NEW WORLD RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT
30 JUNE 2023

A.B.N. 23 108 456 444

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman) Michael Haynes (Managing Director) Nick Woolrych (Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer) Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director) **Company Secretary** Ian Cunningham **Registered Office & Principal Place of Business** Unit 24-26, Level 3, 22 Railway Road, Subiaco W.A. 6008 Telephone: (08) 9226 1356 Facsimile: (08) 9226 2027 Website: www.newworldres.com	**Country of Incorporation** Australia **Auditor** Stantons Level 2, 40 Kings Park Road West Perth W.A. 6005 Telephone: (08) 9481 3188 Facsimile: (08) 9321 1204 **Share Registry** Automic Registry Services Pty Ltd Level 5 191 St Georges Terrace Perth W.A. 6000 Telephone: (08) 9324 2099 Facsimile: (08) 9321 2337 **Home Exchange** Australian Securities Exchange Central Park 152-158 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 ASX Code: NWC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors submit the annual financial report of the consolidated entity consisting of New World Resources Limited ("New World" or the "Company") and the entities it controlled (collectively the "Group" or "Consolidated Entity") for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The names of Directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)
Michael Haynes (Managing Director)
Nick Woolrych (Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer) – appointed Non-Executive Director on 9 December 2022, transitioned to Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer on 31 July 2023.
Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of Directors holding office during or since the end of the financial year:

Current Directors

Mr Richard Hill
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Hill is a geologist and solicitor with over 25 years' experience in the resources industry. He has performed roles as commercial manager and geologist for several mid cap Australian mining companies and as founding director for a series of successful ASX-listed companies. Mr Hill has practical geological experience as a mine based and exploration geologist in a range of commodities.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Hill is currently serving as a Non-Executive Director of Sky Metals Limited (appointed 20 June 2019) and a Non-Executive Chairman of Accelerate Resources Limited (appointed 3 July 2020).

Mr Michael Haynes
Managing Director

Mr Haynes has more than 25 years' experience in the international resources industry. He graduated from the University of Western Australia with an honours degree in geology and geophysics and has explored for a wide variety of ore deposit styles throughout Australia and extensively in Southeast and Central Asia, Africa, Europe, South and North America.

Mr Haynes has held technical positions with both BHP Minerals and Billiton plc. He has worked extensively on project generation and acquisition throughout his career. During the past 13 years he has been intimately involved in the incorporation and initial public offerings of numerous resources companies, and in the ongoing financing and management of those and other companies.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Haynes is currently serving as a Non-Executive Chairman of Koba Resources Limited (appointed 14 May 2021).

Mr Nick Woolrych
Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

Mr Woolrych is a mining engineer with more than 20 years' experience in the natural resources industry, including significant financing, operational, contracting and project development experience in Australia and internationally. He is passionate about developing and operating sustainable mining projects, driving a culture of safety and operational excellence, as well as delivering outcomes for shareholders.

As CEO of Diversified Minerals, Mr Woolrych was instrumental in the acquisition, financing and development of the underground Dargues Gold Mine in New South Wales and the Henty underground gold mine in Tasmania.

His technical and corporate skills and knowledge will be very valuable to New World as it advances its very high-grade Antler Copper Deposit in Arizona, USA back into production.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Woolrych held no directorships in other listed entities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Mr Anthony Polglase
Non-Executive Director

Mr Polglase has a Bachelor of Engineering First Class Honours degree in Metallurgy from the Camborne School of Mines and Higher National Certificates in both Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

Mr Polglase started his career at the South Crofty Mine in Cornwall. Since then he has accumulated more than 40 years of experience working globally in different mining disciplines for companies including Ashanti, Rio Tinto, TVX and Ivernia in Africa, Europe, the Former Soviet Union, Australia, and, for the last decade, in Brazil. Mr Polglase was most recently both a founder and the Managing Director of Avanco Resources Limited, which he took to production and, later, acquisition by OZ Minerals Limited for $418 million in 2018.

In the three years immediately before the end of the financial year, Mr Polglase served as a Non-Executive Director of Metals X Limited (from 24 October 2019 to 10 July 2020). Mr Polglase is currently serving as a Non-Executive Director of Black Cat Syndicate Limited (appointed 25 May 2020) and a Director of TSXV listed Bravo Mining Inc (appointed 19 Jan 2022).

Mr Ian Cunningham
Company Secretary

Mr Cunningham is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Secretary and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Western Australia. He has more than 18 years' experience in the resources industry in executive and senior management roles.

Interests in the shares, options and rights of the Company and related bodies corporate

The following relevant interests in shares, options and rights of the Company or a related body corporate were held by the Directors as at the date of this report.

Directors	Number of options over ordinary shares	Number of performance rights	Number of fully paid ordinary shares
Richard Hill	-	1,000,000	29,851,682
Michael Haynes	19,750,000	13,500,000	41,604,806
Nick Woolrych	5,000,000	-	350,000
Anthony Polglase	-	666,667	3,345,832

24,750,000 share options were granted to Directors during the financial year. No share options were granted since the end of the financial year as part of their remuneration.

No performance rights were granted to Directors during or since the end of the financial year as part of their remuneration.

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option are:

Expiry date	*Exercise price*	*Number of options*
30 November 2023	6.35 cents	6,500,000
17 July 2025	4.60 cents	8,000,000
8 December 2026	4.90 cents	48,750,000

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares of the Company under performance rights are:

Expiry date	*Number of performance rights*
30 November 2025	22,666,668

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were exploration for mineral resources.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

During the past twelve months New World focused its efforts on the exploration and redevelopment of the Antler Copper Deposit in Arizona, USA.

The Company also commenced exploration at its Javelin VMS Project, located 75km to the southeast of the Antler Project. This project complements the Antler Project as there is potential to also discover high-grade mineralisation at Javelin, which could potentially be mined as a satellite deposit, with ore trucked to the processing plant the Company intends constructing at the Antler Project.

The location of these projects is illustrated in Figure 1.

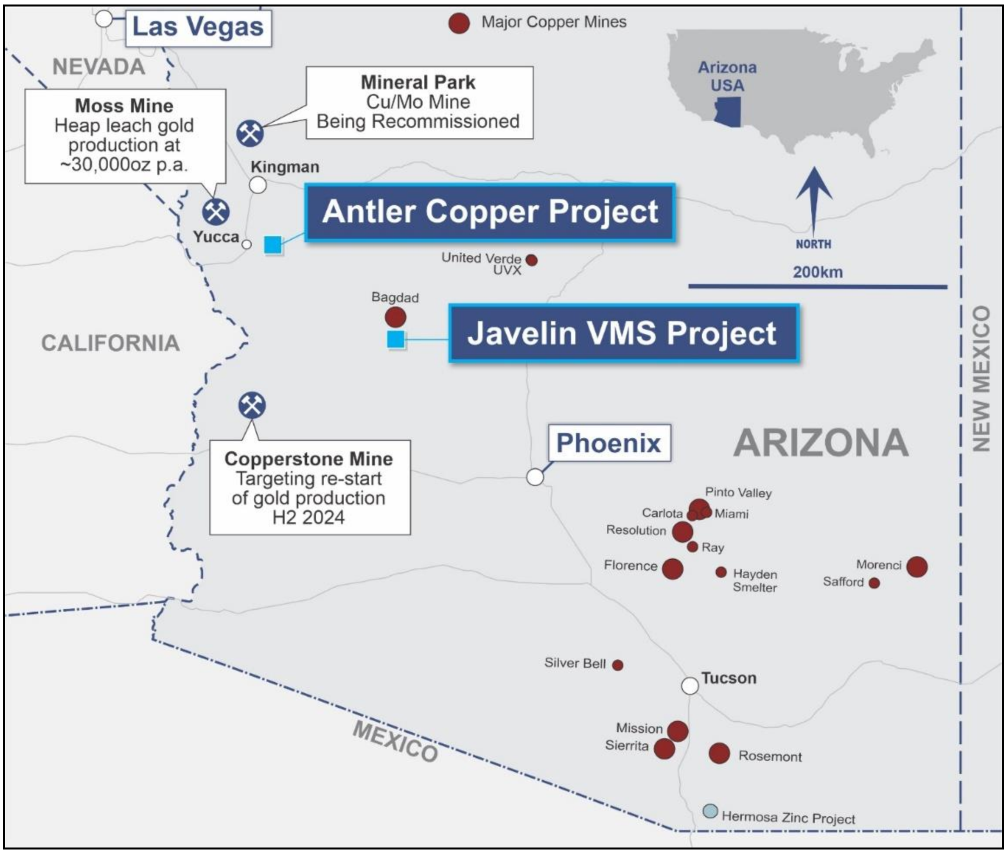

Figure 1. Location of New World's Antler Copper and Javelin VMS Projects in Arizona, USA.

Antler Copper Project, Arizona, USA

Project History

The Antler Deposit was discovered in the late 1800s. Mineralisation is mapped (at surface) to extend over more than 750m of strike.

Intermittent production from the Deposit between 1916 and 1970 totalled approximately 70,000 tonnes of ore at grades that averaged around **2.9% Cu, 6.9% Zn, 1.1% Pb, 31 g/t Ag and 0.3 g/t Au**.

Between 1970 and 1975, following completion of the most recent episode of mining, a total of 19 holes were drilled from the surface and underground with the objectives being to:

(i) Increase confidence in the grade and distribution of mineralisation immediately below the mined levels (predominantly below the "7th Level" which was developed 150m below surface) in advance of anticipated resumption of mining; and

(ii) Explore for additional mineralisation.

Despite intersection of extensive and high-grade mineralisation in these drilling programs, mining never resumed, and no further work had been undertaken at the Project – until New World's recent involvement.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Results from New World's Exploration and Development Programs

New World acquired a 100%-interest in the Antler Copper Deposit in March 2020. The Company immediately commenced a concerted exploration drilling program with the objectives being:

(i) To expand the resource base at the Project; with the intention of

(ii) Resuming mining operations as quickly as practicable.

To date New World has completed more than 130 exploration drill holes for approximately 58,000 metres.

Recent Drilling

Drilling to Test for the Depth Extensions of the South Shoot

During the second half of 2022 assay results were returned from a series of holes drilled to test the depth extensions of the South Shoot.

Exceptional results were returned from ANT94W3 the second deepest hole yet drilled to test the South Shoot. Assays confirmed that this hole intersected two thick, very high-grade intervals of mineralisation (separated by 4m of un-mineralised material), with intersections including:

- **10.8m @ 2.0% Cu, 6.7% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 22.6 g/t Ag and 0.20m Au from 934.0m**

  (10.8m @ 4.5% Cu-equivalent*) and
- **15.9m @ 4.8% Cu, 10.9% Zn, 0.8% Pb, 42.6 g/t Ag and 0.52m Au from 948.8m**

  (15.9m @ 8.7% Cu-equivalent*)

Combined, these two intervals comprise a total of:

- **26.8m @ 7.0% Cu-equivalent***

On a grade-thickness basis, the results from ANT94W3 are the best assay results yet to be returned from a single drill hole at the Antler Copper Deposit.

Subsequently, assay results were returned from a hole drilled to continue to test the depth extensions of the South Shoot (ANT108W1). This hole intersected the highest-grade interval of mineralisation yet returned from the Project, comprising:

- **10.7m @ 8.1% Cu, 15.6% Zn, 3.2% Pb, 107.8 g/t Ag and 0.98 g/t Au from 953.7m**

  (10.7m @ 13.7% Cu-equivalent)

This mineralisation is located 66m down-dip from the mineralisation intersected in drill hole ANT94W3, thereby increasing the down-dip extent of the thick, high-grade South Shoot from surface to >900m – with mineralisation remaining completely open at depth.

Drilling to Test for the Depth Extensions of the Main Shoot

During the second half of 2022 assay results were returned from 3 deep holes drilled to test for the depth extensions of the Main Shoot. All three holes intersected thick, high-grade mineralisation. The best results were returned from the deepest hole drilled at the Project to date – from which significant results included:

- **21.3m @ 3.3% Cu, 4.4% Zn, 1.4% Pb, 64.8 g/t Ag and 0.72 g/t Au from 1057.2m**

  (21.3m @ 5.3% Cu-equivalent) in ANT98W1

Thick high-grade mineralisation was also intersected in the two other deep extensional holes, including:

- **7.8m @ 1.6% Cu, 3.7% Zn, 0.8% Pb, 35.3 g/t Ag and 0.19 g/t Au from 987.0m**

  (7.8m @ 3.1% Cu-equivalent) in ANT94AW2; and
- **8.7m @ 0.3% Cu, 0.02% Zn, 2.4% Pb, 138.7 g/t Ag and 1.93 g/t Au from 1010.7m**

  (8.7m @ 2.1% Cu-equivalent) in ANT98;

These results increased the down-dip extent of the Antler Copper Deposit to more than 1,000 metres.

The mineralisation that comprises the Main Shoot remains completely open at depth.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate

During November 2022 an independent consultant prepared an updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Antler Copper Deposit. Utilising assay results available for all drilling completed to the end October 2022, at a 1.0% Cu-equivalent cut-off, the updated MRE (the "November 2022 Resource") comprises:

11.4Mt @ 2.1% Cu, 5.0% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 32.9g/t Ag and 0.36g/t Au

(11.4Mt @ 4.1% Cu-equivalent)

There is a very high-level of confidence in the November 2022 Resource, with 79% of the mineralisation classified in the high-confidence "Indicated" category (see Table 1).

The November 2022 Resource resulted in:

- A 48% increase in tonnes; and
- A 44% increase in the contained metal (on a Cu-equivalent basis)

from the Company's maiden resource for the Antler Copper Project, which was announced 12 months earlier in November 2021. The reportable copper-equivalent grade increased marginally from 3.9% to 4.1%.

The robust nature of the November 2022 Resource is reinforced when a rigorous 2.0% Cu-equivalent cut-off grade is applied. This results in only a 5% reduction in tonnes of contained metal (on a copper equivalent basis). At this higher cut-off, the MRE comprises:

9.8Mt @ 2.4% Cu, 5.6% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 34.3g/t Ag and 0.35g/t Au

(9.8Mt @ 4.5% Cu-equivalent)

The increased size, very high-grade, and robust nature of the November 2022 Resource provides the Company considerable confidence that the Antler Copper Deposit can be brought back into production in the near-term.

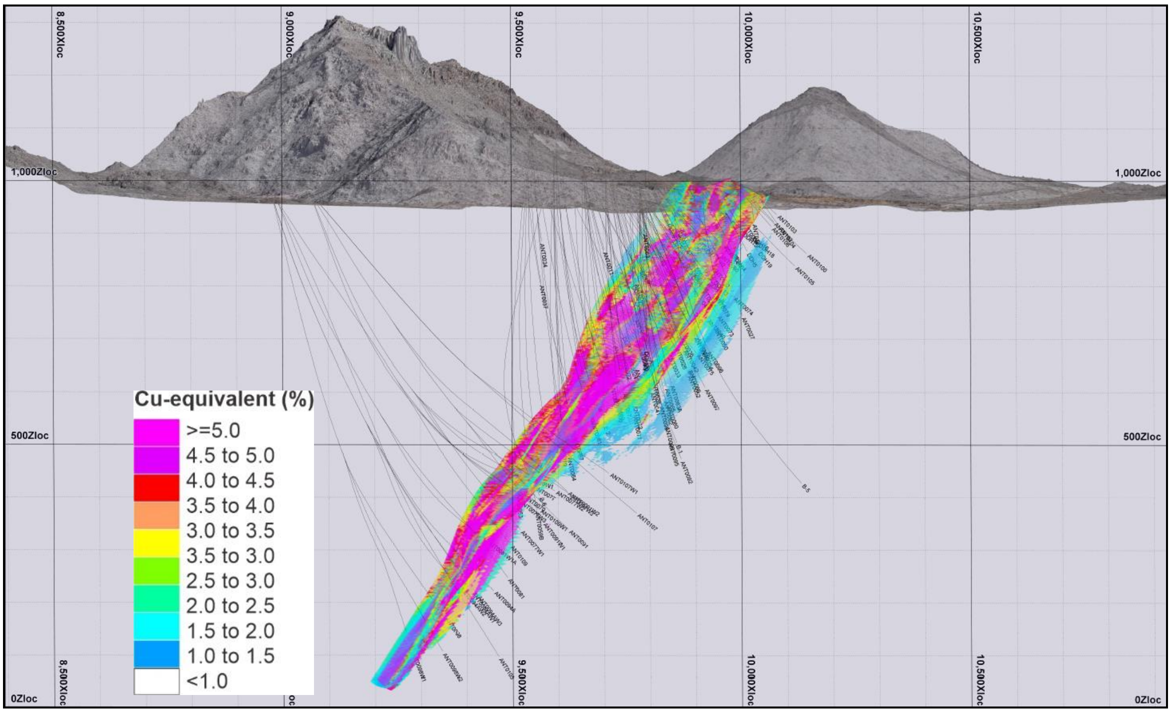

Figure 2. Cross Section showing all Indicated and Inferred Blocks greater than 1.0% Cu-equivalent for the Antler Resource Block Model – looking north (local grid).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

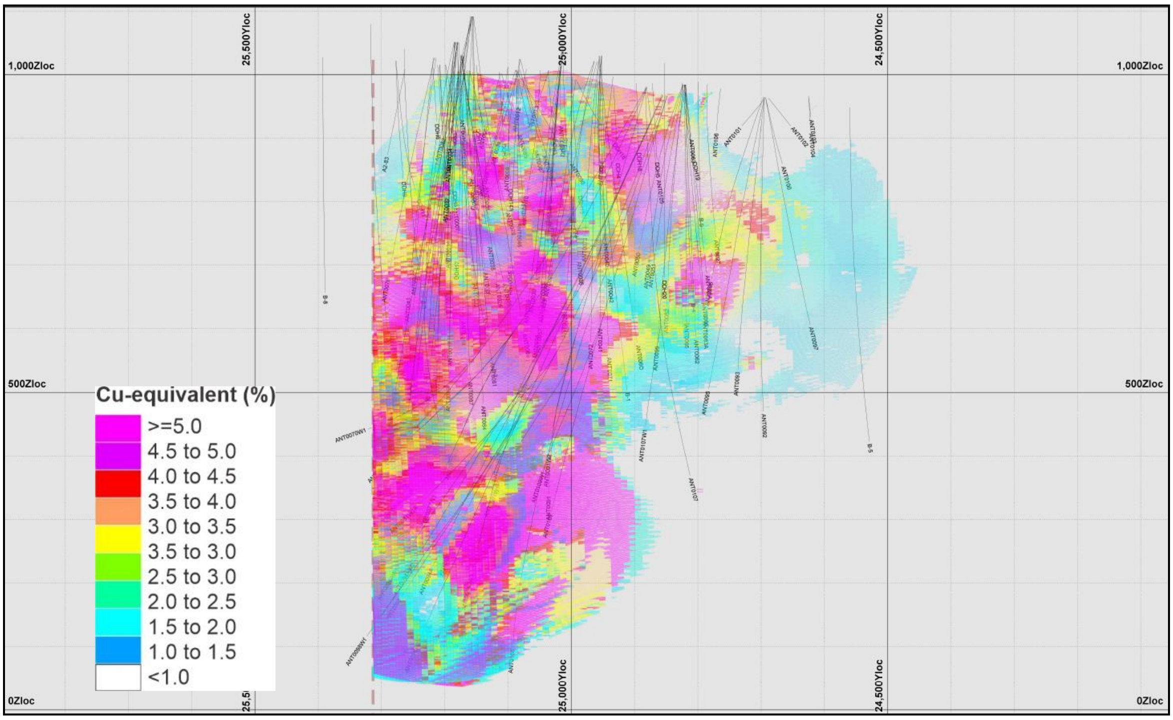

Figure 3. Long Section showing all Indicated and Inferred Blocks greater than 1.0% Cu-equivalent for the Antler Resource Block Model – looking east (local grid).

Table 1. JORC Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit at a range of cut-off grades

Above 0.8% Cu-equivalent

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	9,298,293	2.19	4.99	0.88	35.19	0.42
Inferred	2,489,855	1.49	4.28	0.83	20.62	0.18
Total	**11,788,148**	**2.05**	**4.84**	**0.87**	**32.12**	**0.37**

Above 1.0% Cu-equivalent

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	9,063,649	2.25	5.11	0.90	35.94	0.40
Inferred	2,371,673	1.55	4.46	0.85	21.32	0.17
Total	**11,435,322**	**2.10**	**4.97**	**0.89**	**32.9**	**0.36**

Above 1.5% Cu-equivalent

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	8,754,122	2.31	5.25	0.91	36.48	0.40
Inferred	1,940,191	1.78	5.13	0.88	22.77	0.19
Total	**10,694,313**	**2.21**	**5.23**	**0.91**	**33.99**	**0.36**

Above 2.0% Cu-equivalent

Classification	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	8,209,669	2.42	5.51	0.91	36.41	0.38
Inferred	1,588,114	2.02	5.83	0.87	23.16	0.19
Total	**9,797,783**	**2.36**	**5.56**	**0.91**	**34.27**	**0.35**

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Updated Scoping Study

In July 2022, the Company announced results from an initial Scoping Study (the "2022 Scoping Study") that evaluated the potential development of the maiden resource base for the Antler Deposit (7.7Mt @ 2.2% Cu, 5.3% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 28.8 g/t Ag and 0.18 g/t Au or 3.9% Cu-equivalent; the "2021 Resource").

Following the announcement of the 48% larger November 2022 Resource (see above), the Company engaged independent contractors to update the 2022 Scoping Study. During the first half of 2023, consultants:

(i) Developed a new mine design and mining schedule;
(ii) Considered a larger processing plant; and
(iii) Optimised the infrastructure and development footprint of the Antler Project.

Otherwise, many of the parameters utilised in the 2022 Scoping Study remain unchanged. The same commodity prices were used in the 2023 Scoping Study, namely copper – US$8,500/tonne; zinc – US$2,800/tonne; lead – US$2,000/tonne; silver – US$20/oz; and gold – US$1,800/oz. An AUD: USD Exchange Rate of 0.70 was assumed.

Key Outcomes

The updated Scoping Study (the "2023 Scoping Study") was completed in May 2023. The key outcomes included:

Increased Production Profile

- The 2023 Scoping Study contemplates a significantly increased production profile over a longer operating period than contemplated in the 2022 Scoping Study along with superior financial returns:
  - Mining a total of 15.4Mt from an underground mining operation at a rate of 1.3-1.5Mtpa over an initial 13+ year operating period (cf. 9.3Mt at a rate of 1.0Mtpa over 10 years in the 2022 Scoping Study);
  - Producing 381,400 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal in concentrate over the initial operating period (including 190,300 tonnes of copper-in-concentrate) – a 41% increase in copper-equivalent metal production;
  - Producing an average of 32,700 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal-in-concentrate per year once steady-state production is achieved. This includes an average of 16,400 tonnes, and up to 18,700 tonnes of copper-in-concentrate per year; and
- In addition to substantial increases in base metal production, 57,400 oz of gold and 7.7 Moz of silver in concentrate are produced over the initial operating period, with a corresponding 107% increase in revenue from precious metals to US$258m.

Enhanced Project Economics

- Substantially more favourable economics have been delineated in the 2023 Scoping Study, including:
  - 50% (US$1.0bn) increase in revenue during the period under study, to US$3.0bn (A$4.3bn);
  - 58% (US$552m) increase in free cash flow over the initial operating period, to US$1.5bn (A$2.1bn; pre-tax) after all capital expenditure;
  - Modest 25% increase in pre-production capital to US$252m (including US$44.2m contingency), the majority of which is used to increase processing plant capacity;
  - Steady-state production averaging 1.3Mtpa over 10 years generates US$153m (A$219m) of free-cash per year;
  - C1 cash costs, on a copper-equivalent basis, of US$1.68/lb over the initial operating period;
  - C1 cash costs for copper, after co-product credits, of negative US$0.50/lb over the initial operating period (cf. negative US$0.31/lb previously);
  - The NPV_7 of the Antler Copper Project has increased 59% (US$310m) to US$835m (A$1.2bn; pre-tax); and
  - IRR of 40.2% (pre-tax; cf. 42.0% previously).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Table 2. Key Outcomes of 2023 Scoping Study compared to the 2022 Scoping Study for the Antler Copper Project.

Parameter	2022 Scoping Study	2023 Scoping Study	Variation
Production Profile	9.3Mt @ 1.0Mtpa Over 10 years	15.4Mt @ 1.3Mtpa Over 13 years	+30% per annum +30% initial operating period
Average Diluted Head Grade	3.3% Cu-equivalent	3.0% Cu-equivalent	-10%
Total Production	271,240 t Cu-equivalent	381,400 t Cu-equivalent	+41%
Steady-state Annual Production (Average)	30,600 t Cu-equiv over 8 years Incl. 15,350 t Cu/year	32,700 t Cu-equiv over 10 years Incl. 16,400 t Cu/year	+7%
Revenue	US$2.0bn *A$2.85bn*	US$3.0bn *A$4.3bn*	+50% +50%
Free Cash Flow (pre-tax)	US$952m *A$1.36bn*	US$1.5bn *A$2.15bn*	+58% +58%
Annual Free Cash Flow (Average; pre-tax)	US$135m Over 8 years	US$153m Over 10 years	+13% +25%
Pre-Production CAPEX	US$201m (incl. US$36.5m contingency)	US$252m (incl. US$44.2m contingency)	+25%
C1 Costs	US$106.76/ore tonne Negative US$0.31/lb Cu (net of by-products)	US$91.95/tonne ore Negative US$0.50/lb Cu (net of by-products)	-14% -61%
AISC Costs	US$112.19/ore tonne US$1.83/lb Cu-Eq	US$96.49/ore tonne US$1.77/lb Cu-Eq	-14% -3.3%
NPV$_7$ (pre-tax)	US$525m *A$783.6m*	US$835m *A$1,244.8m*	+59% +59%
IRR (pre-tax)	42.0%	40.2%	-4.3%

Location, Infrastructure and Ownership

The Antler Deposit is located 15km east of the unincorporated town of Yucca in northwestern Arizona, USA. An interstate highway and transcontinental rail line both service Yucca. There is a skilled workforce of 30,000 people living in the town of Kingman, 40km to the north.

Unsealed roads extend directly to the historical headframe at the Antler Deposit. A mains power transmission line already comes to within 750m of the headframe, albeit the power lines will need to be upgraded for mining operations.

The Antler Deposit outcrops over 750m of strike within two patented mining claims. One of New World's US-subsidiaries owns a 100% interest in these two patented claims (that cover a total of 40 acres) – where both the surface rights and the mineral rights are privately-owned.

New World also holds a 100% interest in an additional 240 unpatented mining claims on adjoining federal lands (covering 4,050 acres), where mineral exploration and mining is overseen by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM").

In March 2022 New World entered into a 5-year option agreement that provides it with the right to purchase the surface rights covering 838.9 acres of land in close proximity to the Antler Deposit. This includes 320 acres that are immediately to the south of and adjoin the patented mining claims (see Figure 4).

To develop the Antler Project, New World intends constraining all of its surface disturbances to the patented and privately-owned lands. This should help streamline the mine permit approval process.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

In February 2022 New World executed an option agreement that provided it with the right to purchase a 40-acre parcel of privately-owned land approximately 14km west of the Antler Deposit, adjacent to Alamo and Boriana Mine Roads which connect the Antler Deposit to the town of Yucca. This 40-acre parcel is located within a broad, north-south trending corridor where the alluvium in the Sacramento Valley has been interpreted (in publicly available reports issued by the Arizona Department of Water Resources) to be saturated (see Figure 4). During mid-2023 the Company drilled a single water well on that parcel. Subsequent flow rate tests indicated that all water required for mining and processing operations is likely to be sourced from that single water well. Accordingly the Company exercised its option and took ownership of the 40-acres.

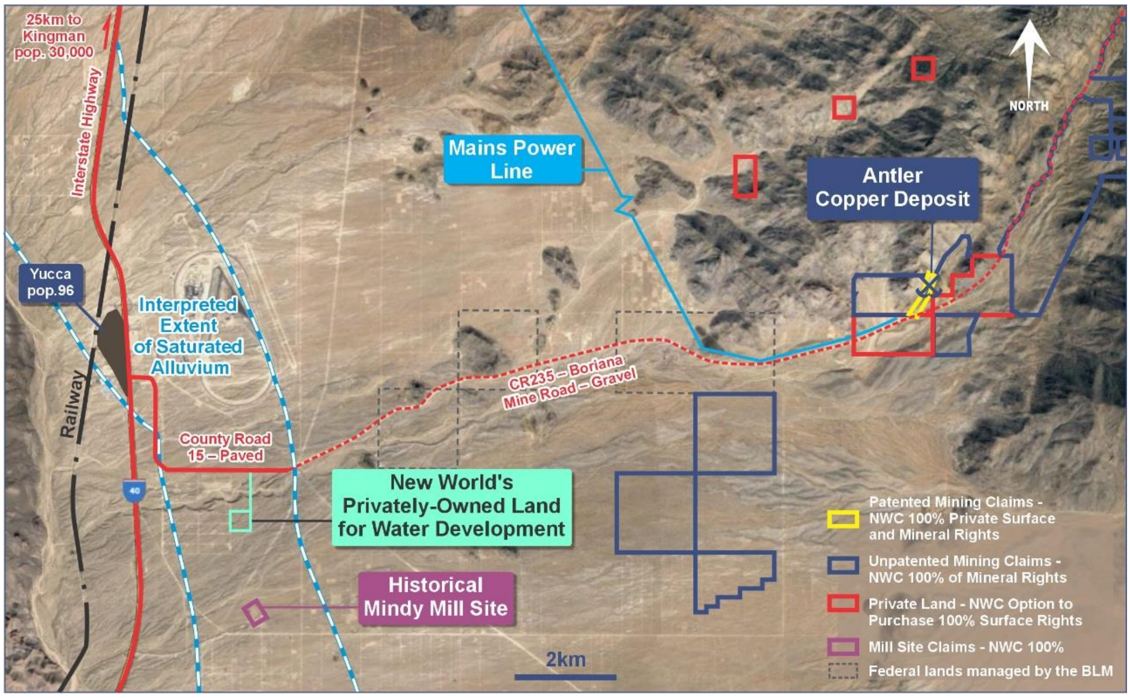

Figure 4. Infrastructure in the Antler Project Area.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

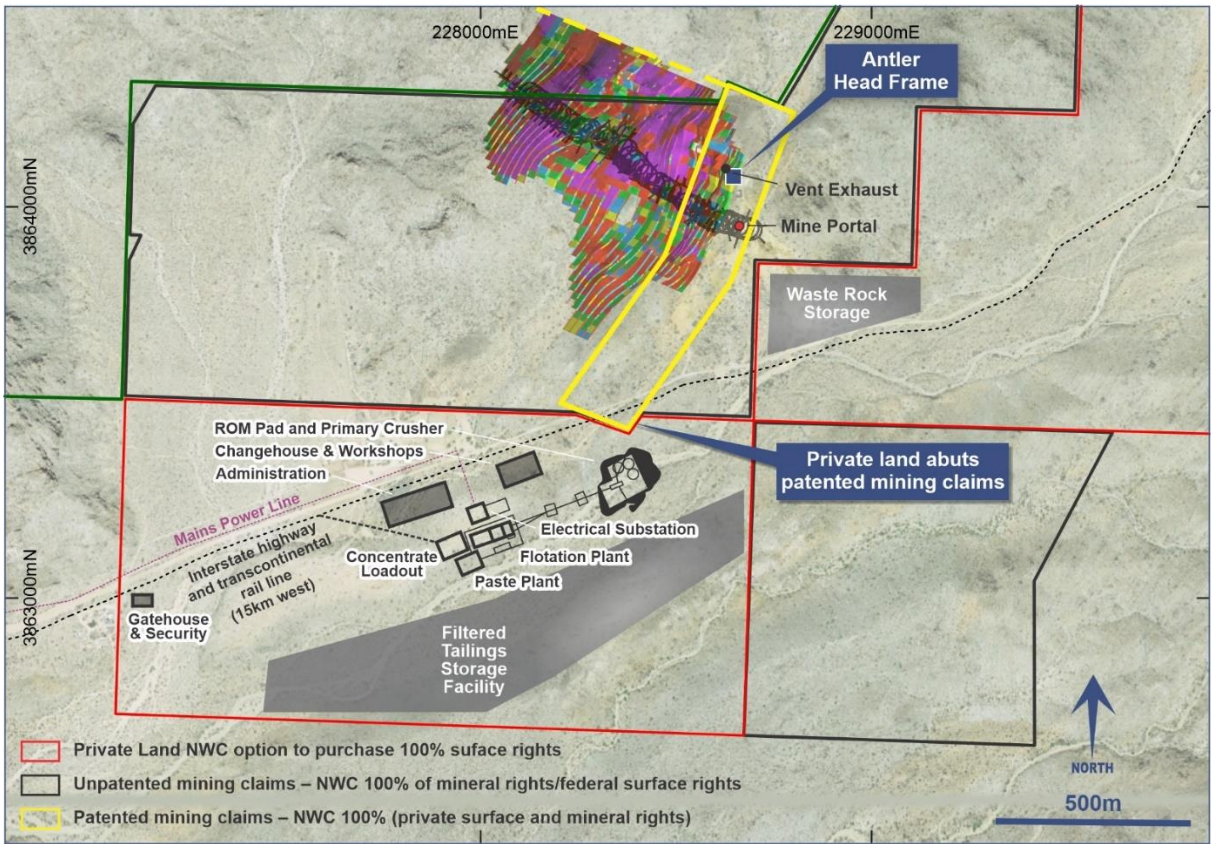

Figure 5. Proposed Site Development Plan

Geology

The Antler Deposit is a high-grade, polymetallic, volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposit. Mineralisation outcrops at surface over 750m of strike. The Deposit dips to the west-northwest at around 55º.

While mineralisation is laterally and vertically continuous over the 600m of strike that has been drill-tested to date, to down-dip depths >1,000m, several thicker, steeply plunging "shoots" of high-grade mineralisation are evident. This thickening is interpreted to be due to structural repetition – primarily folding, while faulting may also locally control the thicker mineralisation.

Copper is the most valuable metal present, but it is anticipated that significant revenue will also be derived from zinc, and to a lesser extent silver, lead and gold.

Mining

New World has made the deliberate decision to only pursue underground mining operations at Antler (i.e. with no starter open-pit). This development approach will minimise the Project's surface footprint, thereby minimising its impact on the environment and the local community.

An additional benefit of this approach is that all surface disturbances are likely to be constrained to privately owned land (as shown in Figure 5), which is expected to help streamline the mine permit approval process.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

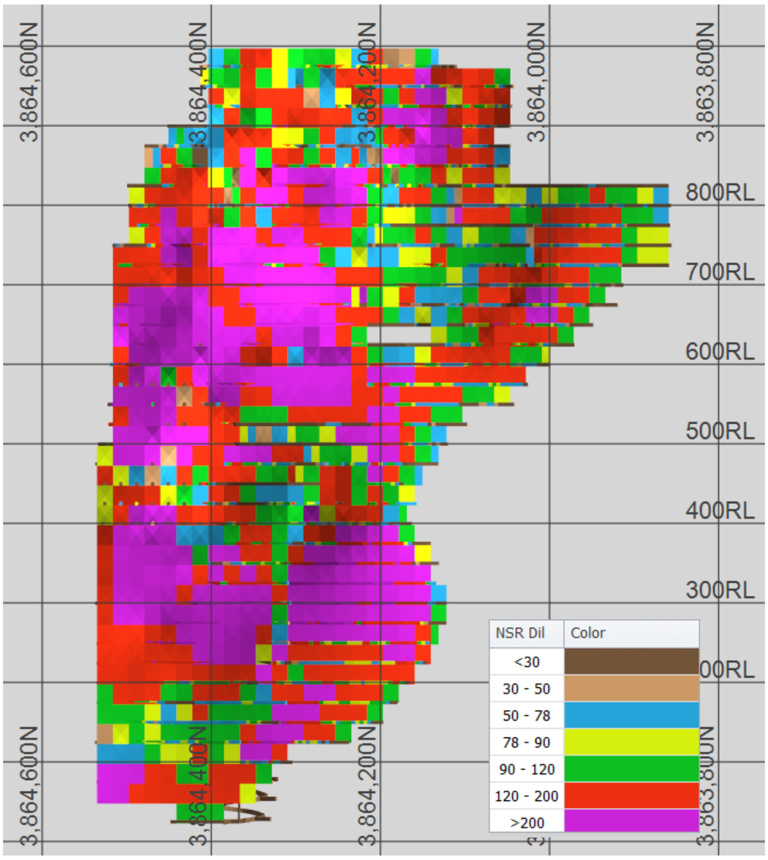

Figure 6: Long-section showing NSR value (US$/t) of stopes – viewing from west to east.

The mine design in the updated Scoping Study contemplates developing a single 5.5m x 5.2m decline with 4.2m x 4.5m ore drives on 25m sub-levels. High efficiency long-hole open stoping with paste fill would then be utilised to extract 10.6Mt of the 11.4Mt November 2022 Resource, mined in a longitudinal sequence retreating from hanging wall to footwall. The very high (93%) recovery rate of the overall Resource is attributable to:

(i) The consistently high grades of the mineralisation at the Antler Deposit; and
(ii) The lateral and vertical continuity of the mineralisation.

An additional 4.8Mt of material would be mined through dilution – resulting in a total of 15.4Mt of mineralised material being delivered to a "standalone" processing plant that would be constructed on-site, in close proximity to the mine portal. The average grade of the 15.4Mt of mined material is 1.42% Cu, 3.32% Zn, 0.59% Pb, 22.1g/t Ag and 0.24g/t Au (3.0% Cu-equivalent on a 100% recovery basis, with zero grade assumed in the dilution material).

Following 1.5 years of pre-production development (much of which could be completed while the processing plant is under construction), mining and processing would ramp-up to a nominal steady-state production rate of 1.3-1.5Mtpa by the second year of operations (with peak annual production of 1.47Mt).

There would be 10 years of operations at steady-state before production rates ramp down as the (currently defined) resource is depleted.

The projected initial operating period is 13 years (plus 1.5 years of pre-production; see Figures 7 and 8). But there is considerable scope to extend this with further exploration success.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

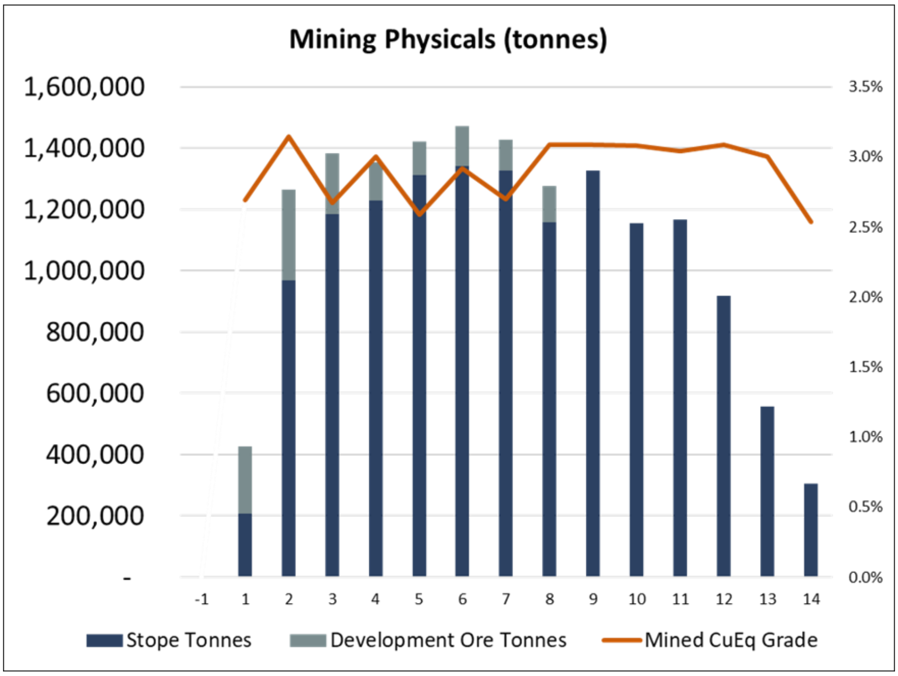

Figure 7: Annual production profile for the initial operating period at the Antler Copper Deposit.

There is also scope to optimise the current mine design, particularly by reviewing both scheduling and dilution. This will be addressed further in the Pre-Feasibility Study.

Compared with the 2022 Scoping Study, the updated mine design and schedule sees:

- A total of 66% more tonnes mined (from 9.3Mt to 15.4Mt);
- Annual production rates increased by an average of 30% per annum once steady state production has been reached, to 1.3Mtpa; and
- The initial operating period extended from 10 to >13 years.

These increased mining rates will still be achieved with a single, but slightly larger, decline.

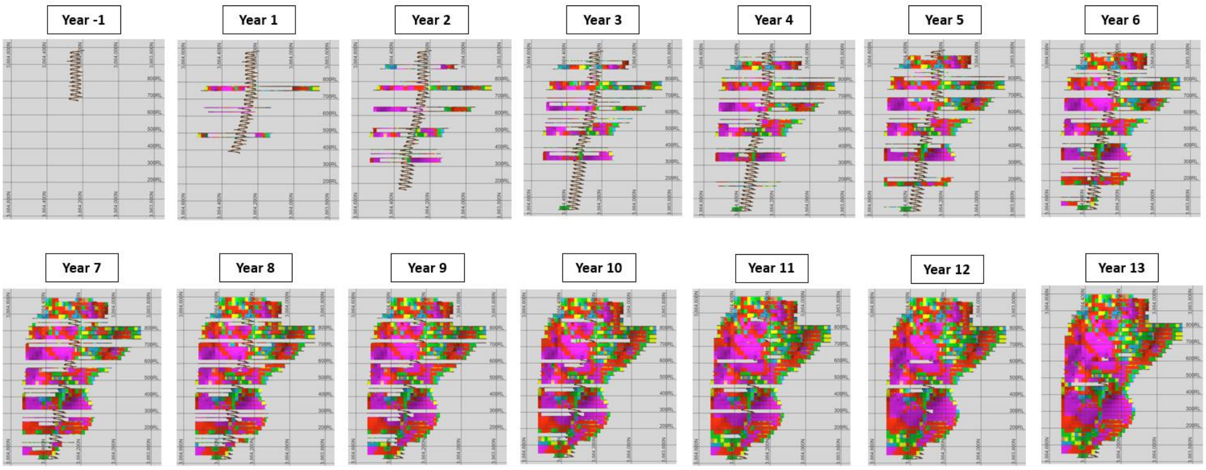

Figure 8: Long-sections showing mine development by year– viewing from west to east, with NSR value (US$/t) of stopes as per the legend in Figure 6.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Processing

Conventional comminution and flotation would be utilised to produce three separate concentrates:

- Copper-gold concentrates that are expected to grade around 28.0% copper and 3.0 g/t gold (containing low concentrations of deleterious elements). Recoveries of 85.3% of the copper into the copper concentrates have been assumed;
- Zinc concentrates grading 52-55% zinc (also containing low concentrations of deleterious elements). Recoveries of 89.5% of the zinc into the zinc concentrates has been assumed; and
- Lead-silver concentrates grading around 55% lead and 1,750 g/t silver. Recovery of 53.6% of the lead into lead-silver concentrates has been assumed.

These concentrates would be containerised at the processing plant and trucked to the town of Yucca, 15km to the west of the Antler Deposit, where the containers would be transferred to rail for transport to purchasers and/or smelters.

These assumptions are the same as those utilised in the 2022 Scoping Study.

The processing plant will now be constructed on private land the Company controls, immediately to the south of the patented mining claims (see Figure 5). There is more space available in this area, so the processing plant can be designed and built so that it can be readily expanded in the event of exploration success at:

(i) Depth and/or immediately along strike from the Antler Deposit – where mineralisation remains completely open;
(ii) One or some of the multiple coincident geochemistry/geophysical anomalies the Company has defined over >6km of strike to the NE of the Antler Deposit; and/or
(iii) More regional targets the Company has identified within ~100km of the Antler Deposit, where, in due course, resources may be defined and potentially trucked to the processing facility the Company intends constructing at the Antler Project.

Production Projection

Total production over the initial operating period will be around 381,400 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal in concentrates. This includes 190,300 tonnes of copper in concentrates and 444,500 tonnes of zinc-in-concentrates.

Over the initial operating period 82% of the material mined is classified "Indicated", with the remaining 18% "Inferred". In the first three years of production, this ratio is 78% "Indicated" and 22% "Inferred". But over the first five years, this ratio is the same: 82% "Indicated" and 18% "Inferred"[1].

Based on the production profile above and once steady-state production is achieved, an average of 32,700 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal in concentrates would be produced each year (Years 2-11). This comprises an average of 16,400 tonnes of copper and 37,900 tonnes of zinc-in-concentrate each year (see Figures 9 and 10).

Compared with the 2022 Scoping Study, the updated production profile comprises:

- A 41% increase in metal production over the initial operating period (381,400 tonnes of copper-equivalent metal-in-concentrates, up from 271,240 tonnes; and 190,300 tonnes of copper-in-concentrate, up from 136,000 tonnes); and
- A 7% increase in average annual production once steady-state production is achieved (32,700 tonnes of Cu-equivalent metal per year, up from 30,600 tonnes; including 16,400 tonnes of copper in concentrate each year, up from 15,350 tonnes).

[1] Indicated Mineral Resources comprise 78% (Inferred 22%) of the production schedule in the first three years of operation and 82% (Inferred 18%) of the production schedule over the first 5 years of operation as well as over the initial operating period. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

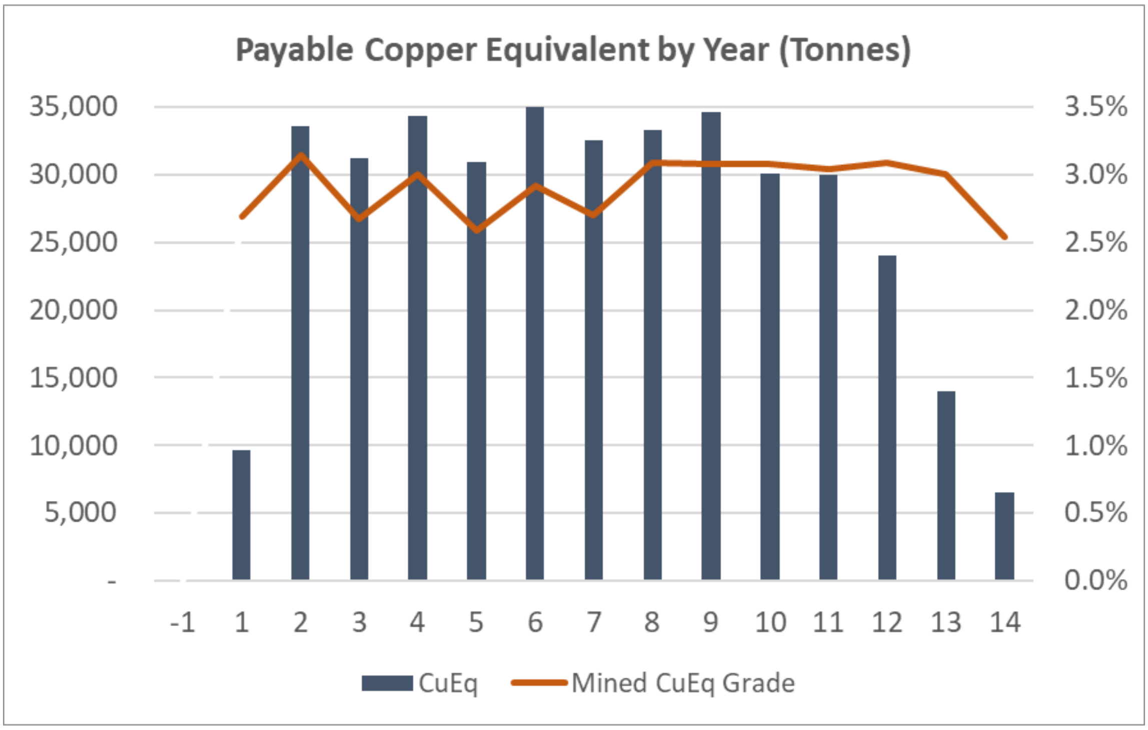

Figure 9: Production of Copper-Equivalent Metal by Year

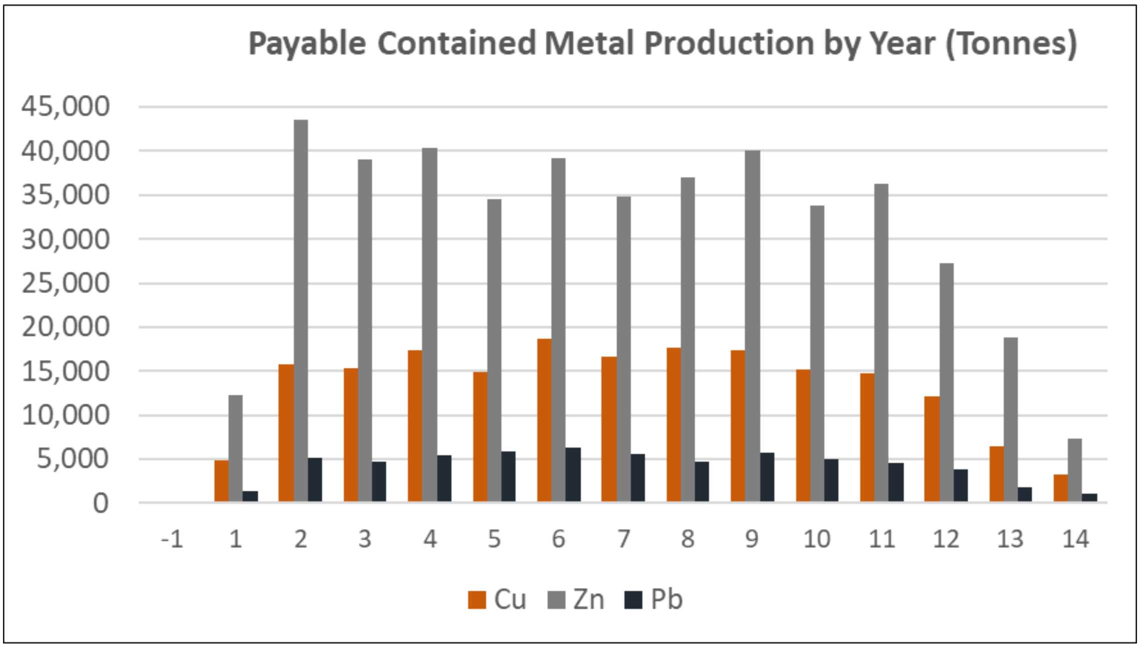

Figure 10: Metal Production (in Concentrate) by Year

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Table 3. Key Physical Assumptions and Metrics of 2023 Scoping Study

KEY PHYSICAL METRIC	UNIT	AMOUNT
Mined tonnes to plant	Mt	15.4
Annual plant throughput	Mt/year	1.3-1.5
Average grade of ore to plant (after mining dilution)		1.42% Cu, 3.32% Zn, 0.59% Pb, 22.1 g/t Ag and 0.24 g/t Au (3.0% Cu-equiv.[1])
Initial Operating Period	Years	13+
Primary Grind Size	µm	P80 – 100
Concentrate Re-grind Size	µm	P80 – 35
Processing recoveries		Copper in copper concentrate – 85.3% Zinc in zinc concentrate – 89.5% Lead in lead concentrate – 53.6%
Concentrate grades		Copper concentrate – 28.0% Cu Zinc concentrate– 52.5% Zn Lead concentrate – 55.0% Pb
Average annual metal production (in concentrates) – Years 2-11	Tonnes/year Tonnes/year Tonnes/year Oz/year Oz/year	Copper – 16,400 Zinc – 37,900 Lead – 5,300 Silver – 660,000 Gold – 5,000
Average annual net Cu-Equiv. production Years 2-11 (based on recovered metal)	Tonnes/year	32,700
Net Cu-Equiv. Production over Initial Operating Period (based on recovered metal)	Tonnes	381,400

[1]This particular Cu-equivalent grade (only) is based on 100% recovery and 100% payability of all metals. Assumptions on recoveries and payabilities have been made elsewhere in the Scoping Study.

Capital Costs

Pre-Production Capital Costs

Independent engineering company Ausenco Limited reviewed the capital estimate for the processing plant and surface infrastructure that it prepared for New World's 2022 Scoping Study and provided an updated estimate:

(i) For a processing plant capable of operating consistently at 1.5Mtpa; and
(ii) That considered the impact of recent cost inflation.

The total pre-production capital cost of development, including mine development, based on a preferred contractor-operated mining approach, is estimated to be US$252 million (including US$44.2 million for contingencies).

This reflects a 25% increase (US$51 million) on the pre-production capital estimate from the 2022 Scoping Study, primarily due to:

(i) Increasing the capacity of the processing plant from 1.2Mtpa to 1.5Mtpa;
(ii) Increased mine development early in the mining schedule to ramp up to (the higher rate of) steady-state production as rapidly as practicable;
(iii) Adjusting costs of certain ancillary infrastructure and mobile fleet;
(iv) Cost escalation to account for recent inflation; and
(v) Increasing the contingency allowance by $7.7m, from $36.5m to $44.2m.

Opportunities to reduce pre-production capital will be evaluated during the Pre-Feasibility Study.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Sustaining Capital Costs

An additional US$70.2 million of sustaining capital would be required during the initial operating period. This is a substantial increase of US$40.3m from the 2022 Scoping Study, primarily due to:

(i) Increased mine development costs (US$56.2 million) to access the considerable additional, predominantly deeper, mineralisation that is now incorporated into the mine plan; and
(ii) US$14 million for maintenance of the processing plant throughout the initial operating period (previously: nil).

Operating Costs

Using contractor mining, operating costs are projected to average US$75.63/ore tonne over the initial operating period, as set out in Table 4.

Table 4. Operating Costs

Description	US$/tonne
Mining	47.36
Processing	17.06
G&A	11.20
Total Operating Costs	**75.62**

This reflects a significant (12%) optimisation from the estimate in the 2022 Scoping Study (US$85.93/tonne), with:

(i) The recent discovery of considerable additional thick high-grade zones of mineralisation – which are cheaper to develop and mine than thin zones of mineralisation; and
(ii) Efficiencies achieved through higher production rates,

providing opportunities for material operating cost savings.

When including mining, processing and general and administration costs – together with treatment and refining charges (including transportation) and royalties – C1 costs are projected to average US$91.95 per tonne over the initial operating period.

These C1 costs equate to US$1.68/lb of copper-equivalent metal produced. After credits for co-products, the C1 cash cost for production of copper is negative US$0.50/lb – providing further confirmation that there is an opportunity for the Antler Project to be one of the lowest-cost copper producers in the world.

All-in sustaining costs (AISC) are projected to be US$96.49/tonne (down 14% from US$112.19/tonne).

Financial Analysis

Net smelter return ("NSR") revenues are projected to average US$193.87 per tonne of ore milled over the initial operating period considered in the 2023 Scoping Study.

With 15.4Mt delivered to the mill for processing, total revenue over the initial operating period would be US$3.0 billion (A$4.3 billion, a 50% increase from US$2.0bn in the 2022 Scoping Study).

With total operating costs of US$1.18 billion and total capital expenditure over the initial operating period of US$321.8 million (including pre-production and sustaining capital), total free cash flow is projected to be US$1.49 billion (A$2.1 billion; undiscounted; pre-tax), a 57% increase on the 2022 Scoping Study.

On a discounted cash flow basis, the Project has a pre-tax NPV_7 of US$835 million (A$1.19 billion, a 59% increase from US$525m in the 2022 Scoping Study), with an IRR of 40.2% (cf. 42.0%).

The payback period, following first production, is estimated to be 36 months (an increase from 29 months in the 2022 Scoping Study, due to greater pre-production capital requirements and an earlier start on the Antler decline development).

The targeted nominal 1.3-1.5Mtpa production rate is reached in Year 2 and maintained for 10 years through until Year 11.

During these 10 years of "steady state production", annual free cash flow averages US$153.2m per year (A$219 million/year; undiscounted; pre-tax; after sustaining capital) – a 13% increase from US$135.3m in the 2022 Scoping Study (now over 10, rather than eight years).

The key financial metrics of the 2023 Scoping Study are summarised in Table 5.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Table 5. Key Financial Assumptions and Metrics of 2023 Scoping Study

KEY FINANCIAL METRIC	UNIT	AMOUNT
Pre-production Capital (including US$44.2m contingency)	US$ million	251.7
Sustaining Capital	US$ million	70.2
Mining Cost	US$/t milled	47.36
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	17.06
General and Administration	US$/t milled	11.20
C1 Cash Cost[2]	US$/t milled	91.95
C1 Cost – Copper-Equivalent Production	US$/lb	1.68
C1 Cost – Copper Production Net of Co-product Credits	US$/lb	Negative 0.50
All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)[3]	US$/t milled US$/lb CuEq	US$96.49 US$1.77
Commodity Price Assumptions	US$/tonne US$/tonne US$/tonne US$/oz US$/oz	Copper – 8,500 Zinc – 2,800 Lead – 2,000 Silver – 20.00 Gold – 1,800
Revenue (NSR)	US$/t milled	193.87
Net Revenue – Initial Operating Period	US$ million	2,994.3
Free Cash Flow (undiscounted, pre-tax) – Initial Operating Period	US$ million	1,504.4
Average annual free cashflow (Years 2-11)	US$ million/year	153.2
Pre-tax NPV (7%)	US$ million	835.0
Pre-tax Internal Rate of Return	%	40.2
Payback From First Production	months	36
Exchange Rate	USD:AUD	0.70

[2]Cash costs are inclusive of mining costs, processing costs, site G&A, treatment, refining charges (including transportation charges) and royalties

[3]AISC includes cash costs plus sustaining capital, closure cost and salvage value

Conclusions From the 2023 Scoping Study

The 2023 Scoping Study reaffirmed the considerable potential to develop a financially viable mining operation at the Antler Copper Project. Accordingly, the Company committed to:

(i) Submitting mine permit applications, contemplating the larger operation considered in the 2023 Scoping Study, as soon as practicable; and
(ii) Completing a Pre-Feasibility Study to further optimise, refine and de-risk the development proposition.

Additionally, the 2023 Scoping Study highlighted that considerably more attractive economic parameters had been realised as a direct result of exploration success. The 2023 Scoping Study was based on a 48% larger resource (11.4Mt) than that considered in the Company's initial scoping study in early 2022 (which evaluated a 7.7Mt resource that had been estimated in November 2021). With the larger resources, the economics of developing the Antler Project look even more robust – with 50% more revenue, 58% more free cash flow and a 59% increase in the pre-tax NPV[7].

So further resource expansion continues to be a very high-priority – as continued exploration success is likely to further improve the potential economics of developing the project.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Exploration Potential

As the optimal development approach was being assessed during the first half of 2023, exploration drilling was temporarily suspended to ensure that any further expenditure on exploration drilling is prioritised so that it can have the have the maximum positive impact on project economics.

The Antler Deposit itself remains open at depth, with some of the better results from exploration drilling at the project to date being returned from some of the deepest holes yet drilled (see Figure 11), including intersections of:

- 10.8m @ 2.0% Cu, 6.7% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 22.6 g/t Ag and 0.20 g/t Au from 934.0m

  (10.8m @ 4.5% Cu-equivalent); and

  15.9m @ 4.8% Cu, 10.9% Zn, 0.8% Pb, 42.6 g/t Ag and 0.52 g/t Au from 948.8m

  (15.9m @ 8.7% Cu-equivalent) in ANT94W3

  For a combined total of:

  26.8m @ 7.0% Cu-equivalent – in the second deepest hole yet drilled in the South Shoot;
- 10.7m @ 8.1% Cu, 15.6% Zn, 3.2% Pb, 107.8 g/t Ag, 0.98 g/t Au

  (10.7m @ 13.7% Cu-equivalent) – in the deepest hole yet drilled in the South Shoot; and
- 21.3m @ 3.3% Cu, 4.4% Zn, 1.4% Pb, 64.8 g/t Ag and 0.72 g/t Au

  (21.3m @ 5.3% Cu-equivalent) – in the deepest hole yet drilled in the Main Shoot.

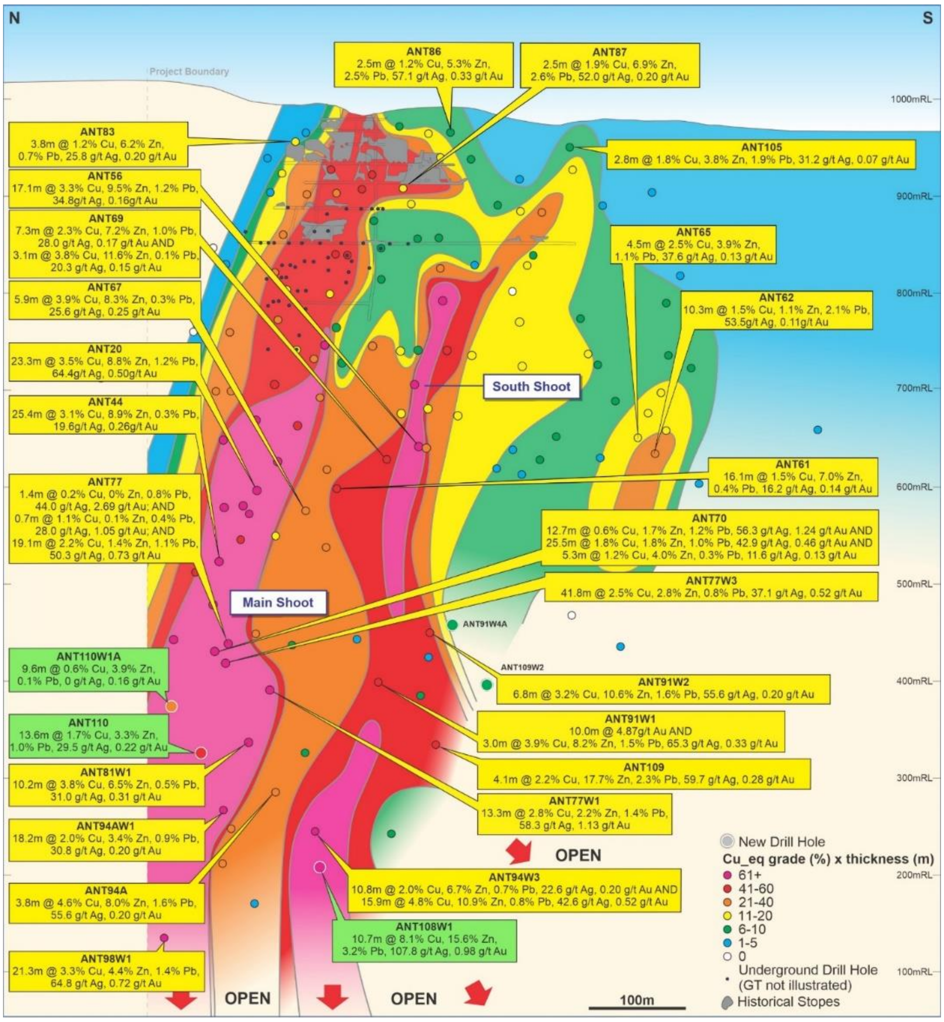

Figure 11. Long Section of grade x thickness for copper equivalent results from the Antler Copper Deposit showing historical underground workings, grade-thickness results for all surface drilling and select significant intersections in previous drilling.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Despite the clear opportunity to grow the resource at depth, further drilling to test for down-dip extensions of both the Main and South Shoots at the Antler Deposit has been deferred, given that the delineation of additional resources at depth is unlikely to impact the mining schedule until the later years of an initial mining operation.

Instead, the Company's recent focus has been on delineating high-quality "near-mine" or satellite targets where additional shallow resources may be discovered.

With exploration success at some or all of these targets, the Company could potentially expand the existing Mineral Resource and evaluate the staged expansion of the processing facility it intends constructing at the Antler Project and/or extend the life of the proposed operation.

Multiple, shallow, high-priority exploration targets have now been defined. These include:

1. The north-eastern and south-western extensions of a 1,500m+ long strong copper-in-soil geochemistry anomaly that coincides with Antler Deposit, including the Antler Offset Target (see Figure 12);
2. Multiple very strong coincident copper-in-soil geochemistry/IP chargeability anomalies that extend over >3,000m of strike to the north-east of, and in the same geological sequence that hosts the Antler Deposit, including the:
   - Rattlesnake Ridge;
   - Copper Knob;
   - Insulator; and
   - West World Prospects (see Figure 12).

   Extensive mineralisation and shallow historic workings are present at surface along this entire >3,000m-long corridor, with no records of any drilling having been undertaken to test any of these target areas previously; and
3. Very strong IP chargeability anomalism over 1.2km x 1.0km at the Javelin VMS Project area – a potential source of satellite ore to the Antler processing facility (see below).

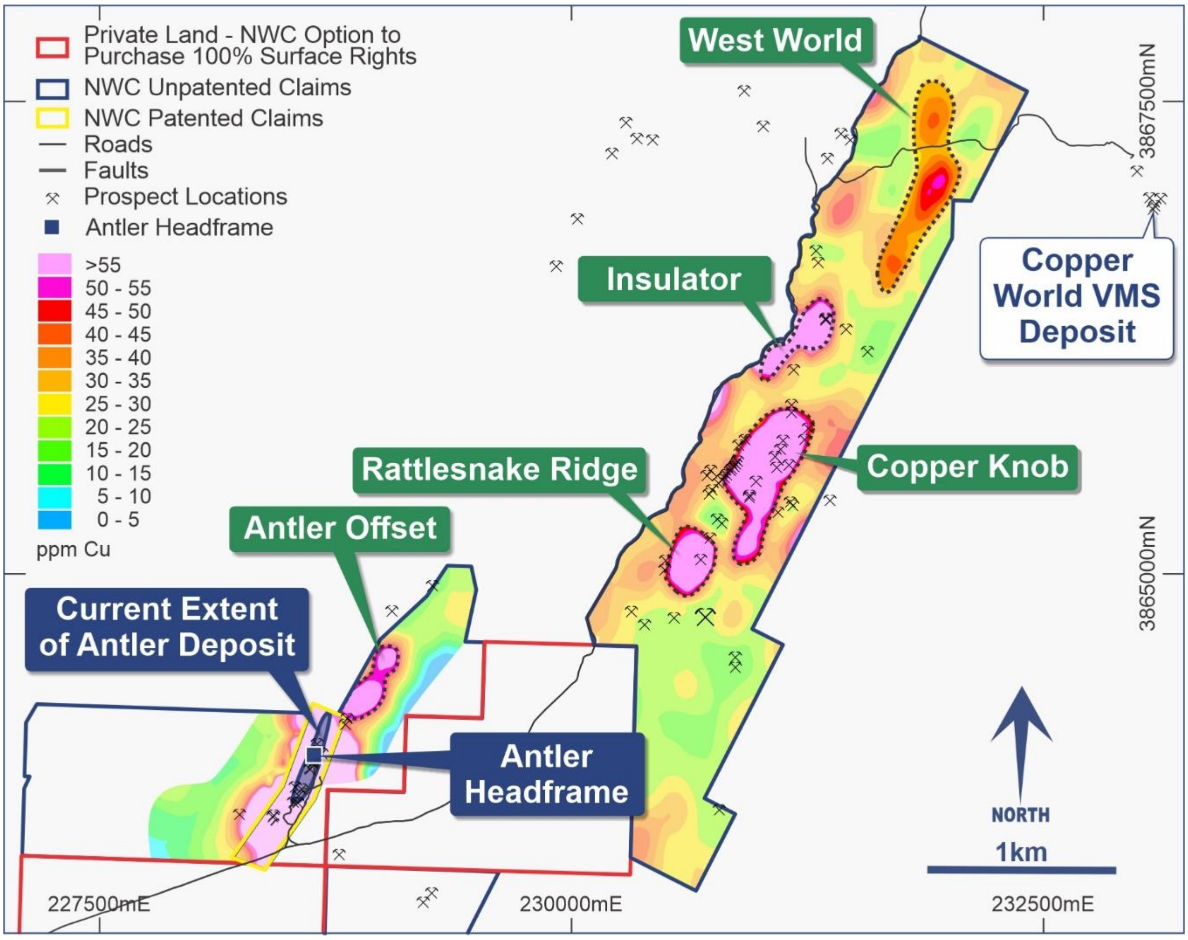

Figure 12. Copper-in-soil geochemistry anomalies at the Antler Copper Project.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

With the expectation that permits to undertake drilling to test these targets will be approved early in the fourth quarter of 2023, during September 2023 the Company executed a contract with a drilling service provider to ensure it will be positioned to begin to test them in a timely manner. Additional exploration success could further enhance the already very robust economics of developing the Antler Copper Deposit.

Mine Permit Applications

To obtain all permits required to develop the Antler Copper Project, New World intends:

1. Submitting a Mine Plan of Operations ("MPO") to the BLM – the Federal government agency that regulates activities on all Federal lands in the vicinity of the Antler Copper Project.

   The MPO will be a comprehensive document that details all aspects of the proposed mining operation. Following its submission, the BLM will assess the MPO to determine the potential impacts the Company's proposed operations may have on Federal lands. An appropriate evaluation process will then be implemented, with the scope of the evaluation to be determined in accordance with the potential impacts. A public comment period is expected.

   New World is committed to developing Antler using industry best practice across all of its operations. All aspects of the operation will minimise impact on the environment and the local community, including proposing:

   - Utilising underground mining only (with no open pit);
   - Returning around 50% of tailings back underground as paste-fill – which will minimise the amount of tailings that will remain at surface;
   - Utilising a dry-stack tailings storage facility for the tailings that remain at surface – which is industry best practice;
   - Locating the processing plant adjacent to the mining operation – which will minimise traffic, dust and noise; and
   - Locating all infrastructure on privately-owned land – which minimizes disturbance of Federal lands.

   While advantageous to all stakeholders, this approach also simplifies the Federal permitting process. Notwithstanding this, New World anticipates approval of the MPO will be the longest lead-time component of its mine permitting process – hence it intends submitting this application as soon as practicable.

2. Because the mining operation and all associated surface infrastructure will be constructed on privately-owned land, approvals to develop specific components of the mining operation, including the processing plant, waste dumps and a tailings storage facility, will be granted by various Arizonan State government agencies and/or the local Mohave County (rather than Federal government agencies).

   The lead time for approval of these additional requisite permits is expected to be a maximum of 15 months (from the date of submission).

   Accordingly, once the Company has submitted its MPO, it intends progressively preparing and submitting additional permit applications for the specific (individual) components of the proposed mining operation.

   The Company expects it will have all State and County permits approved prior to the final approval of the MPO.

The Company has been utilizing details from the 2023 Scoping Study, together with additional information it has been preparing for the PFS (see below), to prepare an MPO. The Company anticipates submitting the MPO to the BLM in October 2023.

Pre-Feasibility Study

Numerous work-streams necessary to complete a Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") continued to progress well during 2023.

Work to complete certain components of the PFS that are required for inclusion in the MPO has been prioritised. Work programs in progress include:

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Geotechnical Analysis for Detailed Mine Design

Extensive analysis of drill core has been completed to document the geotechnical characteristics of the rocks that will be mined data from the Antler Deposit, together with those rocks that will form the footwall and hangingwall of the mine. This information is being incorporated into an updated mine design (see below).

Mine Design Work

A new mine design and mine schedule is being developed by mining engineering consultancy Entech. Detailed geotechnical data are being included in this new mine design (see above). Opportunities to minimise dilution are also being assessed, including potentially using a combination of several mining methodologies.

Paste-Fill and Tailings Deposition Testwork

Consultancy Minefill Services has been engaged to undertake detailed analysis of the geotechnical characteristics of tailings. This work is integral for planning paste-fill protocols for the tailings that will be returned to fill the stopes in the underground mining operation, as well as to suitably design a dry-stack tailings storage facility for the tailings that will remain at surface. This work is advancing well, with multiple combinations of paste-fill being analysed. While diagnostic data will be available soon, the characteristics of the paste-fill samples will be monitored and recorded over many months, in the lead-up to construction, to verify stability over long time periods.

Surface Infrastructure Design

A trenching and drilling program to ascertain geotechnical characteristics of the sites on which the Company proposes locating surface infrastructure, including the processing plant and dry-stack tailings facility, was completed during the first half of 2023. This information is being incorporated into the detailed design of the surface infrastructure – which is being refined in line with ongoing mine design and metallurgical testwork (see above and below).

Metallurgical Testwork

Advanced metallurgical testwork continues to progress well.

Initial locked cycle tests were completed during the second quarter of 2023, with results very much in line with the recoveries forecast in the 2023 Scoping Study. Importantly, this testwork reaffirms that it should be possible to produce, with good recoveries, high-value copper concentrates grading circa 26-29% that contain very low deleterious elements (including very low arsenic content).

Further testwork to assess potential variability across different areas of the deposit is continuing.

Flotation of copper during initial locked cycle test work

Requisite work for the PFS remains on schedule for completion in late 2023.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Javelin VMS Project, Arizona, USA

New World has staked a contiguous series of mining claims covering approximately 4,000 acres in an area approximately 75km to the south-east of the Antler Deposit, just south of the Bagdad porphyry copper deposit (the location of the 5th largest copper mine in the US; currently operated by Freeport-McMoRan Inc.). These 100%-owned mining claims comprise the Company's Javelin VMS Project (see Figures 1 and 13).

These mining claims cover almost 10km of the strike extensions of the geological sequences that host numerous high-grade Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposits that are of similar age and style to the Antler Deposit. Notable deposits in the district include (see Figure 13):

- The Old Dick Mine – where 614,000 tonnes @ 3.36% Cu and 10.6% Zn were mined between 1943 and 1965[2];
- The Bruce Mine – where 746,000 tonnes @ 3.65% Cu and 12.7% Zn were mined between 1968 and 1977[2];
- The Pinafore Deposit – where several thousand tonnes of ore were mined and processed on site between 1935 and 1957 from underground development on 2 levels; and where, subsequently, Arizona Explorations Inc. (a syndicate comprising Barrick, Placer Dome and Homestake) drilled nine holes for 2,726m culminating in a historic resource estimate of 630,000 tonnes at 3.4% Cu and 7.1% Zn[3]);
- The Copper Queen Mine – where 127,000 tonnes of past production is reported, at average grades of 4.7% Cu, 14.4% Zn and 13.0g/t Ag[i];
- The Copper King Mine – where approximately 15,000 tonnes of ore were mined between 1917 and 1951 at 1.7% Cu, 10-25% Zn, 3.6% Pb and approximately 200g/t Ag[4]; and
- The Red Cloud Deposit – with 200 tonnes reportedly mined at average grades of 6.4% Cu, 2.7% Zn, 23.6 g/t Ag and 2.6 g/t Au[i].

While reconnaissance exploration has been undertaken previously, including mapping that identified numerous highly anomalous characteristics that could be associated with VMS mineralisation, there are no records of any drilling being undertaken within the boundaries of New World's current project area.

During the first half of 2023 New World completed soil sampling over the entire project area. Extensive highly elevated multi-element geochemistry anomalies have been delineated, including strong copper, zinc (see Figures 14 and 15), lead, silver and gold anomalies.

[2] *1987 M.E. Donnelly, C.M. Conway and R.L. Earhart; United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey; Records of Massive Sulfide Occurrences in Arizona Open File Report 87-0406.*
[3] *1998 Anthony Lane and Associates; Geological Report (unpublished), Pinafore Mine (Eureka Claim) Yavapai County, Arizona, USA.*
[4] *Mindat.org/loc-61212.html Copper King Mine (Lawler Mines), Bagdad, Eureka Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA.*

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

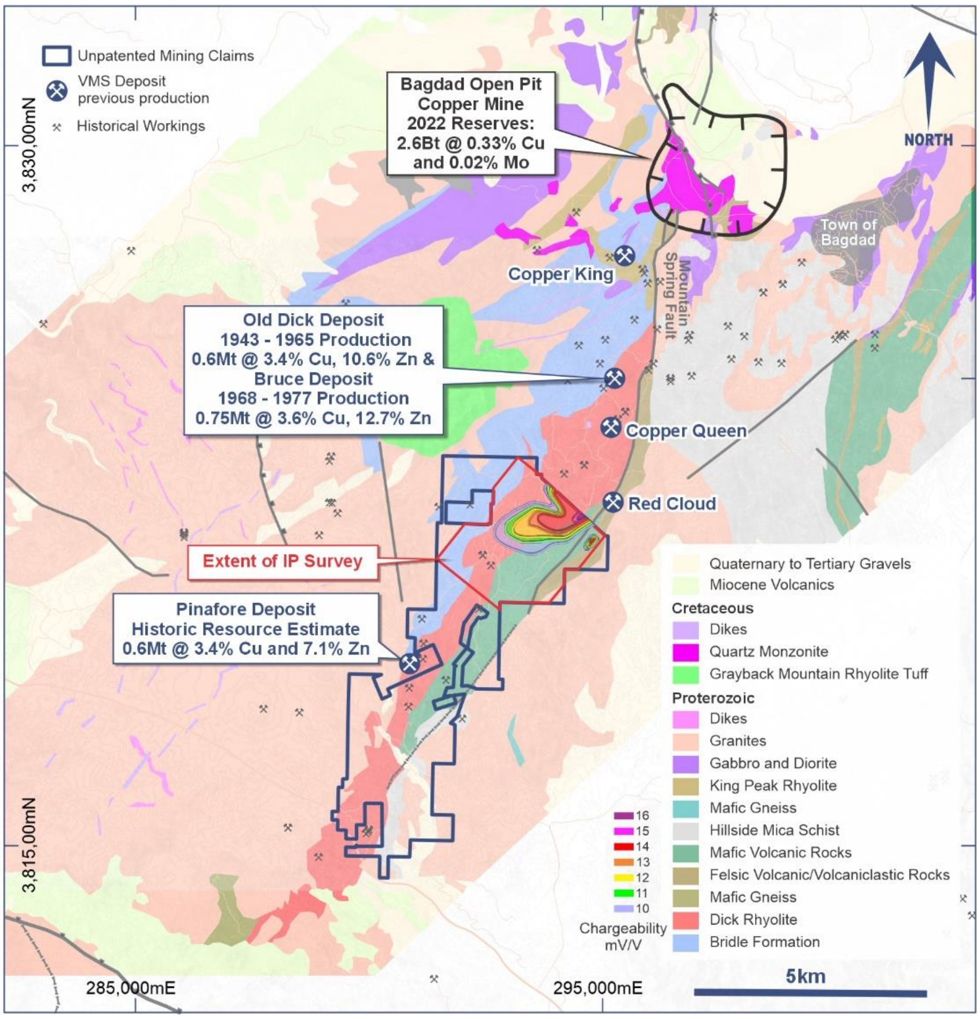

Figure 13. Geology of the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA (also illustrating the location of the recent IP survey and chargeability anomalies arising). Significantly the Bagdad Copper Mine is located only 7km from the large, very strong IP chargeability anomaly delineated within New World's project area.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

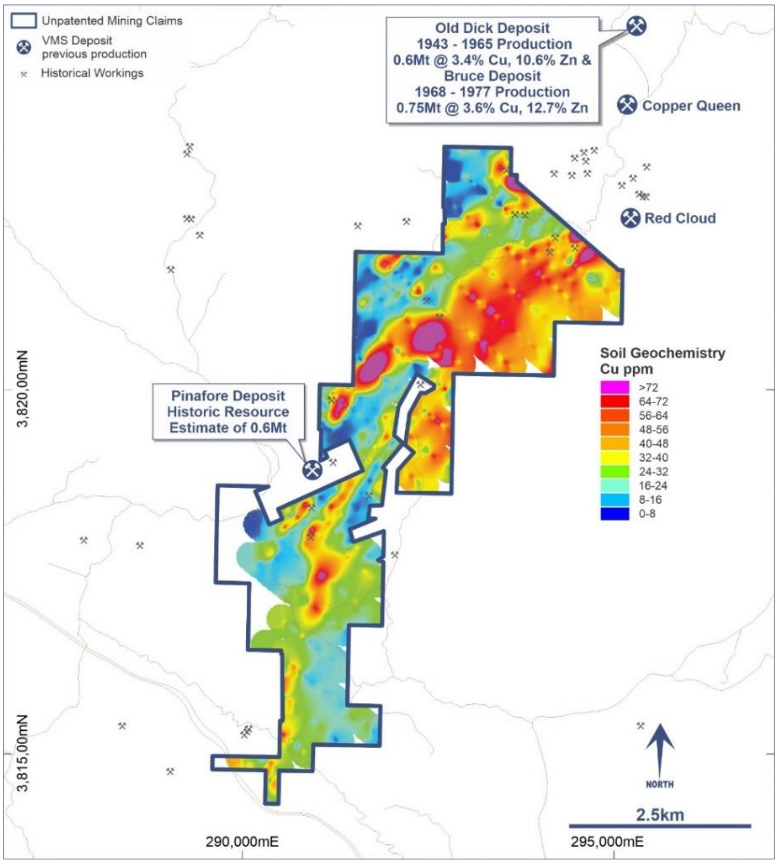

Figure 14. Copper in soil geochemistry at the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

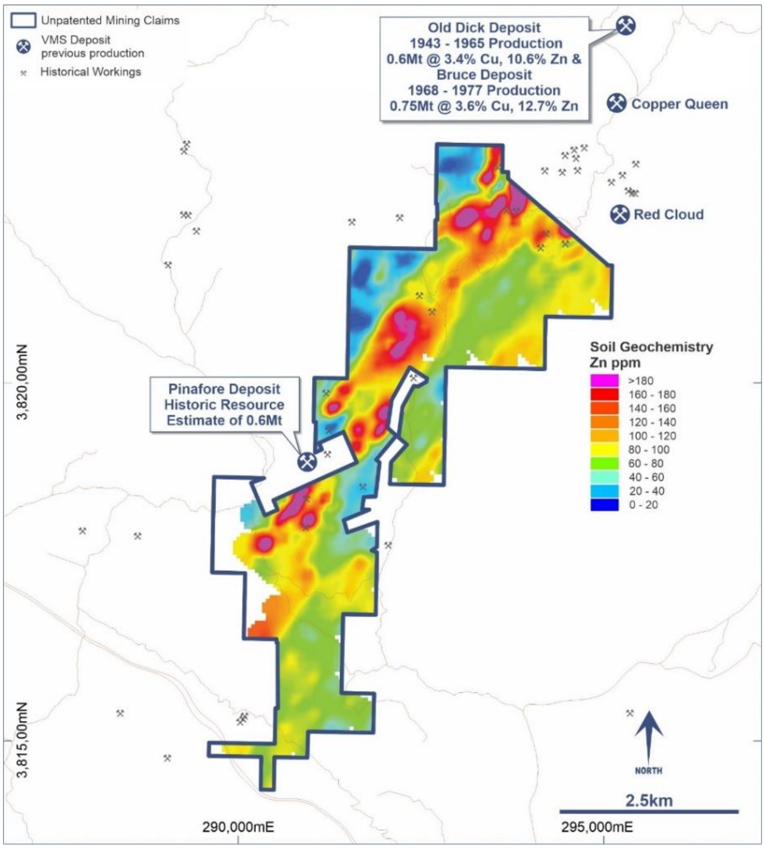

Figure 15. Zinc in soil geochemistry at the Javelin VMS Project in Arizona, USA.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

An Induced Polarisation ("**IP**") geophysical survey was subsequently undertaken over the northern portion of the Project area to refine and prioritise targets in advance of the Company's maiden drilling program. Several compelling IP targets were delineated, comprising:

1. A Shallow Chargeability Anomaly on Line 6900N

A strong, shallow, chargeability anomaly delineated around 2750E on the northernmost survey line, Line 6900N (see Figures 16 and 17). There is a strong but slightly deeper chargeability anomaly centred on 2850E on adjoining line 6700N (see Figure 18), which suggests that these two responses may arise from a chargeable source that plunges from north to south.

These anomalies lie in a position in the geological sequence where VMS deposits would be expected to occur (see Figure 16), and therefore represent compelling exploration targets.

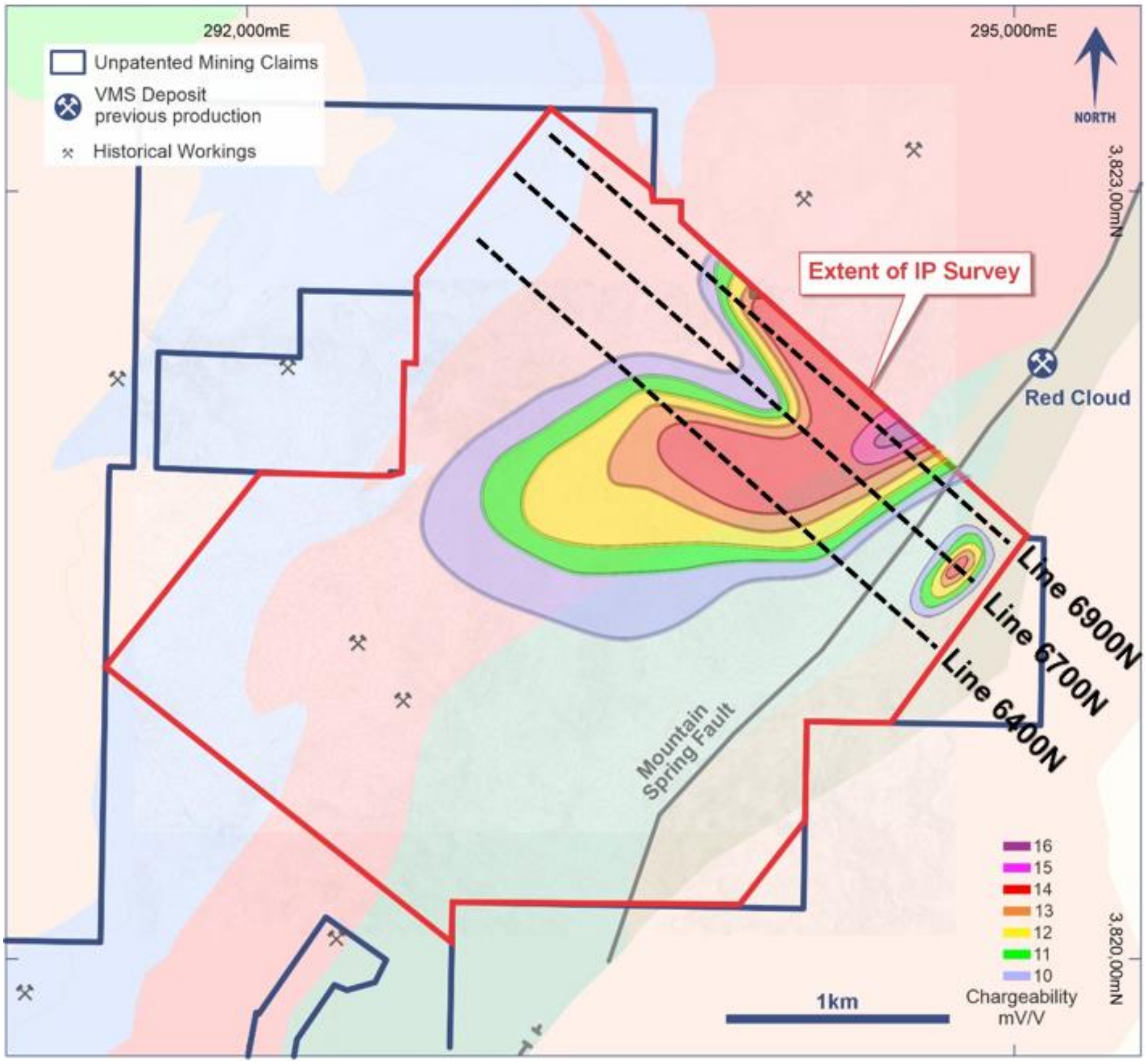

Figure 16. Plan view showing contours of chargeability at the 650m RL (approximately 350-400m below surface), superimposed on geology (see Figure 13 for geology legend) at the Javelin Project. Note that the chargeability anomalies are located within geological sequences that host multiple VMS deposits from which previous production of very high-grade mineralisation is recorded.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

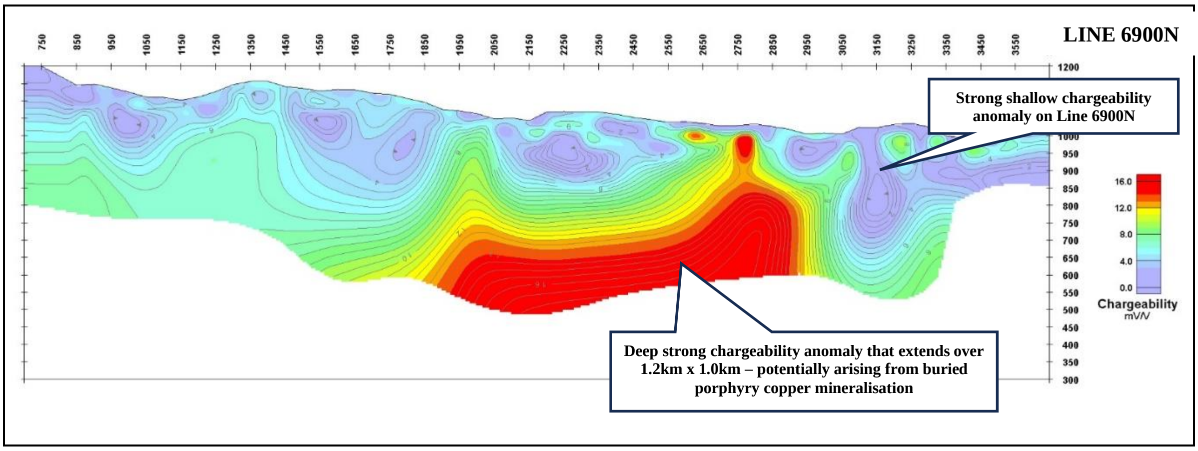

Figure 17. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6900N.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

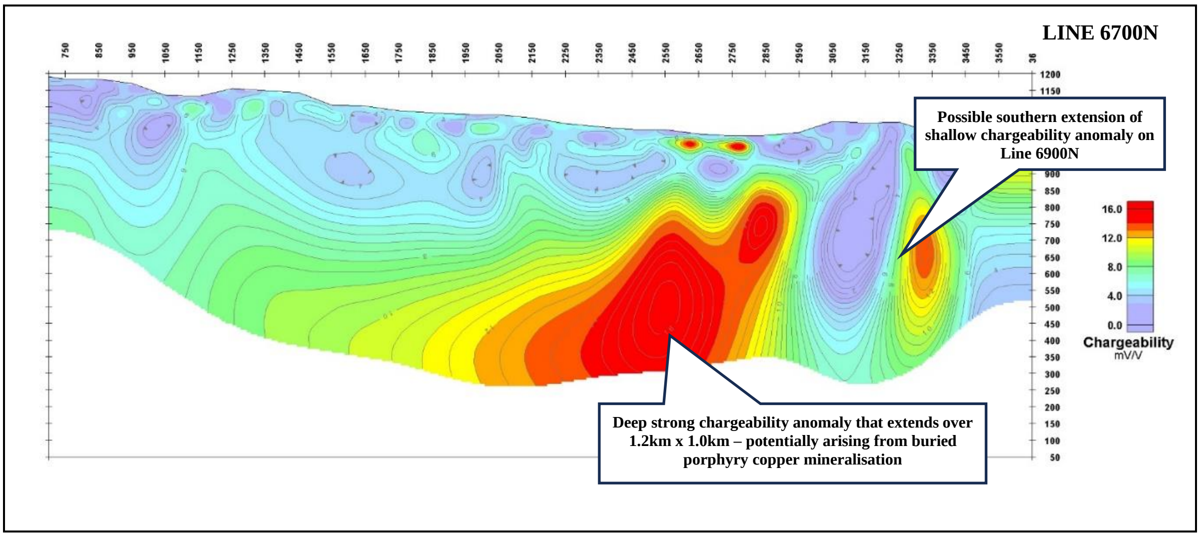

Figure 18. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6700N.

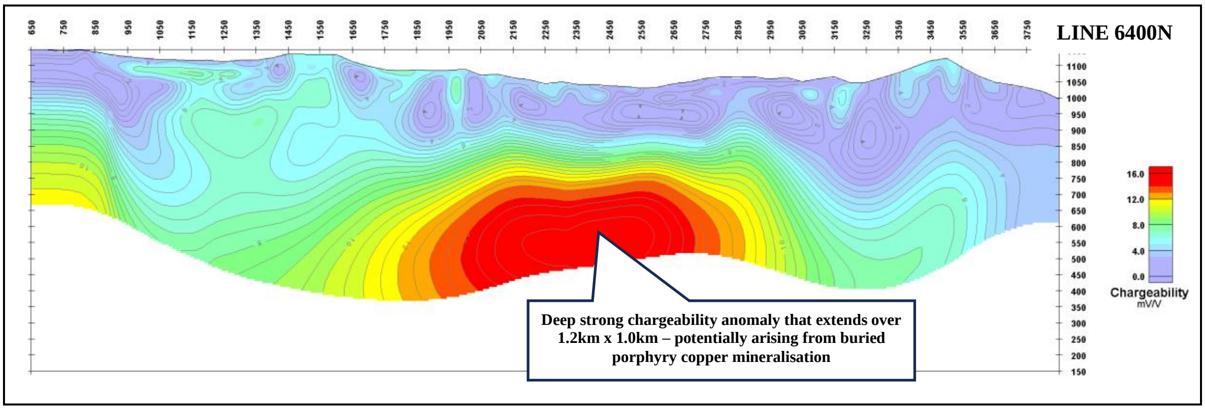

Figure 19. Cross-section of chargeability data from Line 6400N.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

2. A Deeper, Very Strong Chargeability Anomaly Extending Over 1.2km x 1.0km

A very strong, apparently flat-lying chargeability anomaly is evident on the five northernmost survey lines (see Figures 16-19). This anomalism covers an area measuring approximately 1.2km x 1.0km.

While this IP response may arise from deep VMS mineralisation, it is more akin to the response that would be expected over a porphyry copper deposit.

Given that the world-class Bagdad Copper Mine is located 7km to the north-east (see Figure 13; Reserves total 2.6Bt @ 0.33% Cu and 0.02% Mo[5] – currently the 5th largest copper mine in the US), and that this IP chargeability anomaly is located adjacent to the regional-scale north-north-easterly trending Mountain Spring Fault, which is interpreted to be a major control on the porphyritic intrusion at the Bagdad mine (see Figure 13), it is conceivable that this large IP response may arise from another, but buried, porphyry copper system.

Multiple holes will be drilled to evaluate this large, highly prospective target.

The Company has applied for a permit to commence drill testing of these targets. Approval is expected during the fourth quarter of 2023. Drilling is scheduled to begin immediately thereafter.

Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc Project, New Mexico, USA

During the 2023 financial year the Company continued to advance applications it has submitted to obtain permits required to commence a maiden drilling program at the Jones Hill Deposit. The Company continues to work with regulators to advance these permit applications.

The initial applications are seeking permission to drill at and around the Jones Hill Deposit, utilising existing roads and historical drill pads in order to minimise disturbance.

Corporate

Key corporate activities during and subsequent to the end of the 2023 financial year were as follows:

- In August 2022, the Company completed a placement of 250,000,000 new fully-paid ordinary shares ("Shares") at an issue price of $0.032 per Share to raise $8,000,000. On 12 October 2022, following receipt of shareholder approval, the Company completed a placement to its directors of 5,000,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.032 per Share to raise an additional $160,000.

- In December 2022, the Company completed a placement of 250,000,000 new Shares at an issue price of $0.032 per Share to raise $8,000,000.

- In late July 2023, following seven months as a Non-Executive Director, mining engineer and executive Nick Woolrych agreed to transition to a full-time role as an Executive Director and the Company's Chief Operating Officer; and

- On 17 August 2023, the Company completed a placement to RCF Opportunities Fund II L.P. ("RCF"), a fund managed by US private equity firm RCF Management L.L.C., via the issue of 156,250,000 Shares at $0.032 per share to raise $5,000,000. New World also issued RCF 62,500,000 free attaching unlisted options for each Share subscribed for, each of which is exercisable at $0.04 and on or before 17 August 2026.

[5] *2022 Freeport-McMoRan Inc. 2022 Annual Report 118 pages. https://investors.fcx.com/investors/financial-information/annual-reports-and-proxy/default.aspx*

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Material Business Risks

The Group's principal activity is mineral exploration and development and companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risks. While risk management cannot eliminate the impact of all potential risks, the Company strives to manage such risks to the extent possible and practical. Following are the material business risks which the Company believes are most important in the context of the Company's business.

Exploration and Development Risks

Few mineral properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no guarantee that the estimates of quantities and qualities of minerals disclosed will be economically recoverable. Mineral exploration is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that any minerals discovered will result in the definition of a mineral resource.

The economics of developing copper and other mineral properties is affected by many factors, including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of minerals mined, fluctuations in metal markets, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The long-term success of the Company depends on its ability to explore, develop and commercially produce minerals from its mineral properties and to locate and acquire additional properties worthy of exploration and development for minerals.

Changes to legislation and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at any future producing properties or require abandonment or delays in the development of new mining properties.

Permits and licenses

The activities of the Company will be subject to government approvals, various laws governing exploration, development, production taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters, including issues affecting local native populations. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and mining, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. Further, the mining licenses and permits issued in respect of the Company's mineral properties may be subject to conditions which, if not satisfied, may lead to the revocation of such licenses. In the event of revocation, the value of the Company's investments in its mineral properties may decline.

Access to Financing

The Company is at the exploration and development stage with no revenue currently being generated from activities on its mineral properties. The Company may therefore have to raise the capital necessary to undertake or complete future exploration and development work, including drilling programs and feasibility studies. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Moreover, future activities may require the Company to alter its capitalisation significantly. An inability to access sufficient capital for operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. In particular, failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to delay its planned exploration and development activities or not pursue further acquisition opportunities.

Title risks

The Company's mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Volatility of metal prices

The market price of any precious or base metal is volatile and is affected by numerous factors that will be beyond the Group's control. Sustained downward movements in metal market prices could render less economic, or uneconomic, some or all of the mining and/or exploration activities to be undertaken by the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Mineral Resource estimates

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability and there is no assurance that they will ever be mined or processed profitably. Due to the uncertainty which may attach to mineral resources, there is no assurance that mineral resources will be upgraded to proven and probable ore reserves as a result of continued exploration.

Contractual Risk

Some of the Company's mineral properties are subject to option or lease agreements between the Company (or its respective subsidiaries), as the case may be, and the owners of such mineral properties or an interest in such mineral properties. The Company will be reliant on the owners of such mineral properties or interests therein complying with their contractual obligations under the option agreements to maintain the Company's interest in such mineral properties in full force and effect.

Environmental risks

All phases of the mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with mining operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties.

Economic

General economic conditions, movements in interest and inflation rates and currency exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Company's development and production activities, as well as on its ability to fund those activities.

Climate risk

There are a number of climate-related factors that may affect the Company's operations and proposed activities. In particular:

(i) the emergence of new or expanded regulations associated with the transitioning to a lower-carbon economy and market changes related to climate change mitigation. The Company may be impacted by changes to local or international compliance regulations related to climate change mitigation efforts, or by specific taxation or penalties for carbon emissions or environmental damage. These examples sit amongst an array of possible restraints on industry that may further impact the Company and its profitability; and

climate change may cause certain physical and environmental risks that cannot be predicted by the Company, including events such as increased severity of weather patterns and incidences of extreme weather events and longer-term physical risks such as shifting climate patterns.

Additional Information

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this report relating to:

(i) the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Antler Copper Deposit), which was previously announced on 28 November 2022; and

(ii) exploration results which were previously announced on 14 January, 9 and 20 March, 17 and 24 April, 12 May, 3 June, 7, 21 and 28 July, 3 and 31 August, 22 September, 22 October and 2 and 10 and 25 November 2020 and 18 January and 2, 12 and 19 March and 8 and 20 April, 20 May, 21 June, 15 and 29 July, 16 August, 22 September, 13 October, 1, 5 and 30 November 2021 and 20 January, 1 March, 20 April and 14 and 22 July, 26 September and 4 and 11 October 2022, 22 November and 5 December 2022 and 7 and 13 June and 31 July 2023.

Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

All references to the Update Scoping Study and its outcomes in this report relate to the announcement of 2 May 2023 titled "Enhanced Scoping Study Results – Antler Copper Project, USA". Please refer to that announcement for full details and supporting information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of Operations (continued)

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this report constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange.
Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Copper Equivalent Calculations

Copper equivalent grades have previously been calculated based on the parameters set out in New World's announcements to the ASX on 12 May, 3 August, 31 August, 22 September and 2 and 25 November 2020, and 18 January, 19 March, 8 April, 20 May, 21 June, 15 and 29 July, 16 August, 22 September, 13 October, 5 and 30 November 2021 and 20 January, 1 March, 20 April, 14 July 26 September, 11 October and 5 December 2022.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Operating results for the year

The consolidated loss of the Group for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $2,498,680 (2022: $14,710,372).

Review of financial conditions

Subject to the level of exploration and development activities at the Antler Copper Project, the Company may need to raise further capital during the 2024 financial year to fund its exploration and development. In the event that further capital is required, the ability to access this capital will depend upon the state of financial markets at the time and the Company's performance. The Directors of the Company believe that they have the ability to raise additional capital as required through further equity financings.

Risk management

The Company has a policy for the oversight and management of material business risks, which is available on the Company's website.

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring the Company maintains effective risk management systems and processes. The Board delegates responsibility for implementing appropriate risk systems to management and management is required by the Board to report back on the efficiency and effectiveness of such risk systems.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company and the Group during the financial year are detailed in the Review of Operations.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company and the Group that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or in the financial report.

Significant events after balance date

On 31 July 2023, the Company announced that RCF Opportunities Fund II L.P., a fund managed by US private equity firm RCF Management L.L.C. had entered into binding agreements to make a $5 million equity investment in New World ("RCF Placement"). Completion of the RCF Placement occurred on 17 August 2023, pursuant to the issue of 156,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") at an issue price of $0.032 per Share, together with 62,500,000 free attaching unlisted options exercisable at $0.04 each on or before 17 August 2026.

Apart from the above events there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the balance date which significantly affects or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results

The Group will continue to implement its strategy of exploring and developing its North American mineral assets. The Group will also consider any suitable acquisition opportunities.

Environmental legislation

The Group carries out operations that are subject to environmental regulations under Federal and State legislation in the USA. The Group has procedures in place to ensure regulations are adhered to. The Group is not aware of any breaches in relation to environmental matters.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

The Group has made agreements indemnifying all the Directors and Officers of the Group against all losses or liabilities incurred by each Director or Officer in their capacity as Directors or Officers of the Group to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The indemnification specifically excludes wilful acts of negligence. The Group paid insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance contracts for current Officers of the Group, including Officers of the Group's controlled entities. The liabilities insured are damages and legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the Officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the Group. The total amount of insurance premiums paid has not been disclosed due to confidentiality reasons.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited)

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the key management personnel of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2023. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel ("KMP") who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the consolidated entities, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and certain executives.

Key Management Personnel

Directors
Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)
Michael Haynes (Managing Director)
Nick Woolrych (Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer)
Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Ian Cunningham

Remuneration philosophy
The performance of the Group depends upon the quality of the Directors and executives. The philosophy of the Group in determining remuneration levels is to:

- set competitive remuneration packages to attract and retain high calibre employees;
- link executive rewards to shareholder value creation; and
- establish appropriate performance hurdles for variable executive remuneration.

In the absence of a remuneration committee, the Board determines payments to Director and executives and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required.

The Group engaged a remuneration consultant during the year ended 30 June 2023 to provide a remuneration benchmarking report for the role of Managing Director. However, the consultant did not make a recommendation in relation to the Managing Director's remuneration nor any of the other key management personnel.

Remuneration structure
In accordance with best practice Corporate Governance, the structure of Non-Executive Director and Executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive Director remuneration
The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Group with the ability to attract and retain Directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders.

The ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be as determined from time to time by a general meeting. The latest determination was at the meeting held on 22 March 2004 when shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $200,000 per annum.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to Non-Executive Directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors for the year ended 30 June 2023 is detailed from page 36 of this report.

Executive Director and Senior Manager Remuneration

Remuneration consists of fixed and variable components, comprising short-term incentives ("STI") and a long-term incentives ("LTI").

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Fixed remuneration currently consists of cash remuneration. Fixed remuneration levels are reviewed regularly by the Board, taking into consideration past performance, time commitments, relevant market comparatives and the Company's stage of development. The Board has access to external advice if required.

The Board determines the appropriate form and levels of variable remuneration as and when they consider rewards are warranted. Variable remuneration currently consists of STI in the form of cash awards and LTI in the form of share option and performance rights grants.

The payment of STI cash awards is based on achievement of Board-approved targets, encompassing relative total shareholder returns, exploration results, operational performance, environmental and safety measures. In June 2024 or at the end of the specified measurement period, whichever is earlier, the independent members of the Board will assess actual performance against the specified performance targets. In undertaking its assessment, this sub-committee will have regard to indicative weightings but have the discretion to adjust the weightings to reward exceptional performance in other categories.

Options and performance rights are currently considered to be the most effective and appropriate form of LTI given the Company's financial resources and stage of development. The objective of the LTI is to link the variable remuneration to the achievement of key operational targets and shareholder value creation.

Mr Michael Haynes provides his services as Managing Director pursuant to a consulting agreement the key terms of which are:

- total fixed consulting fees of $388,500 per annum (inclusive of any superannuation obligations) effective 1 January 2023 (previously $308,790 per annum from 1 November 2020 to 31 December 2022);
- eligible for STI cash awards of up to 45% of total fixed remuneration ("TFR");
- eligible for LTI at the Board's discretion and subject to requisite regulatory approvals, including shareholder approval; and
- a six-month notice period is required in order to terminate the agreement.

Mr Nick Woolrych provides his services as Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer pursuant to an employment agreement the key terms of which are:

- total fixed consulting fees of $374,000 per annum (inclusive of any superannuation obligations) effective 1 August 2023 (previously as a Non-Executive Director (i) $50,000 per annum from 9 December 2022 to 31 July 2023; and (ii) consulting fees of $1,500 per day, based on a minimum of 8 hours service, for any additional technical consultancy work);
- eligible for STI cash awards of up to 45% of TFR;
- eligible for LTI's at the Board's discretion and subject to requisite regulatory approvals, including shareholder approval; and
- a six-month notice period is required in order to terminate the agreement.

Other than the consulting agreements with Richard Hill and Anthony Polglase (refer below), there are no other service contracts currently in place for any of the directors.

Mr Ian Cunningham consults to the Company at an average monthly rate of $8,333 (excluding GST) during the financial year end and $12,500 (excluding GST), effective 1 July 2023. Mr Cunningham is also entitled to STI cash awards of up to 45% of total consulting fees. The consulting agreement may be terminated with six months' notice.

Non-Executive Remuneration

Pursuant to his letter of appointment, Mr Richard Hill receives receives fixed remuneration of $80,000 per annum, effective 1 July 2023 (previously $60,000 per annum), in the form of director's fees. Pursuant to a separate consultancy agreement, Mr Hill also receives consulting fees of $1,500 per day, based on a minimum of 8 hours service, for any additional executive support consultancy work that he provides.

Pursuant to his letter of appointment, Mr. Anthony Polglase receives fixed remuneration of $60,000 per annum, effective 1 July 2023 (previously $50,000 per annum), in the form of director's fees. Pursuant to a separate consultancy agreement, Mr Polglase also receives consulting fees of $1,500 per day, based on a minimum of 8 hours service, for any additional technical support consultancy work that he provides.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Remuneration of Directors

Table 1: Directors' remuneration for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022

		Short-term employee benefits			Equity			
		Salary and fees $	Share options	Performance rights $	Performance rights Converted to Shares $	Total $	Fixed Remuneration %	Remuneration linked to performance %
Richard Hill	**2023**	**84,450**	**-**	**45,199**	**(56,000)**	**73,649**	**115**	**(15)**
	2022	60,000	-	82,567	(56,000)	86,567	69	31
Michael Haynes	**2023**	**348,645**	**271,892**	**189,173**	**-**	**809,710**	**43**	**57**
	2022	324,290	-	152,720	-	477,010	68	32
Nick Woolrych	**2023**	**120,982**	**22,465**	**-**	**-**	**143,447**	**84**	**16**
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Polglase	**2023**	**60,800**	**-**	**30,133**	**(37,333)**	**53,600**	**113**	**(13)**
	2022	66,800	-	55,044	(37,333)	84,511	79	21
Ian Cunningham	**2023**	**100,000**	**-**	**46,136**	**(38,249)**	**107,887**	**93**	**7**
	2022	130,000	-	129,312	(129,751)	129,561	100	-
Totals	**2023**	**714,877**	**294,357**	**310,641**	**(131,582)**	**1,188,293**	**60**	**40**
	2022	581,090	-	419,643	(223,084)	777,649	75	25

*Nick Woolrych was appointed as a Director on 9 December 2022.

Table 2: Options granted as compensation to key management personnel during the financial year

30 June 2023	Number granted	Grant date	Value per option at grant date $	Value of options at grant date $	Date exercised	Ordinary shares issued on exercise	Vesting and first exercise date	Last exercised date
Michael Haynes	19,750,000*	09/12/2022	0.0172	638,204	-	-	09/12/2022	-
Nick Woolrych	5,000,000*	09/12/2022	0.0172	161,571	-	-	09/12/2022	
Ian Cunningham	10,000,000*	09/12/2022	0.0172	171,759	-	-	09/12/2022	-

*Exercise price of $0.049 per option

There were no options granted as remuneration to the Company's directors and officers during the prior year.

Table 3: Performance Rights granted as compensation to key management personnel during the financial year

There were no performance rights granted to the Company's directors and officers during the current and/or prior year.

Exercised

On 9 February 2023, the Company issued 215,017 Shares pursuant to the cashless exercise of 1,000,000 options, exercisable at $0.046 on or before 17 July 2025, in accordance with the terms of the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan.

On 14 December 2022, the Company issued 3,374,206 Shares in relation to the conversion of performance rights upon achievement of vesting conditions.

No options granted as compensation in the current and/or prior year were exercised.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Forfeited/lapsed during the year

72,041,177 options expired during the current year. No options were forfeited/lapsed during the prior year. No performance rights granted as compensation in the current and/or prior year were forfeited / lapsed.

Option holdings of Key Management Personnel Granted as Remuneration

	Balance at beginning of year	Options exercised	Options expired	Allotment of Options(i)	Balance at end of year	Vested as at end of year Total	Exercisable	Not Exercisable
30 June 2023								
Directors								
Richard Hill	6,000,000	-	(6,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Michael Haynes	15,000,000	-	(15,000,000)	19,750,000	19,750,000	19,750,000	6,583,333	13,166,667
Nick Woolrych	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Anthony Polglase	6,000,000	-	(6,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Ian Cunningham	7,500,000	-	(7,500,000)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,333,333	6,666,667
Total	34,500,000	-	(34,500,000)	34,750,000	34,750,000	34,750,000(i)	9,916,666	24,833,334

	Balance at beginning of year	Options exercised	Options expired	Allotment of Options	Balance at end of year	Vested as at end of year Total	Exercisable	Not Exercisable
30 June 2022								
Directors								
Richard Hill	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Michael Haynes	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
Anthony Polglase	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Ian Cunningham	7,500,000	-	-	-	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	-
Total	34,500,000	-	-	-	34,500,000	34,500,000(ii)	34,500,000	-

(i) Each exercisable at $0.049 on or before 8 December 2026.
(ii) Each exercisable at $0.0385 on or before 28 November 2022.

Details of the valuation basis of these options are disclosed in Note 13 of the financial report.

Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel

	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Net change other	Balance at end of year
30 June 2023				
Directors				
Richard Hill	26,951,682	-	2,900,000	29,851,682
Michael Haynes	37,667,305	-	3,937,501	41,604,806
Nick Woolrych	-	-	350,000	350,000
Anthony Polglase	2,366,666	-	979,166	3,345,832
Ian Cunningham	8,582,998	-	1,151,766	9,734,764
30 June 2023	75,568,651	-	9,318,433	84,887,084

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration report (Audited) (continued)

Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel (continued)

	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration	Net change other	Balance at end of year
30 June 2022				
Directors				
Richard Hill	25,951,682	-	1,000,000	26,951,682
Michael Haynes	37,667,305	-	-	37,667,305
Anthony Polglase	1,700,000	-	666,666	2,366,666
Ian Cunningham	6,266,014	-	2,316,984	8,582,998
30 June 2022	71,585,001	-	3,983,650	75,568,651

Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel (included in remuneration Table 1)

	2023 $	2022 $
Director's fees paid to Braeside Minerals Pty Ltd, a company in which Richard Hill is a director	60,000	60,000
Consulting fees paid to Braeside Minerals Pty Ltd, a company in which Richard Hill is a director	24,450	-
Director's fees paid to Bullseye Geoservices Pty Ltd, a company in which Michael Haynes is a director	348,645	308,790
Consulting fees paid to Bullseye Geoservices Pty Ltd, a company in which Michael Haynes is a director	-	15,500
Director's fees paid to Kernow Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a company in which Anthony Polglase is a director	50,000	50,000
Consulting fees paid to Kernow Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a company in which Anthony Polglase is a director	10,800	16,800
Director's fees paid to WoolyCo Holdings Pty Ltd, a company in which Nicholas Woolrych is a director	12,500	-
Consulting fees paid to WoolyCo Holdings Pty Ltd, a company in which Nicholas Woolrych is a director	96,998	-
Company Secretary fees paid to Vickery Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which Ian Cunningham is a director	100,000	100,000
Consulting fees paid to Vickery Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which Ian Cunningham is a director	-	30,000
Serviced office fees paid to MQB Ventures Pty Ltd, a company in which Michael Haynes is a director	150,000	111,000

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

There have been no other transactions with key management personnel.

End of Remuneration Report (Audited).

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors' meetings

The number of meetings of Directors' held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director was as follows:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Number Attended	**Number eligible to attend**
Richard Hill	4	4
Michael Haynes	4	4
Nick Woolrych	3	3
Anthony Polglase	4	4

Proceedings on behalf of the Company or the Group

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or the Group or 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 any part of those proceedings.

Auditor independence and non-audit services

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires the Group's auditors, Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd, to provide the Directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the Annual Report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 41 and forms part of this Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Non-audit services

The Group may decide to employ the auditors on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditors' expertise and experience with the Group are important.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2023, there were no non-audit services provided by the Group's auditors.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's 2023 Corporate Governance Statement has been released as a separate document and is located on our website at: www.newworldresources.com

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Richard Hill
Non-Executive Chairman
28 September 2023

PO Box 1908
West Perth WA 6872
Australia

Level 2, 40 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005
Australia

Tel: +61 8 9481 3188
Fax: +61 8 9321 1204

ABN: 84 144 581 519
www.stantons.com.au

28 September 2023

Board of Directors
Unit 24-26, Level 3
22 Railway Road
Subiaco WA 6008

Dear Directors

RE: NEW WORLD RESOURCES LIMITED

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

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of New World Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Samir Tirodkar
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Revenue	2(a)	30,128	1,210
Depreciation expense	9	(10,226)	(11,940)
Write-off of exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	-	(12,335,439)
Share-based payments		(945,047)	(607,283)
Other expenses	2(b)	(1,573,535)	(1,289,675)
Loss on demerger	21	-	(665,356)
Loss before income tax expense		**(2,498,680)**	**(14,908,483)**
Income tax expense	3	-	198,111
Net (loss) for the year		**(2,498,680)**	**(14,710,372)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	8	128,000	(88,000)
Items which may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		1,388,603	2,428,176
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(982,077)**	**(12,370,196)**
(Loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(2,498,680)	(14,710,372)
Total (loss) for the year		**(2,498,680)**	**(14,710,372)**
Total comprehensive (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(982,077)	(12,370,196)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(982,077)**	**(12,370,196)**
Basic and diluted (loss) per share (cents per share) from continuing operations	5	(0.13)	(0.93)

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,621,730	4,360,320
Trade and other receivables	7	724,147	326,067
Prepayments		678,628	268,045
Total Current Assets		**4,024,505**	**4,954,432**
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets – fair value OCI	8	220,000	92,000
Property, plant and equipment	9	41,635	50,143
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	49,025,370	33,689,364
Total Non-Current Assets		**49,287,005**	**33,831,507**
Total Assets		**53,311,510**	**38,785,939**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	1,942,658	2,504,730
Total Current Liabilities		**1,942,658**	**2,504,730**
Total Liabilities		**1,942,658**	**2,504,730**
Net Assets		**51,368,852**	**36,281,209**
Equity			
Issued capital	12	130,640,990	115,324,351
Reserves	13	17,643,424	15,373,740
Accumulated losses	13	(96,915,562)	(94,416,882)
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent		51,368,852	36,281,209
Total Equity		**51,368,852**	**36,281,209**

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Consolidated	Issued Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Option Reserve $	Share Based Payment Reserve $	Performance Rights Reserve $	Fair Value Reserve $	Foreign exchange Reserve $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2021	118,518,264	(82,409,467)	8,378,799	3,540,287	361,824	(6,667)	569,749	48,952,789
Loss for the year	-	(14,710,372)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,710,372)
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	-	-	-	-	-	(88,000)	-	(88,000)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,428,176	2,428,176
Total Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**-**	**(14,710,372)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(88,000)**	**2,428,176**	**(12,370,196)**
Adjustment to accumulated loss on demerger of subsidiary (note 21)	-	2,702,957	-	-	-	-	-	2,702,957
Performance Rights issued during the year	-	-	-	-	607,283	-	-	607,283
Performance Rights converted during the year	417,711	-	-	-	(417,711)	-	-	-
Shares issued during the year	13,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,673
Options exercised during the year	777,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	777,500
Reduction in Capital	(4,387,601)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,387,601)
Share issue costs	(15,196)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,196)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**115,324,351**	**(94,416,882)**	**8,378,799**	**3,540,287**	**551,396**	**(94,667)**	**2,997,925**	**36,281,209**
Balance as at 1 July 2022	115,324,351	(94,416,882)	8,378,799	3,540,287	551,396	(94,667)	2,997,925	36,281,209
Loss for the year	-	(2,498,680)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,498,680)
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	-	-	-	-	-	128,000	-	128,000
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,603	1,388,603
Total Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**-**	**(2,498,680)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**128,000**	**1,388,603**	**(982,077)**
Performance Rights issued during the year	-	-	-	-	386,174	-	-	386,174
Performance Rights converted during the year	188,956	-	-	-	(188,956)	-	-	-
Shares issued during the year	16,160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,160,000
Options issued during the year	-	-	-	555,863	-	-	-	555,863
Options exercised during the year	3,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,010
Share issue costs	(1,035,327)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,035,327)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**130,640,990**	**(96,915,562)**	**8,378,799**	**4,096,150**	**748,614**	**33,333**	**4,386,528**	**51,368,852**

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,329,703)	(3,546,052)
Security deposits		-	(59,803)
Interest received		30,128	1,210
Net cash (used in) operating activities	6(ii)	(1,299,575)	(3,604,645)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		-	(62,083)
Proceeds from disposal of Cobalt assets		-	2,308,120
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(15,563,688)	(18,121,329)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(15,563,688)	(15,875,292)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		16,160,000	-
Proceeds from option conversion		-	777,500
Payment for share issue costs		(1,035,327)	(15,196)
Net cash used by financing activities		15,124,673	762,304
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,738,590)	(18,717,633)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,360,320	23,077,953
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	6(i)	**2,621,730**	**4,360,320**

The accompanying notes form part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the financial statements for the consolidated entity ("Group") consisting of the Company and its controlled entities. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group is a for-profit entity.

Except for cashflow information, the consolidated financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical cost, modified where applicable by the measurement at fair value of select non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

The Company is a listed public company, incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia and North America. The entity's principal activities are exploration of mineral resources.

(b) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

In the year ended 30 June 2023, the Directors have reviewed all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the year end reporting period beginning on or after 1 July 2022.

As a result of this review, the Directors have applied all new and amended Standards and Interpretations that were effective as at 1 July 2022. The following new and amended accounting policies have not yet been adopted by the Group:

AASB 2020-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendment amends AASB 101 to clarify whether a liability should be presented as current or non-current.

The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024 along with the adoption of AASB 2022-6. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2021-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendment amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134 and AASB Practice Statement 2. These amendments arise from the issuance by the IASB of the following International Financial Reporting Standards: Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) and Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).

The Group plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The impact of the initial application is not yet known.

The Group plans on adopting the amendments for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial report was authorised for issue on 28 September 2023.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group consisting of the Company and its controlled entities as at 30 June 2023 and the results of all controlled entities for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Controlled entities are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Control exists where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing when the Group controls another entity.

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the controlled entity. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of New World Resources Limited.

When the Group loses control of a controlled entities, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

(e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Share-based payment transactions
The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a Black-Scholes model, using the assumptions detailed in Note 13.

The Group measures the cost of cash-settled share-based payments at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes formula taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted, as discussed in Note 13.

Exploration and evaluation costs carried forward
In accordance with accounting policy note 1(v), management determines when an area of interest should be abandoned. When a decision is made that an area is not commercially viable, all costs that have been capitalised in respect of those areas of interest are written off. In determining this, certain assumptions including the maintenance of title, ongoing expenditure and prospectivity are made.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities
The Group recognises deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised when it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a taxing authority. A change in estimate of the likelihood of a future outflow and/or in the expected amount to be settled would be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs. This requires the application of judgment as to the ultimate outcome, which can change over time depending on facts and circumstances.

(f) Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the commercial realisation of the future potential of the Group's assets and the discharge of its liabilities in the normal course of business.

As at 30 June 2023, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of $2,621,730. For the financial year ended 30 June 2023, the Group incurred a loss of $2,498,680 and a net cash outflow of $1,738,590.

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it maintaining sufficient funds for its operations and commitments. The Directors continue to be focused on meeting the Group's business objectives and is mindful of the funding requirements to meet these objectives. The Directors consider the basis of going concern to be appropriate given the Company's market capitalisation and the underlying prospects for the Group to raise further funds from the capital markets. Accordingly, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt that basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

(g) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of New World Resources Limited.

(h) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of the Company and its Australian controlled entities is Australian dollars. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at balance date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to the partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the controlled entity, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when a performance obligation in the contract with customer is satisfied or when the control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Interest income
Income is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate exactly discounts estimated future cash flow receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets where the borrowing cost is added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

(k) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Income tax (continued)

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of 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 profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Other taxes

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

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

The net amount of GST and VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

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

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

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each balance date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within periods ranging from 15 days to 30 days.

(p) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2023

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding as at 30 June 2023.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)
Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Financial instruments (continued)

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by AASB 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Plant and equipment	2.5 years to 8 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Derecognition and disposal
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

(s) Share-based payment transactions

(i) Equity settled transactions:
The Group provides benefits to employees and consultants (including senior executives) of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees and consultants render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants is measured 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 the Black-Scholes model or the binomial option valuation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the Company's shares (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees or consultants become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each balance date until vesting date reflects:

(i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and
(ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings/loss per share.

(t) 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. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(u) Earnings/loss per share

Basic earnings/loss per share is calculated as net profit or loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings/loss per share is calculated as net profit or loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(v) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and

(ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:
- the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the balance date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (for the cash generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision has been made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development.

(w) Parent Entity Financial Information

The financial information for the parent entity New World Resources Limited, disclosed in Note 17 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as below;

(i) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the parent entity's financial statements. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

(ii) Share-based payments

The grant by the company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of and consultants to subsidiary undertakings in the Group is treated as a capital contribution to that subsidiary undertaking. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an increase to investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
(a) Revenue and other income		
Interest income	30,128	1,210
	30,128	1,210
(b) Expenses		
Administration costs	477,971	470,902
Auditor's remuneration	52,000	55,000
Marketing and travel costs	451,222	214,140
Other	592,342	549,633
	1,573,535	1,289,675

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 3: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
The major components of tax expense for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 are:		
Income tax expense - current	-	-
Income tax expense - deferred	-	(198,111)
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	(198,111)
A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting loss before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Group's effective income tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 is as follows:		
Loss before income tax expense	(2,498,680)	(14,908,483)
At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2022: 30%)	(749,604)	(4,472,545)
Add:		
Non-deductible expenses	(10,848)	3,050,680
Share based payments	283,514	182,185
Previously unrecognised timing differences now brought to account to (decrease)/increase current tax expense	41,531	136,904
Current year tax loss not brought to account as a deferred tax asset	417,999	436,403
Foreign tax rate differential	17,408	468,262
Deferred income tax recognised	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	(198,111)

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Unrecognised deferred tax assets - Australia		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Capital and business related costs	517,588	443,038
Provisions and accruals	10,500	10,500
Tax losses – Australia (Group)	628,052	-
Tax losses – Australia (Transferred)	5,004,020	5,004,874
Tax losses – Foreign	6,588,390	13,233,137
	12,748,550	18,691,549
Offset against deferred tax liability/not recognised	(5,918,571)	(6,607,195)
	6,829,979	12,084,354
Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities - USA		
Deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Capitalised exploration costs (Foreign)	5,918,571	6,580,750
Prepayments	-	26,445
Unrecognised deferred tax assets – USA	(5,918,571)	(6,607,195)
Tax losses – Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	-	-

The tax losses do not expire under current legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 4: SEGMENT REPORTING

Description of segments

During the year, the consolidated entity operated predominantly in Australia and the USA and in one business segment being, mineral mining and exploration and substantially all of the entity's resources are deployed for this purpose.

Reporting segments disclosed are Australia and USA. Reporting segments were determined based on areas of operation.

Segment information

The following tables present revenue and loss information and certain asset and liability information regarding business segments for the years ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

	Australia $	USA $	Consolidated $
Year ended 30 June 2023			
Revenue			
Other revenue	30,128	-	30,128
Total segment revenue	**30,128**	**-**	**30,128**
Segment net operating (loss) after tax	**(2,305,261)**	**(193,419)**	**(2,498,680)**
Share based payments	**(945,047)**	**-**	**(945,047)**
Segment assets	**2,791,810**	**50,519,700**	**53,311,510**
Segment liabilities	**(448,957)**	**(1,493,701)**	**(1,942,658)**
Addition to non-current assets	-	15,336,006	15,336,006
Year ended 30 June 2022			
Revenue			
Other revenue	1,210	-	1,210
Total segment revenue	**1,210**	**-**	**1,210**
Segment net operating (loss) after tax	**(9,507,470)**	**(5,202,902)**	**(14,710,372)**
Share based payments	**(607,283)**	**-**	**(607,283)**
Segment assets	**4,342,720**	**34,443,219**	**38,785,939**
Segment liabilities	**(253,374)**	**(2,251,356)**	**(2,504,730)**
Addition to non-current assets	-	20,463,063	20,463,063

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 5: LOSS PER SHARE

	Consolidated	
	2023 cents per share	2022 cents per share
Basic and diluted loss per share:		
Continuing operations	(0.13)	(0.93)
Total basic and diluted loss per share	(0.13)	(0.93)

	2023 $	2022 $
The loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is as follows:		
Loss from continuing operations	(2,498,680)	(14,710,372)
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share	1,959,240,932	1,585,950,371

The share options and performance rights outstanding as at 30 June 2023 have no impact on the calculation of loss per share as they are anti-dilutive. These options and performance rights could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future.

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank and on hand	2,621,730	4,360,320
	2,621,730	4,360,320

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

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

As at 30 June 2023, of the total cash and cash equivalents of $1,303,899 is denominated in USD (2022: $3,198,463).

(i) Reconciliation to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any).

Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Cash and cash equivalents	2,621,730	4,360,320

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Loss before income tax	(2,498,680)	(14,908,483)
Depreciation	10,226	11,940
Share based payments	945,047	607,283
Foreign exchange profit/(loss)	-	(2,216,271)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure written off	-	12,335,439
Loss on demerger	-	665,356
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other receivables and prepayments	48,250	(117,627)
Increase in trade and other payables	195,582	17,718
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(1,299,575)	(3,604,645)

(iii) Non-cash investing activities

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Shares issued in consideration for Columbia Mine	-	13,673
	-	13,673

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Other receivables		
- GST recoverable	71,401	33,213
- Other debtors	652,746	292,854
	724,147	326,067

Due to nature of the above receivables an aging is not presented. The receivables are not past their contractual terms nor past due.

All of the other debtors balance as at 30 June 2023 of $652,746 (2022: $292,854), were attributable to USD denominated receivables.

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL ASSETS – FAIR VALUE OCI

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
At beginning of year	92,000	180,000
Changes in fair value	128,000	(88,000)
At end of year	220,000	92,000

Financial assets – fair value OCI, consist of investments in ASX listed company. The fair value of current financial assets has been determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market. This resulted in a net profit on revaluation of $128,000 at 30 June 2023 (2022: net loss $88,000), recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated	
	Plant and equipment $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2022		
At 1 July 2022, net of accumulated depreciation	50,143	50,143
Additions	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(10,226)	(10,226)
Net exchange difference on translation	1,718	1,718
At 30 June 2023, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	41,635	41,635
At 30 June 2023		
Cost	124,295	124,295
Accumulated depreciation	(84,378)	(84,378)
Net exchange difference on translation	1,718	1,718
Net carrying amount	41,635	41,635

	Consolidated	
	Plant and equipment $	Total $
At 30 June 2022		
Cost	124,295	124,295
Accumulated depreciation	(74,152)	(74,152)
Net carrying amount	50,143	50,143

The useful lives of the assets were estimated as follows for both 2023 and 2022:
Plant and equipment 2.5 to 8 years

NOTE 10: EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Costs carried forward in respect of:		
Exploration and evaluation phase - at cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	33,689,364	26,120,266
Expenditure incurred	14,392,566	20,463,063
Expenditure and evaluation written off	-	(4,933,861)
Acquisition cost written off	-	(7,401,578)
Disposal of cobalt assets*	-	(2,308,120)
Net exchange differences on translation	943,440	1,749,594
Total exploration expenditure	49,025,370	33,689,364

The recoupment of costs carried forward in relation to areas of interest in the exploration and evaluation phases is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas.

*On 21 January 2022, the Group entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Koba Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Koba Resources Limited, pursuant to which Koba Inc. acquired the Group's cobalt assets for US$1,660,000. Koba Resources Limited was subsequently demerged from the Group on 26 April 2022.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Trade and other payables (i)	1,036,449	2,395,887
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	906,209	108,843
	1,942,658	2,504,730

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

As at 30 June 2023, trade and other payables totalling $1,493,701 were attributable to USD denominated payables (2022: $2,251,356).

NOTE 12: ISSUED CAPITAL

Issued Capital
Movements in issued capital were as follows:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
2,105,492,045 (2022: 1,596,902,822) ordinary shares issued and fully paid	137,647,542	121,295,576
Share issue costs	(7,006,552)	(5,971,225)
	130,640,990	115,324,351

	2023		2022	
Movement in ordinary shares on issue	No.	$	No.	$
Balance at beginning of financial year	**1,596,902,822**	**121,295,576**	**1,564,302,118**	**124,474,293**
Shares issued on exercise of options (a)	-	-	24,937,500	777,500
Shares issued in consideration for Columbia Mine (b)	-	-	204,078	13,673
Shares issued on conversion of performance rights (c)	-	-	7,459,126	417,711
Reduction in capital (note 21)	-	-	-	(4,387,601)
Shares issued pursuant to a Placement (d)	505,000,000	16,160,000	-	-
Shares issued on conversion of performance rights (e)	3,374,206	188,956	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of options (f)	215,017	3,010	-	-
Balance at end of the financial year	**2,105,492,045**	**137,647,542**	**1,596,902,822**	**121,295,576**

(a) The Company issued a total of 24,937,500 shares in July 2021, September 2021, October 2021, November 2021, December 2021 and March 2022 in relation to the exercise of options.
(b) The Company issued 204,078 Shares in October 2021, being part consideration for the rights to explore and develop the Columbia Mine.
(c) The Company issued 7,459,126 Shares in December 2021 in relation to the conversion of performance rights.
(d) The Company issued 505,000,000 Shares at an issue price of $0.032 per share in August 2022, October 2022 and December 2022, pursuant to placements.
(e) The Company issued 3,374,206 Shares in December 2022 in relation to the conversion of performance rights.
(f) The Company issued 215,017 shares in February 2023 in relation to a cashless exercise of 1 million options.

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

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 12: ISSUED CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES

Accumulated Losses
Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(94,416,882)	(82,409,467)
Net loss for the year	(2,498,680)	(14,710,372)
Adjustment to accumulated loss on demerger of subsidiary (note 21)	-	2,702,957
Balance at the end of the financial year	(96,915,562)	(94,416,882)

	Consolidated 2023 No.	Consolidated 2022 No.
Option Reserve		
Movement in options over ordinary shares on issue		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	78,541,177	103,828,677
Issue of Director options	24,750,000	-
Issue of employee, consultant and contractor options	33,000,000	-
Options exercised*	(1,000,000)	(24,937,500)
Lapse of options	(72,041,177)	(350,000)
Balance at the end of the financial year	63,250,000	78,541,177

*215,017 Shares were issued pursuant to the cashless exercise of 1 million options

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Option Reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the financial year	8,378,799	8,378,799

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Share Based Payments Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	3,540,287	3,540,287
2,000,000 unlisted contractor options exercisable at 4.6 cents on or before 17 July 2025	27,578	-
7,000,000 unlisted employee/consultant options exercisable at 4.6 cents on or before 17 July 2025	96,521	-
24,000,000 unlisted employee/consultant options exercisable at 4.9 cents on or before 8 December 2026	137,407	-
19,750,000 unlisted director options exercisable at 4.9 cents on or before 8 December 2023	271,892	-
5,000,000 unlisted director options exercisable at 4.9 cents on or before 8 December 2023	22,465	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,096,150	3,540,287

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	2,997,925	569,749
Currency translation differences	1,388,603	2,428,176
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,386,528	2,997,925
Performance Rights Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	551,396	361,824
Performance rights vested	386,174	607,283
Performance rights converted to shares	(188,956)	(417,711)
Balance at the end of the financial year	748,614	551,396
Fair Value Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(94,667)	(6,667)
Changes in fair value of financial assets – fair value OCI	128,000	(88,000)
Balance at the end of the financial year	33,333	(94,667)
Total Reserves	17,643,424	15,373,740

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share based payments reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to third parties, employees and directors in consideration for the acquisition of assets or services.

Option reserve

This reserve is used to record the amounts received from option holders when the options are issued.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. It is also used to record the effect of foreign exchange variations or net investments in foreign operations on consolidation.

Performance rights reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of performance rights benefits provided to third parties, employees and directors in consideration for the acquisition of assets or services.

Fair value reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of changes in the financial assets that are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Amounts are not reclassified to profit or loss when the associated assets are sold.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

Share-based payment transactions

The following share based payment arrangements were in place during the current and prior periods:

	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price $	Fair value at grant date
Class I unlisted options	350,000	13 December 2017	13 December 2021	0.1245, 0.1495, 0.1745, 0.1995 and 0.225	$24,029
Class I unlisted options	750,000	25 January 2019	24 January 2021	0.0225	$6,417
Underwriter options	35,000,000	27 May 2019	30 June 2022	0.02	$196,377
Placement and broker options	40,000,000	29 November 2019	27 September 2022	0.02	$239,865
Placement options	25,000,000	4 October 2019	27 September 2022	0.02	$nil
Class I unlisted options	44,500,000	29 November 2019	28 November 2022	0.04	$279,702
Class I unlisted options	7,000,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2023	0.065	$280,255
Class I unlisted options	2,000,000	18 July 2022	17 July 2025	0.046	$27,578
Class I unlisted options	7,000,000	18 July 2022	17 July 2025	0.046	$96,521
Class I unlisted options	24,000,000	9 December 2022	8 December 2026	0.049	$412,221*
Class I unlisted options	24,750,000	9 December 2022	8 December 2026	0.049	$799,775*

* subject to vesting conditions, hence the full fair value has not been recognised.

The fair value of the equity settled share options granted is estimated as at the date of grant using the Black and Scholes option valuation method taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted as follows:

2023

The following share options were issued during the year in relation to the provision of services to the Company:

- 2,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4.6 cents exercisable on or before 17 July 2025.
- 7,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4.6 cents exercisable on or before 17 July 2025.
- 24,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4.9 cents exercisable on or before 8 December 2026.
- 24,750,000 unlisted options were issued at 4.9 cents exercisable on or before 8 December 2026.

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. The options were valued using the Black and Scholes option valuation method with the following inputs:

- Expected volatility 68%, 77% and 80.78%
- Risk free interest rate 3.07% and 3.44%

All other inputs relate to the Company's share price at the date of grant and the expiry date of the options.

An amount of $555,863 was recognised during the year ended 30 June 2023.

2022

No share options were issued in relation to the provision of services to the Company.

2021

The following share options were issued during the 2021 financial year in relation to the provision of services to the Company:

- 7,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 6.5 cents exercisable on or before 30 November 2023.

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. The options were valued using the Black and Scholes option valuation method with the following inputs:

- Expected volatility 100%
- Risk free interest rate 0.12%

All other inputs relate to the Company's share price at the date of grant and the expiry date of the options.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

An amount of $nil was recognised during the year ended 30 June 2022.

2020
The following share options were issued during the 2020 financial year in relation to the provision of services to the Company:
- 40,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4 cents exercisable on or before 27 September 2022.
- 25,000,000 unlisted options were issued at 4 cents exercisable on or before 27 September 2022.
- 44,500,000 unlisted options were issued at 4 cents exercisable on or before 28 November 2022.

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. The options were valued using the Black and Scholes option valuation method with the following inputs:
- Expected volatility 100%
- Risk free interest rate 0.59% and 0.65%

All other inputs relate to the Company's share price at the date of grant and the expiry date of the options.

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and weighted average exercise prices of and movements in share options issued during the year:

	2023 No.	2023 Weighted average exercise price	2022 No.	2022 Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	78,541,177	4 cents	103,828,677	4 cents
Granted during the year	57,750,000	4.9 cents	-	
Exercised during the year	(1,000,000)	4.6 cents	(24,937,500)	3.1 cents
Lapsed during the year	-		(350,000)	17.5 cents
Expired during the year	(72,041,177)	4.2 cents	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	63,250,000	5 cents	78,541,177	4 cents

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 30 June 2023 is 4.78 years (2022: 0.43 years).

1,000,000 options were exercised during the year which were all exercised via the cashless exercise facility (2022: 24,937,500 which included 3,000,000 options exercised via the cashless exercise facility).

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and movements in performance rights during the current and prior periods:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	26,040,874	33,500,000
Converted to shares during year	(3,374,206)	(7,459,126)
Outstanding at the end of the year	22,666,668	26,040,874

(a) In December 2020, 33,500,000 performance rights were issued to the Company's Directors and key management as part of their remuneration package ("the Performance Rights"). The Performance Rights, which have a nil exercise price and expire on 30 November 2025, are to vest over a 36-month period and were subject to specific milestones.

	Number	Deemed grant date	Expiry date	Fair value at grant date
Managing Director performance rights	13,500,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2025	$756,000
Non-Executive Director performance rights	5,000,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2025	$280,000
Management performance rights	15,000,000	1 December 2020	30 November 2025	$840,000

Each Performance Right will convert into a fully paid Ordinary Share on a 1 for 1 basis subject to specific milestones.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 13: ACCUMULATED LOSSES AND RESERVES (continued)

28,500,000 Performance Rights were issued with the following vesting conditions:

Tranche	% of Performance Rights	Vesting Period	Performance Hurdle
1	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a JORC mineral resource estimate for the Antler Copper Project, of 5 million tonnes or more of mineralisation with a minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% copper equivalent. To be signed off by a competent person other than a director or employee of the Company.
2	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a JORC mineral resource estimate for the Antler Copper Project, of 10 million tonnes or more of mineralisation with a minimum cut-off grade of 1.0% copper equivalent. To be signed off by a competent person other than a director or employee of the Company. There shall be pro-rata vesting of the Tranche 2 performance rights if a mineral resource estimate of between 5-10 million tonnes is announced.
3	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a positive pre-feasibility study for the Antler Copper Project, following which the Board decides to proceed to undertaking a feasibility study. If a decision is made to progress from a scoping study to a feasibility study, all the Tranche 3 rights shall vest upon satisfaction of the Tranche 4 vesting conditions.
4	25	3 Years	The Company announces on ASX a positive definitive feasibility study for the Antler Copper Project. There shall also be automatic vesting of all Tranche 1-3 Performance Rights at the end of year 3, in the event that the performance hurdles for Tranche 4 are achieved.

5,000,000 Performance Rights were issued with the following vesting conditions:

Tranche	% of Performance Rights	Vesting Period	Performance Hurdle
1	33.33	1 Year	Provision of continual services to the Company and remains a director.
2	33.33	2 Years	Provision of continual services to the Company and remains a director.
3	33.34	3 Years	Provision of continual services to the Company and remains a director.

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and movements in performance rights issued during the year:

	2023		2022	
Movement in performance rights	No.	$	No.	$
Balance at beginning of financial year	**26,040,874**	**551,396**	**33,500,000**	**361,824**
Managing Director performance rights vested/issued	-	189,173	-	152,720
Non-Executive Chairman/Director performance rights vested/issued	-	75,332	-	137,611
Management performance rights vested/issued	-	121,669	-	316,952
Non-Executive Chairman/Director performance rights converted to shares	(1,666,666)	(93,333)	(1,666,666)	(93,333)
Management performance rights converted to shares	(1,707,540)	(95,623)	(5,792,460)	(324,378)
Balance at end of the financial year	**22,666,668**	**748,614**	**26,040,874**	**551,396**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2022.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses.

None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax and general administrative outgoings.

Gearing levels are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis in line with its target gearing ratio, the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,621,730	4,360,320
Trade and other receivables	724,147	326,067
Financial assets – fair value OCI	220,000	92,000
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,942,658	2,504,730

At the balance date there are no significant concentrations of credit risk relating to loans and receivables at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Financial risk management objectives

The Group is exposed to market risk (including currency risk and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. Due to the size of the operations, the Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments.

(d) Market risk

The Group's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Due to the size of the operations, the Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk. The foreign currency risk is immaterial in terms of possible impact on profit and loss and total equity and as such a sensitivity analysis has not been completed.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk from the previous period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Due to the size of the operations, the Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the balance date expressed in Australian dollars are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$	$	$	$
US Dollars	1,493,701	2,251,356	1,956,645	3,491,317

The foreign currency risk is immaterial in terms of possible impact on profit and loss and total equity and as such a sensitivity analysis has not been completed.

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Company and the Group are exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The Company and Group's exposures to interest rate on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based upon the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the balance date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the change in interest rates.

At balance date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, there would be an immaterial impact on equity and profit or loss.

(e) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and as such, collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral obtained.

(f) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

The following table details the Company's and the Group's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. These have been drawn up based on undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities based on the earliest date the Group can be required to repay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Consolidated

2023	Less than one month $	1 – 3 months $	3 months – 1 year $	1 year – 5 years $	5 + years $
Fixed interest rate loan	-	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	1,942,658	-	-	-	-
	1,942,658	-	-	-	-

2022	Less than one month $	1 – 3 months $	3 months – 1 year $	1 year – 5 years $	5 + years $
Fixed interest rate loan	-	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing	2,504,730	-	-	-	-
	2,504,730	-	-	-	-

(g) Fair value of measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following table details the Group's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed 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.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table details the Group's assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value.

	Level 1 $	**Level 2** $	**Level 3** $	**Total** $
2023				
Assets				
Financial Assets – FVOCI	220,000	-	-	220,000
Total assets	220,000	-	-	220,000
2022				
Assets				
Financial Assets – FVOCI	92,000	-	-	92,000
Total assets	92,000	-	-	92,000

Estimates of fair value take into account factors and market conditions evident at balance date. Uncertainty and changes in global market conditions in the future may impact fair values in the future.

Transfers between level 1 and 3

There were no movements between different fair value measurement levels during the financial year (2022: none).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 15: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Antler Copper Deposit

In October 2021, pursuant to an option and purchase agreement ("Antler Option") with SW Metals Inc. ("SWM"), the Company acquired its 100% interest in the two (2) patented mining claims that encompass the Antler Deposit (Deposit), which forms part of the Antler Copper Project. Remaining commitments related to the acquisition of Antler Deposit at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

1. Annual payments of US$75,000 on each annual anniversary of closing, being 6 March, until the commencement of commercial production;
2. A further payment of US$1,000,000 two months after the commencement of commercial production (the "Production Payment");
3. Ten further cash payments of US$100,000 each, on each monthly anniversary of the Production Payment;
4. Once the Group has been reimbursed, from initial operational cash flows, 100% of the Antler Option costs and initial capital required to bring the Antler Copper Project into production, a 10% net proceeds interest in the cash flows (pre-tax) from subsequent production ("NPI"); and
5. Antler Operations can purchase the NPI (in whole or part) via purchase of SWM stock:
   (i) at any time by providing notice on or before 8 March 2024, in exchange for the payment of US$10,000,000 or the proportionally reduced amount in the event of partial acquisition; or
   (ii) on a single occasion, at any time by providing notice after 8 March 2024, in exchange for the payment of US$10,000,000 plus an escalation factor calculated for the period from 9 March 2024 to the date of payment at a rate of 12% per cent per annum compounded annually, or the proportionally reduced amount in the event of a partial acquisition.

Cavalliere Ranch

On 2 March 2022, the Company announced that it had entered into a purchase option and sale agreement ("Property Option Agreement") that provides the Company with the right to acquire a 100% interest in 838.9 acres of private property immediately adjacent to the Antler Copper Project ("the Property"). The Company can exercise its option to acquire the Property at any time up until 25 February 2027.

Remaining commitments related to the Property Option Agreement at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

(i) Annual payments of US$175,000, on or before 25 February of each year during the option period, to maintain the option for a further 12 months ("Annual Option Payments");

(ii) Option exercise payment of US$2,000,000 ("Purchase Price") to acquire a 100% interest in the Property. 50% of the initial option payment, being US$250,000 paid in March 2022, and 50% of the Annual Option Payments will be credited towards the Purchase Price; and

(iii) Once the Company (a) no longer requires the Property for mining or other commercial purposes; and (b) has completed all reclamation obligations, it will provide the vendor the right to repurchase the Property for US$1.00.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 15: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Jones Hill Deposit

The Company has entered into option agreements with two unrelated parties (Vendors), each of which hold 10 Federal mining claims over and around the Jones Hill VMS Deposit (Jones Hill Deposit), which forms part of the larger Tererro VMS Project. The agreements provide the Company with a twelve-year option to acquire a 100% interest in the Jones Hill Deposit. Remaining commitments related to the Jones Hill Deposit at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, include the following:

1. The Company has until 16 June 2031 to conduct further exploration and to evaluate the development of a mining operation.
2. Until the Company completes a positive feasibility study into the development of Jones Hill, annual cash payments of US$10,000 on or before 16 June each year, to extend its option for a further 12 months;
3. Once the Company completes a positive feasibility study into the development of Jones Hill, subsequent annual cash payments of US$20,000 on or before 16 June each year, to extend its option for a further 12 months;
4. To exercise its option to acquire a 100% interest in the mining claims, the Company is required to pay each Vendor US$500,000 (total US$1,000,000). This option can be exercised at any time during the twelve-year option period. Title in the mining claims will be transferred to the Company at the time this payment is made;
5. On commencement of commercial production, the Company is required to pay each Vendor US$1,000,000 (total US$2,000,000); and
6. 24 months after commencement of commercial production, the Company is required to pay each Vendor US$1,000,000 (total US$2,000,000).

Other

The Company's US subsidiaries also own other US mining claims which require annual renewal payments by 1 September each year. Failure to make a renewal payment would result in the forfeiture of the underlying claim. There are no additional minimum expenditure obligations in relation to these mining claims.

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Exploration expenditure commitments		
Within one year	391,556	181,370
After one year but not more than five years	1,566,223	362,739
Later than five years	-	58,038
	1,957,779	602,147

NOTE 16: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Controlled Entities

Name	*Country of Incorporation*	*% Equity Interest*	
		2023	*2022*
Liaz Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Liazus Inc	USA	100*	100*

* 100% interest held by Liaz Pty Ltd

New World Resources Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

MQB Ventures Pty Ltd, a Company of which Mr. Michael Haynes is a Director, provided the Company with a fully serviced office including administration support for a fee totalling $150,000 during the year. $nil was outstanding at year end.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 17: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

Financial position

	30 June 2023 $	30 June 2022 $
Assets		
Current assets	1,358,214	1,277,160
Non-current assets	53,362,508	39,442,612
Total assets	54,720,722	40,719,772
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	377,470	220,163
Total liabilities	377,470	220,163
Equity		
Issued capital	132,678,589	117,361,950
Accumulated losses	(91,592,233)	(89,238,156)
Reserves		
Share-based payments	4,096,150	3,540,287
Performance rights reserve	748,614	551,396
Option reserve	8,378,799	8,378,799
Fair value reserve	33,333	(94,667)
Total equity	54,343,252	40,499,609
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	(2,354,077)	(9,469,391)
Net loss for the year	(2,354,077)	(9,469,391)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss)	128,000	(88,000)
Total comprehensive loss	(2,226,077)	(9,557,391)

NOTE 18: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 31 July 2023, the Company announced that RCF Opportunities Fund II L.P., a fund managed by US private equity firm RCF Management L.L.C. had entered into binding agreements to make a $5 million equity investment in New World ("RCF Placement"). Completion of the RCF Placement occurred on 17 August 2023, pursuant to the issue of 156,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") at an issue price of $0.032 per Share, together with 62,500,000 free attaching unlisted options exercisable at $0.04 each on or before 17 August 2026.

Apart from the above events, there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the balance date which significantly affects or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 19: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The auditor of New World Resources Limited is Stantons

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Amounts received or due and receivable by Stantons for:		
An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the Group	52,000	55,000

NOTE 20: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES DISCLOSURE

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors
Richard Hill (Non-Executive Chairman)
Michael Haynes (Managing Director)
Nick Woolrych (Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer)
Anthony Polglase (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Ian Cunningham

(b) Summary of remuneration paid

The totals of remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel of the company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Short term employee benefits	714,877	581,090
Share-based payments	294,357	-
Performance rights based payments	179,059	196,559
Total Key Management Personnel compensation	**1,188,293**	**777,649**

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

NOTE 21: DEMERGER OF KOBA RESOURCES LIMITED

During the 2022 financial year the Company completed the demerger of its then wholly owned subsidiary Koba Resources Limited ("Koba"), which subsequently was admitted to the Official List of Australian Securities Exchange. The demerger, approved by shareholders on 14 April 2022, was completed with a return of capital in the form of an in-specie distribution of 20,000,000 shares in Koba to eligible shareholders of the Company on a pro rata basis on 26 April 2022.

	$
Notional value of shares received on demerger of Koba Resources Limited[1]	4,000,000
Less:	
Difference to the fair value of in-specie distribution to Company shareholders[2] (note 12)	387,600
Net assets of Koba Resources Limited at the demerger date	(5,052,956)
Loss recognised on Demerger	(665,356)

[1] Being 20,000,0000 ordinary fully paid shares in Koba Resources Limited at the Initial Public Offer issue price of $0.20 per share.
[2] The fair value of Koba shares distributed to the Company's shareholders has been determined by reference to the 5-day VWAP of Koba shares for the first 5 trading days after the admission of Koba to the official list of ASX (2 May 2022), being $0.21938 per share. The difference between this amount and the notional value is $387,600.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 21: DEMERGER OF KOBA RESOURCES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

(a) The fair value of the in-specie distribution of shares to the Company's shareholders has been allocated to issued capital and accumulated losses as follows:

	$
Carrying value of investment in Koba at disposal date	2,351,327
Net assets of Koba Resources Limited at the demerger date (26 April 2022) (b)	(7,404,283)
Fair value of net assets disposed	(5,052,956)

As part of the restructure intercompany loans amounting to $4,932,834 due from Codaho LLC and Covada LLC to New World Resources Limited was forgiven.

(b) As at the demerger date of 26 April 2022, the assets and liabilities of the Koba Resources Limited group were:

	26 April 2022 $
Cash assets	4,183,062
Other receivables	94,893
Capitalised exploration costs	4,542,057
Total Assets	8,820,012
Trade and other payables	676,279
Loan due to New World Resources Limited	739,450
Total Liabilities	1,415,729
Net Assets	7,404,283

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. In the opinion of the Directors of New World Resources Limited (the 'Company'):

   a. the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

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

      ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements.

   b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

   c. the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Richard Hill
Non-Executive Chairman
28 September 2023

PO Box 1908
West Perth WA 6872
Australia

Level 2, 40 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005
Australia

Tel: +61 8 9481 3188
Fax: +61 8 9321 1204

ABN: 84 144 581 519
www.stantons.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW WORLD RESOURCES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of New World Resources Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this report.

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

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.

Stantons

Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in the audit
Carrying Value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets	
As at 30 June 2023, Exploration and Evaluation Assets totalled $49,025,370 (refer to Note 10). The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is a key audit matter due to: • the significance of the total balance (92% of total assets); • the level of judgment required in evaluating management's application of the requirements of AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*; and • the greater level of audit effort to evaluate the Group's application of the requirement of AASB 6 and assessment of impairment indicators which involved management judgment.	Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following: i. Assessing the management's determination of its areas of interest to ensure consistency with the definition in AASB 6; ii. Assessing the Group's accounting policy for compliance with AASB 6; iii. Agreeing, on a sample basis, the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred during the year to supporting documentation and assessing that these expenditures incurred in accordance with the Group's accounting policy and the requirements of AASB 6; iv. Obtaining evidence that the Group has valid rights to explore in the areas represented by the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure; v. Evaluating that there had been no indicators of impairment during the current period with reference to the requirements of AASB 6; and vi. Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.
Measurement of Share-based Payments	
The Group has the following share-based payment transactions for the financial year ended 30 June 2023: (i) 57,750,000 unlisted options were issued to contractors, employees, consultants, and directors. Share-based payment expense which amounted to $555,863 was recognised during the year for these options (refer to Note 13). (ii) 33,500,000 performance rights were issued to directors and key management employees that are subject to vesting conditions. Share-based payment expense which amounted to $386,174 was recognised during the year for these performance rights (refer to Note 13). Measurement of share-based payments was a key audit matter due to the complex and judgmental estimates used in determining the fair value of the share-based payments.	Inter alia, our audit procedures included the following: i. Reviewing the relevant agreements to obtain an understanding of the contractual nature and terms and conditions of the share-based payment arrangements; ii. Assessing the assumptions used in the Group's valuation of the share options being the share price of the underlying equity, interest rate, volatility, dividend yield, time to maturity (expected life), and grant date; iii. Assessing the allocation of the share-based payment expense over the relevant vesting period; and iv. Assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Stantons

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 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 opinion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or 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 Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

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

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group 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.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. 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 key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 35 to 39 of the directors’ report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of New World Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023 complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd

Samir Tirodkar
Director
West Perth, Western Australia
28 September 2023

DETAILS OF INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS (as at 30 June 2023)

Tenement	Project	Location	Ownership
USA			
Arizona, USA			
2 x patented mining claims MS 904 and MS 906	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI*)
7 x BLM claims: AntlerX 1-5 and AntlerX 8-9	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI*)
53 x BLM claims: ANT 1 - ANT 14 ANT 21 - ANT 59	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI*)
7 x BLM claims: ANT 60 - ANT 66	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100% interest (subject to 10% NPI*)
6 x BLM claims: MM 1 – MM 6	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100%
14 x BLM claims: ANT 67 - ANT 80	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100%
159 x BLM claims: ANT 81 – ANT 176 ANT 179 – ANT 193 ANT 198 – ANT 207 ANT 216 – ANT 222 ANT 231, ANT 232 ANT 236 – ANT 243 ANT 246 – ANT 266	Antler Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100%
217 x BLM claims: PIN 001 – PIN 102 PIN 104 – PIN 131 PIN 136 – PIN 222	Javelin Copper Project	Arizona, USA	100%
New Mexico, USA			
10 x BLM claims: W 1-10	Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project	New Mexico, USA	Option to acquire 100% interest
10 x BLM claims: A 1-10	Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project	New Mexico, USA	Option to acquire 100% interest
141 x BLM Claims JH-9, JH-10, JH-14, JH-15, JH-20-41, JH-44 – 48, JH-50, JH-53 – 61, JH-64 – 68, JH-73 – 108, JH-110 JH-112-114 JH 116-122, JH-124 – 126, JH-128 – 130, JH-133, JH-134, JH-136, JH-137, JH-139, JH-140, JH-142, JH-143, JH-145, JH-146, JH-148, JH-149, JH-151, JH-152, JH-154, JH-155, JH-157 – JH-169, JH-232, JH-233, JH-241 – 246, JH 285-289	Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project	New Mexico, USA	100% Interest

*Note: Once the Group has been reimbursed, from initial operational cash flows, 100% of the acquisition costs and initial capital required to bring the Antler Copper Project into production, a 10% net proceeds interest in the cash flows (pre-tax) from subsequent production ("NPI") is payable to SW Metals Inc. For further information on the NPI, including the Group's buy-back rights, refer Note 15 to the financial statements.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd, and not shown elsewhere in this report is detailed below. The information is current as at 18 September 2023.

Share Capital

There were 2,261,742,045 fully paid ordinary shares (“Shares”) on issue held by 3,305 shareholders.

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

Holding	Number of shareholders	Number of Shares
1 - 1,000	107	15,765
1,001 - 5,000	52	170,158
5,001 - 10,000	164	1,348,038
10,001 - 100,000	1,520	71,054,413
100,001 and over	1,462	2,189,153,671
	3,305	**2,261,742,045**

There were 500 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

Statement of Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities on issue.

Substantial Shareholders

The Company is of the view, after taking into account available information, that the substantial shareholders of the Company are as follows:

Shareholder	Number of Shares
RCF Opportunities Fund II L.P.	156,250,000

Voting Rights

All Shares carry one vote per Share.

Options have no voting rights.

Quoted Equity Security Holders

The names of the twenty largest shareholders of the Company as at 18 September 2023 are as follows:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	% of Issued Capital
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	235,840,455	10.43%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	124,574,326	5.51%
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS REATILCLIENT DRP>	106,040,450	4.69%
PONDEROSA INVESTMENTS (WA) PTY LTD <PONDEROSA INVESTMENT A/C>	90,700,974	4.01%
DECK CHAIR HOLDINGS PTY LTD	76,500,000	3.38%
BUTTONWOOD NOMINEES PTY LTD	66,667,551	2.95%
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	46,798,566	2.07%
FNL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	43,000,000	1.90%
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	42,593,129	1.88%
MR GEOFFREY KEVIN CAMPBELL <CAMMELL DISCRETIONARY A/C>	42,051,725	1.86%
BULLSEYE GEOSERVICES PTY LTD <HAYNES FAMILY A/C>	38,979,805	1.72%
SILVERPEAK NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE RGM HILL A/C>	29,451,682	1.30%
CAMMELL FAMILY PTY LTD <CAMMELL FAMILY SUPER A/C>	24,448,095	1.08%
DON MARTIN SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD <DON MARTIN SUPER FUND A/C>	16,000,000	0.71%
FNL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <SUPERANNUATION PLAN A/C>	15,000,000	0.66%
MR YUANHUI WANG	14,826,000	0.66%
BOND STREET CUSTODIANS LIMITED <LAMAN – D05019 A/C>	14,453,776	0.64%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED – A/C 2	14,244,931	0.63%
HOLDREY PTY LTD <DON MATHIESON FAMILY A/C>	11,887,500	0.53%
BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <656165 A/C>	11,291,250	0.50%
	1,065,350,215	**47.10**

Unquoted Equity Securities

Class	Number of securities
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.065 each on or before 30 November 2023[1]	6,500,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.046 each on or before 17 July 2025[1]	6,000,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.046 each on or before 17 July 2025[2]	2,000,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.049 each on or before 8 December 2026[1]	48,750,000
Unlisted options exercisable at $0.049 each on or before 17 August 2026[3]	62,500,000
Unlisted performance rights, expiring 30 November 2025 with nil exercise price[1]	22,666,668

1. Issued pursuant to the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan
2. Held by Minefill Services Inc.
3. Held by RCF Opportunities Fund II L.P.