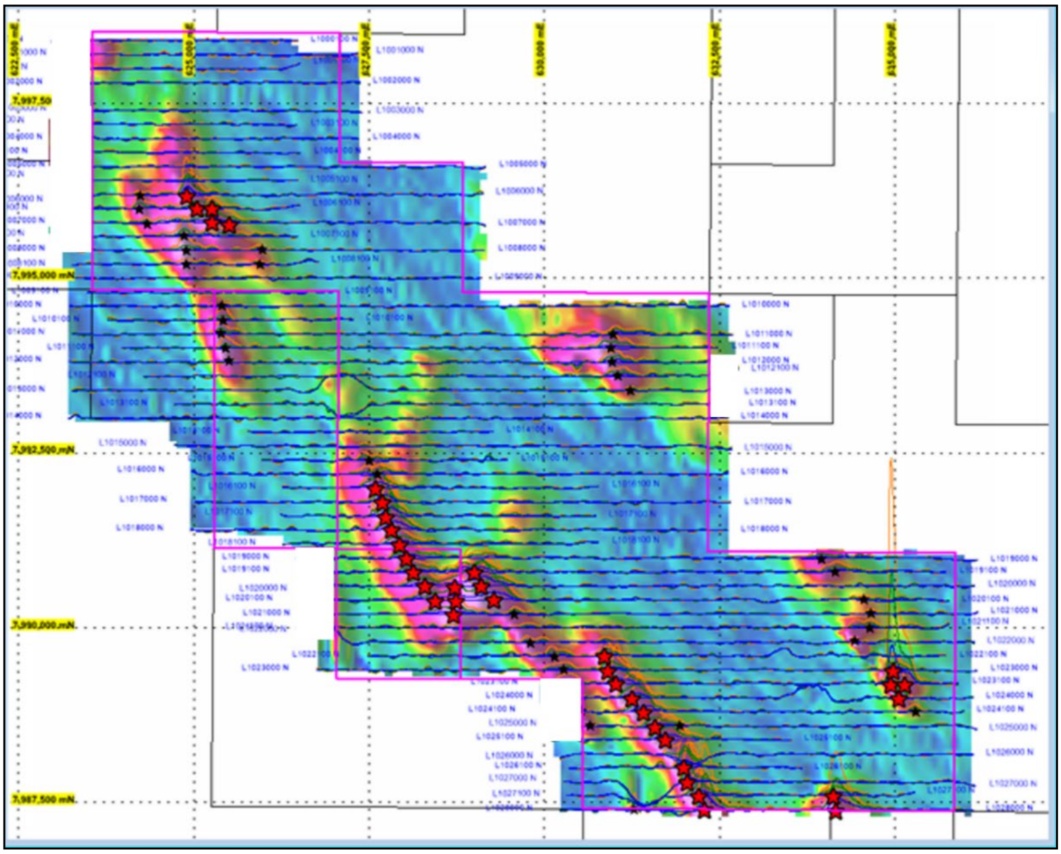

Figure 4: XCITE Preliminary Imagery – Mid Channels CH15BZ with Stacked Profiling and Anomalism

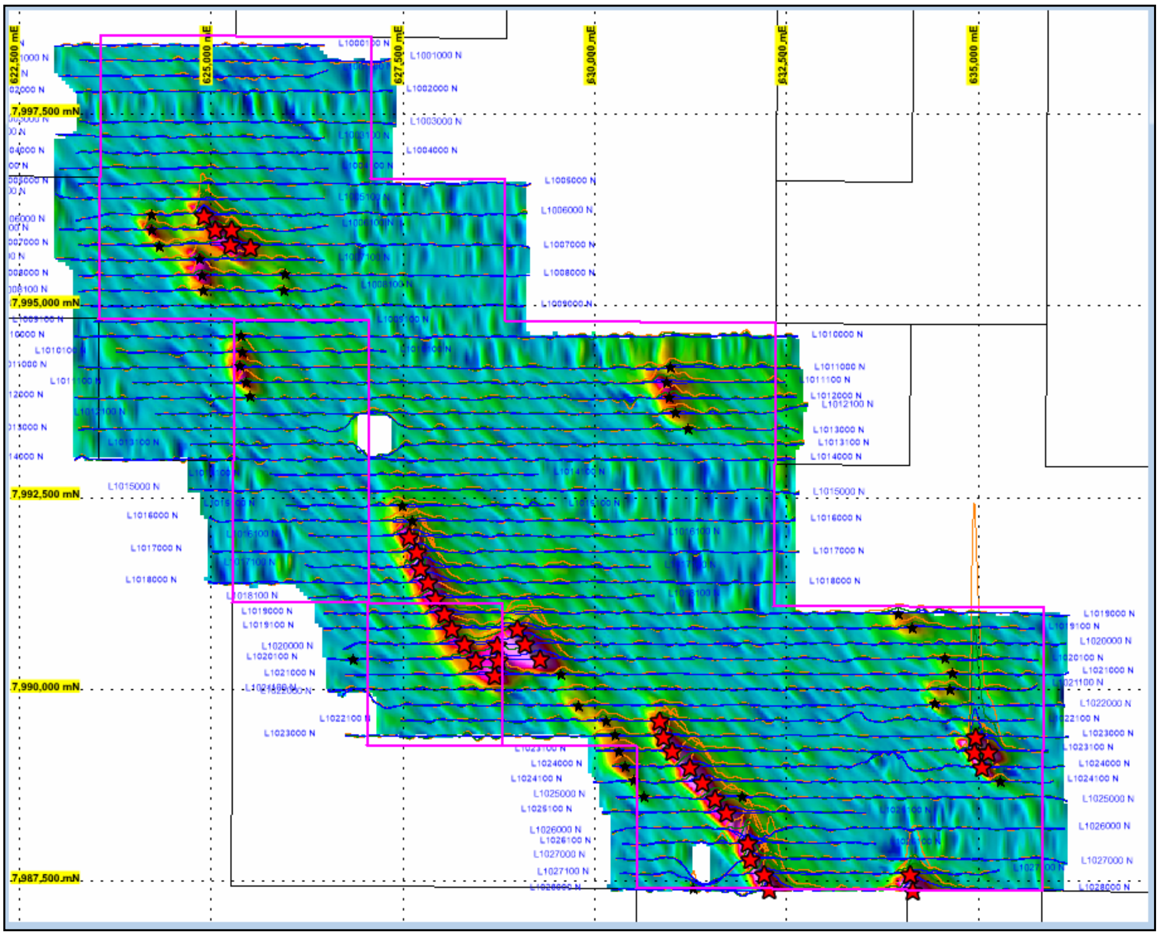

Figure 5: XCITE Preliminary Imagery – Late Channels CH20BZ with Stacked Profiling and Anomalism

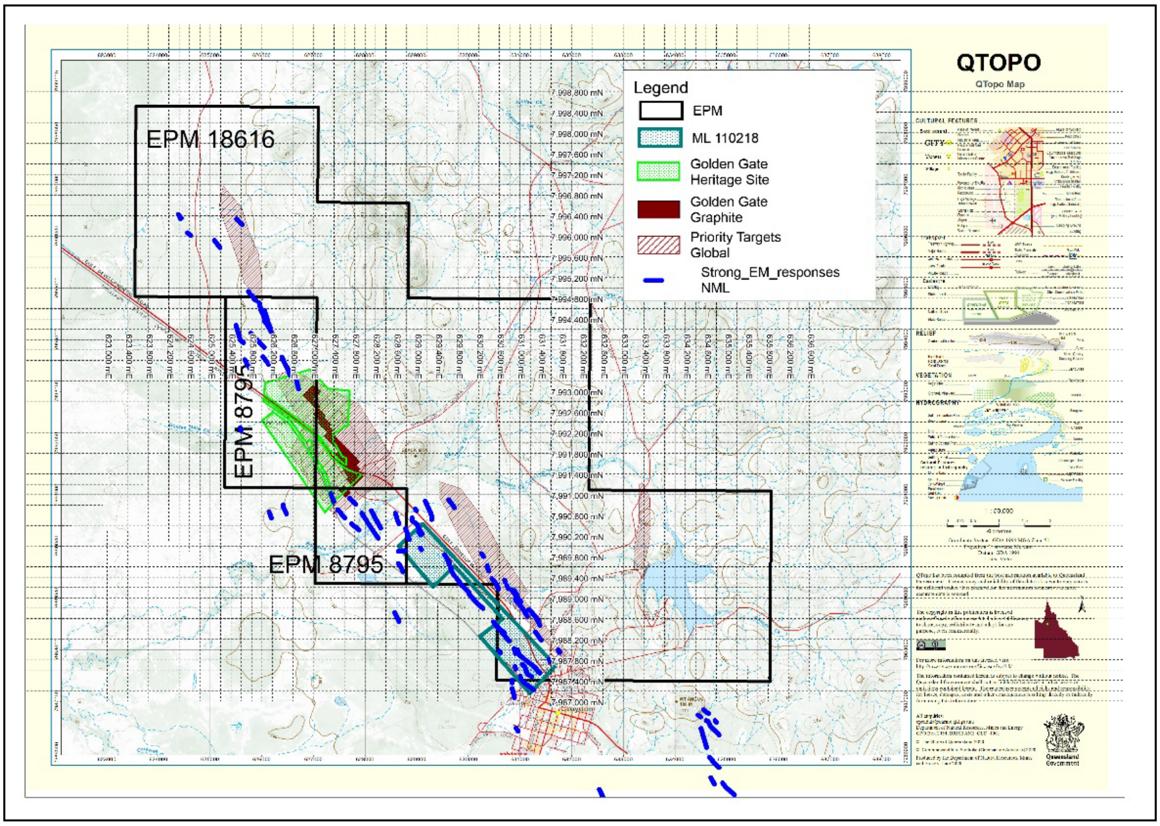

Figure 6: Area covered by Figures 3, 4 and 5

The Company announced results from the completed Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (EM) flown over its polymetallic tenement EPM16002 (refer ASX Announcement released 8 November 2022 titled "*Priority HEM Targets Identified in EPM 16002 – North Queensland*").

EM Anomaly 5.4, located within Anomaly A5 prospect in EPM 16002, is considered to be a priority target as it is co-incident with the A5 aeromagnetic anomaly and SGH soil sampling Cu-Ag-Au anomalism.

In addition, several other EM targets have been identified, including weaker strength anomalies at A5 (EM targets 5.2 and 5.5) and A3 (EM target 3.1) aeromagnetic anomaly areas. The blue crosses on Figures 10 and 13 indicate the strongest targets, with the green crosses indicating additional moderate to weak EM anomalies.

Priority EM Target Identified in EPM 26749

The Company announced the results from the NRG Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (EM) flown over the Company's polymetallic tenements, EPMs 26749 and EPM 13775 (*Priority EM Target Identified in EPM 26749*, ASX 17 January 2023).

Key Highlights included:

- Results received for Electromagnetic Survey (EM) flown over Croydon Polymetallic EPM's 13775 & 26749
- Anomaly W_4, located in EPM 26749 has been identified as a large priority target

A large priority EM anomaly (W_4) was identified in the western corner of EPM 26749. Three other discrete lower priority anomalies were also identified, one of these (W_3) being located in the centre of EPM 26749, with the other two located in the Anomaly 1 area of EPM 13775 (***Figure 6***).

Modelling of Anomaly W_4 indicates that the data best fits the presence of one or two shallow dipping plates which can be tested by a 120m vertical hole with expected plate intersections at depths of 71m and 93m. This test hole will be included in the current drilling program

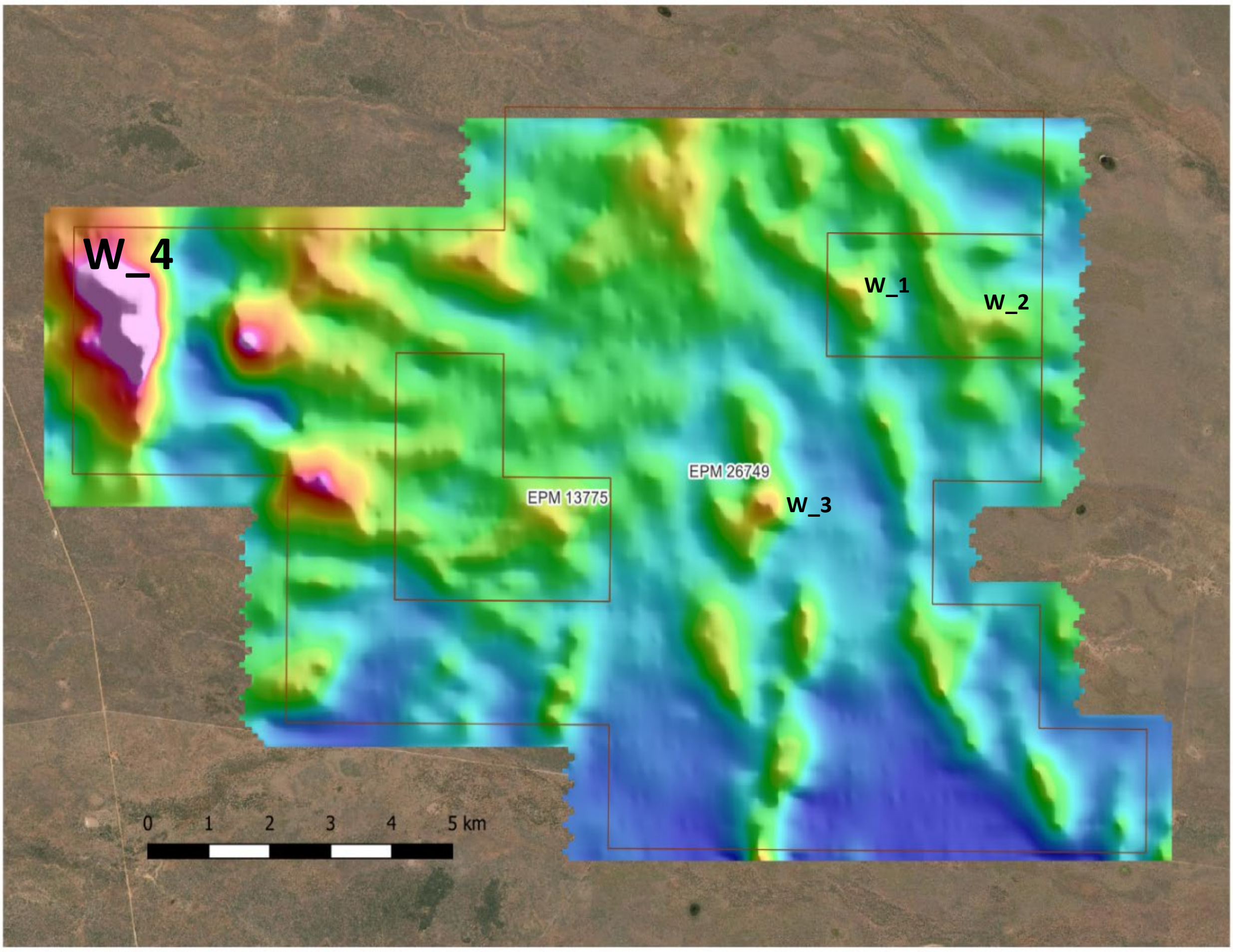

Figure 6: *Image showing the large (W_4) EM conductor in the NW corner of EPM 26749 and discrete low priority anomalies W_1, W_2 and W_ 3. The WNW to N trending pattern of weak linear EM anomalies is related to cover, possibly reflecting faults or geological-trends in the bedrock.*

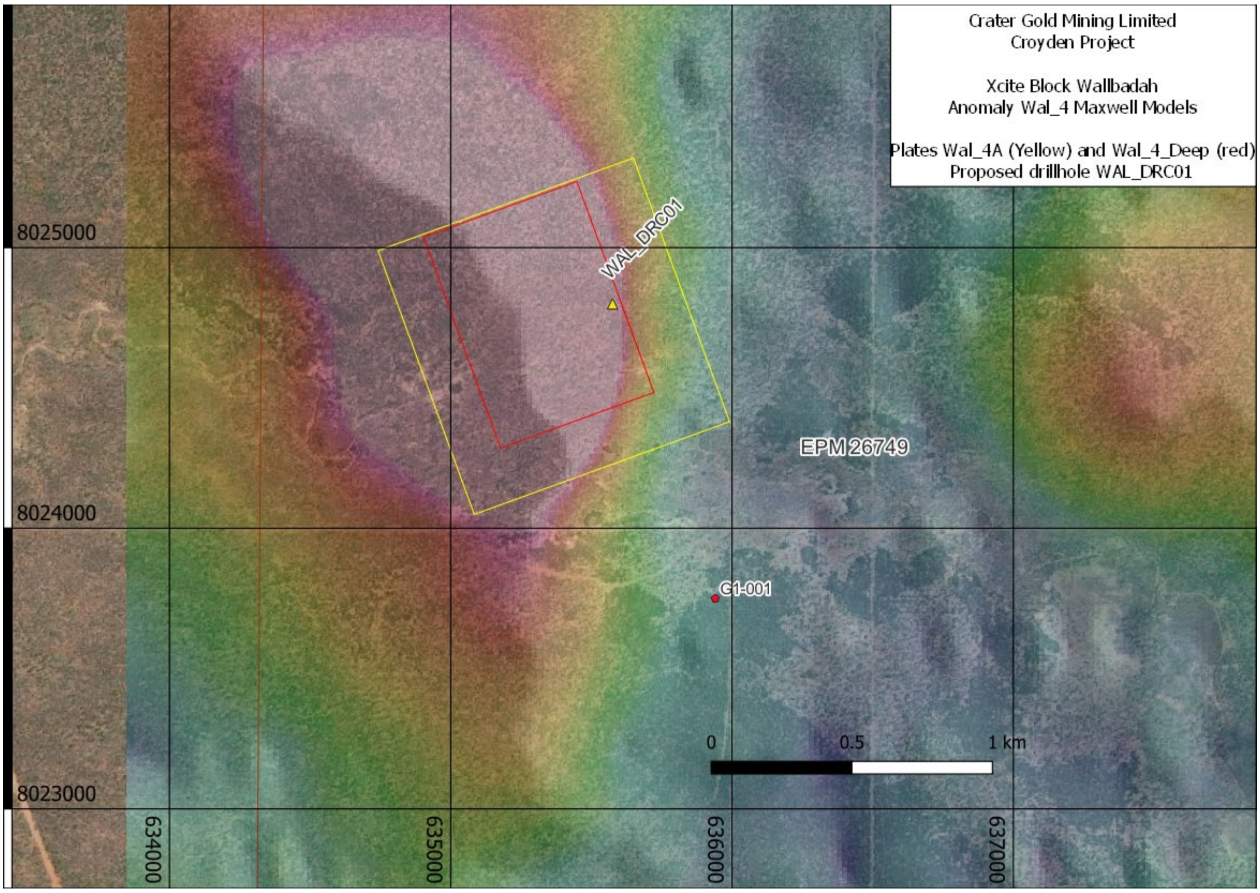

Figure 7: *The large Anomaly W_4 shown together with rectangular shaped blocks modelled from the data projected to surface. Drill hole WAL_DRC01 has been selected to test this large anomaly. Previous unsuccessful hole G1-001, sited to test a residual gravity anomaly, lies some 1.2km to the SSE.*

Aeromagnetic Anomaly A5

Anomaly A5 was previously identified by a Queensland Government Aeromagnetic survey. The anomaly is a, discrete, almost circular aeromagnetic low, approximately 30 nT in amplitude, 800m in diameter and located in the central western side of the EPM block (Figures 9 and 10). It occurs immediately SW of a larger aeromagnetic anomaly complex (hosting EM Anomaly 5.1) that is elongated NW-SE, is about 20km in length and about 10km in width. EM Anomaly 5.4 was also investigated by Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) soil sampling. This indicated co-incident polymetallic-silver-copper anomalism which was partly overlapped by gold anomalism all of which directly overlies the central part of the main (western) A5 aeromagnetic low (Figure 11) which is a reversed magnetic high feature (refer to ASX Announcement released 12 June 2018 titled "*Gold and Silver-Copper-Polymetallic Anomalies Identified from SGH Soil Sampling at the A5 Anomaly Prospect, North Qld*"). This has provided encouragement not only from the co-incident anomalism but also from past drilling by the Company at Anomaly A2 (EPM 13775) which intersected polymetallic mineralisation that is also associated with a magnetic low (a reversed previous magnetic high).

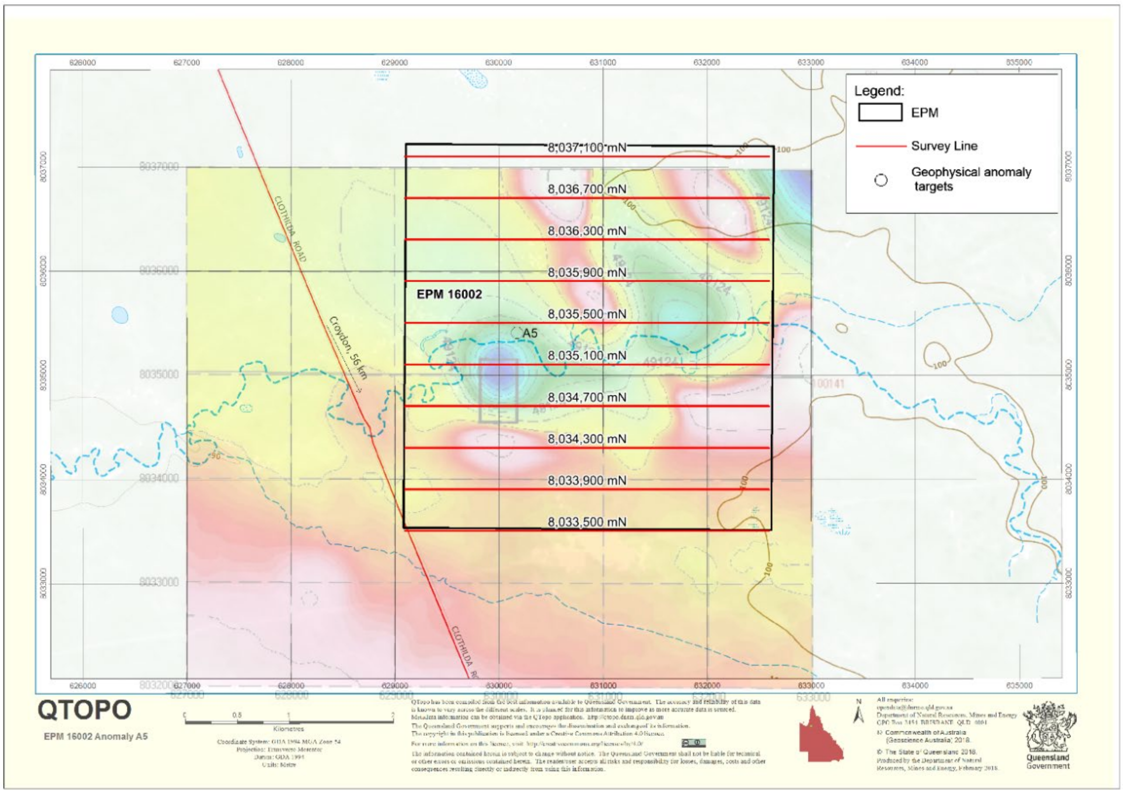

Figure 9: Aeromagnetic Anomaly A5. HEM survey flight lines shown.

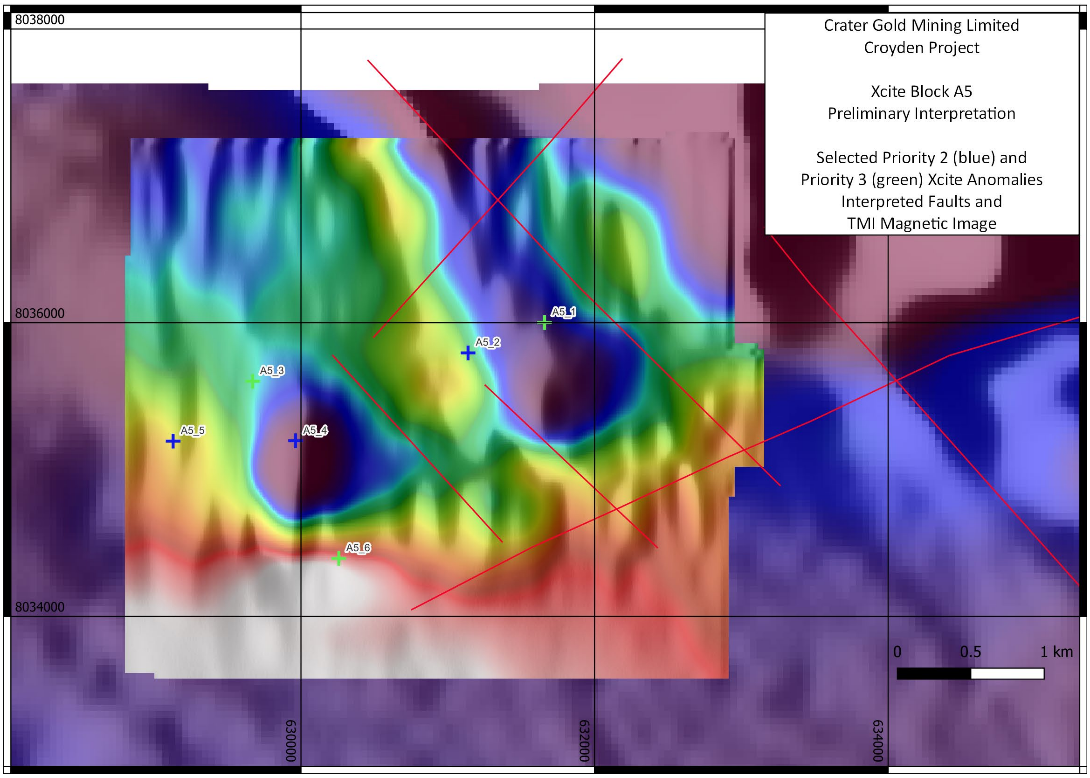

Figure 10: Aeromagnetic Anomaly A5 with EM anomalies A5.1 to A5.6. EM anomaly A5.1 is located within the eastern magnetic low and EM anomaly A5.4 within the western magnetic low

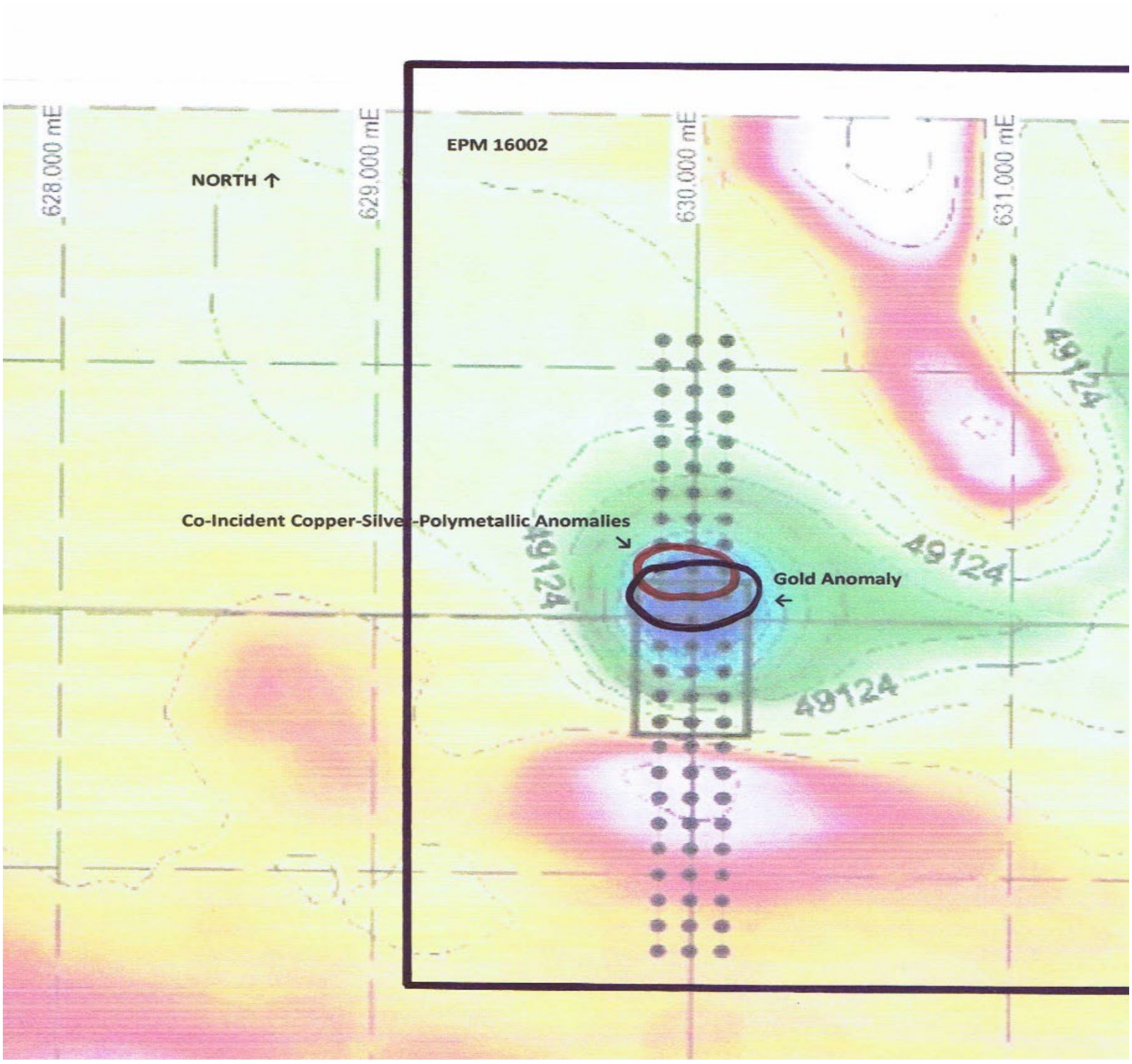

Figure 11: SGH soil Cu-Ag anomalism co-incident with Au anomalism located within the western aeromagnetic low

Aeromagnetic Anomaly A3

Aeromagnetic anomaly A3 is a discrete, almost circular magnetic low, of approximately 20nT amplitude and around 1500m in diameter. It is possibly part of, or at least associated with, relatively subtle, WNW and NW trending positive linear anomalies that are more apparent further to the SE. It appears from the data that the anomaly is caused by a body with reversed remanent magnetisation. The depths below ground surface to the main possible sources range from 170 to 245m.

Figure 12 shows the 4 sub-block tenement area of EPM 16002 that covers Anomaly A3. An EM Anomaly, A3.1, has been identified within A3 which is co-incident with the magnetic low (Figure 13). This co-incidence is considered to be of particular interest.

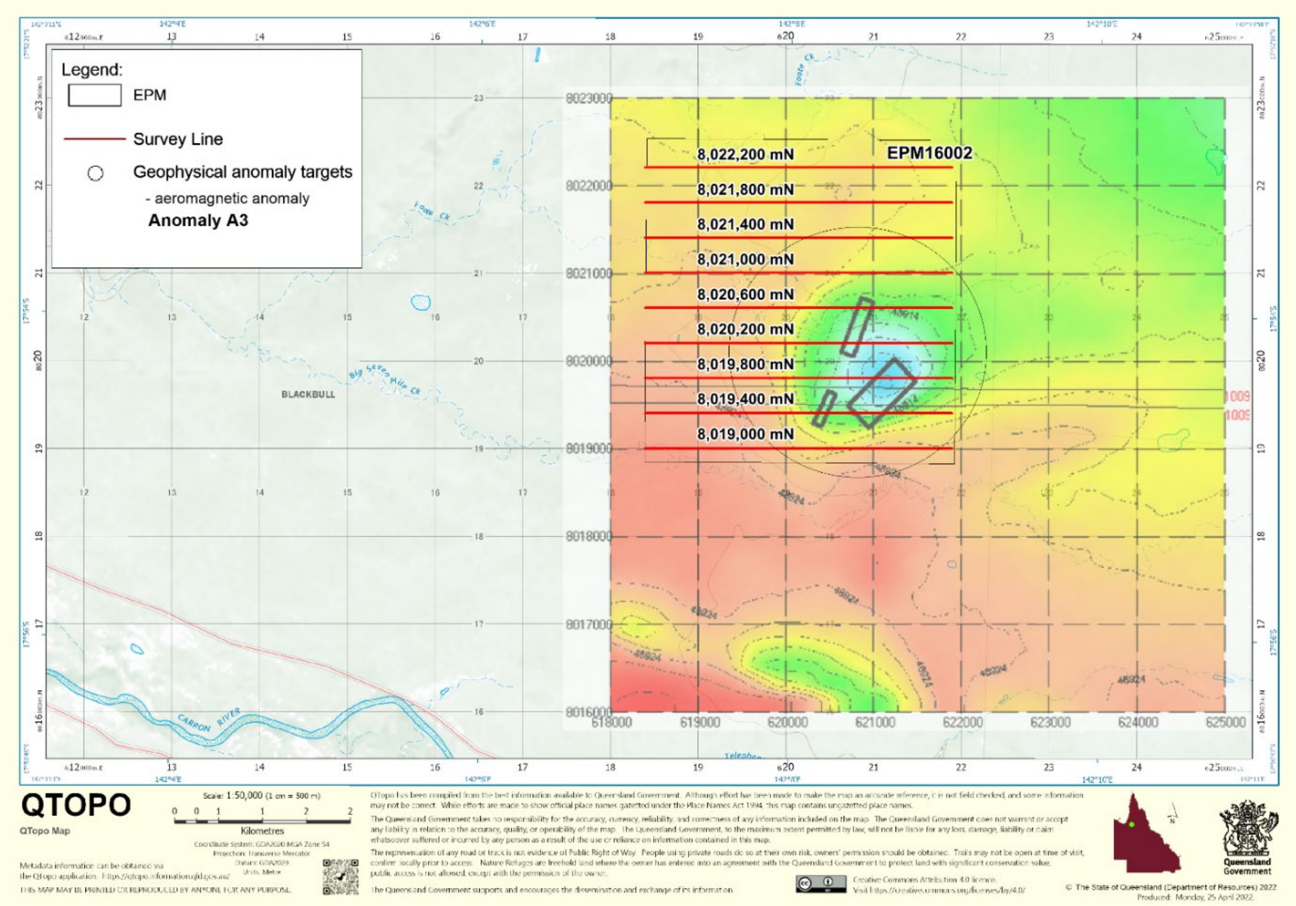

Figure 12: Aeromagnetic Anomaly A3 located within a 4 sub-block segment of EPM 16002 (the rectangular shapes are associated with magnetic data modelling). HEM survey flight lines shown.

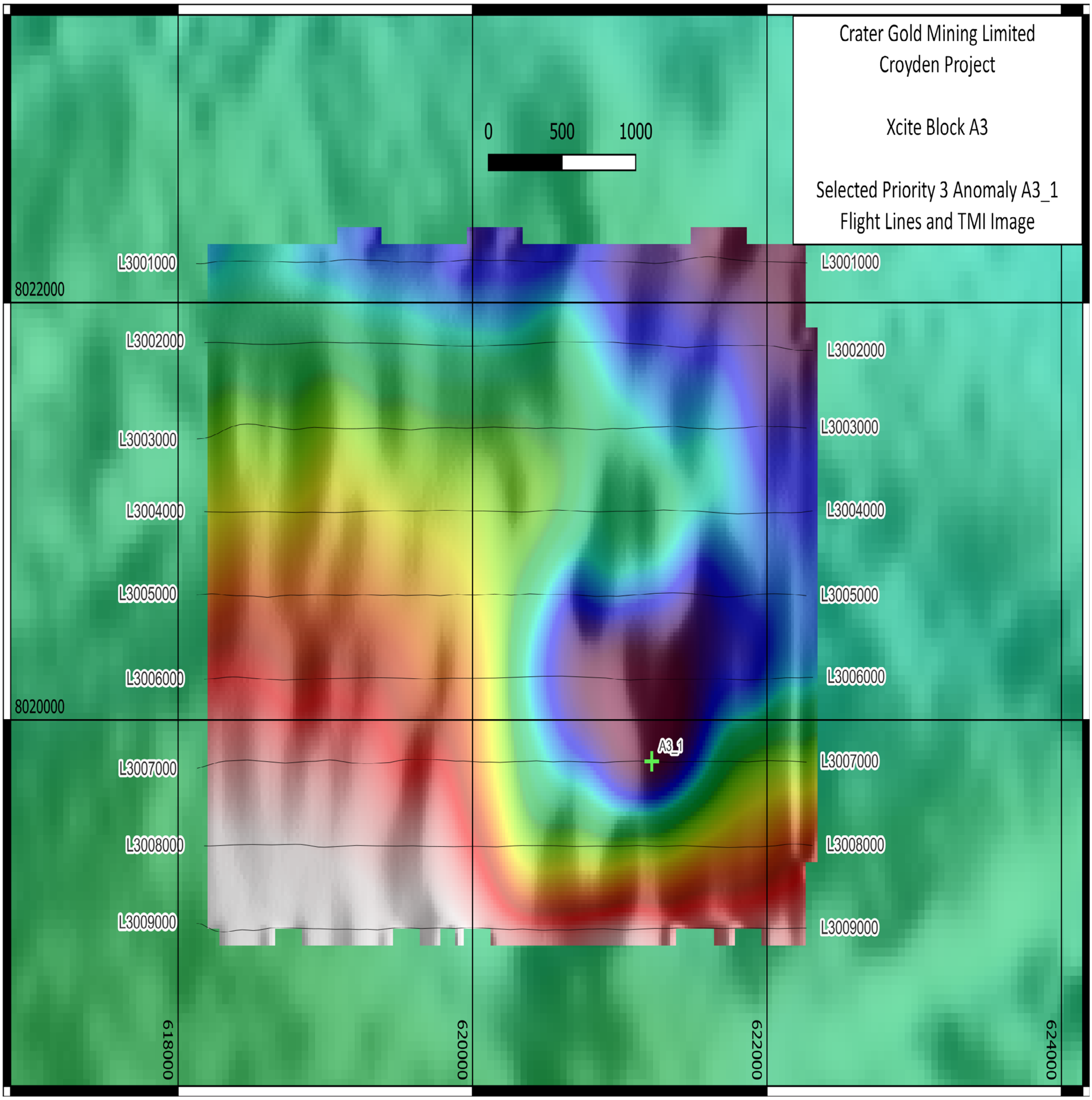

Figure 13: Aeromagnetic Anomaly A3. EM Anomaly A3.1 is co-incident with the aeromagnetic low.

CRATER MOUNTAIN GOLD PROJECT, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

All of the Crater Gold Mountain Project tenements are the subject of renewal applications or extensions, lodged with the Papua New Guinea Minister for Mining some time ago. The Company continues to work with the Papua New Guinea government on the renewal of existing licences and the issue of new licences under application. The project is currently in care and maintenance until such time as the tenement renewals and applications have been formally determined by the Papua New Guinea government.

Corporate

On 9 July 2021, the Company requested a voluntary suspension of its securities pending the finalisation of the details of a material acquisition. The voluntary suspension was extended on 16 September 2022, 10 January 2023.

On 16 September 2022, the Company announced it was not proceeding with the material acquisition.

On 18 October 2022, the Company announced that Ms Laura Woods joined the Company as Joint Company Secretary.

On 10 May 2023, the Company announced to the market that it had executed a new loan agreement for $500,000 with Freefire Technology Limited. The new facility is unsecured, has an applicable interest rate of 8% p.a. and is repayable two years from the date of the first drawdown unless agreed otherwise in advance.

On 21 June 2023, the Company completed a ten (10) shares to one (1) share consolidation.

Subsequent to financial year end, on 10 July 2023, the Company was delisted from the ASX Official List in accordance with Listing Rule 17.12.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Company raised additional funds via the issue of:

- 1 September 2023: 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $120,000;
- 3 October 2023: 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $120,000;
- 16 October 2023: 833,600 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $100,032;
- 19 October 2023: 833,600 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $100,032; and
- 21 November 2023: 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $120,000.

The Company has also issued the following additional shares at nil consideration:

- 3 October 2023: 80,000 fully paid ordinary shares; and
- 21 November 2023: 160,000 fully paid ordinary shares.

On 28 July 2023, the Company executed 2 Convertible Loan Agreements with a total face value of $500,000. The term of the loans is 12 months, with an interest rate of 8% per annum. The loans are convertible at $0.12 under the following terms:

- Lenders can elect to convert to shares during the 12 months term; and
- The loan will automatically convert to shares if the Company is reinstated to trading on ASX within the term.

If the loans have not been converted to shares within the 12 months term, the Company will be required to repay the loans in full within 10 business days of the end of the term.

On 25 October 2023, the Company executed a new loan agreement for $1,000,000 with the Company's major shareholder, Freefire Technology Limited. The terms of the unsecured loan facility are consistent with those disclosed in Note 3(d).

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely Developments, Expected Results of Operations and Future Strategy

The Group intends to continue its exploration and development activities on its existing projects and to acquire further suitable projects for exploration as opportunities arise.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

The Group is subject to environmental regulation in relation to its former mining activities in North Queensland by the Environmental Protection Agency of Queensland. The Company complies with the Mineral Resources Act (1989) and Environmental Protection Act (1994). It is also subject to the Environmental Act (2000) (Papua New Guinea) on its activities in PNG.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information contained in this report relating to exploration activities at the Crater Mountain Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by appropriately qualified Company personnel and reviewed by Ken Chapple, who is an Associate Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Chapple has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit involved to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Chapple is an independent principal geological consultant with KCICD Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Golden Gate Graphite and the A2 Polymetallic Projects near Croydon, Queensland, is based on information compiled by Ken Chapple, or prepared by appropriately qualified external technical experts and reviewed by him. Mr Chapple is an Associate Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Chapple has been assisting the Company as a technical consultant relating to his areas of expertise. Mr Chapple has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit involved to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Chapple is an independent principal geological consultant with KCICD Pty Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This Announcement may contain forward looking statements. The words 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', 'project', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'target', 'plan' and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward- looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company's business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable at the time made but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. You should therefore not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Presentation of technical data and Competent Persons review

Resource estimates contained in this report were previously announced in the Company's ASX news releases of:

- *21 December 2011 Initial Resource Estimate (This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.*
- *14 November 2016 titled 'Maiden JORC Gold Resource at HGZ Project, Crater Mountain, PNG'.*

Such resource estimates are subject to the relevant assumptions, qualifications and procedures described in the relevant ASX news releases.

To date, the Company has only announced estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources. Nothing in this report or prior announcements by the Company constitutes presentation of Mineral Reserves. As such, economic analysis cannot be applied based on the date contained.

The Company has an 'exploration target' of 'multi-million ounces' for the epithermal gold resources at the Nevera Prospect at Crater Mountain Project. A targeting exercise was carried out by Mining Associates ("MA") for the Nevera prospect using a simple 10x10x10m block model informed by 5 m bench channel samples (not including rock chips) and a Nearest Neighbour ("NN") estimation technique with a limited search range. The NN method was chosen so that no averaging of the grades occurred although there is a risk that estimates can be over selective. As the initial target is highly selective narrow underground mining, this is an acceptable approach. An initial examination of the composited data shows two natural breaks in Au grade distribution. One at about 0.4 g/t Au and a second at about 10 g/t Au. MA suggests that these represent low grade and high mineralisation events respectively. The block model was informed using a 100m spherical search so that no assumption was made of the direction and trend of mineralisation. Informing samples consisted of 2,766 5 m downhole composites and 1,479 5 m bench samples. No domain selection was used, but no blocks above the topography were estimated. Volume covered is about 700 m long, 700 m wide and 100 m to 350 m deep (variable with topography). This is certainly suitable for both selective mining and a bulk open pit. A bulk density of 2.5 t/m3 was used for reporting, the grade tonnage plot using cut-off grades from 1 to 20 g/t Au was reported. The target for Nevera prospect bulk open pit mining using a cut-off grade 1 g/t Au is 24 Mt @ 2.7 g/t Au for 2Moz of contained Au. The target for the HGZ only for selective underground mining using a cut-off grade 10g/t is 60-100koz @ 13-30 g/t. The exploration targets are conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define them as Mineral Resources. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the JORC Code 2012. The exploration targets are not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource.

No New Information or Data

This report contains references to exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant announcements and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Material business risks
The Company's exploration and evaluation operations will be subject to the normal risks of mineral exploration. The material business risks that may affect the Company are summarised below.

Future capital raisings
The Company's ongoing activities may require substantial further financing in the future. The Company will require additional funding to continue its exploration and evaluation operations on its projects with the aim to identify economically mineable reserves and resources. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders, may be undertaken at lower prices than the current market price and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants which limit the Company's operations and business strategy. Although the Directors believe that additional capital can be obtained, no assurances can be made that appropriate capital or funding, if and when needed, will be available on terms favourable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce, delay or suspend its operations and this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's activities and could affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Exploration risk
The success of the Company depends on the delineation of economically mineable reserves and resources, access to required development capital, movement in the price of commodities, securing and maintaining title to the Company's exploration and mining tenements and obtaining all consents and approvals necessary for the conduct of its exploration activities. Exploration on the Company's existing tenements may be unsuccessful, resulting in a reduction in the value of those tenements, diminution in the cash reserves of the Company and possible relinquishment of the tenements. The exploration costs of the Company are based on certain assumptions with respect to the method and timing of exploration. By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to significant uncertainties and, accordingly, the actual costs may materially differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the cost estimates and the underlying assumptions will be realised in practice, which may materially and adversely affect the Company's viability. If the level of operating expenditure required is higher than expected, the financial position of the Company may be adversely affected.

Regulatory risk
The Company's operations are subject to various Commonwealth, State and Territory and local laws and plans, including those relating to mining, prospecting, development permit and licence requirements, industrial relations, environment, land use, royalties, water, native title and cultural heritage, mine safety and occupational health. Approvals, licences and permits required to comply with such rules are subject to the discretion of the applicable government officials.

No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in maintaining such authorisations in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not retained or obtained in a timely manner or at all, the Company may be limited or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with exploration. The Company's business and results of operations could be adversely affected if applications lodged for exploration licences are not granted. Mining and exploration tenements are subject to periodic renewal. The renewal of the term of a granted tenement is also subject to the discretion of the relevant Minister. Renewal conditions may include increased expenditure and work commitments or compulsory relinquishment of areas of the tenements comprising the Company's projects. The imposition of new conditions or the inability to meet those conditions may adversely affect the operations, financial position and/or performance of the Company.

Environmental risk
The operations and activities of the Company are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of Australia. As with most exploration projects and mining operations, the Company's operations and activities are expected to have an impact on the environment, particularly if advanced exploration or mine development proceeds. The Company attempts to conduct its operations and activities to the highest standard of environmental obligation, including compliance with all environmental laws and regulations. The Company is unable to predict the effect of additional environmental laws and regulations which may be adopted in the future, including whether any such laws or regulations would materially increase the Company's cost of doing business or affect its operations in any area. However, there can be no assurances that new environmental laws, regulations or stricter enforcement policies, once implemented, will not oblige the Company to incur significant expenses and undertake significant investments which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and performance.

Availability of equipment and contractors
Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, appropriate equipment, including drill rigs, was in short supply. There was also high demand for contractors providing other services to the mining industry. The COVID-19 pandemic only served to exacerbate these issues. Consequently, there is a risk that the Company may not be able to source all the equipment and contractors required to fulfil its proposed activities. There is also a risk that hired contractors may underperform or that equipment may malfunction, either of which may affect the progress of the Company's activities.

Information on Directors and Secretaries

The Directors and Secretaries of the Company in office at the date of this report, unless otherwise stated, and their qualifications, experience and special responsibilities are as follows:

S W S Chan BA (Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr Chan has been a Director of the Company since 29 January 2013 and was appointed as Non-Executive Chairman on 11 March 2013.

Mr Chan is a director and the controller of Freefire Technology Limited ("Freefire"), the major shareholder in the Company.

Mr Chan received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Manchester, UK in 1970 and qualified as a chartered accountant in 1973. He was the Company secretary of Yangtzekiang Garment Limited from 1974 to 1988 and has been a Director of Yangtzekiang Garment Limited since 1977. Mr Chan was appointed the Managing Director of YGM Trading Limited from 1987 to 2006 and the Chief Executive Officer of YGM Trading Limited from 2006 to 2010. He has been the Vice Chairman of the board of YGM Trading Limited since 2010. Mr Chan is also on the board of Yangtzekiang Garment Limited.

Mr Chan was formerly a Director of Hang Ten Group Holdings Limited (listed in Hong Kong) from January 2003 to March 2012.

R D Parker B Eng (Managing Director)

Mr Parker has been a Director of the Company since 12 March 2013 and was appointed Managing Director on 1 April 2015.

Mr Parker lives in Hong Kong. He is a qualified Marine Engineer and Marine Industries Manager having graduated from Southampton Institute of Higher Education, Marine Division, in Warsash, United Kingdom. Mr Parker is a professional Company Director.

T M Fermanis F Fin, MSIAA (Deputy Chairman)

Mr Fermanis has been a Director of the Company since 2 November 2009 and was appointed Deputy Chairman on 1 April 2015.

Mr Fermanis has extensive experience in stockbroking with extensive experience in the resource sector. He has been involved in gold exploration in PNG for a number of years.

Mr Fermanis is a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

L K K Lee MCom, MAppFin, CPA (Non-executive Director)

Mr Lee has been a Director of the Company since 6 June 2014.

Mr Lee received a Bachelor of Commerce degree and a Master of Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales, Australia. He also holds a Master of Applied Finance degree from the Macquarie University, Australia. He has over 25 years of experience in finance, corporate finance, management, auditing and accounting. He worked in an international accounting firm for several years and has worked as group financial controller, chief financial officer and Director of listed companies on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for over 10 years.

Mr Lee is a member of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a member of CPA Australia.

Mr Lee is a member of the Audit Committee.

D T Y Sun (Non-executive Director)

Mr Sun has been a Director of the Company since 29 January 2013.

Mr Sun obtained a Bachelor of Economics from the University of Tasmania and held management positions with the Ford Motor Company in Melbourne and in Brisbane, as well as with Citibank NA and Lloyds Bank Plc in Hong Kong. He has been an executive Director of several listed companies in Hong Kong and has been engaged in advisory services on strategic planning and corporate development, mainly in corporate finance, since 1991.

Mr Sun is Chairman of the Audit Committee and of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Company Secretaries

Andrea Betti

Ms Andrea Betti was appointed Company Secretary on 9 October 2017. Ms Betti has a Bachelor of Commerce, Graduate Diploma in Corporate Governance, Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment and a Masters of Business Administration. Ms. Betti is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand and an associate member of the Governance Institute of Australia.

Laura Woods

Ms Laura Woods was appointed Company Secretary on 18 October 2022. Ms Woods holds a Bachelor of Science (Actuarial Science), a Master of Accounting a Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

Directors' Meetings

The Company held one Board meeting during the year. In addition to formal Board meetings during the year a number of issues were dealt with by means of circular resolutions of the Board. The number of formal meetings attended by each Director was:

Name	Board		Audit Committee		Remuneration and Nomination Committee	
	Eligible to Attend	Attended	Eligible to Attend	Attended	Eligible to Attend	Attended
S W S Chan	1	1	-	-	-	-
T M Fermanis	1	1	-	-	-	-
L K K Lee	1	1	1	1	-	-
R D Parker	1	1	-	-	-	-
D T Y Sun	1	1	1	1	-	-

The Eligible to Attend column represents the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the Committee during the year.

Shares under Option

As at the date of this report, there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option.

Shares Issued on the Exercise of Options

No shares have been issued on the exercise of options during the course of the year (2022: nil) or subsequent to year end.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors

During the financial year, the Company maintained an insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of the Company in respect of any liability incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as Directors or Officers of the Company. The Company's insurers have prohibited disclosure of the amount of the premium payable and the level of indemnification under the insurance contract.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The Company has not, during or since the end 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 a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

Non-Audit Services

The Group paid $26,700 to RSM for non-audit services, relating to the preparation of an investigating accountants report and assistance with the preparation of the Company's tax return preparation during the year. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed above do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

There are no officers of the company who are former partners of RSM.

Annual General Meeting

All resolutions at the Company's 2022 Annual General Meeting on 29 November 2022 were passed.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 23.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

R D Parker Managing Director	T M Fermanis Deputy Chairman

29 November 2023

RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Crater Gold Mining Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA
Dated: 29 November 2023

MATTHEW BEEVERS
Partner

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Financial Year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
Interest income		523	-
		523	**-**
Expenses			
Administration expense	5	(1,267,379)	(756,129)
Corporate compliance expense	5	(139,037)	(168,166)
Depreciation expense	5	(214,966)	(125,358)
Exploration and evaluation and operating costs	5	(1,342,137)	(335,898)
Share based payments	5	-	(82,423)
Financing expense	5	(1,443,407)	(1,238,479)
Loss before income tax expenses		**(4,406,403)**	**(2,706,453)**
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss for the year after income tax expense		**(4,406,403)**	**(2,706,453)**
Other comprehensive income Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations (net of tax)	20	(23,140)	(46,055)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(4,429,543)**	**(2,752,508)**

Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Crater Gold Mining Limited:			
Basic loss - cents per share	7	(3.56)	(2.20)
Diluted loss - cents per share	7	(3.56)	(2.20)

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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2023

	Notes	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	201,810	130,560
Trade and other receivables	10	336,098	277,059
Total current assets		**537,908**	**407,619**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	11	66,054	64,831
Exploration and evaluation	12	987,819	987,819
Plant and equipment	13	-	210,596
Right-of-use assets	14	-	-
Total non-current assets		**1,053,873**	**1,263,246**
Total Assets		**1,591,781**	**1,670,865**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	3,938,813	2,675,170
Related party payables	16	1,977,108	1,758,107
Interest-bearing liabilities	17	16,640,714	13,776,771
Lease liabilities	18	117,241	113,369
Total current liabilities		**22,673,876**	**18,323,417**
Total liabilities		**22,673,876**	**18,323,417**
Net (liabilities) / assets		**(21,082,095)**	**(16,652,552)**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	19	75,178,398	75,178,398
Reserves	20	(2,956,899)	(2,933,759)
Accumulated losses	20	(93,303,594)	(88,897,191)
Total equity		**(21,082,095)**	**(16,652,552)**

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Financial Year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022		**75,178,398**	**(2,933,759)**	**(88,897,191)**	**(16,652,552)**
Transactions with owners		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loss for the year		-	-	(4,406,403)	**(4,406,403)**
Other comprehensive income					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	20	-	(23,140)	-	**(23,140)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**(23,140)**	**(4,406,403)**	**(4,429,543)**
Balance at 30 June 2023		**75,178,398**	**(2,956,899)**	**(93,303,594)**	**(21,082,095)**
Balance at 1 July 2021		**75,036,554**	**(2,414,484)**	**(86,604,537)**	**(13,982,467)**
Share based payments	20	-	82,423	-	**82,423**
Conversion of performance rights	20	141,844	(141,844)	-	**-**
Forfeiture of performance rights	20	-	(413,799)	413,799	**-**
Transactions with owners		**141,844**	**(473,220)**	**413,799**	**82,423**
Loss for the year		-	-	(2,706,453)	**(2,706,453)**
Other comprehensive income					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	20	-	(46,055)	-	**(46,055)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**(46,055)**	**(2,706,453)**	**(2,752,508)**
Balance at 30 June 2022		**75,178,398**	**(2,933,759)**	**(88,897,191)**	**(16,652,552)**

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

	Notes	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(946,795)	(1,191,627)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(832,902)	(173,674)
Interest received		523	-
Interest paid		-	(7,774)
Net cash used in operating activities	28	**(1,779,174)**	**(1,373,075)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,646,000	2,280,000
Repayment of borrowings		-	(800,000)
Funds received from shares not yet issued		185,988	-
Lease liability repayments		-	(3,130)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**1,831,988**	**1,476,870**
Net increase in cash held		**52,814**	**103,795**
Cash at the beginning of the period	9	130,560	27,097
Effects of foreign exchange movements on cash transactions and balances		18,436	(332)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9	**201,810**	**130,560**

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

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Crater Gold Mining Limited (the "Company") and its legal subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group.

Details of the principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Crater Gold Mining Limited is a for profit public Company, limited by shares and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of the Directors, on 29 November 2023. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. These Financial Statements also comply with International Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the Group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 27.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Crater Gold Mining Limited ('Company' or 'Parent Entity') as at 30 June 2023 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Crater Gold Mining Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'Group'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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

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

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

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

Operating Segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Crater Gold Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Revenue recognition

Sale of gold and other metals

Sale of gold and other metals is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and there is a valid sales contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income Tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered, or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Crater Gold Mining Limited (the 'Parent Entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the Parent Entity.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Group's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowances for expected credit losses.

The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Trade and other receivables are generally due for settlement within 120 days.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition, where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Group's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	3-7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Group. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation assets

From 1 July 2017, the Group revised its accounting policy to expense all costs incurred in respect to the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditure. Prior to 30 June 2017, the Group would capitalise all exploration and evaluation expenditure and recognise this as an exploration and evaluation asset in the statement of financial position on the basis that exploration activities are continuing in an area and activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable estimate of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. The Group has determined that it is now more appropriate to account for exploration and evaluation expenditure as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. An independent valuation of the exploration and evaluation assets was previously undertaken. The Group has determined it is best to hold the value of the assets at the level of the valuation until such time that new information is available which would indicate a material change to the independent valuation.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

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.

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 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 subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Share based payments

Equity-settled and cash-settled share based compensation benefits are provided to Directors and employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, performance rights or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using an appropriate valuation model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the Group receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.
The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined using an appropriate valuation model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the Group or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the Group or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

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.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Crater Gold Mining Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

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.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

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 Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2023. The Group's has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

2 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Exploration and evaluation costs

The Directors have conducted a review of the Group's capitalised exploration expenditure to determine the existence of any indicators of impairment. Based upon this review, the Directors have determined that no impairment exists.

3 Financial Risk Management

The Group's major area of risk is managing liquidity and cash balances and embarking on fundraising activities in anticipation of further projects. The activities expose the Group to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, and other risks, ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out under policies set by the Managing Director and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

a. Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures to the Papua New Guinea Kina. As the Group is still in the development, exploration and evaluation stages, it has not needed to use forward contracts to manage foreign exchange risk. The Board will continue to monitor the Group's foreign currency exposures.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest-rate risk is summarised in the following table.

Price risk

The Group is exposed to both commodity price risk and revenue risk. The commodity prices impact the Group's capacity to raise additional funds and impact on future gold sales. Management actively monitors commodity prices and does not believe that the current level in AUD terms warrants specific action.

b. Credit risk

The credit risk on financial assets of the Group which have been recognised in the consolidated Statement of Financial Position is generally the carrying value amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts. Management scrutinises outstanding debtors on a regular basis and no items are considered past due or impaired.

c. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the ability of the Group to raise funds on capital markets. The Managing Director and the Board continue to monitor the Group's financial position to ensure that it has available funds to meet its ongoing commitments.

d. Cash flow interest rate risk

Consolidated	Notes	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
2023					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,445	-	200,365	201,810
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayment)	10	-	-	291,620	291,620
Other financial assets	11	-	-	66,054	66,054
		1,445	-	558,039	559,484
Weighted average interest rate		*0.01%*			
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	-	-	3,752,825	3,752,825
Related party payables	16	-	-	1,977,108	1,977,108
Interest bearing liabilities - loans [1]	17	-	16,640,714	-	16,640,714
Lease liabilities	18	-	117,241	-	117,241
		-	16,757,955	5,729,933	22,487,888
Weighted average interest rate			*8.01%*		
Net financial assets/(liabilities)		1,445	(16,757,955)	(5,171,894)	(21,928,404)
2022					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,445	-	129,115	130,560
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayment)	10	-	-	234,842	234,842
Other financial assets	11	-	-	64,831	64,831
		1,445	-	428,788	430,233
Weighted average interest rate		*0.01%*			
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	-	-	2,675,170	2,675,170
Related party payables	16	-	-	1,758,107	1,758,107
Interest bearing liabilities - loans [1]	17	-	13,776,771	-	13,776,771
Lease liabilities	18	-	113,369	-	113,369
		-	13,890,140	4,433,277	18,323,417
Weighted average interest rate			*8.02%*		
Net financial assets/(liabilities)		1,445	(13,890,140)	(4,004,490)	(17,893,185)

[1] **Freefire Technology Limited**

The Company has secured short-term, interest bearing loans totalling $16,757,955 (2022: $13,776,771) from its major shareholder, Freefire Technology Limited ("Freefire").

- The loan funds are to be used by the Company principally for the purpose of supporting the Company's Crater Mountain Project in PNG, and to advance several of the Company's targets in Croydon, Queensland. The loan fund also provide for general working capital.
- Interest on the Principal Sums is payable by the Company to Freefire at the rate of 8% (2022: 8%) per annum.

e. Fair value estimation

The fair value of assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that considers and reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (significant unobservable inputs).

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Group. The Group considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

f. Sensitivity analysis

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the Australian Dollar to the PNG Kina (PGK) and United States Dollar (USD). The carrying amount of the consolidated entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
Consolidated	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
PGK	257,358	248,908	1,069,181	999,185
USD	-	-	1,370,623	1,148,698

At 30 June 2023, the effect on profit and equity of the Group as a result of changes in the value of the PGK and USD to the Australian Dollar, with all other variables remaining constant, is as follows:

	30 June 2023		30 June 2022	
Movement to	**Change in profit**	**Change in equity**	**Change in profit**	**Change in equity**
AUD	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
PGK by + 5%	40,591	40,591	19,618	19,618
PGK by - 5%	(40,591)	(40,591)	(21,684)	(21,684)
USD by + 5%	68,531	68,531	8,114	8,114
USD by - 5%	(68,531)	(68,531)	(8,968)	(8,968)

4 Going Concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has incurred a net loss after tax of $4,406,403 and had cash outflows from operating activities of $1,779,174 for the year ended 30 June 2023. As at that date, the Group had net current liabilities of $22,135,968 and net liabilities of $21,082,094.

Whilst the above conditions indicate a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt over the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report, the Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern, after consideration of the following factors:

a) In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, the Group has plans to raise further working capital through the issue of equity during the financial year end 30 June 2024;

b) Freefire Technology Limited and Directors have provided undertakings to not seek repayment of amounts owed to them (refer to note 16 and note 17) for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report unless the Company has excess available cash funds which could be applied to the settlement of some or all of the amounts due and in the case of Freefire and R Parker, unless the loans are converted from debt to equity; and

c) The Directors of the Company expect that major shareholders of the Group will support fundraising activities and reasonably believe the Company will continue to receive financial support from Freefire Technology Limited, and the remaining debt owed will not be called back for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report.

On this basis, the Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis and that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due and payable.

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

	Note	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
5 Expenses			
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:			
Directors' fees		349,208	348,892
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets		-	54,386
- Depreciation of plant and equipment		214,966	70,972
Total depreciation		214,966	125,358
Employee benefits expense		293,363	240,441
Defined contribution superannuation expense		7,412	7,094
Insurance		60,249	51,472
Share based payments	24	-	82,423
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on borrowings		1,443,407	1,148,335
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities		-	2,063

6 Income Tax

a. Numerical reconciliation of income tax revenue to prima facie tax receivable

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
Loss before income tax	(4,406,403)	(2,706,453)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 25% (2022: 25%)	(1,101,732)	(676,613)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-deductible share based payments	-	20,606
Other Non-deductible items	314,813	(102,997)
Deferred tax asset not brought to account	786,919	759,004
Other	-	-
	-	-
Net adjustment to deferred tax assets and liabilities for tax losses and temporary differences not recognised	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-

b. Tax losses

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised		
Opening balance	35,721,932	33,888,261
Prior year adjustment	(681,091)	-
Taxable loss for the year	1,460,007	1,833,671
Closing balance	36,500,848	35,721,932
Potential tax benefits @ 25% (2022: 25%)	**9,125,212**	**8,930,483**

The above potential tax benefit for deductible temporary differences has not been recognised in the statement of financial position as the recovery of this benefit is uncertain.

The tax benefits of the above deferred tax assets will only be obtained if:

- the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised;
- the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the Group in utilising the benefits.

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
7 Earnings per Share		
a. Basic loss per share		
Loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Crater Gold Mining Limited (cents per share)	(3.56)	(2.20)
b. Diluted loss per share		
Loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Crater Gold Mining Limited (cents per share)	(3.56)	(2.20)

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share at 30 June 2023 was based on the loss from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders of $4,406,403 (2022 loss: $2,706,453) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2023 of 123,903,446 (2022: 123,227,323) *post share consolidation*.

c. Weighted average number of shares used as a denominator	2023 Shares	2022 Shares
Basic and diluted loss per share	123,903,446	123,227,323

There were no options on issue as at year end (2022: nil).

8 Operating Segments

	Croydon $	Crater Mountain $	Australian Head Office $	Intersegment eliminations $	Consolidated $
Full-year to 30 June 2023					
Other revenue	-	-	523	-	**523**
Other expenses	(1,247,128)	(507,740)	(2,652,058)	-	**(4,406,926)**
Segment loss	(1,247,128)	(507,740)	(2,651,535)	-	**(4,406,403)**
Segment assets	987,819	257,358	36,372,281	(36,025,680)	**1,591,778**
Segment liabilities	-	53,693,338	22,376,052	(53,395,514)	**22,673,876**
Full-year to 30 June 2022					
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other expenses	(185,849)	(411,987)	(2,108,617)	-	**(2,706,453)**
Segment loss	(185,849)	(411,987)	(2,108,617)	-	**(2,706,453)**
Segment assets	987,819	459,504	35,216,663	(34,993,121)	**1,670,865**
Segment liabilities	-	53,364,604	17,324,232	(52,365,419)	**18,323,417**

Segment information is presented using a “management approach”, that is segment information is provided on the same basis as information used for internal reporting purposes by the chief executive and the Board. In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Group's project activities. Each of these activities is managed separately.

The Chief Operating Decision Makers (“CODM”) review EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation). The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

Description of segments

Accounting policies adopted

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

Segment Assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to the segment that received the majority of the economic value form the asset. In most instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical condition.

Segment Liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings are generally considered to relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

Croydon

This project consists of two sub-projects in far North West Queensland, the Croydon Polymetallic Project and the Croydon Gold Project.

Head Office Perth

These are the overhead and administrative costs for the parent entity.

Crater Mountain

This is an advanced exploration and production project located in the PNG Highlands approximately 50kms southwest of Goroka.

Geographical information

	Geographical non-current assets	
	2023 $	2022 $
Australia	1,016,819	1,016,819
Papua New Guinea	37,054	246,427
	1,053,873	1,263,246

The geographical non-current assets above are exclusive of, where applicable, financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefits assets and rights under insurance contracts.

Types of products and services

The principal products and services of this operating segment are the mining and exploration operations in Australia and Papua New Guinea.

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
9 Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	**201,810**	**130,560**
The effective (weighted average) interest rate on short term bank deposit was 0.01% (2022: 0.01%).		
10 Current Assets - Trade and Other Receivables		
GST receivable	219,986	165,060
Prepayments	44,478	42,217
Other	71,634	69,782
	336,098	**277,059**

Allowance for expected credit losses

No expected credit losses have been recognised for the year ended 30 June 2023.

11 Non-Current Assets - Other Financial Assets		
Security deposits	66,054	64,831
	66,054	**64,831**

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
12 Non-Current Assets - Exploration and Evaluation		
Opening net book value	987,819	987,819
Expenditure capitalised	-	-
Exploration costs impaired	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-
Closing net book value	**987,819**	**987,819**

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas.

Some uncertainty exists as to the Group's tenure at Crater Mountain. In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* an indication of impairment may exist if the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period and is not expected to be renewed. The Group has been engaged in discussions with the Papua New Guinea Government and has made a renewal licence submission for EL 1115 and ML 510. To date, the Group has received no formal correspondence or notification from the Government of Papua New Guinea. As a result of this uncertainty, the Directors resolved in previous years to fully impair $7,383,934 expenditure capitalised in relation to the Crater Mountain exploration and evaluation asset until such time that the licences are officially renewed by the Papua New Guinea Government. The balance of exploration and evaluation at 30 June 2023 included $nil (2022: $nil) in relation to these exploration licences held in Papua New Guinea.

13 Non-Current Assets – Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment		
Cost	1,947,673	1,947,673
Accumulated depreciation	(1,947,673)	(1,737,077)
Net book value	**-**	**210,596**

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and prior financial years are set out below.

	Plant and equipment
Carrying amount as at 1 July 2021	**268,811**
Additions	-
Disposals	(4,721)
Depreciation expense	(70,972)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17,478
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2022	**210,596**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(214,966)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	4,370
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2023	**-**

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
14 Non-Current Assets – Right-of-use assets		
Opening balance	-	50,011
Depreciation	-	(54,386)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	4,375
Closing balance	-	-

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
15 Current Liabilities – Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables	1,899,120	1,259,134
Accruals	1,043,934	647,513
Other payables	809,771	768,523
Funds received for shares net yet issued [1]	185,988	-
	3,938,813	**2,675,170**

[1] This amount represents share funds received for a proposed capital raising, which did not proceed. Subsequent to year end, these share funds were refunded.

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
16 Current Liabilities – Related Party Payables		
S W S Chan	236,250	201,250
T M Fermanis	584,454	506,453
L K K Lee	310,000	290,000
R D Parker	642,654	576,654
D T Y Sun	203,750	183,750
	1,977,108	**1,758,107**

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
17 Current Liabilities – Interest-Bearing Liabilities		
Freefire Technology Limited loan	16,640,714	13,776,771
	16,640,714	**13,776,771**

Refer to Note 3(d) for detailed information on financial instruments.

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
18 Lease liabilities		
Opening balance	**113,369**	**109,274**
Repayments of lease liabilities	-	-
Interest	-	2,063
Effect of movement in exchange rates	3,872	2,032
Closing balance	**117,241**	**113,369**
Breakdown of current vs non-current		
Current	117,241	113,369
Non-current	-	-
Total	**117,241**	**113,369**

19 Contributed Equity

a. Share Capital

Equity Securities Issued	No. of ordinary shares	Total $
For the financial year ended 30 June 2023		
As at 1 July 2022	1,239,027,862	75,178,398
Share consolidation (10 to 1)	(1,115,124,416)	-
As at 30 June 2023	**123,903,446**	**75,178,398**
For the financial year ended 30 June 2022		
As at 1 July 2021	1,227,495,867	75,036,554
Shares issued – conversion of Performance Rights	11,531,995	141,844
As at 30 June 2022	**1,239,027,862**	**75,178,398**

b. Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares and the amounts paid on those shares held. The fully paid ordinary share have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or Company is value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment. The Group is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2022 Annual Report.

c. Employee Equity Incentive Plan (previously Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP))

Information relating to the Employee Equity Incentive Plan (EEIP), including details of options and performance rights issued, exercised, lapsed and outstanding during the financial year is set out in Note 25b.

d. Movements in Share Capital

Date	Details	No. of shares	Value $
For the financial year ended 30 June 2023			
1 Jul 2022	Balance 1 July - Ordinary Shares	1,239,027,862	75,178,398
21 Jun 2023	Share consolidation (10 to 1)	(1,115,124,416)	-
		123,903,446	**75,178,398**
For the financial year ended 30 June 2022			
1 Jul 2021	Balance 1 July - Ordinary Shares	1,227,495,867	75,036,554
31 Jan 2022	Conversion of Performance Rights	11,531,995	141,844
		1,239,027,862	**75,178,398**

e. Movement in options

		Class of options		
Date	**Details**	**Listed**	**Unlisted**	**Total**
For the financial year ended 30 June 2023				
1 Jul 2022	Opening Balance	-	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the financial year ended 30 June 2022				
1 Jul 2021	Opening Balance	-	9,000,000	9,000,000
12 Jul 2021	Expiry of options exercisable at $0.125	-	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**

Each option entitles the holder to purchase one share. The names of all persons who currently hold share options, granted at any time, are entered in the register kept by the Company, pursuant to Section 168 of the Corporations Act 2001, which may be inspected free of charge. Persons entitled to exercise these options have no right, by virtue of the options, to participate in any share issue by the parent entity or any other body corporate.

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
20 Reserves and Accumulated Losses		
Reserves		
Share based payment reserve	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	(2,956,899)	(2,933,759)
	(2,956,899)	**(2,933,759)**
Movements		
Share based payments reserve		
Balance 1 July	-	473,220
Transfer to accumulated losses (PR's expired)	-	(413,799)
Transfer to contributed equity (PR's converted)	-	(141,844)
Share based payments expense for year	-	82,423
Balance 30 June	**-**	**-**
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance 1 July	(2,933,759)	(2,887,704)
Currency translation differences	(23,140)	(46,055)
Balance 30 June	**(2,956,899)**	**(2,933,759)**
Accumulated losses		
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:		
Balance 1 July	(88,897,191)	(86,604,537)
Loss for the year	(4,406,403)	(2,706,453)
Transfer from reserves	-	413,799
Balance 30 June	**(93,303,594)**	**(88,897,191)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share based payments reserve

The share based payments reserve is used to recognise:

- The fair value of options and performance rights issued to employees and Directors; and
- The fair value of options and performance rights issued as consideration for goods or services rendered.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. The reserve is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when the net investment is disposed.

21 Commitments		
Exploration Leases		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	715,000	540,000
Later than one year but not later than five years	260,000	130,000
	975,000	**670,000**

22 Guarantees and Deposits		
Non-Current		
Deposits lodged with the Queensland Department of Resources	29,000	29,000
Accommodation and rental bonds	5,868	5,674
Deposits lodged with PNG Department of Mining and Petroleum	31,186	30,156
	66,054	**64,830**

23 Related Party Transactions

a. Parent Entity

Crater Gold Mining Limited is the Parent Entity.

b. Key Management Personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out below and the remuneration report in the Directors' Report. The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

Remuneration component	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
Short term	498,176	449,870
Post-employment benefits	14,824	14,182
Share based payments	-	58,004
Total	**513,000**	**522,056**

c. Transactions with Related Parties

Mr S W S Chan is a Director and the controller of Freefire Technology Limited ("Freefire"), the major shareholder in the Company. Amounts paid or payable during the year to Freefire in interest were $1,217,943 (2022: $976,050). During the course of the year, Freefire made a number of short-term loans to the Company at an annual interest rate of 8% (see Note 3d for further information on the loan).

All transactions with related parties are made at arms-length.

d. Receivable from and payable to Related Parties

Details can be found at Note 16.

e. Subsidiaries

For details relating to subsidiaries, refer to Note 26. Transactions and balances between subsidiaries and the parent have been eliminated on consolidation of the Group.

24 Share Based Payments

a. Recognised Share Based Payment Expenses

The expense recognised for share options and performance rights granted to Directors, key management personnel and employees during the year is shown in the table below:

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	-	82,423
	-	**82,423**

b. Employee Equity Incentive Plan

The establishment of the Crater Gold Mining Employee Equity Incentive Plan ("the Plan") was approved by shareholders on 29 November 2017. The Plan is designed to provide long-term incentives for executives, staff and contractors to deliver long-term shareholder returns. Participation in the Plan is at the Board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the Plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options granted under the Plan carry no dividend or voting rights.

Summary of securities granted under the Employee Equity Incentive Plan (previously Employee Share Option Plan)

There were no options on issue pursuant to the Employee Equity Incentive Plan during the year.

c. Share Option Based Payments made to Unrelated Party

The Company did not issue any options over ordinary shares to extinguish its liabilities (2022: Nil).

d. Option Based Payments

The Company did not issue any options over ordinary shares to extinguish its liabilities (2022: Nil).

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
25 Remuneration of Auditors		
During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by RSM Australia, the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and unrelated firms.		
RSM – Audit and review of financial reports	50,500	48,500
Non-audit services		
RSM – Preparation of Investigating Accountants Report	17,200	-
RSM – Tax compliance service	9,500	8,500
	77,200	**57,000**
BDO Papua New Guinea (Auditors of Anomaly Limited)		
Audit and review of financial reports	-	23,841
	-	**23,841**

26 Subsidiaries

a. Ultimate Controlling Entity

Crater Gold Mining Limited is the ultimate controlling entity for the Group.

b. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following wholly-owned subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 1.

Name of entity	Principal place of business / Country of Incorporation	Class of shares	Percentage ownership	
			2023 %	2022 %
Anomaly Resources Limited	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Anomaly Limited	Papua New Guinea	Ordinary	100	100

The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held.

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

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
27 Parent Entity information		
Statement of Profit or Loss		
Loss after income tax	(4,157,401)	(2,294,464)
Total Comprehensive Loss	**(4,157,401)**	**(2,294,464)**
Statement of Financial Position		
Total current assets	**317,605**	**194,541**
Total assets	**1,334,424**	**1,211,361**
Total current liabilities	**21,604,695**	**17,324,231**
Total liabilities	**21,604,695**	**17,324,231**
Net liabilities	**20,270,271**	**16,112,870**
Equity		
Contributed equity	97,466,481	97,466,481
Reserves	1,207,204	1,207,204
Accumulated losses	(118,943,956)	(114,786,555)
Total Equity	**(20,270,271)**	**(16,112,870)**

Contingent liabilities
The Parent Entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 (2022: nil).

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The Parent Entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2023 (2022: nil).

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the Group, as disclosed in Note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the Parent Entity.

	June 2023 $	June 2022 $
28 Reconciliation of loss for the period from continuing operations to net cash outflow from operating activities		
Loss for the period from continuing operations	**(4,406,403)**	**(2,706,453)**
Adjustments for non-cash income and expense items:		
Depreciation and amortisation/impairment	214,966	125,358
Non-cash interest transactions	1,217,943	1,230,704
Other	(471)	-
Share based payment expenses	-	82,423
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Movements in trade and other receivables	(52,209)	16,062
Movements in trade creditors and accruals	1,247,000	(121,169)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(1,779,174)**	**(1,373,075)**

29 Post Reporting Date Events

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Company raised additional funds via the issue of:

- 1 September 2023: 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $120,000;
- 3 October 2023: 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $120,000;
- 16 October 2023: 833,600 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $100,032;
- 19 October 2023: 833,600 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $100,032; and
- 21 November 2023: 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share, raising $120,000.

The Company has also issued the following additional shares at nil consideration:

- 3 October 2023: 80,000 fully paid ordinary shares; and
- 21 November 2023: 160,000 fully paid ordinary shares.

On 28 July 2023, the Company executed 2 Convertible Loan Agreements with a total face value of $500,000. The term of the loans is 12 months, with an interest rate of 8% per annum. The loans are convertible at $0.12 under the following terms:

- Lenders can elect to convert to shares during the 12 months term; and
- The loan will automatically convert to shares if the Company is reinstated to trading on ASX within the term.

If the loans have not been converted to shares within the 12 months term, the Company will be required to repay the loans in full within 10 business days of the end of the term.

On 25 October 2023, the Company executed a new loan agreement for $1,000,000 with the Company's major shareholder, Freefire Technology Limited. The terms of the unsecured loan facility are consistent with those disclosed in Note 3(d).

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

30 Contingent Liabilities

The Group's tenure at Crater Mountain is subject to a pending licence renewal submission made to the Papua New Guinea Government. There is significant uncertainty as to whether future liabilities will arise in respect to potential closure and rehabilitation costs in an event the licence renewal is denied. At this time the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group does not have any other contingent liabilities (2022: nil).

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the 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 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 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.

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

R D Parker
Managing Director

29 November 2023

RSM

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
CRATER GOLD MINING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Crater Gold Mining Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, 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 Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) 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 Group 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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 4 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss after tax of $4,406,403 and had cash outflows from operating activities of $1,779,174 for the year ended 30 June 2023. As at that date, the Group had net current liabilities of $22,135,968 and net liabilities of $21,082,095, respectively. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 4, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the director's report but does not include the financial report and the 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 the 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA
Dated: 30 November 2023

MATTHEW BEEVERS
Partner