VIRIDIS

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Directors	Agha Shahzad Pervez Timothy Harrison Christopher Gerteisen Faheem Ahmed
Company secretary	Shannon Robinson Carly Terzanidis
Registered office and principal place of business	Level 50, 108 St Georges Terrace Perth, WA 6000 Telephone (08) 6109 6689
Share register	Automic Pty Ltd PO Box 7310 Cloisters Square PO WA 6850 Telephone 1300 288 664 (local) Telephone +61 2 9698 5414 (international)
Auditor	Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd 283 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008
Solicitors	Steinepreis Paganin Level 4, The Read Building, 16 Milligan Street Perth WA 6000 Telephone: (08) 9321 4000 Facsimile: (08) 9321 4333
Stock exchange listing	Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: VMM)
Website	www.viridismining.com.au
ABN	41 121 969 819
ACN	121 969 819

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Viridis Mining and Minerals 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 Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Agha Shahzad Pervez (Executive Chairman)
Christopher Gerteisen (Non-Executive Director)
Michael Melamed (Non-Executive Director - resigned 13 February 2023)
Faheem Ahmed (Non-Executive Director - appointed 13 February 2023)
Timothy Harrison (Non-Executive Director)

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the consolidated entity consisted of mining exploration.

Corporate
On 12 September 2022 the Company changed its registered address to Level 50, 108 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000.

On 30 November 2022 the Company adopted a new constitution following approval by shareholders at the Company's annual general meeting held on that date.

Mr Faheem Ahmed was appointed to the Board as an independent, Non-Executive Director on 13 February 2023. On the same date, Mr Michael Melamed resigned as a Non-Executive Director, remaining in the role of Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

Mr Ian Pamensky resigned as Company Secretary on 24 March 2023, at which time Ms Shannon Robinson and Ms Carly Terzanidis were appointed as joint Company Secretaries.

Dividends
No dividends were paid or declared by the consolidated entity to members since the end of the previous financial year and the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend at this time.

Review of operations
Operating and financial risk
The Group's activities have inherent risk and the Board is unable to provide certainty of the expected results of activities, or that any or all of the likely activities will be achieved. The material business risks faced by the Group that could influence the Group's future prospects, and how the Group manages these risks, are provided below.

Operational risk
The Company may be affected by various operational factors. In the event that any of these potential risks eventuate, the Company's operational and financial performance may be adversely affected. No assurances can be given that the Company will achieve commercial viability through successful exploration outcomes on its tenement holdings. Until the Company is able to realise value from its projects, it is likely to incur ongoing operating losses.

The operations of the Company may be affected by various factors, including failure to locate or identify mineral deposits, failure to achieve predicted grades during exploration, operational and technical difficulties encountered during exploration, lack of infrastructure in the Company's areas of operation, unanticipated metallurgical problems which may affect value of defined resources, increases in the costs of consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment.

Mineral Resource estimates are made in accordance with the 2012 edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mineral resources are estimates only. An estimate is an expression of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates may alter significantly when new information or techniques become available. Resource estimates can be imprecise and depend on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate.

The Company’s tenements are at various stages of exploration, and potential investors should understand that mineral exploration is a speculative and high-risk undertaking that may be impeded by circumstances and factors beyond the control of the Company. The Company has exploration tenements in Australia, Canada and Brazil which operate under different regulatory conditions which may impact on time taken to evaluate projects and may affect the viability of resources found by the Company’s exploration programs.

There can be no assurance that exploration of tenements, or any other exploration properties that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of an economic mineral resource. Even if an apparently viable deposit is identified, there is no guarantee that it can be economically exploited.

In the event the Company successfully delineates economic deposits on any tenement, it will need to apply for a mining lease to undertake development and mining on the relevant tenement. There is no guarantee that the Company will be granted a mining lease and if it is granted, it will be subject to conditions which may impact on the financial viability of the project.

Further capital requirements
The Company’s projects may require additional funding in order to progress activities. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed for further exploration and/or possible development activities or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

Native title and Aboriginal Heritage
There are areas of the Company’s projects over which common law and/or statutory Native Title rights of Aboriginal Australians may exist. Where Native Title rights exist, the Company must obtain consent of the relevant Traditional Landowners to progress exploration, development and mining phases of operations. Where there is an Aboriginal Site for the purposes of the Aboriginal Heritage legislation, the Company must obtain consents in accordance with the legislation before any ground disturbing activities can take place. There are no guarantees that a suitable agreement can be reached with the Native Title parties.

Activities subject to Government regulation and approvals
The Company is subject to certain Government regulations and approvals. Any material adverse change in government policies or legislation in Australia, Canada or Brazil that affect mining, processing, development and mineral exploration activities, export activities, income tax laws, royalty regulations, government subsidies and environmental issues may affect the viability and profitability of any planned exploration and/or development of the Company's projects.

Global conditions
General economic conditions, movements in interest and inflation rates and currency exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Company’s exploration and potential development activities, as well as on its ability to fund those activities. General economic conditions, laws relating to taxation, new legislation, trade barriers, interest and inflation rates, currency exchange controls, national and international political circumstances (including outbreaks in international hostilities, wars, terrorist acts, sabotage, subversive activities, security operations, labour unrest, civil disorder, and states of emergency), natural disasters (including fires, earthquakes and floods), and quarantine restrictions, epidemics and pandemics, may have an adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial performance, including the Company’s exploration and development activities, as well as on its ability to fund those activities.

General economic conditions may also affect the value of the Company and its market valuation regardless of its actual performance.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

As an exploration company, Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited does not have an ongoing source of revenue. Its revenue stream is normally from interest received on cash at bank. Administration expense increased from $34,273 in 2022 to $ 105,563 in 2023primarily due to an increase in insurance premiums, marketing expenses, rent, and general office expenses. Corporate costs increased from $385,179 in 2022 to $511,899 in 2023 primarily due to an increase in director fees, consultant and share registry costs. Share based expense decreased from $688,506 in 2022 compared to $nil in 2023. Exploration expense increased from $14,413 in 2022 compared to $79,702 in 2023. Option fee increased from $nil in 2022 compared to $50,000 in 2023. Depreciation of right of use assets increased from $2,990 in 2022 compared to $53,032 in 2023. As a result, the Company made a net loss after tax of $814,226 in 2023 compared to a net loss after tax of $1,354,336 in 2022.

Statement of financial position

At 30 June 2023, the Company had cash at bank of $1,241,233 (2022: $3,906,774). During the year, trade and other receivables increased from $26,559 to $103,635, other current assets increase from $103,603 to $132,671 right of use assets increased from $10,164 to $118,253 and exploration expenditure increased from $651,446 to $3,063,076 as result of expenditure incurred on the Company's projects.

At 30 June 2023, the Company had total liabilities of $815,891. As a result, the company had net assets of $3,842,977 on 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022: $4,604,972).

Cashflow

During the year, the Company paid $687,702 (2022: $725,460) for operating activities; paid $1,857,663 (2022: $319,882) for investing activities; and paid $77,174 (2022: received $4,696,865) for financing activities.

Key Management Appointment and Board Changes

The Company appointed Mr Faheem Ahmed to the Board of directors ('Board') as Non-Executive Director on 13 February 2023. Mr Ahmed holds a Bachelor of Engineering and Bachelor of Project Management and has over 6 years of experience in project evaluation, asset management, data analysis, lifecycle cost analysis and risk modelling including projects in the fields of infrastructure, mining, health and transport. The Board considers Mr Ahmed to be an independent director.

Mr Michael Melamed resigned from the position of Non-Executive Director on 13 February 2023 and remains in the role of Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

Ms Shannon Robinson and Ms Carly Terzanidis were appointed joint Company Secretaries on 24 March 2023, at which time Mr Ian Pamensky resigned from the Company Secretary role. Ms Robinson is currently joint company secretary of Echo IQ Limited (ASX:EIQ), and company secretary of European Metals Holdings Ltd (ASX|AIM:EMH) and Doriemus plc (ASX:DOR). Ms Terzanidis is currently company secretary of Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX:ALY) and joint company secretary of Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX:JRL).

Company Projects

Ytterby and Star Lake Claims (Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada)

On 22 May 2023 the Company announced the successful staking of 842 claims, covering a total area of 211km², prospective for rare earth elements ('REE') and uranium in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.

The Ytterby exploration claims are strategically situated near the Mistastin Batholith, Labrador, a structure known for hosting Zr-Y-Nb-REE deposits. The Star Lake exploration claims are located 35km from the town of Pasadena, Newfoundland, and represent a greenfield exploration opportunity for rare earths and uranium.

Newfoundland and Labrador offer a favourable mining environment, with a supportive government for mineral exploration and operations. In 2010 and 2011 this section of Labrador, south and west of Mistastin Lake, was explored for the first time, and REE mineralisation[1] was discovered in association with compositionally evolved granitoid rocks (A Kerr and M A Hamilton 2014[2]).

Ytterby Project

The Ytterby exploration claims in Labrador are strategically situated near the Mistastin batholith[2], and Mistastin and Misery Lakes. The Mistastin Batholith is known for potentially hosting substantial Zr-Y-Nb-REE deposits, which are currently generating significant exploration interest. The mineral property is within the southeastern Churchill and Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield. The properties within this region have previously attracted the attention of JOGMEC (Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation)[1] for its potential to host rare earths. The project provides the Company with exposure to a significant land footprint (~107km²) prospective for REE, at minimal cost of acquisition.

---

[1] Refer to https://www.jogmec.go.jp/english/news/release/release0043.html
[2] Refer to https://www.gov.nl.ca/iet/files/mines-geoscience-publications-currentresearch-2014-kerr-2014.pdf

Star Lake Project
The Company staked the second property which is prospective for REE mineralisation associated with uranium in Newfoundland comprising of 418 claims covering a total 104km². The exploration claims are situated 35km away from Pasadena. This ground is considered by the Company to be a greenfield exploration opportunity for REE and uranium potential based on historical data, with minimal modern exploration completed to date.

Initial planned work at the Ytterby and Star Lake Projects will comprise of UAV radiometric/aeromagnetic surveys to acquire higher resolution imagery, followed by geochemical sampling of any identified anomalous targets.

Future exploration will comprise onsite geological evaluation (structure, lithological, stratigraphic disposition) and rock chip sampling to prioritise target definition for future drilling.

South Kitikmeot Gold Project (Nunavut, Canada)
The South Kitikmeot Gold Project consists of seven properties (Hiqiniq, Ujaraq, Gold Bug, Esker, Bling, Uist and Qannituq) covering 11,448 hectares within the Back River – Contwoyto Gold Belt of Western Nunavut, Canada.

Following approvals for drilling at the Esker Lake Property in March 2023, the Company commenced and completed a 7-hole maiden diamond drill program in April 2023. The program was intended to confirm and expand the historic gold mineralisation discovered during drill programs completed in the 1980s and 1990s including 3m @11.7g/t Au from 33.4m, 4m @4.8g/t Au from 37m and 3.94m @3.8g/t Au from 77m[3].

The results provided from the diamond drilling program returned high-grade intervals of gold mineralisation which are characteristic of previously explored areas in the Esker Lake property. The drilling results are included in Table 1[4]:

Hole ID	Pad Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	TD (m)	Azimuth	Dip
EL-23-001	1	610387	7213207	414	78	010	-45
EL-23-002	1	610107	7213401	411	114	010	-65
EL-23-003	2	610387	7213207	414	99	055	-45
EL-23-004	2	610386	7213207	414	132	055	-65
EL-23-005	2	610387	7213207	414	126	070	-55
EL-23-006	3	7213145	7213145	412	140	010	-45
EL-23-007	3	610453	7213145	412	75	010	-65

Note - NAD83z12 UTM Datum

Table 1: Drill hole collar summary at Esker Lake Prospect

As part of the 2023 exploration program at the South Kitikmeot Gold Project, the Company also conducted a geophysics program at the Esker 2, Gold Bugs and Thistle Lake properties. Geophysical surveys were designed to add to the understanding of the underlying lithological and structural controls on mineralisation.

The ground ARRT and magnetic surveys were completed in early April 2023, and as announced on 29 May 2023 successfully defined iron formation at the Gold Bugs and Esker 2 properties, with the iron formation at Gold Bugs known to host gold mineralisation. Two previously unrecognised linear magnetic responses were mapped at the Bling Property, and combining the new data with historical gold-bearing surface grab samples will allow the Company to generate new drill targets on these properties.

Poochera Project (South Australia, Australia)
The Poochera Project comprises one 100% owned exploration licence (EL6733) that covers an area of 329km² in the Eastern Eucla Basin in South Australia. The project is located adjacent to major halloysite-kaolin deposits, including the Great White Kaolin Project, but has never been systematically explored for kaolin-halloysite.

The Company's maiden drill program for the Poochera Project was approved in August 2022, with the first stage of the 150 hole, 3,000m aircore program commenced in September 2022. The drilling was designed to target potential areas of kaolin-halloysite mineralisation, in locations with geophysical characteristics similar to known kaolin deposits elsewhere on the Eyre Peninsula.

[3] VMM Prospectus dated 16 November 2021, refer to Independent Geologist Report
[4] VMM ASX announcement dated 6 June 2023 'High Grade Gold Intercepts Returned from Esker Lake Drilling'

Stage 1 of the program, comprising of 55 holes for 1,686m, was completed identifying thick zones of kaolin >30m in multiple drill holes in the newly discovered Philips Kaolin Deposit, north from Karcultaby in the central part of the tenement. Thirteen initial samples from three dispersed drillholes were shipped to the James Hutton Institute in Scotland for kaolin determination and to test for the presence of Halloysite mineralisation. Composite samples were also sent to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide.

In November 2022 laboratory analysis of selected aircore drill material from the Philips Kaolin Deposit confirmed the presence of high grade kaolinite at Poochera. Examination by the James Hutton Institute showed the average for the minus 45 micron fraction at 92% kaolinite and a brightness of 89 (L*D65). The minus 45 micron fraction averaged 45% of the raw material. The discovery marked the first confirmation of kaolinite mineralisation within the Philips Kaolin Deposit.

The first stage drilling identified thick zones of kaolin >30m in multiple drill holes, with sampling returning over 38 metres of mostly >90% kaolinite (<45um fraction) for drillhole VM22-022[5].

First confirmation of halloysite mineralisation from the aircore drill program at Poochera was announced in March 2023, with significant thickness from shallow depth of halloysite recorded including[6]:

- weighted average of 7.3% halloysite over 15m from 7m depth in drillhole VM22-019 in the 50.9% minus 45 micron fraction; and
- weighted average of 8.9% halloysite over 14m from 14m depth in drillhole VM22-036 in the 52.8% minus 45micron fraction.

Local high concentrations of halloysite were observed with 18.9% halloysite over two metres from 35m depth in drillhole VM22-009 and weighed average 15% halloysite over 6m from 14m depth in drillhole VM22-036 (both <45um fraction). High grade kaolinite over thick intercepts was confirmed with 90.4% kaolin over 31m from 14m depth in drillhole VM22-037 now reported (<45um fraction).

Further assays received in April 2023 demonstrated thick, close to surface halloysite mineralisation including[7]:

- weighted average of 6.3% halloysite over 12m from 20m depth in drillhole VM22-017 in the 29.9% minus 45 micron fraction;
- weighted average of 11.4% halloysite over 16m from 25m depth in drillhole VM22-039 in the 50.7% minus 45 micron fraction; and
- weighted average of 8.9% halloysite over 14m from 14m depth in drillhole VM22-036 in the 52.8% minus 45 micron fraction.

Results received during the period are being incorporated into the Company's Stage 2 drill planning, which is expected to commence later in 2023.

Smoky Project (New South Wales, Australia)
The Smoky Project comprises a 100% owned single exploration license (EL8944), which covers 6km² in the upper Hunter Valley region of New South Wales. The exploration license contains a historic halloysite quarry, and covers potentially more than 3km strike length of a known and unique kaolin-halloysite bearing sequence.

The Company's maiden aircore hammer drilling program comprising of up to 30 holes for a total of 1,800m was approved in November 2022 and commenced in February 2023, with meta-kaolin and samples collected to be tested to determine their economic potential.

In March 2023 the Company announced results of laboratory analysis of selected surface samples from the Smoky Project, which confirmed the presence of high grade halloysite-bearing kaolinite. Grab surface rock sample VK-094 contained 36.6% halloysite in the raw material[8].

The findings represented the first confirmation of halloysite at the site since the historical quarry activity in the 1980s.

Further samples were sent to the James Hutton Institute for formal assaying, with results to be utilised by the Company to plan further exploration at the project.

Boddington West Project (Western Australia, Australia)
The Boddington West Project consists of one 100% owned exploration license application (E70/5453) covering an area of 26km², located one kilometre west of the Boddington Gold Mine.

Results from reconnaissance surface sampling undertaken in the previous financial year identified gold targets west of the Boddington gold mine on the Company's ground, with gold anomalism associated with major north-west trending faults that may control gold mineralisation at the nearby mine.

Bindoon Project (Western Australia, Australia)
The Bindoon Project comprises one exploration licence (E70/5606) and two exploration licence applications (E70/5428 and E70/5616), collectively covering an area of approximately 105.4km². The area has traditionally been explored for bauxite.

Results from the Company's commissioned soil geochemistry survey detected gold anomalies in a previously unrecognised gold area, with gold anomalism associated with major north-west and nor'-nor'-east trending faults. Interpreted ultramafic occurrences exhibited elevated Ni-Cu-Pd anomalism.

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

New Project Acquisition – Colossus Project (Minas Gerais, Brazil)[9]
On 1 August 2023 the Company announced that it had secured a potential world class Ionic Adsorption Clay ('IAC') Rare Earth Element ('REE') project in the Poços De Caldas Alkaline Complex, Minas Gerais, Brazil from the Varginha Parties ('Vendors').

The Company entered into a binding agreement to acquire 100% of the rights to the REEs comprising the Colossus Rare Earth Project ('Colossus Project'), consisting of 41 licenses (including 2 mining licenses) covering 5,616 hectares (56km²) within South America's largest known Alkaline Complex.

A total of 34 shallow auger holes have been drilled by previous owners, to a maximum depth of 3 metres, with all holes returning remarkable grades of REE mineralisation, within heavily weathered clay and humic profiles, including:

• 3m @ 2,003 ppm TREO from surface (22% MREO) ending in mineralisation (TN-AG-222)
• 3m @ 1,997 ppm TREO from surface (22% MREO) ending in mineralisation (TN-AG-223)
• 3m @1,785 ppm TREO from surface (34% MREO) ending in mineralisation (F4)
• 3m @ 1,936 ppm TREO from surface (19% MREO) ending in mineralisation (TN-AG-145)
• 3m @ 1,780 ppm TREO from surface (31% MREO) ending in mineralisation (F2)
• 3m @ 1,950 ppm TREO from surface (19% MREO) ending in mineralisation (TN-AG-221)

Note: The REE (Pm) and (Sc) were not analysed. 2- For the MREOs, the oxides considered were Dy2O3, Nd2O3, Pr6O11, Tb4O7 + Sm2O3.

Mineralisation remains open in all directions and at depth; no drilling has been conducted below 3 metres to date[10] with negligible uranium and thorium levels present. Approximately 75% of samples returned > 800 ppm TREO grade.

The Company believes the preliminary drill results to date represent the underpinning of a tier-one project potential, with grades expected to increase significantly when tested with deeper drilling.

The Colossus Project directly adjoins the world-class Caldeira Ionic Adsorption Clay Project (409Mt @ 2,626ppm TREO) and shares the same weathering profile which has been proven to be a true "Ionic Adsorption Clay Deposit" by Meteoric Resources Ltd (ASX:MEI), whereby rare earths are recovered via single step leaching with ammonia sulphate at room temperatures[11].

[5] VMM ASX announcement 28 November 2022 'Thick Intercepts of High-Grade Kaolinite at Poochera'
[6] VMM ASX announcement 16 March 2023 'Discovery of Halloysite-Rich Kaolin at Poochera'
[7] VMM ASX announcement 26 April 2023 'Further Assays Confirm Halloysite-Rich Kaolin at Poochera'
[8] VMM ASX announcement 20 March 2023 'Confirmation of Kaolin Halloysite at Smoky Project'
[9] VMM ASX announcements dated 1 August 2023 'Acquisition Potential Tier One Ionic Clay Rare Earth Project', 14 August 2023 'VMM Secures Major Expansion of Colossus Rare Earth Project', 29 August 2023 'Initial Metallurgical Work Confirm Colossus True IAC Project'
[10] With exception of Drill Hole REX-AG-458 drilled to 5.2m depth
[11] MEI ASX announcements dated 1 May 2023 and 20 December 2022

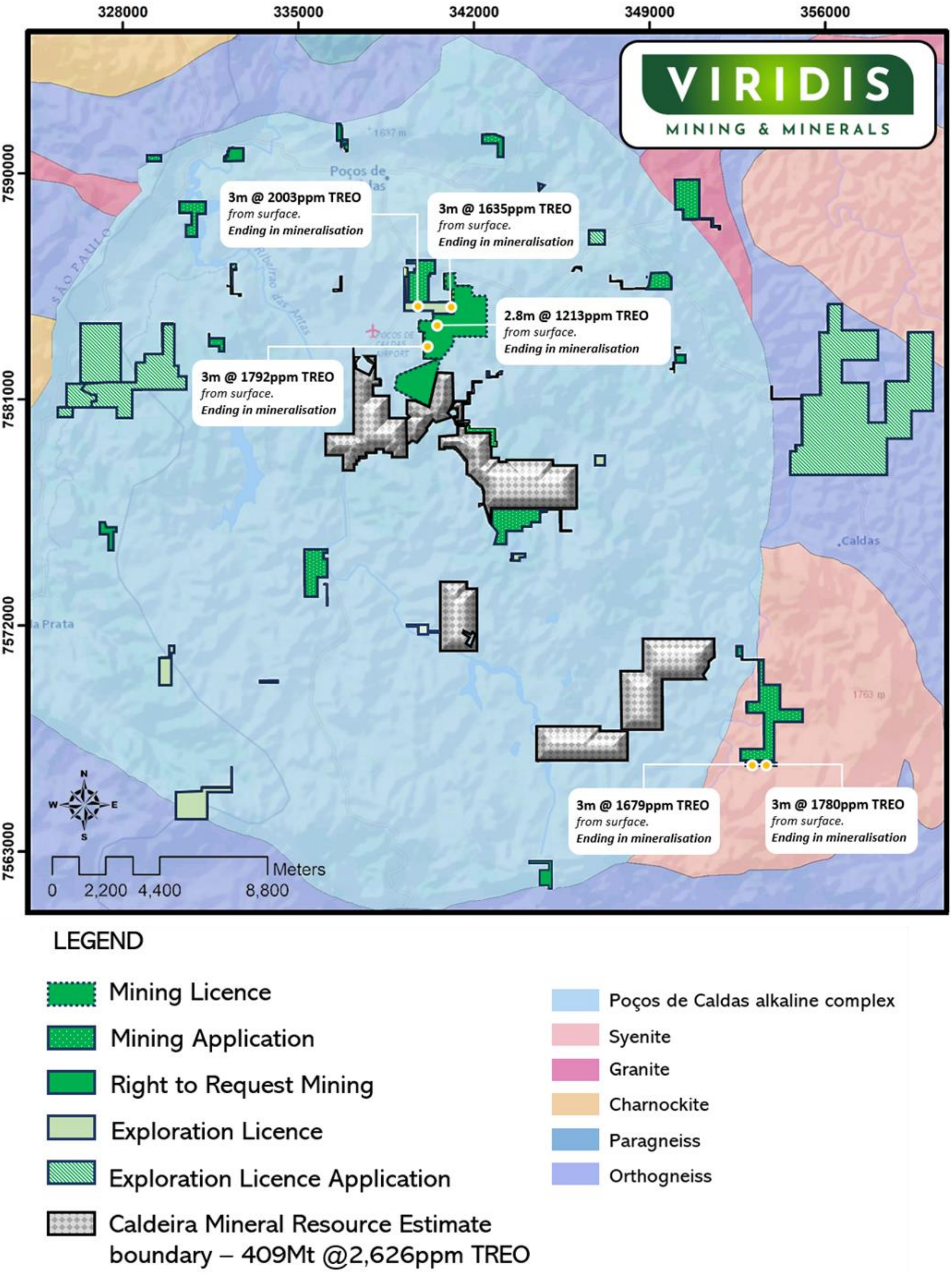

Figure 1: Simplified geological map of Poços de Caldas alkaline complex with Licences of comprising the Colossus Project

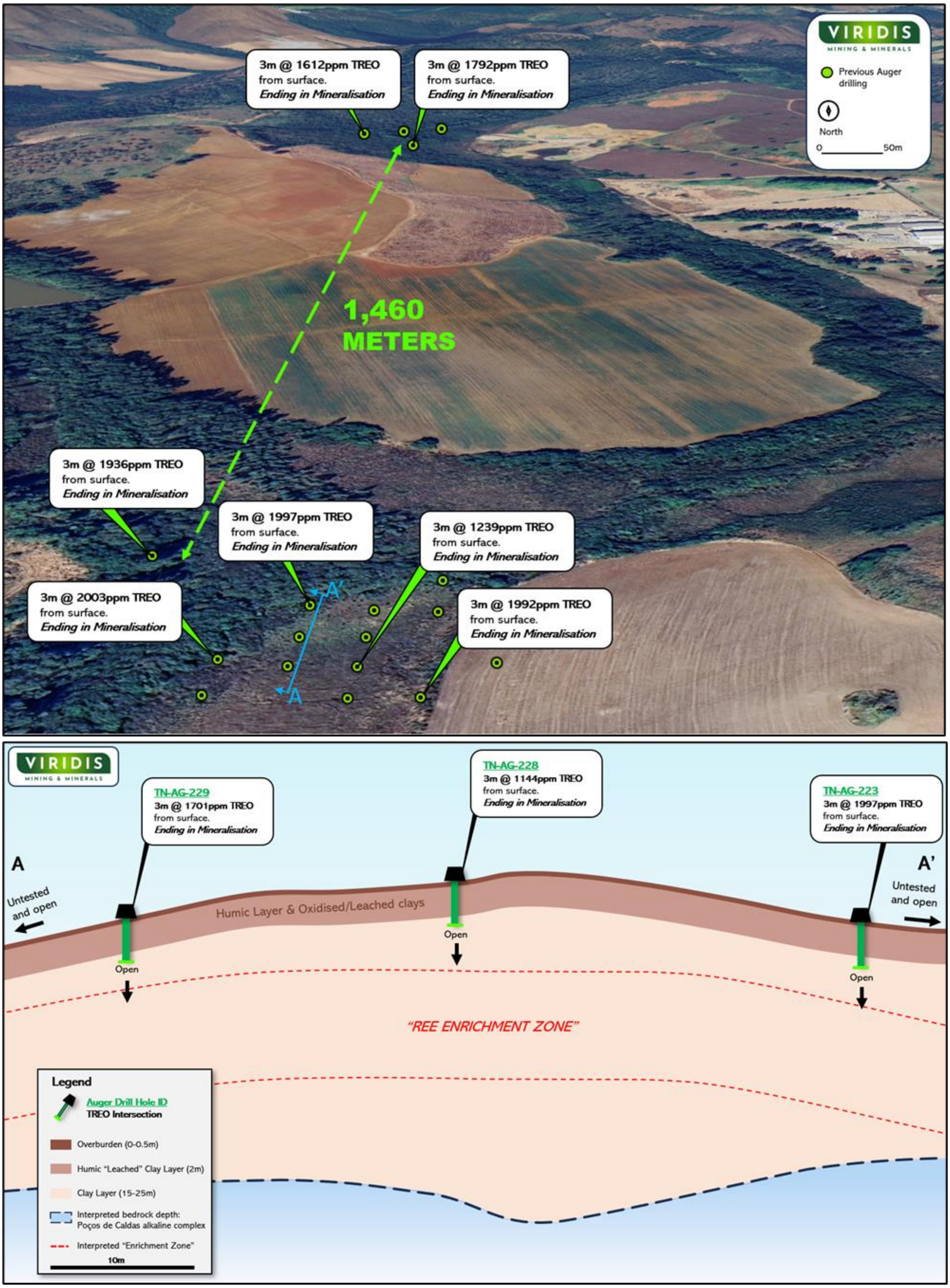

Figure 2: Geological Cross Section interpretation (bottom)

On 14 August 2023 the Company announced it had secured an additional 3,453 hectares (34.5km²) of licences from the Vendors by way of addendum to the Company's existing agreement with the Vendors, representing a 61% increase in land position ('New Areas') requiring no further consideration payable by the Company to the Vendors.

The New Areas consist of rare earth and yttrium rights across 12 licences (including 8 in the Mining Request phase). This increases the Company's total landholding in the Poços De Caldas Complex to 90.69km². All 12 licences are in good standing and will be incorporated into the upcoming exploration programs.

Licence 830.539/1985, comprising part of the expansion, is located ~35 metres from MEI's Dona Maria 1 ('DM1') Resource (94Mt @2,320ppm TREO; DM1 & DM2)[12].

The transaction with the Vendors is highly favourable to Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited shareholders, allowing the Company to establish a dominant land position in Poços De Caldas Alkaline Complex prospective for Ionic Clay Rare Earths.

The Company has undertaken drill planning, with the team completing a visit to the Colossus Project in early September 2023. The Company continues to work through its technical review of the project in preparation for work programs and maiden resource drilling, the commencement of which was announced on 14 September 2023.

The total consideration for the acquisition is US$2.0 million for the Project with US $1.0 million payable upfront, structured as an advanced royalty payment on a royalty from future production. The Company will also issue performance rights to the Vendors as part consideration.

Following shareholder approval at the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting ('EGM') held on 12 September 2023, 8,800,000 shares were issued at $0.25 for a completed placement raising $2.2 million. Lead manager options and introduction / facilitation shares were also issued following shareholder approval.

The Company's EGM contained a number of other resolutions, which were all passed as announced on 12 September 2023.

South Kitikmeot Gold Project (Nunavut, Canada)
Subsequent to the end of the period, the Company announced the earn in of a 51% equity interest in the South Kitikmeot Gold Project, due to meeting the Stage 1 expenditure commitment of A$1.5 million ahead of schedule.

The Company is progressing its Stage 2 earn-in of the South Kitikmeot Project through the expenditure of a further A$2 million to be spent by 31 December 2027 to increase its interest to 66%.

Smoky Project (New South Wales, Australia)
Results from sampling at the Smoky Project, announced on 3 July 2023, include[13]:

- The confirmation of the presence of high grade halloysite up to 91.6% halloysite in the <45um fraction.
- Drillhole VS23-07 intersected 4m downhole at 63% halloysite (<45um fraction) from 7m depth, including 1m at 85.3% halloysite from 7m.
- Sampling indicates over 40m downhole thickness of kaolin, with halloysite concentrated closer to the surface in VS23-07.
- 2m of 85.4% halloysite (<45um fraction) from 15m depth in drillhole VS23-06.
- Single sample from drillhole VS23-05 contained 65.3% kaolinite and 9.1% halloysite (total 74.4% <45um fraction kaolin) from 4m depth.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

[12] MEI ASX announcement dated 1 May 2023
[13] VMM ASX announcement dated 3 July 2023 'Outstanding Halloysite-Kaolin Intercepts from Smoky Project'

Environmental regulation

The consolidated entity is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Information on directors

Name:	Agha Shahzad Pervez (Appointed 17 January 2022)
Title:	Executive Chairman
Qualifications:	MCom and B.Sc IT
Experience and expertise:	Mr Agha Shahzad Pervez is an experienced corporate accountant, CFO and Company Secretary, with over 10 years' experience working with ASX listed companies. Mr Pervez has previously held senior executive roles at Resonance Health Limited (ASX:RHT), Equinox Resources Limited (ASX:EQN) and Battery Age Minerals Limited (ASX:BM8). Mr Pervez was instrumental in the corporate restructuring of RHT in 2017, and contributed to the significant growth of RHT's market capitalisation during his tenure. The Board does not consider Mr Pervez to be an independent director by virtue of his role as executive chairman.
Other current directorships:	Equinox Resources Limited (ASX:EQN)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	887,699
Interests in options:	2,013,889
Interests in rights:	None
Contractual rights to shares:	None

Name:	Christopher Gerteisen (Appointed 17 January 2022)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BSc. Mining/Exploration Geology, MSc. Economic Geology/Mineral Economics
Experience and expertise:	Mr Christopher Gerteisen has over 25 years of experience as an economic geologist and executive with an extensive record of managing and advancing resource companies and projects across North America, Australia, and Asia. Key achievements include discovery through to successful start-up and production. Previously, he has held senior positions with Newmont, Sons of Gwalia, Oxiana, OZ Minerals, PanAust, and numerous other junior exploration companies. He is currently CEO and Executive Director of Nova Minerals Limited (ASX:NVA) and on the board of Rotor X Aircraft Manufacturing. Mr Gerteisen work experience spans greenfields from discovery through to production stage and other projects with a focus on commodities including gold and copper. He worked as a geologist on the Carlin Trend in Nevada and on exploration in Alaska with Newmont. He has held senior positions within several projects throughout the goldfields of Western Australia. As a research geologist with Newmont Mr Gerteisen worked on the Batu Hijau Porhryry Cu-Au deposit in Indonesia. Most recently, through his technical contributions and management skills, Mr. Gerteisen played a significant role in the successful start-up, operations, and exploration which resulted in further mine-life extending discoveries at several prominent projects in the Australasian region, including Oxiana's Sepon and PanAust's Phu Bia in Laos. Mr. Gerteisen holds a Bachelor of Geology from the University of Idaho and a Masters Degree in Economic Geology from the Western Australia School of Mines. He is a dual USA and Australia Citizen based in Alaska and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gerteisen is Executive Director and CEO of NVA. The Board considers Mr Gerteisen to be an independent director
Other current directorships:	Nova Minerals Limited (ASX:NVA)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	27,778
Interests in options:	2,013,889
Interests in rights:	None
Contractual rights to shares:	None

Name:	Timothy Harrison (Appointed 17 February 2022)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BChE, FAusIMM
Experience and expertise:	Mr Harrison has over 23 years' of experience as a metallurgist and executive with an extensive record advancing resource companies through project development, through studies to operations. Key achievements include a successful track record in the fields of both mineral processing and hydrometallurgy across multiple commodities, including significant battery and technology metals experience. Previously, Mr Harrison has held senior positions with BHP, WMC, Fluor, Ivanhoe Australia and Clean TeQ. He is currently CEO and Managing Director of Ionic Rare Earths Limited (ASX:IXR), where he has been advancing the Makuutu Rare Earths Project and a vertical integration strategy with magnet recycling potential to enhance value creation through downstream refining and the circular economy. Mr Harrison holds a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering degree from Adelaide University, and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). The Board considers Mr Harrison to be an independent director.
Other current directorships:	Ionic Rare Earths Limited (ASX:IXR)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	None
Interests in rights:	None
Contractual rights to shares:	None

Name:	Michael Melamed (Resigned 13 February 2023)
Title:	Chief Financial Officer
Qualifications:	BBus, CA
Experience and expertise:	Mr Melamed beings over 25 years' of extensive experience in the areas of financial and executive management, mergers and acquisitions, financial reporting and audit, business and corporate advisory, corporate restructuring and investor relations. Presently, Mr Melamed is Director of a corporate services and advisory company and is Chief Financial Officer of Nova Minerals Limited (ASX:NVA), Asra Minerals Limited (ASX:ASR) and Monger Gold Limited (ASX:MMG). He is the former Director of Ragusa Minerals Limited (ASX:RAS). During his time at Ragusa, Michael was instrumental in the company's recapitalisation and turnaround. Mr Melamed remains in the role of Chief Financial Officer.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Ragusa Minerals Limited (ASX:RAS) (25 June 2017 to 6 July 2021).
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	1,000,000
Interests in rights:	None
Contractual rights to shares:	None

Name:	Faheem Ahmed (Appointed 13 February 2023)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BEng, BProjMgt
Experience and expertise:	Mr. Ahmed holds a Bachelor of Engineering and Bachelor of Project Management and has over 6 years of experience in project evaluation, asset management, data analysis, lifecycle cost analysis and risk modelling including projects in the fields of infrastructure, mining, health and transport. The Board considers Mr Ahmed to be an independent director.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	158,513
Interests in options:	None
Interests in rights:	None
Contractual rights to shares:	None

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Company secretaries
Mr Ian Pamensky resigned on 24 March 2023, Shannon Robinson and Carly Terzanidis were appointed on the same date.

Ms Robinson (LLB, B.Comm (Accounting)) is a Chartered Secretary and corporate advisor with 20 years' experience in providing strategic advice on mergers and acquisitions, capital raisings, and listings of companies on stock exchanges (ASX and AIM), due diligence, compliance, and managing legal issues associated with clients' activities. Ms Robinson is a former corporate lawyer, a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia. Ms Robinson is currently company secretary of European Metals Holdings Limited (ASX|AIM:EMH) and Doriemus plc (ASX:DOR) and joint company secretary of Echo IQ Limited (ASX:EIQ).

Ms Terzanidis is an experienced corporate professional with 20 years' prior experience in the financial services industry, with a focus on capital markets and governance, and is a Chartered Secretary. Ms Terzanidis is an Associate of the Governance Institute of Australia and holds a Bachelor of Commerce with majors in Accounting and Corporate & Resources Administration. Ms Terzanidis is currently company secretary of Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX:ALY) and joint company secretary of Jindalee Resources Limited (ASX:JRL)

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the Company's Board held during the year ended 30 June 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board		Nomination and Remuneration Committee		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Agha Shahzad Pervez, Executive Chairman	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mr Michael Melamed, Executive Director (resigned 13 February 2023) and CFO	1	1	-	-	-	-
Timothy Harrison, Non-Executive Director	1	2	-	-	-	-
Christopher Gerteisen, Non-Executive Director	2	2	-	-	-	-
Faheem Ahmed, Non-Executive Director	2	2	-	-	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Remuneration report (audited)
The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the consolidated entity, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:
- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the consolidated entity's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to the market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The Board is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and executives. The performance of the consolidated entity depends on the quality of its directors and executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high quality personnel.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board has considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- having economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

ASX listing rules require the aggregate non-executive directors' remuneration be determined periodically by a general meeting. The most recent determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2022, where the Company's shareholders approved a maximum initial annual aggregate remuneration of $250,000 detailed in the Company's Constitution.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the consolidated entity are set out in the following tables.

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
2023	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Timothy Harrison	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	54,000
Christopher Gerteisen	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	54,000
Michael Melamed (resigned 13 February 2023)	29,250	-	-	-	-	-	29,250
Faheem Ahmed	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
Executive Directors:							
Agha Shahzad Pervez	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	54,000
	213,750	-	-	-	-	-	213,750

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
2022	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary $	Super-annuation $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Timothy Harrison	19,929	-	-	-	-	-	19,929
Christopher Gerteisen	24,677	-	-	-	-	215,158	239,835
Michael Melamed	24,677	-	-	-	-	107,579	132,256
Kyla Garic	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	16,500
Nicholas Young	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Michael John Davy	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Executive Directors:							
Hugh Callaghan	21,677	-	-	-	-	43,032	64,709
Agha Shahzad Pervez	24,677	-	-	-	-	215,158	239,835
	162,137	-	-	-	-	580,927	743,064

Service agreements
Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name: Agha Shahzad Pervez
Title: Executive Chairman
Agreement commenced: 3/05/2022
Term of agreement: Consultancy Services Agreement
Details: $54,000 pa plus $1500 per day for 9 Days Service per Month, 3 Month's Notice

Name: Christopher Gerteisen
Title: Non-Executive Director
Agreement commenced: 17/01/2022
Term of agreement: Non-Executive Director Agreement
Details: $54,000 pa.

Name: Timothy Harrison
Title: Non-Executive Director
Agreement commenced: 17/02/2022
Term of agreement: Non-Executive Director Agreement
Details: $54,000 pa

Name: Faheem Ahmed
Title: Non-Executive Director
Agreement commenced: 17/03/2023
Term of agreement Non-Executive Director Agreement
Details: $54,000 pa

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares
There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2023.

Options

The terms and conditions of each grant of options over ordinary shares affecting remuneration of directors and other key management personnel in this financial year or future reporting years are as follows:

Grant Date	Number of options	Vesting date and exercisable date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value per option grant date
24/01/2022	7,000,000	24/01/2022	24/01/2025	$0.300	$0.0106

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights.

The number of options over ordinary shares granted to and vested by directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2023 are set out below:

Name	Number of options granted during the year 2023	Number of options granted during the year 2022	Number of options vested during the year 2023	Number of options vested during the year 2022
Michael Melamed (resigned 13 February 2023)	-	1,000,000	-	100,000
Hugh Callaghan (resigned 1 May 2022)	-	400,000	-	400,000
Agha Shahzad Pervez	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Christopher Gerteisen	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Timothy Harrison	-	-	-	-
Faheem Ahmed	-	-	-	-

Additional information

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Revenue	20,835	553	19	200	97
Net (loss)/profit	(814,226)	(1,354,366)	(116,482)	(4,159)	(162,338)
Basic loss per share (cents)	(2.30)	(6.60)	(1.64)	(0.006)	(0.236)
Diluted loss per shar (cents)	(2.30)	(6.60)	(1.64)	(0.006)	(0.236)
Share price at financial year end ($)	0.22	0.28	-	-	-
net assets/ (deficiency)	3,842,977	4,604,972	145,802	27,660	31,819

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Christopher Gerteisen	27,778	-	-	-	27,778
Agha Shahzad Pervez	887,699	-	104,079	-	991,778
Faheem Ahmed (1)	-	-	158,513	-	158,513
Timothy Harrison	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Melamed (resigned 13 February 2023)	-	-	-	-	-
	915,477	-	262,592	-	1,178,069

1) Amount held upon appointment.

Option holding
The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares					
Michael Melamed (resigned 13 February 2023)	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Christopher Gerteisen	2,013,889	-	-	-	2,013,889
Agha Shahzad Pervez	2,013,889	-	-	-	2,013,889
Timothy Harrison	-	-	-	-	-
Faheem Ahmed	-	-	-	-	-
	5,027,778	-	-	-	5,027,778

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Issue Date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
24 January 2022	29 April 2024	$0.300	333,336
24 January 2022 #	29 April 2024	$0.300	319,447
24 January 2022 #	17 January 2025	$0.300	9,400,000
			10,052,783

Escrowed for 24 months from quotation (24 January 2022)

Shares issued on the exercise of options
There were no ordinary shares of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2023 and up to the date of this report. Subsequent to the end of the period, 41,667 ordinary shares were issued on the exercise of 41,667 options at $0.30 per option.

Prospectus use of funds
The Company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 24 January 2022. Set out in the prospectus dated 16 November 2021 (‘Prospectus’) were the use of funds that the Company would incur from the raising of $5,000,000 via the initial Public Offer. ASX Listing Rule 4.10.19 requires the reporting of the use of funds for the first two annual reports.

The table below sets out the sources and uses of funds in the prospectus:

Funds Available	
Existing	255,000
Funds raised under the offer	5,000,000
Total	**5,255,000**
Allocation of funds	
Exploration Expenditure	2,500,000
Expenses of offer	564,883
Corporate and administration costs	898,000
Working capital	1,293,024
Total	**5,255,907**

Use of Funds from 24 January 2022 to 30 June 2023

Exploration Expenditure	2,066,059
Expenses of the offer	551,362
Corporate and administration costs	945,066
Working Capital	474,380
Total	**4,036,867**

Amounts include GST

Indemnity and insurance of officers
The Company has indemnified the directors and executives of the Company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the Company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

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
Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in note 18 to the financial statements.

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 in note 18 to the financial statements 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.

Officers of the Company who are former partners of Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd
There are no officers of the Company who are former partners of Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Auditor
Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

____
Agha Shahzad Pervez
Chairman

28 September 2023

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited
Contents
30 June 2023

General information

The financial statements cover Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 50
108 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 28 September 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Revenue			
Interest income		20,835	553
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(105,563)	(34,273)
Corporate costs	4	(511,899)	(358,179)
Exploration expense		(79,702)	(14,413)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4	(53,032)	(2,990)
Legal fees		(29,176)	(188,690)
Share based payments	28	-	(688,506)
Transaction cost		-	(66,215)
Option fee		(50,000)	-
Finance costs	4	(5,689)	(1,623)
Loss before income tax expense		(814,226)	(1,354,336)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	15	(814,226)	(1,354,336)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		43,001	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		43,001	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(771,225)	(1,354,336)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	27	(2.30)	(6.60)
Diluted earnings per share	27	(2.30)	(6.60)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,241,233	3,906,774
Trade and other receivables	7	103,635	26,559
Other current assets	9	132,671	103,603
Total current assets		1,477,539	4,036,936
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	8	118,253	10,164
Exploration and evaluation	10	3,063,076	651,446
Total non-current assets		3,181,329	661,610
Total assets		4,658,868	4,698,546
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	687,676	83,305
Lease liabilities	12	43,467	7,874
Total current liabilities		731,143	91,179
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	84,748	2,395
Total non-current liabilities		84,748	2,395
Total liabilities		815,891	93,574
Net assets		3,842,977	4,604,972
Equity			
Issued capital	13	26,497,415	26,488,185
Reserves	14	1,054,244	1,011,243
Accumulated losses	15	(23,708,682)	(22,894,456)
Total equity		3,842,977	4,604,972

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Consolidated	**Issued capital $**	**Option Reserves $**	**Retained profits $**	**Total equity $**
Balance at 1 July 2021	21,685,922	-	(21,540,120)	145,802
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(1,354,336)	(1,354,336)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,354,336)	(1,354,336)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 13)	4,377,263	-	-	4,377,263
Share-based payments (note 28)	-	1,011,243	-	1,011,243
Shares issued to vendors for acquisitions (note 13)	425,000	-	-	425,000
Balance at 30 June 2022	26,488,185	1,011,243	(22,894,456)	4,604,972

Consolidated	**Issued capital $**	**Foreign Currency Reserves $**	**Option Reserves $**	**Retained profits $**	**Total equity $**
Balance at 1 July 2022	26,488,185	-	1,011,243	(22,894,456)	4,604,972
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	(814,226)	(814,226)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	43,001	-	-	43,001
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	43,001	-	(814,226)	(771,225)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 13)	9,230	-	-	-	9,230
Balance at 30 June 2023	26,497,415	43,001	1,011,243	(23,708,682)	3,842,977

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(705,927)	(724,640)
Interest received		20,835	553
Interest and other finance costs paid		(2,610)	(1,373)
Net cash used in operating activities	26	(687,702)	(725,460)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation	10	(1,842,663)	(319,882)
Payments for security deposits		(15,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,857,663)	(319,882)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of raising costs	13	-	4,700,000
Payment of lease		(43,175)	(3,135)
Rent Deposit		(34,000)	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(77,175)	4,696,865
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,622,540)	3,651,523
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,906,774	255,251
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(43,001)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	1,241,233	3,906,774

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by AASB that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Going Concern

This report is prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Group incurred a net loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2023 of $814,226 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of $687,702. The consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it achieving its forecasts. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the consolidated entity is a going concern, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity, realisation of assets and settlements of liabilities in the normal course of business for the following reasons:

- The Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it maintaining sufficient funds for its operations and commitments. The Board believes that it has sufficient funding in place to meet its operating objectives. The Directors consider the basis of going concern to be appropriate for the following reasons:
- the cash balance of the Company relative to its fixed and discretionary expenditure commitments;
- given the Company's market capitalisation and the underlying prospects for the Company to raise further funds from the capital markets; and
- the fact that future exploration and evaluation expenditure is generally discretionary in nature (i.e. at the discretion of the Directors having regard to an assessment of the Company's eligible expenditure to date and the timing and quantum of its remaining earn-in expenditure requirements). Subject to meeting certain minimum expenditure commitments, further exploration activities may be slowed or suspended as part of the management of the Company's working capital.

Based on the cash flow forecasts and other factors referred to above, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate. In particular, given the Company's history of raising capital to date, the directors are confident of the Company's ability to raise additional funds as and when they are required.

Should the Company be unable to raise sufficient funds, there is material uncertainty whether it would continue as a going concern and therefore whether it would realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts or classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 consolidated entity'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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Parent entity information
In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 23.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited as at 30 June 2023 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

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

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.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity 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 Viridis Mining and Minerals 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition
The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

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 estimated 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity'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.

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

Derivative financial instruments
Hedges of a net investment
Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation include monetary items that are considered part of the net investment. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in equity whilst gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

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
Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current is carried forward as an asset in the statement of financial position where it is expected that the expenditure will be recovered through the successful development and exploitation of an area of interest, or by its sale; or 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. Where a project or an area of interest has been abandoned, the expenditure incurred thereon is written off in the year in which the decision is made.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 consolidated entity 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.

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.

Employee benefits

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

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, 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 either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing 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 consolidated entity 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing 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 consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity 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.

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.

Business combinations
The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at either fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All acquisition costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

On the acquisition of a business, the consolidated entity assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the consolidated entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition-date.

Where the business combination is achieved in stages, the consolidated entity remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value and the difference between the fair value and the previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition-date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and also recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition-date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Viridis Mining and Minerals 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 consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2023. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 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.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic
Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus pandemic has had, or may have, on the consolidated entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the consolidated entity operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic.

Share-based payment transactions
The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Fair value measurement hierarchy
The consolidated entity is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The consolidated entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
The consolidated entity assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Income tax
The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the consolidated entity considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Lease make good provision
A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with closure of the premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision. Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation costs
Exploration and evaluation costs have been capitalised on the basis that the consolidated entity will commence commercial production in the future, from which time the costs will be amortised in proportion to the depletion of the mineral resources. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised. In addition, costs are only capitalised that are expected to be recovered either through successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest. Factors that could impact the future commercial production at the mine include the level of reserves and resources, future technology changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and changes in commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised costs are determined not to be recoverable in the future, they will be written off in the period in which this determination is made.

Note 3. Operating segments

Operating segment information is disclosed on the same basis as information used for internal reporting purposes.

At regular intervals, the Board is provided management information for the Company’s cash position, the carrying values of exploration permits and Company cash forecast for the next twelve months of operation. On this basis, the Board considers the consolidated entity operates in one segment being exploration of minerals and two geographical areas, being Australia and Canada. All corporate activities, equity raising related activities and project management is conducted in Australia whilst exploration activities are conducted in Australia, Canada and the United States.

Note 3. Operating segments (continued)

Consolidated - 2023	Australia $	Canada $	United States $	Total $
Revenue				
Interest income	20,835	-	-	20,835
Total revenue	20,835	-	-	20,835
EBITDA	20,835	-	-	20,835
Administration expenses	(105,563)	-	-	(105,563)
Corporate costs	(511,899)	-	-	(511,899)
Exploration expense	(59,702)	(20,000)	-	(79,702)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(53,032)	-	-	(53,032)
Legal fee	(29,176)	-	-	(29,176)
Option fee	-	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Finance costs	(5,233)	(456)	-	(5,689)
Loss before income tax expense	(743,770)	(70,456)	-	(814,226)
Income tax expense				-
Loss after income tax expense				(814,226)
Assets				
Geographical assets	1,155,295	1,997,188	265,153	3,417,636
Unallocated assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents				1,241,232
Total assets				4,658,868
Liabilities				
Geographical liabilities	249,784	449,508	116,599	815,891
Total liabilities				815,891

Note 3. Operating segments (continued)

Consolidated - 2022	Australia $	Canada $	Total $
Revenue			
Interest income	553	-	553
Total revenue	553	-	553
EBITDA	553	-	553
Administration expenses	(34,273)	-	(34,273)
Corporate costs	(358,179)	-	(358,179)
Legal fees	(188,690)	-	(188,690)
Share based payments	(688,506)	-	(688,506)
Transaction cost	(66,215)	-	(66,215)
Finance costs	(1,623)	-	(1,623)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(2,990)	-	(2,990)
Exploration expense	(14,413)	-	(14,413)
Loss before income tax expense	(1,354,336)	-	(1,354,336)
Income tax expense			-
Loss after income tax expense			(1,354,336)
Assets			
Geographical assets	608,004	183,768	791,772
Unallocated assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			3,906,774
Total assets			4,698,546
Liabilities			
Geographical liabilities	88,858	4,716	93,574
Total liabilities			93,574

Note 4. Expenses

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	**2022 $**
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Corporate costs		
Director fees	216,000	160,638
Consulting & contractors fees	213,030	82,433
Australian stock exchange fees	25,107	69,843
Other corporate costs	57,762	45,265
	511,899	358,179
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges paid	2,610	1,373
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	3,079	250
Finance costs expensed	5,689	1,623
Leases		
Depreciation of rights-of-use assets	53,032	2,990

Note 5. Income tax expense

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(814,226)	(1,354,336)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	(203,557)	(338,584)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share-based payments	-	172,127
	(203,557)	(166,457)
Current year tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	203,557	166,457
Income tax expense	-	-

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Deferred tax assets not recognised		
Deferred tax assets not recognised comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Accrued expenses	4,500	4,500
Transaction costs arising on shares issued	43,463	57,694
Tax benefits	243,963	196,000
Total deferred tax assets not recognised	291,926	258,194

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

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Current assets		
Cash at bank	1,241,233	3,906,774

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Current assets		
BAS receivable	103,635	26,559

Note 8. Right-of-use assets

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Non-current assets		
Right of use asset	170,090	13,154
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(51,837)	(2,990)
	118,253	10,164

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Level 9, 182 St Georges Terrace Perth $	Level 50, 108 St Georges Terrace Perth $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	-	-
Additions	13,154	-	13,154
Depreciation expense	(2,990)	-	(2,990)
Balance at 30 June 2022	10,164	-	10,164
Additions	-	170,090	170,090
Disposals	(13,154)	-	(13,154)
Accumulated depreciation	2,990	-	2,990
Depreciation expense	-	(51,837)	(51,837)
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	118,253	118,253

The consolidated entity entered into an office lease for part of premises at Level 9, 182 St Georges Terrace, Perth on 1 February 2022, which was terminated on 1 September 2022. The lease has been recognised as a right-of-use asset.

The consolidated entity entered into a new office lease for part of premises at Level 50, 108 St Georges Terrace Perth. The lease commenced on 1 September 2022 and expires on 31 of August 2025. The lease has been recognised as a right-of-use asset.

Accounting treatment of 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 Company 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.

Note 9. Other current assets

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Prepayments	73,671	93,603
Security deposits	25,000	10,000
Other deposits	34,000	-
	132,671	103,603

Note 10. Exploration and evaluation

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation	3,063,076	651,446

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	$
Balance at 1 July 2021	-
Additions through acquisition	415,000
Expenditure during the year	211,446
Payment of cash option fee to Silver Range Resources Ltd	25,000
Balance at 30 June 2022	651,446
Expenditure during the year	2,411,630
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,063,076

Note 11. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	669,675	65,305
Accruals	18,001	18,000
	687,676	83,305

Refer to note 16 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 12. Lease liabilities

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	43,467	7,874
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability	84,748	2,395
	128,215	10,269

Refer to note 16 for further information on financial instruments.

Accounting treatment of leases

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 Company'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.

Note 13. Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2023 Shares	**2022 Shares**	**2023 $**	**2022 $**
Ordinary shares - fully paid	35,397,889	35,397,889	27,135,527	27,135,527
Capital raising cost	-	-	(638,112)	(647,342)
	35,397,889	35,397,889	26,497,415	26,488,185

Movements in ordinary share capital

Ordinary share - issued and fully paid	**June 2023 No**	**June 2023 $**	**June 2022 No**	**June 2022 $**
At the beginning of the period	35,397,889	26,488,185	82,727,554	21,685,922
Shares issued during the period:	-	-	-	-
Consolidation of shares adjustment [(a)]	-	-	(74,454,665)	-
Contributions of equity initial public offering	-	-	25,000,000	5,000,000
Shares issued to vendors	-	-	2,125,000	425,000
Share issue costs - share based payments [note 28]	-	-	-	(322,737)
Share issue costs - cash payments	-	9,230	-	(300,000)
Closing balance	35,397,889	26,497,415	35,397,889	26,488,185

(a) on 9 July 2021, the Company completed a 10:1 consolidation of capital, reducing the number of shares on issue to 8,272,889.

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares 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.

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management
The consolidated entity'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.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

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

The consolidated entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment. The consolidated entity is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term, apart from the acquisition outlined in the 'Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year' section of this report, as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

Note 13. Issued capital (continued)

The consolidated entity is subject to certain financing arrangements covenants and meeting these is given priority in all capital risk management decisions. There have been no events of default on the financing arrangements during the financial year.

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Trade and other payables	687,676	83,305
Less: Cash	(1,241,232)	(3,906,774)
Net debt	(553,556)	(3,823,469)
Equity	3,842,977	4,604,972
Total capital	3,842,977	4,604,972
Capital and net debt	3,289,421	781,503
Gearing ratio	18%	1.81%

Note 14. Reserves

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Foreign currency reserve	43,001	-
Options reserve	1,011,243	1,011,243
	1,054,244	1,011,243

Foreign currency reserve
The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars. It is also used to recognise gains and losses on hedges of the net investments in foreign operations.

Share-based payments reserve
The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration, and other parties as part of their compensation for services.

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Option Reserve $	Foreign Currency Reserve $
Balance 30 June 2021	-	-
7,000,000 exercise price 0.30c - issued to directors note 28	753,053	-
1,000,000 exercise price 0.30c - issued to consultants note 28	107,579	-
3,000,000 exercise price 0.30c - issued to brokers for capital raising costs note 13 note 28	322,737	-
Less: 1,600,000 exercise price 0.30c - forfeited by a director note 28	(172,126)	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,011,243	-
Foreign Currency Reserve	-	43,001
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,011,243	43,001

Note 15. Accumulated losses

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(22,894,456)	(21,540,120)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(814,226)	(1,354,336)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(23,708,682)	(22,894,456)

Note 16. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity. The consolidated entity uses derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The consolidated entity 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, foreign exchange and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board. These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the consolidated entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the consolidated entity's operating units.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk arises from investment of cash at variable rates. The consolidated entity income and operating cash flows are not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company’s interest bearing financial instruments was:

Consolidated	**2023 Balance $**	**2022 Balance $**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,241,233	3,906,774
Total	1,241,233	3,906,774

Interest rate risk arises from investment of cash at variable rates. The Company’s income and operating cash flows are not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates. An increase of 100 basis points (decrease of 100 basis points) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts presented below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Company’s financial assets (cash) to interest rate risk.

Note 16. Financial instruments (continued)

Consolidated - 2023	Basis points increase Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Basis points decrease Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Cash and cash equivalents	100	12,412	12,412	100	(12,412)	(12,412)

Consolidated - 2022	Basis points increase Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Basis points decrease Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Cash and cash equivalents	100	39,067	39,067	100	(39,067)	(39,067)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The consolidated entity obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

Credit risk related to balances with banks is managed by the Company in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard and Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial asset. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Cash and cash equivalents ($) - AA Rated	1,241,233	3,906,774

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has no access to credit standby facilities or arrangements for further funding or borrowings in place. The financial liabilities of the Company are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 12 months of the reporting date.

Note 16. Financial instruments (continued)

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2023	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	(687,676)	-	-	-	(687,676)
Lease liability	-	(43,467)	(84,748)	-	-	(128,215)
Total non-derivatives		(731,143)	(84,748)	-	-	(815,891)

Consolidated - 2022	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	(83,305)	-	-	-	(83,305)
Lease liability	-	(7,874)	(2,395)	-	-	(10,269)
Total non-derivatives		(91,179)	(2,395)	-	-	(93,574)

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

Financial arrangements
The Company had no other financial arrangements in place at 30 June 2023 (FY22: Nil).

Capital management

The Company's policy in relation to capital management is for management to regularly and consistently monitor future cash flows against expected expenditures for a rolling period of up to 12 months in advance. The Board determines the Company's need for additional funding by way of either share placements or loan funds depending on market conditions at the time. Management defines working capital in such circumstances as its excess liquid funds over liabilities, and defines capital as being the ordinary share capital of the Company. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Note 17. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	**2022 $**
Short-term employee benefits	213,750	162,137
Share-based payments	-	580,927
	213,750	743,064

Note 18. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Hall Chadwick WA Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Audit services -		
Audit or review of the financial statements	26,500	25,000
Other services -		
Preparation of the tax return	12,600	-
	39,100	25,000

Note 19. Contingent assets

The Company has no other known contingent assets at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 20. Contingent liabilities

The Company has no other known contingent liabilities at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 21. Commitments

The Company has no other known contingent liabilities or assets at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

The company certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work on the tenements in which have been granted. These obligations vary from time to time. The aggregate of the prescribed expenditure conditions applicable to the granted tenements for next twelve months to $66,454.

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	66,454	-
One to five years	204,507	-
	291,961	-

Note 22. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 24.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 17 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Payment for services:		
Ms Kyla Garic, for chief financial officer services	-	4,000
TDM Advisors Pty Ltd a company of Michael Melamed, for chief financial officer services	42,000	30,000
Interminco Services Ltd, a company of Hugh Callaghan for executive services	-	12,000
Horizon Corporate Advisory Pty Ltd, a company of Agha Shahzad Pervez for executive services	162,450	24,300
Clear Stream Capital Pty Ltd, a company of Nicholas Young for consulting services	-	30,000
Christopher Gerteisen	5,877	-

Receivable from and payable to related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Current payables:		
Trade payables to key management personnel	-	9,453
TDM Advisors Pty Ltd, a company of Michael Melamed for Chief financial officer services	-	6,600
Horizon Corporate Advisory Pty Ltd, a company of Agha Shahzad Pervez, for executive services	18,000	14,850

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 23. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent 2023 $	Parent 2022 $
Loss after income tax	(809,008)	(1,354,336)
Total comprehensive income	(809,008)	(1,354,336)

Statement of financial position

	Parent 2023 $	Parent 2022 $
Total current assets	3,175,624	4,051,936
Total non-current assets	917,138	646,610
Total assets	4,092,762	4,698,546
Total current liabilities	165,037	91,179
Total non-current liabilities	84,748	2,395
Total liabilities	249,785	93,574
Net assets	3,842,977	4,604,972
Equity		
Issued capital	26,497,415	26,488,185
Foreign currency reserve	43,113	-
Options reserve	1,011,243	1,011,243
Accumulated losses	(23,708,794)	(22,894,456)
Total equity	3,842,977	4,604,972

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 24. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2023 %	2022 %
Australian Prospecting Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Hubble Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Dig Ore Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Viridis Mining and Minerals Inc	Canada	100.00%	100.00%
Viridis Mining and Minerals LLC	USA	100.00%	-
1416845 B.C. Ltd	Canada	100.00%	-

Note 25. Events after the reporting period

New Project Acquisition – Colossus Project (Minas Gerais, Brazil)
On 1 August 2023 the Company announced that it had secured a potential world class IAC REE project in the Poços De Caldas Alkaline Complex, Minas Gerais, Brazil from the Vendors.

The Company entered into a binding agreement to acquire 100% of the rights to the REEs comprising the Colossus Project, consisting of 41 licenses (including 2 mining licenses) covering 5,616 hectares (56km²) within South America's largest known Alkaline Complex.

The total consideration is US$2.0 million for the Project with US$1.0 million payable upfront, structured as an advanced royalty payment on a royalty from future production. The Company will also issue performance rights to the Vendors as part consideration.

On 14 August 2023 the Company announced it had secured an additional 3,453 hectares (34.5km²) of licences from the Vendors by way of addendum to the Company's existing agreement with the Vendors, representing a 61% increase in land position, being the New Areas requiring no further consideration payable by the Company to the Vendors.

The New Areas consist of rare earth and yttrium rights across 12 licences (including 8 in the Mining Request phase). This increases the Company's total landholding in the Poços De Caldas Complex to 90.69km². All 12 licences are in good standing and will be incorporated into the upcoming exploration programs.

The Company has undertaken drill planning, with the team completing a visit to the Colossus Project in early September 2023. The Company continues to work through its technical review of the project in preparation for work programs and maiden resource drilling, the commencement of which was announced on 14 September 2023.

Following shareholder approval at the Company's EGM held on 12 September 2023, 8,800,000 shares were issued at $0.25 for a completed placement raising $2.2 million. Lead manager options and introduction / facilitation shares were also issued following shareholder approval. The Company's EGM contained a number of other resolutions, which were all passed as announced on 12 September 2023.

South Kitikmeot Gold Project (Nunavut, Canada)
Subsequent to the end of the period, the Company announced the earn in of a 51% equity interest in the South Kitikmeot Gold Project, due to meeting the Stage 1 expenditure commitment of A$1.5 million ahead of schedule.

The Company is progressing its Stage 2 earn-in of the South Kitikmeot Project through the expenditure of a further A$2 million to be spent by 31 December 2027 to increase its interest to 66%.

Smoky Project (New South Wales, Australia)
Results from sampling at the Smoky Project were announced on 3 July 2023.

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

Note 26. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(814,226)	(1,354,336)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based payments	-	688,506
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	53,032	2,990
Finance costs	3,079	250
Exploration expense	-	14,413
Foreign currency translation	43,001	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Change in trade and other receivables	22,764	(18,536)
Change in trade and other payables	4,648	(58,747)
Net cash used in operating activities	(687,702)	(725,460)

Note 27. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Loss after income tax	(814,226)	(1,354,336)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	35,397,889	20,534,875
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	35,397,889	20,534,875
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	(2.30)	(6.60)
Diluted earnings per share	(2.30)	(6.60)

Note 28. Share-based payments

From time to time, the Group provides Incentive Options and Performance Rights to officers, employees, consultants and other key advisors as part of remuneration and incentive arrangements. The number of options or rights granted, and the terms of the options or rights granted are determined by the Board. Shareholder approval is sought where required. During the period the following share-based payments have been recognised:

Share-based payments

During the 30 June 2023 period no share-based payments were granted. During the 30 June 2022 period, the following share-based payments were granted:

Note 28. Share-based payments (continued)

Options issued during 30 June 2022 period expensed to profit & loss:	
1. Consultants	107,579
2. Directors	753,053
Less 1,600,000 options forfeited	(172,126)
Total expensed to profit & loss	688,506
Options issued during period allocated to equity:	
3. Brokers	322,737
Total allocated to equity	322,737
Total Share based-payments	1,011,243

For the options granted during the previous financial year, the valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value at the grant date, are as follows:

	1 Consultants	2 Directors	3 Brokers
Recognised in	P&L	P&L	Equity
Grant date	24/01/2022	24/01/2022	24/01/2022
Issued date	24/01/2022	24/01/2022	24/01/2022
Number of options issued	1,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000
Valuation methodology	Black - Scholes	Black - Scholes	Black - Scholes
Expiry date	24/01/2025	24/01/2025	24/01/2025
Vesting date	24/01/2022	24/01/2022	24/01/2022
Share price at grant date	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exercise price	0.3	0.3	0.3
Expected volatility	100%	100%	100%
Risk-free interest rate	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%
Fair value at grant date	0.10758	0.10758	0.10758
Fair value $	107,579	753,053	322,737

Option movements:

2023

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
30/04/2021	29/04/2024	$0.300	694,450	-	-	-	694,450
24/01/2022	17/01/2025	$0.300	9,400,000	-	-	-	9,400,000
			10,094,450	-	-	-	10,094,450

2022

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
30/04/2021	29/04/2024	$0.300	694,450	-	-	-	694,450
24/01/2022	17/01/2025	$0.300	-	11,000,000	-	(1,600,000)	9,400,000
			694,450	11,000,000	-	(1,600,000)	10,094,450

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding as of the 30 June 2023 was 1.17 years.

Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2023

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 consolidated entity'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.

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Agha Shahzad Pervez
Chairman

28 September 2023

To the Board of Directors,

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

As lead audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Yours Faithfully

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

Mark Delaurentis

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated Perth, Western Australia this 28th day of September 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF VIRIDIS MINING AND MINERALS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Consolidated Entity"), 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:

a. the accompanying financial report of the Consolidated Entity is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

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

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which indicates that the Consolidated Entity incurred a net loss of $814,226 during the year ended 30 June 2023. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in this respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

As disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements, during the year ended 30 June 2023 the Company capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure was carried at $3,063,076.
 	
Mineral exploration expenditure is a focus area due to:
• The significance of the balance to the Consolidated Entity's financial position;
• The level of judgement required in evaluating management's application of the requirements of AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ("AASB 6")*. AASB 6 is an industry specific accounting standard requiring the application of significant judgements, estimates and industry knowledge. This includes specific requirements for expenditure to be capitalised as an asset and subsequent requirements which must be complied with for capitalised expenditure to continue to be carried as an asset; and
• The assessment of impairment of mineral exploration expenditure being inherently
	Our review procedures included but were not limited to:
	• Assessing management's determination of its areas of interest for consistency with the definition in AASB 6 Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ("AASB 6");
	• Assessing the Consolidated Entity's rights to tenure for a sample of tenements;
	• By reviewing the status of the Consolidated Entity's tenure and planned future activities, reading board minutes and discussions with management we assessed each area of interest for one or more of the following circumstances that may indicate impairment of the mineral exploration expenditure:
	  ◦ The licenses for the rights to explore expiring in the near future or are not expected to be renewed;
	  ◦ Substantive expenditure for further exploration in the area of interest is not budgeted or planned;
	  ◦ Decision or intent by the Consolidated Entity to discontinue activities in the specific area of interest due to lack of commercially viable quantities of resources; and

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
difficult.	• Data indicating that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recorded in full from successful development or sale. • We also assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures in note 10 to the financial statements.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard *AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Consolidated Entity's ability 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 Consolidated Entity or to cease operations, or has 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consolidated Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Viridis Mining and Minerals Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2023, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Hall Chadwick

Mark Delaurentis

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated in Perth, Western Australia this 28th day of September 2023

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10, the Company provides the following information to shareholders not elsewhere disclosed in this Annual Report. The following additional information is required under the ASX Listing Rules and is current as at 15 September 2023.

Corporate Governance Statement
The Company has prepared a Corporate Governance Statement which sets out the corporate governance practices that were in operation throughout the financial year. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, the Corporate Governance Statement will be available for review on the Company's website (https://viridismining.com.au), and will be lodged with ASX at the same time that this Annual Report is lodged with ASX.

ASX Admission Statement
During the financial year, the Company applied its cash in a way that is consistent with its business objectives.

Shareholdings
The issued capital of the Company is 45,739,556 ordinary fully paid shares ('Shares').

Restricted securities
A total of 4,188,891 Shares are under escrow for 24 months from the date of quotation (24 January 2022). A total of 9,719,447 Company options are under escrow for 24 months from the date of quotation (24 January 2022) exercisable at $0.30 with 319,447 options expiring on 29 April 2024 and the remaining 9,400,000 expiring on 17 January 2025.

Distribution of equitable securities
Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Ordinary Shares		Options over ordinary Shares	
	Number of holders	% of total Shares issued	Number of holders	% of total Shares issued
1 to 1,000	572	0.13	-	-
1,001 to 5,000	137	0.90	-	-
5,001 to 10,000	109	2.01	-	-
10,001 to 100,000	155	13.38	14	3.69
100,001 and over	64	83.58	7	96.31
	1,004	100.00	21	100.00
Holding less than a marketable parcel ($0.97 per Share)	533	0.06	-	-

Substantial holders of Shares
Substantial shareholders as disclosed in the most recent substantial shareholder notices given to the Company are as follows:

Holder Name	Number of Shares	% Holding
Mr Bilal Ahmad	4,596,512	10.05%
Mr Sufian Ahmad and associated entities	4,296,457	9.90%
Ms Chunyan Niu	2,503,473	7.07%
David Pevcic and associated entities	2,771,639	6.06%
Acme Resources Pty Ltd	1,900,000	5.37%
Ionic Rare Earths Limited	2,400,000	5.25%

Voting rights
The voting rights attached to securities are set out below:

Ordinary Shares
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.

Options
Options over Shares do note carry voting rights.

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 15 September 2023.

Twenty largest shareholders (Shares)

Position	Holder/Group Name	Holding	% Held
1	Mr Bilal Ahmad	4,596,512	10.05%
2	Mr Sufian Ahmad and associated entities	4,296,457	9.39%
3	Mr David Pevcic and associated entities	2,771,639	6.06%
4	Ms Chunyan Niu	2,524,481	5.52%
5	Ionic Rare Earths Ltd	2,400,000	5.25%
6	Mr Mobeen Iqbal	2,274,000	4.97%
7	Aydin Investments Pty Ltd	2,266,976	4.96%
8	Acme Resources Pty Ltd	1,882,000	4.11%
9	Mr Fadi Diab and associated entities	1,795,556	3.93%
10	Kobala Investments Pty Ltd <Fernando Edward Family A/C>	1,634,000	3.57%
11	Aerobotics Pty Ltd	1,062,500	2.32%
12	Mr Bin Liu	1,050,000	2.30%
13	Mr Agha Shahzad Pervez and associated entities	964,000	2.11%
14	Conspicuous Capital Pty Ltd <Conspicuous A/C>	720,000	1.57%
15	Mr Ahmed Noman	526,000	1.15%
16	Mr Aldo Sacco	500,000	1.09%
17	Mr Jose Marques Braga Junior	400,000	0.87%
18	Buzz Capital Pty Ltd <Zi Vestment A/C>	373,750	0.82%
19	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	366,233	0.80%
20	Romfal Sifat Pty Ltd <The Fizmail Family A/C>	353,000	0.77%
	Total	**32,757,104**	**71.62%**

The information set out below was applicable as at 13 September 2023.

Tenement list

Project	**Location**	**Tenement Reference**	**Nature of Interest**	**% Interest**
Bindoon North	Western Australia	E70/5606	Granted	100%
Bindoon Central	Western Australia	E70/5428	Pending	100%
Bindoon South	Western Australia	E70/5616	Pending	100%
Boddington West	Western Australia	E70/5453	Pending	100%
Poochera	South Australia	EL6733	Granted	100%
Smoky	New South Wales	EL8944	Granted	100%
Esker Lake	Nunavut, Canada	EL 1 (100230)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	EL 02 (102662)	Active	51%(2)
Gold Bugs	Nunavut, Canada	MIG 6 (100165)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	MIG 8 (101106)	Active	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	GOLD BUGS 01 (102658)	Active	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	GOLD BUGS 02 (102665)	Active	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	GOLD BUGS 03 (102666)	Active	51%(2)
Bling	Nunavut, Canada	TL 1 (100119)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
Qannituq	Nunavut, Canada	QAH 1 (101734)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	QAH 3 (101735)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
Uist	Nunavut, Canada	UIST 1 (100869)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	UIST 2 (100870)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	UIST 3 (102098)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
	Nunavut, Canada	UIST 4 (102102)	Suspended(1)	51%(2)
Hiqiniq	Nunavut, Canada	HIQ 01 (102663)	Active	51%(2)
Ujaraq	Nunavut, Canada	UJ 01 (102664)	Active	51%(2)
Star Lake West	Newfoundland, Canada	036146M	Active	100%
Star Lake East	Newfoundland, Canada	036145M	Active	100%
Ytterby West	Labrador, Canada	036144M	Active	100%
Ytterby Central	Labrador, Canada	036143M	Active	100%
Ytterby East	Labrador, Canada	036142M	Active	100%
Colossus	Minas Gerais, Brazil	007.737/1959	Mining Concession	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	009.031/1966	Mining Concession	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.090/2011	Research Request	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830113/2006	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.148/2004	Research Request	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.442/2018	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.518/2022	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.518/2023	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.519/2022	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.840/2003	Right To Request Mining	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.927/2016	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.993/2000	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.057/2000	Right To Request Mining	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.101/2022	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.169/1997	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.170/1997	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.496/2002	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.514/2013	Research Authorization	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	832.399/2008	Research Request	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.531/1996	Right To Request Mining	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.551/1996	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.558/1996	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.560/1996	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.610/1996	Right To Request Mining	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.615/1996	Mining Requirement	100%(3)
	Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.618/1996	Mining Requirement	100%(3)

Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.619/1996	Mining Requirement	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.621/1996	Mining Requirement	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.641/1996	Right To Request Mining	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.642/1996	Mining Requirement	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.643/1996	Mining Requirement	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.648/1996	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	834.738/1995	Mining Requirement	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	836.123/1994	Mining Requirement	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.747/2023	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.529/2023	Research Request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.519/2023	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.129/2023	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.619/2023	Research Request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	831.620/2023	Research Request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	832.920/2013	Research Request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	820.197/2022	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.419/2019	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	820.037/2000	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	820.039/2000	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	820.173/1998	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	821.075/1999	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	821.419/1996	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	830.539/1985	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	833.606/1996	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	820.659/1997	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	821.421/1996	Mining request	100%[(3)]
Minas Gerais, Brazil	832.025/2009	Research Authorization	100%[(3)]

[(1)] *The claims comprising the Nunavut, Canada project are recorded in the Nunavut Mining District and are subject to the Canada Mining Regulations of the Territorial Land Use Act. A status of "Suspended" means there was a request made by the holder for a suspension in time in order to complete work under the Nunavut Mining Regulations, which was approved by the Nunavut Mining Recorder's Office. These claims remain technically active, provided that the holder's expenditure obligations were suspended for 12 months on the basis of the holder's inability to undertake exploration due to restrictions in place during the COVID-19 pandemic.*
[(2)] *Viridis may earn up to a 100% interest pursuant to Silver Range Resources Limited acquisition JV agreement.*
[(3)] *Viridis has acquired the REE rights for the Colossus Project tenements, with ownership held by Alumina Minerios Em Geral Ltda, Fertimax Fertilizantes Organicos Ltda, Minas Rio Mineradora Ltda, MineraçãoSanta Carolina Ltda, Mining Santa Carolina Ltda, Reynaldo Guazzelli Filho, Varginha Mineração Ltda.*