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ABN 43 119 759 349

Annual Financial Report
31 December 2025



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General Information

The financial statements cover LCL Resources Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of LCL Resources Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2025. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is LCL Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

LCL Resources Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 30 March 2026. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.



Directors
Mr. Christopher van Wijk (Executive Chairman)
Mr. Kevin Wilson (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Christopher Knee (Non-Executive Director)

Joint Company Secretaries
Mr. Christopher Knee
Mr. David McEntaggart

Registered Office
Suite 6, Level 1
389 Oxford Street
Mount Hawthorn, WA 6016
Australia

Principal Place of Business
Suite 6, Level 1
389 Oxford Street
Mount Hawthorn, WA 6016
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Share Registry
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191 St Georges Terrace
PERTH, WA, 6000
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08 9324 2099

Auditor
Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Central Park
Level 43, 152-158 St Georges Terrace
PERTH, WA, 6000
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Stock Exchange Listing
LCL Resources Limited shares are listed on the
Australian Securities Exchange (ASX Code: LCL)

Company website
lclresources.au

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The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Company (referred to hereafter as the **Consolidated Entity, Consolidated Group** or the **Group**) consisting of LCL Resources Limited (referred to hereafter as **LCL** or the **Company** or **Parent Entity**) and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2025 ('the financial year').

Directors

The following persons were Directors of LCL Resources Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

Christopher van Wijk	Executive Chairman
Kevin Wilson	Non-Executive Director
Christopher Knee	Non-Executive Director

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

David McEntaggart	Joint Company Secretary
Christopher Knee	Joint Company Secretary

Principal Activities and Significant Changes in the Nature of Events

LCL's operating focus during the financial year was exploration across gold, copper and nickel projects within the Company's PNG portfolio. A review of the operations of the Group during the financial year and the results of those operations are set out below.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended, or declared, during the current or previous financial years.

Review of Operations

The loss for the Company, after providing for income tax, amounted to \$1,571,226 (2024: \$1,369,202). Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year were \$1,441,011 (2024: \$2,779,202). Net assets for the Company decreased from \$16,273,929 at 31 December 2024 to \$15,756,149 at 31 December 2025.

About LCL

LCL is an exploration company focused on the discovery and advancement of gold and copper projects in Papua New Guinea (**PNG**) (Figure 1). The Company's strategy is to identify and advance high-quality exploration opportunities, while actively managing portfolio risk through asset rationalisation and strategic transactions.

During the financial year, LCL concentrated on progressing several prospective targets within its PNG portfolio, including the Kusi skarn gold deposit at the Ono Gold Project, the Ubei epithermal gold-copper system, and the Dada gold-copper porphyry discovery within the Liamu Project.

In parallel with its technical programs, LCL continued to progress the divestment of its Colombian projects. This transaction is intended to streamline the Company's operations, reduce sovereign risk and overheads, and provide a pathway for non-dilutive funding while retaining exposure to future upside through royalty and milestone payments.

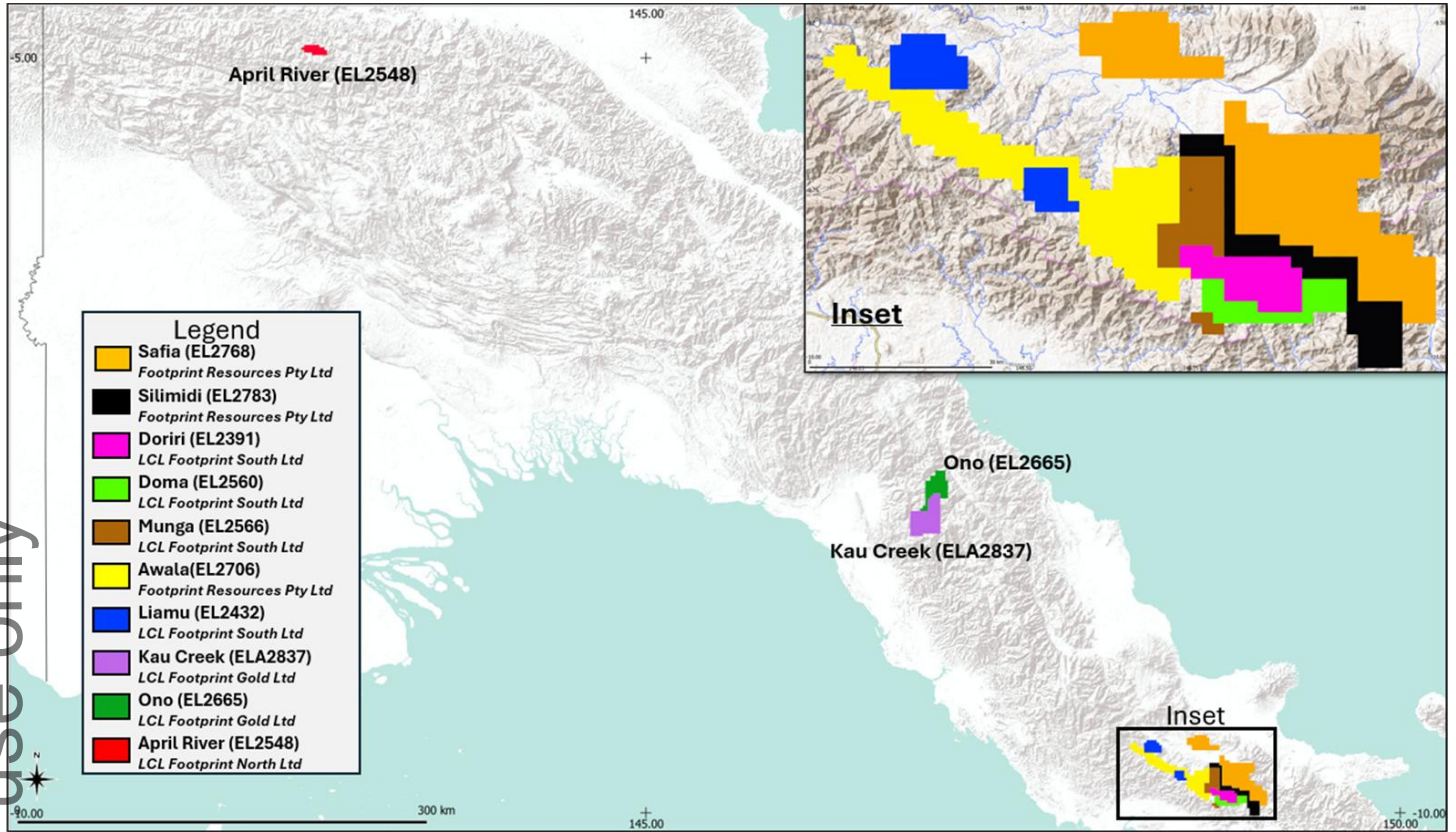


Figure 1 - Location of LCL assets in Papua New Guinea

PNG Projects - LCL 100%

Project Overview

Papua New Guinea represented the core operating focus for LCL for the financial year, hosting all of the Company's self-managed exploration programs.

LCL holds a significant land position across several prospective geological belts in PNG, allowing for systematic exploration across multiple deposit styles. During the year, exploration activities were prioritised based on technical merit, access considerations, and cost discipline.

Exploration activity during the year was centred on three principal areas: the Kusi skarn deposit within the Ono Gold Project, the Ubei epithermal gold-copper system, and the Dada gold-copper porphyry discovery.

Ono Gold Project - Kusi Deposit

A significant achievement during the year was the completion and announcement of a maiden JORC-compliant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Kusi deposit at the Ono Gold Project (Figures 1 and 2). The Resource represents an important milestone for the Company and provides a solid technical foundation from which future exploration and development work can be planned.

The Inferred Mineral Resource comprises 18.3 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.42 grams per tonne gold, containing an estimated 831,000 ounces of gold. The estimate was prepared by independent consultancy WSP Australia Pty Ltd and is underpinned by a combination of historical drilling data and drilling completed by LCL.

Mineralisation at Kusi is hosted within an Upper Limestone unit of the Owen Stanley Metamorphic Sequence and is spatially associated with the Kusi intrusive centre. The skarn assemblage is characterised by wollastonite, garnet, silica, sphalerite and pyrite, with varying degrees of oxidation observed in core and surface exposures.

Although the Upper Limestone unit forms the basis of the current resource estimate, considerable exploration upside exists in the Lower Limestone unit, which remains largely untested by drilling. Historical trenching and rock chip

sampling in this unit returned encouraging gold, silver, lead and zinc values, indicating the potential for additional mineralised zones.

During the year, the Company progressed planning for follow-up exploration work at Kusi, including the evaluation of geophysical techniques such as 3D Induced Polarisation to better define the geometry of the mineralised system at depth and to identify priority targets for drilling.

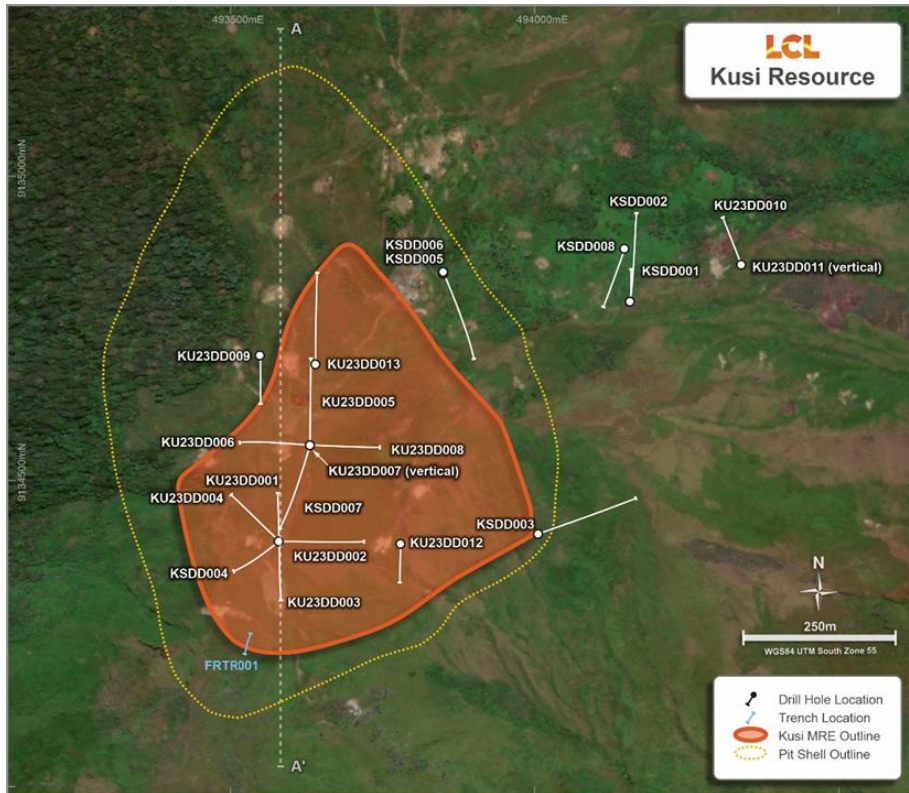


Figure 1 - Plan view of drilling used to inform the Kusi MRE.

Liamu Project - Ubei Epithermal Gold-Copper Target

The Ubei prospect forms part of the broader Liamu Project and represents an epithermal gold-copper system characterised by high-grade surface mineralisation and strong geophysical responses at depth (Figure 1). During the year, LCL completed its first dedicated field campaign at Ubei, marking an important step in advancing this target.

Field activities included the excavation of multiple trenches, grab sampling, pit sampling and detailed structural mapping. The work program was designed to validate historical exploration data, confirm the tenor of surface mineralisation, and gather geological information to support future drill targeting.

Assay results received during the year confirmed the presence of high-grade gold, copper and silver mineralisation, with a best result of 7.95 grams per tonne gold, 0.51 percent copper and 31 grams per tonne silver from a grab sample. Several additional samples returned gold grades in excess of 1 gram per tonne.

Structural mapping indicated that mineralised veins dip predominantly to the south-east, projecting down-dip toward a large Induced Polarisation chargeability anomaly modelled at approximately 200 metres below surface (Figure 3). This coincidence of high-grade surface geochemistry, favourable structure and subsurface geophysical response highlights the potential for a significant mineralised system at depth.

Following completion of the field program, the Company evaluated options for advancing Ubei to a drilling stage. Indicative drilling quotes highlighted the high cost of mobilisation in PNG, leading the Company to explore potential partnership or farm-in opportunities to progress the project in a capital-efficient manner.

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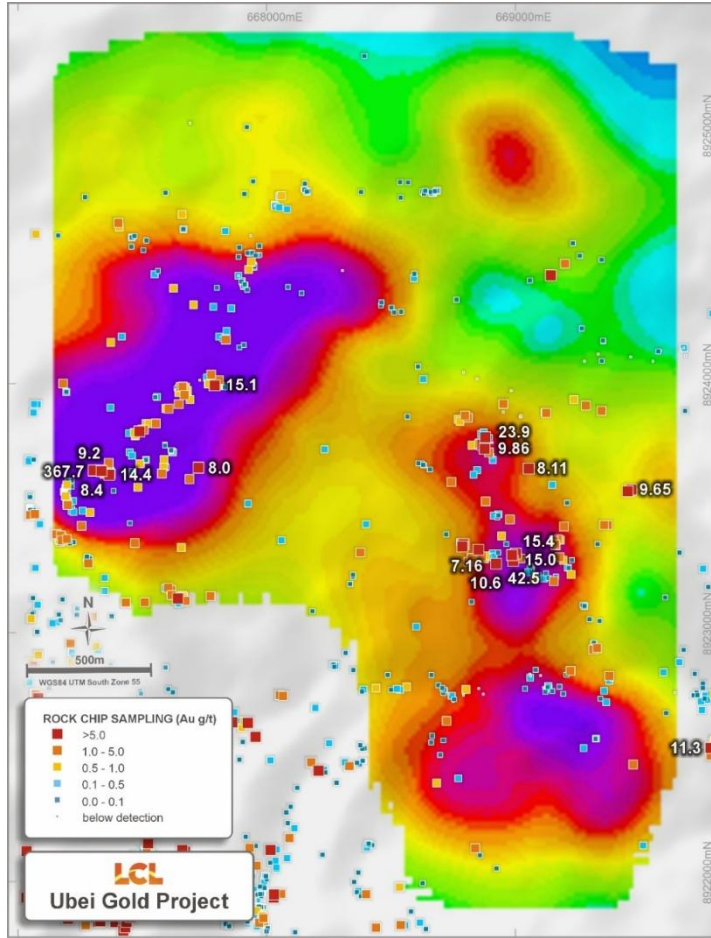


Figure 3 - Ubei IP Chargeability anomaly - 200m depth slice with surface rock chip geochemistry gold assays (Image shows all rock chip geochemistry assays results received to date).

Liamu Project - Dada Gold-Copper Porphyry Discovery

The Dada prospect (Figure 1) is emerging as a potentially large, early-stage gold-copper porphyry system. Work completed over the year significantly advanced understanding of the scale and nature of mineralisation at Dada.

Initial trenching and pit sampling programs defined a broad zone of porphyry-style stockwork veining covering approximately 600 metres by 400 metres. Mineralisation is associated with multiple intrusive phases and displays characteristic porphyry style veins hosted within diorite and feldspar porphyry units.

Follow-up trenching and pit sampling completed during the year confirmed continuity of mineralisation along strike and demonstrated that the system remains open in several directions. Trench results (Figure 4) included long intercepts of gold-copper mineralisation consistent with a large porphyry footprint, while pit sampling returned locally elevated gold values.

To assess the broader regional potential of the Liamu Project, the Company completed a stream sediment sampling program comprising 63 samples. This program was designed to identify additional mineralised centres beyond the immediate Dada prospect and to support ongoing target generation across the tenement.

The geological characteristics observed at Dada are consistent with porphyry systems capable of hosting large-tonnage deposits, and ongoing work will focus on vectoring toward the causative intrusive source and defining priority drill targets.

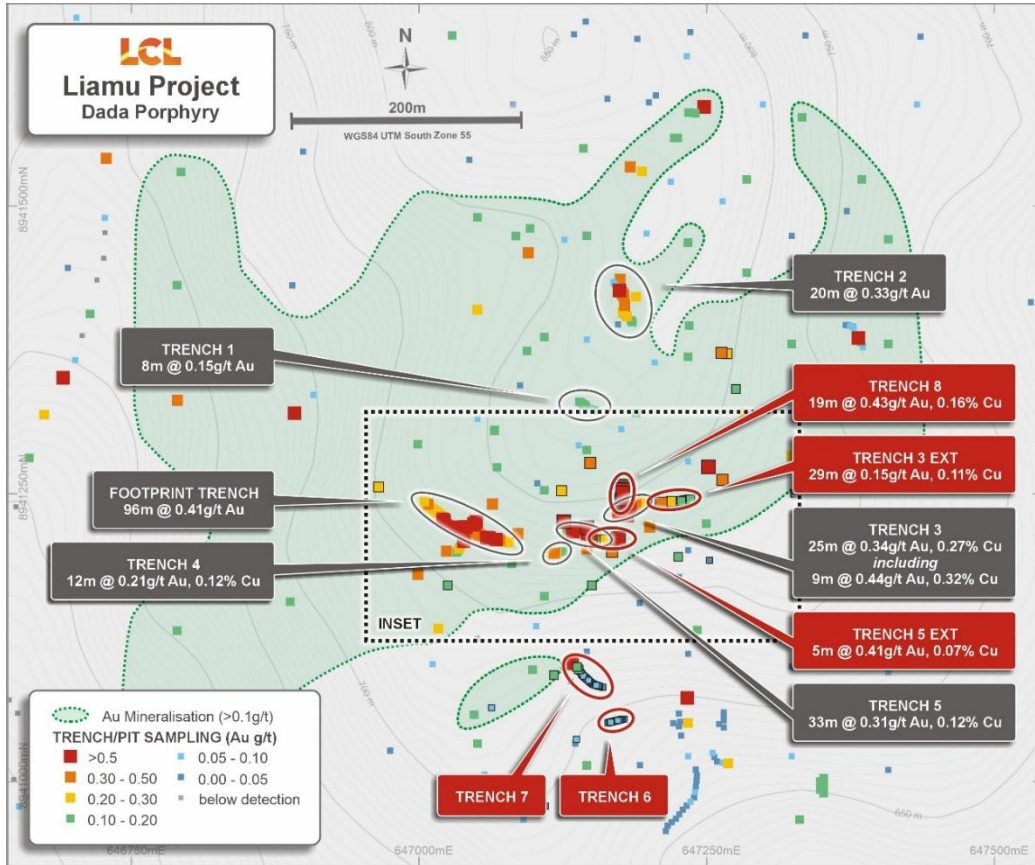


Figure 4 - Dada Trench and Pit geochemical assay results.

Colombian Operations

During the year, LCL progressed the divestment of its Colombian assets, which include the Quinchia Gold Project and the Andes Gold Project. These assets had previously been the focus of extensive exploration and resource definition activities.

An amended binding option agreement was executed with Tiger Gold Corporation (**Tiger**), providing for staged cash payments to LCL and the retention of a 1% Net Smelter Royalty. The transaction was approved by shareholders and allows Tiger to assume responsibility for ongoing management, funding and risk associated with the Colombian projects.

Following shareholder approval, Tiger paid LCL the first two option payments totalling \$3 million, assumed operational control, advanced drilling and completed a TSX Venture Exchange listing. Under the option agreement Tiger is expected to pay the Company a further \$4.5 million in June 2026.

Business Development

The Company has conducted due diligence on several exploration projects with a view to acquiring an asset in a jurisdiction with lower operating risk. To this end, several proposals have been advanced during the year.

During the year, business development activities also focussed on targeting a sale or partnership, on the Company's assets in PNG, for which there has been interest from several credible parties. The Company has sought expressions of interest from other mining and exploration companies in PNG for the sale or partnership on the Company's precious metals projects with a view to advancing these projects without the need for additional capital.

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Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial and business risks. The Group's overall risk management program focusses on managing the risks associated with financial markets and to minimise potential adverse impacts on the performance of the Group's activities.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and in consultation with the Company's senior Management for designing and operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the Company's objectives and policies. The Board's overall objective is to reduce risk to as low a level as possible whilst still remaining flexible and competitive.

Please refer to Note 16 of the Financial Report for a detailed discussion on Financial Risk Management, other key material business risks are discussed below.

Operations in Foreign Jurisdictions

The Group's projects are located in Colombia and PNG, where exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by political instability, economic conditions, nationalisation of property and changes in government regulations, fluctuations and controls related to foreign currency or conflicts. Furthermore, unforeseen events can curtail or interrupt operations on the Company's projects, restrict capital movement, or lead to increased taxation. The regulatory environment is in a state of constant change and new laws, regulations and requirements may be retroactive in their effect and implementation. There can be no assurance that Colombian and PNG laws protecting foreign investments will not be amended or abolished or that existing laws will be enforced or interpreted to the detriment of the Group's activities.

The Company remains proactive and closely monitors the political and economic landscapes of the jurisdictions in which it operates including working closely with local business partners to manage these risks.

Exploration and development

The future value of the Group will depend on its ability to find and develop resources that are economically recoverable. Mineral exploration and development are speculative undertakings that may be impeded by circumstances and factors beyond the control of the Group. Success in this process involves, among other things; discovery and proving-up an economically recoverable resource or reserves, access to adequate capital throughout the project development phases, securing and maintaining title to mineral exploration projects, obtaining required development consents and approvals and accessing the necessary experienced operational staff, the financial management, skilled contractors, consultants and employees.

The Group is entirely dependent upon its projects, which are the sole potential source of future revenue, and any adverse development affecting these projects would have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Licencing and permitting risks

The Group has licences and permits for its projects in Colombia and PNG. The Government of either Colombia or PNG could revoke or restrict activities on these licences and permits if the Group fails to satisfy its obligations, including payment of royalties and taxes to the Government of Colombia or PNG and the satisfaction of certain mining, environmental, health and safety requirements. A termination of the Group's licences and/or permits could materially and adversely affect the Group's reputation, business, financial conditions and results from operations. The Company through its Joint Venture partners closely monitors compliance with its obligations under its granted licences and permits and is proactive in its dealing with the Colombian and PNG Governments.

Economic Conditions

Factors such as (but not limited to) political movements, stock market fluctuations, interest rates, inflation levels, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, industrial disruption, taxation changes and legislative or regulatory changes, may all have an adverse impact on operating costs, the value of the Group's projects, the profit margins from any potential development and the Company's share price.

Reliance on key personnel

The Group's success is largely dependent upon the retention of key personnel and the competencies of its directors, senior management, and personnel. The loss of one or more of the directors or senior management could have an adverse effect on the Group. There is no assurance that engagement contracts for members of the senior management team personnel will not be terminated or will be renewed on their expiry. If such contracts were terminated, or if members of the senior management team were otherwise no longer able to continue in their role, the Group would need to replace them which may not be possible if suitable candidates are not available.

Future funding risk

Continued exploration and evaluation are dependent on the Group being able to secure future funding from debt and equity markets. The successful development of a mining project will depend on the capacity to raise funds from equity and debt markets. The Company will need to undertake equity/debt raisings for continued exploration and evaluation. There can be no assurance that such funding will be available on satisfactory terms or at all at the relevant time. Any inability to obtain sufficient financing for the Group's activities and future projects may result in the delay or cancellation of certain activities or projects, which would likely adversely affect the potential growth of the Group.

Unforeseen expenditure risk

Exploration and evaluation expenditures and development expenditures may increase significantly above existing projected costs. Although the Group is not currently aware of any such additional expenditure requirements, if such expenditure is subsequently incurred, this may adversely affect the expenditure proposals of the Group and its proposed business plans.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

The Company continues to focus its exploration efforts on its PNG exploration targets.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

On 23 March 2026 the Company announced it has executed a binding earn-in and joint venture agreement (**Farm-in Agreement**) with Rio Tinto Exploration (PNG) Limited (**Rio Tinto**), for Rio Tinto to earn-in to the Company's Ono Project in PNG. Under the Farm-In Agreement Rio Tinto may earn an initial 51% interest in the Ono Project by sole funding a minimum of A\$8 million in exploration expenditure which must include at least 4,000 metres of drilling. Rio Tinto may increase its interest in the Ono Project to 80% by sole funding further exploration expenditure of A\$40 million or defining a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource of at least 1,250,000 tonnes of contained metals on a copper-equivalent basis and completing a Scoping Study on such Mineral Resource.

On 11 February 2026 105,263,146 of the Company's listed options exercisable at \$0.025 expired.

On 12 February 2026, LCL announced it received the second payment from Tiger of \$2 million under the binding option agreement for the divestment of its Colombian assets.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

The Group's objective is to continue to explore for gold and copper on its tenements in Papua New Guinea and continue to assess value accretive business development opportunities and divestments.

Environmental Regulation

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law. The Group is subject to environmental regulations in Papua New Guinea and Colombia where it operates. The Directors are not aware of any material breaches of the legislation during the year.



Information on Directors

Name:	Christopher van Wijk (appointed 12 April 2024 and appointed 01 November 2024)
Title:	Executive Chairman
Qualifications:	MSc. (Geology)
Experience and Expertise:	Chris Van Wijk is an experienced geologist, who specialises in project evaluation and generation. Chris brings a wealth of relevant experience including base metal and gold exploration in Africa, Europe, the Americas and Australia as well as joint venture management and project evaluation for major mining companies including BHP, IAMGOLD, First Quantum Minerals and Fortescue Metals Group. Chris has managed various successful exploration projects including the Scoping Study at Mont Nimba in Guinea for BHP Billiton and the resource drilling at First Quantum's Sentinel Project in Zambia.
Other Current Directorships:	Executive Director - East Star Resources PLC (LSE:EST)
Former Directorships: (Last 3 Years)	Wia Gold Limited (Non-Executive Director) Marvel Gold Limited (Managing Director)
Interests in Shares:	2,222,222
Interests in Options:	Nil
Interests in Rights:	23,750,000 performance rights

Name:	Kevin Wilson
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BSc, MBA
Experience and Expertise:	Mr Wilson has over 30 years' experience in the minerals and finance industries. He has been an executive and director of numerous listed Australian resource companies since 2005. He has prior experience as a geologist with the Anglo American group in Africa and North America and as a stockbroking analyst and investment banker with CS First Boston and Merrill Lynch in Australia and USA. Mr Wilson is currently also Non-Executive Director of Solis Minerals Ltd.
Other Current Directorships:	Non-Executive Direct - Solis Minerals Ltd (ASX: SLM; TSXV: SLMN; FSE: 08W; and OTC: WMRSF)
Former Directorships: (Last 3 Years)	Non-Executive Director - Navarre Minerals Limited (now Aureka Ltd ASX: AKA)
Interests in Shares:	10,487,772 ordinary shares
Interests in Options:	Nil
Interests in Rights:	Nil

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Name:	Christopher Knee (appointed 01 November 2024)
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BComm, Chartered Accountant
Experience and Expertise:	Chris is a qualified accountant and has over 20 years' broad experience having held a number of senior finance, executive and Director roles across the resources industry with projects in Australia, Africa, Canada, South America, PNG and Central Asia. Chris has a range of experience across a variety of disciplines including joint ventures, international tax structuring, accounting and compliance, commercial contracts, project divestments and acquisitions.
Other Current Directorships:	-
Former Directorships: (Last 3 Years)	Nil
Interests in Shares:	2,222,222
Interests in Options:	Nil
Interests in Rights:	11,875,000 performance rights

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

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

Company Secretary

David McEntaggart resigned as Joint Company Secretary on 25 February 2026.

Christopher Knee is the current Company Secretary, appointed 31 May 2024.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 31 December 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Christopher van Wijk	5	5
Kevin Wilson	5	5
Christopher Bruce Knee	5	5

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office. The Board fulfilled the functions of the Audit and Risk Committee during the year.

The Board also obtains exploration updates from meetings with the Company's exploration team and covers some matters with circular resolutions rather than formal board meetings.

Remuneration Report (Audited)

The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its Regulations.

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

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

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration;
- Details of remuneration;
- Service agreements;
- Share-based compensation; and
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel.

Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration

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

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

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

The Board has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the Company.

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

- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value; and
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives.

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

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

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

Non-Executive Directors Remuneration

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. The Board may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The chairman is not present at any discussions relating to the determination of his own remuneration.

Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration (Cont.)

Non-Executive Directors Remuneration (Cont.)

ASX listing rules require the aggregate non-executive directors' remuneration be determined periodically by a general meeting. The most recent determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 31 May 2012, where the shareholders approved a maximum annual aggregate remuneration of \$600,000.

Executive Remuneration

The Company aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has three components:

- base pay and non-monetary benefits;
- share-based payments under the Company's Employee Incentive Securities Plan; and
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave.

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually by the Board based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the Company and comparable market remunerations.

Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash fees or salary.

The long-term incentives ('LTI') include long service leave and share-based payments. Performance rights are awarded to executives vesting over a period of two to three years based on VWAP share price targets. The Board reviewed the long-term equity-linked performance incentives specifically for Directors and executives during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Consolidated Entity Performance and Link to Remuneration

Remuneration for certain individuals is directly linked to the performance of the Company. A portion of cash bonus and incentive payments are dependent on defined exploration or corporate objectives being met. The remaining portion of the cash bonus and incentive payments are at the discretion of the Board.

The Board is of the opinion that improved results can be attributed in part to the adoption of performance-based compensation and is satisfied that performance-based compensation can increase shareholder wealth if maintained over the coming years.

Voting and Comments Made at the Company's 31 May 2024 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the AGM held on 09 June 2025, the shareholders of the Company approved the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Details of Remuneration

Amounts of Remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the Company are set out in the following tables:

2025	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	Total
	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Annual leave	Super-annuation	Long service leave	Equity-settled	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-Executive Directors:							
Kevin Wilson	44,743	-	-	5,257	-	-	50,000
Christopher Knee	36,000	-	-	-	-	34,825	70,825
Executive Directors:							
Christopher van Wijk	135,000	-	-	-	-	67,442	202,442
	215,743	-	-	5,257	-	102,267	323,267

2024	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	Total
	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Annual leave	Super-annuation	Long service leave	Equity-settled	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-Executive Directors:							
Kevin Wilson ⁽ⁱ⁾	7,474	-	-	860	-	96,015	104,349
Christopher Knee ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	6,000	-	-	-	-	4,545	10,545
Michael Allen ^(v)	47,656	-	18,011	5,500	-	(113,126)	(41,959)
Executive Directors:							
Christopher van Wijk ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	40,827	-	-	-	-	48,724	89,551
Ross Ashton ^{(iv)(v)}	-	-	-	-	-	(220,300)	(220,300)
Jason Stirbinskis ^(v)	50,329	-	146,629	11,903	-	(868,641)	(659,780)
	152,286	-	164,640	18,263	-	(1,052,783)	(717,594)

- (i) Kevin Wilson's remuneration for 2024 included \$8,334 accrued as at 31 December 2024. Kevin also received \$39,394 of share capital in the Company in lieu of cash Directors fees foregone. The balance of \$56,621 relates to two tranches of performance rights that amortised to 31 December 2024.
- (ii) Christopher Knee's remuneration for 2024 included \$6,000 accrued as at 31 December 2024.
- (iii) Christopher van Wijk's remuneration for 2024 included \$12,375 accrued as at 31 December 2024.
- (iv) Ross Ashton received \$51,212 of share capital in the Company in lieu of cash Directors fees foregone.
- (v) During the year these Directors resigned and as a result their respective performance rights were cancelled. These performance rights had both service-based and market-based conditions. Given the serviced based conditions were not met, all previous amounts expensed for these performance rights are required to be reversed resulting in significant negative expense amounts.



Details of Remuneration (Cont.)

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Name	Fixed Remuneration		At Risk - STI		At Risk - LTI	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-Executive Directors:						
Kevin Wilson	100%	45%	-	-	-	55%
Christopher Knee	51%	57%	-	-	49%	43%
Executive Directors:						
Christopher van Wijk	63%	46%	5%	-	32%	54%

Service Agreements

Details of agreements with key management personnel are as follows:

Name:	Christopher van Wijk
Title:	Non-Executive Director (appointed 12 April 2024) and Executive Chairman (from 1 November 2024)
Details:	Executive Services Agreement Three-month termination period Upon a change of control event or subsequent material diminution of duties all performance rights held will vest and entitled to three months pay.
Remuneration:	\$135,000 annually plus superannuation
Name:	Kevin Wilson
Title:	Executive Chairman (to 16 August 2019); Non-Executive Chairman (from 16 August 2019) and Non-Executive Director (from 28 November 2019)
Details:	Letter of appointment
Remuneration:	\$50,000 annually inclusive of superannuation
Name:	Christopher Knee
Title:	Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 November 2024)
Details:	Letter of appointment
Remuneration:	\$36,000 annually inclusive of superannuation

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Share-Based Compensation

During the period there were no options or performance rights issued.

Additional Disclosures Relating to Key Management Personnel

Shareholding

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

Additional Disclosures Relating to Key Management Personnel (Cont.)

Ordinary Shares

	Balance at the Start of the Year	Acquired on Exercise of Options or Performance Rights	Other Acquisitions	Balance adjusted on Resignation	Balance at the End of the Year
Directors:					
Christopher van Wijk	-	-	2,222,222	-	2,222,222
Kevin Wilson	10,487,772	-	-	-	10,487,772
Christopher Knee	-	-	2,222,222	-	2,222,222
	10,487,772	-	4,444,444	-	14,932,216

Other acquisitions related to Director participation in a private placement.

Performance Rights Holding

The number of performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other members of key management personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

Performance Rights Over Ordinary Shares

	Balance at the Start of the Year	Received as Part of Remuneration	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited	Balance at the End of the Year
Directors:					
Christopher van Wijk	23,750,000	-	-	-	23,750,000
Kevin Wilson	-	-	-	-	-
Christopher Knee	11,875,000	-	-	-	11,875,000
	35,625,000	-	-	-	35,625,000

No performance rights were vested and exercisable at year-end.

Loans from Key Management Personnel

There were no loans from key management personnel during the financial year.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

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Options and Rights Over Equity Instruments

Unlisted Options (Vested)

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option (with an exercise price) are:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
18/11/2022	29/11/2026	\$0.050	25,000,000
			<u>25,000,000</u>

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

Performance Rights (Unvested)

At the date of this report there were the following performance rights on issue:

Grant date	Expiry date	20 Day VWAP vesting price	Number under option
12/04/2024	30/04/2026	\$0.025	11,875,000
12/04/2024	30/04/2027	\$0.035	11,875,000
25/10/2024	31/10/2027	\$0.025	5,937,500
25/10/2024	31/10/2028	\$0.035	5,937,500
09/12/2025	11/12/2028	-	12,500,000
			<u>48,125,000</u>

Corporate Governance Statement

The current Corporate Governance Statement, as approved by the Board of Directors, is published on the Company website: lclresources.au/site/about-us

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Annual Statement of Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (as at 31 December 2025)

Quinchia Gold Project - Colombia

LCL's mineral interests in Colombia, which include the Quinchia Gold Project and the Andes Gold Project (Colombian projects), are subject to an amended binding option agreement which was executed with Tiger Gold Corporation, providing for staged cash payments to LCL and the retention of a 1% Net Smelter Royalty. The transaction was approved by LCL shareholders and allows Tiger to assume responsibility for ongoing management, funding and risk associated with the Colombian projects. Tiger assumed management of the Colombian projects on 17 June 2025. Tiger is due to make the final payment under the Option agreement in June 2026 and will assume 100% of the Colombian projects' mineral titles on satisfaction of this final payment of \$4.5 million; in the event the final payment is not received from Tiger, the mineral titles will remain with LCL and operational control will revert to LCL.

As a consequence of LCL management not having had site access to the Colombian projects since 17 June 2025, not being in control of the exploration activities and not being able to verify or reinterpret exploration results during 2025 and currently underway on the Colombian projects, LCL Board and management cannot report the Quinchia Project Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves to be compliant with JORC 2012 as at 31 December 2025. As a consequence, the Colombian resources and reserves will no longer be reported unless the Option transaction with Tiger expires incomplete and control reverts back to LCL, in which case further disclosure will be required.

Kusi Gold Project- PNG

Deposit	Resource category	Cutoff	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Kusi Gold Project	Inferred	0.5g/t Au	18.3	1.42	831

The information in this section is drawn from the following ASX release:

20 February 2025: *Maiden Resource Estimate at Ono Gold Project, PNG*

Competent Persons Statement

The technical information and exploration results related to LCL's PNG assets contained in this report is based on information compiled by Mr Chris van Wijk, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is a Geologist and Executive Director of LCL Resources. Mr. van Wijk has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. van Wijk consents to the inclusion in the release of the information he has compiled in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Governance

LCL reviews its Mineral Resource (and Ore Reserve if applicable) estimates on an annual basis. The Annual Statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is prepared in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and the ASX Listing Rules. Competent Persons named by the Company are members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and/or the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and qualify as Competent Persons as defined under the JORC Code 2012.

The Company engages external consultants and Competent Persons to prepare and calculate estimates of its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by the Directors and management for reasonableness and accuracy. The results of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are then reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and the ASX Listing Rules and are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared by the relevant Competent Persons. Where material changes occur to a project during the period, including the project's size, title, exploration results or other technical information, previous resource estimates and market disclosures are reviewed for completeness. The Company reviews its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as at each year end and where a material change has occurred in the assumptions or data used in previously reported Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, a revised estimate will be prepared as part of the annual review process.

The Annual Statement of Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves as a whole has been approved by Mr Chris van Wijk in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference to Previous ASX 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 in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimates included in the current Annual Statement are also reviewed against the Annual Statement of Mineral Resources and Ore reserves for the previous year. There is no change to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimates for the Kusi Gold Project in PNG. There are no Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimates reported for the Quinchia Gold Project in Colombia in the current Annual Statement.

For reference, the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimates for the Quinchia Gold Project in the previous Annual Statement are presented below:

Quinchia Gold Project - Colombia¹ as at 31 December 2024

Quinchia subzone	Resource category	Cutoff	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Tesorito	Inferred	0.5g/t Au	50.0	0.81	1,298
Dosquebradas	Inferred	0.5g/t Au	20.2	0.71	459
Miraflores - U.Ground	Measured and Indicated	1.2g/t Au	9.3	2.82	840
Miraflores - U.Ground	Inferred	1.2g/t Au	0.5	2.36	37
Total Quinchia Gold Project Resource			80.0	1.02	2,634

Miraflores Reserve - Colombia¹ as at 31 December 2024

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Proved	1.7	2.75	2.2	150	120
Probable	2.6	3.64	3.13	307	264
Total	4.3	3.29	2.77	457	385

Deposit

Deposit	ASX Release Date
Miraflores Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve and explanatory notes	14 March 2017
Miraflores Ore Reserve Estimate and explanatory notes	27 November 2017
Dosquebradas Mineral Resource Estimate and explanatory notes	25 February 2020
Tesorito Resource Mineral Resource Estimate and explanatory notes	22 March 2022

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Indemnity and Insurance of Officers

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

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

Indemnity and Insurance of Auditor

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

Non-Audit Services

The non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are disclosed in note 19.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

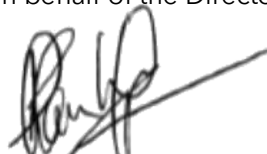
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this Directors' report.

Auditor

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

On behalf of the Directors



Christophe van Wijk
Executive Chairman

30 March 2026

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Level 43 Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
PO Box 7757
Cloisters Square
Perth WA 6850
T +61 8 9480 2000

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of LCL Resources Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of LCL Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



B E Burgess
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Perth, 30 March 2026

grantthornton.com.au

ACN-130 913 594

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LCL Resources Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025



	Notes	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Income			
Interest income		18,738	56,650
Other income		84	1,456
Total income		18,822	58,106
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	-	(1,534)
Employee benefits expense		(235,857)	(340,250)
Finance costs		(258)	(1,585)
Impairment of exploration expenditure	8	-	(576,085)
Impairment of non-current receivables		(1,366)	-
Occupancy		(16,621)	(684)
Share-based payment expense	14	(109,124)	1,166,404
Business development cost		(10,690)	-
Foreign exchange loss		(58,438)	(17,468)
Administration expenses		(485,636)	(396,134)
Consulting fees		(209,562)	(190,881)
Loss on disposal of plant & equipment		(25,305)	-
Total expenses		(1,152,857)	(358,217)
Loss Before Income Tax from Continued Operations		(1,134,035)	(300,111)
Discontinued operations		(437,191)	(1,069,049)
Loss Before Income Tax		(1,571,226)	(1,369,160)
Income tax expense	4	-	(42)
Loss After Income Tax Expense for the Year Attributable to the Owners of LCL Resources Limited		(1,571,226)	(1,369,202)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)			
<i>Items That May Be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation		904,954	(415,038)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the Year, Net of Tax		904,954	(415,038)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year Attributable to the Owners of LCL Resources Limited		(666,272)	(1,784,240)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year Attributable to:			
Continuing operations		(229,081)	(715,150)
Discontinued operations		(437,191)	(1,069,091)
		(666,272)	(1,784,240)
		Cents per Share	Cents per Share
Basic and diluted loss per share	24	(0.13)	(0.14)
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	24	(0.09)	(0.03)
Basic and diluted loss per share from discontinued operations	24	(0.04)	(0.11)

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

LCL Resources Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025



	Notes	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,441,011	2,779,202
Other receivables	6	21,913	123,650
Prepayments		51,605	80,831
Assets classified as held for sale	9	10,483,598	-
Total Current Assets		<u>11,998,127</u>	<u>2,983,683</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	-	570,013
Exploration and evaluation	8	4,297,685	13,060,903
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>4,297,685</u>	<u>13,630,916</u>
Total Assets		<u>16,295,812</u>	<u>16,614,599</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	98,173	327,263
Provisions	11	-	13,407
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	9	441,490	-
Total Current Liabilities		<u>539,663</u>	<u>340,670</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>539,663</u>	<u>340,670</u>
Net Assets		<u>15,756,149</u>	<u>16,273,929</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	12	401,705,314	401,665,946
Reserves	15	2,662,477	1,648,399
Accumulated losses		(388,611,308)	(387,040,082)
Equity Attributable to the Shareholders of LCL Resources Limited		<u>15,756,483</u>	<u>16,274,263</u>
Non-controlling interests		(334)	(334)
Total Equity		<u>15,756,149</u>	<u>16,273,929</u>

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

LCL Resources Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025



	Issued Capital \$	Share-Based Payments Reserves \$	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Equity Attributable to the Shareholders of LCL Resources Limited \$	Non-Controlling Interests \$	Total Equity \$
Consolidated							
Balance at 1 January 2025	401,665,946	523,968	1,124,431	(387,040,082)	16,274,263	(334)	16,273,929
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	(1,571,226)	(1,571,226)	-	(1,571,226)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	-	-	904,954	-	904,954	-	904,954
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	904,954	(1,571,226)	(666,272)	-	(666,272)
Shares issued during the period, net of transaction costs (Note 12)	39,368	-	-	-	39,368	-	39,368
Share-based payments (Note 14)	-	109,124	-	-	109,124	-	109,124
Balance at 31 December 2025	401,705,314	633,092	2,029,385	(388,611,308)	15,756,483	(334)	15,756,149

	Issued Capital \$	Share-Based Payments Reserves \$	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Equity Attributable to the Shareholders of LCL Resources Limited \$	Non-Controlling Interests \$	Total Equity \$
Consolidated							
Balance at 1 January 2024	399,437,728	2,958,823	1,539,469	(386,939,331)	16,996,689	(334)	16,996,355
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	(1,369,202)	(1,369,202)	-	(1,369,202)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	(415,038)	-	(415,038)	-	(415,038)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(415,038)	(1,369,202)	(1,784,240)	-	(1,784,240)
Shares issued during the period, net of transaction costs (Note 12)	2,228,218	-	-	-	2,228,218	-	2,228,218
Share-based payments (Note 14)	-	(1,166,404)	-	-	(1,166,404)	-	(1,166,404)
Transfer of forfeited performance rights to accumulated losses	-	(330,451)	-	330,451	-	-	-
Transfer of expired options to accumulated losses	-	(938,000)	-	938,000	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	401,665,946	523,968	1,124,431	(387,040,082)	16,274,263	(334)	16,273,929

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

LCL Resources Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025



	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,131,071)	(1,303,834)
Interest received		24,710	59,369
Interest and other finance costs paid		(831)	(2,842)
Income tax paid		-	(29,932)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	23	<u>(1,107,192)</u>	<u>(1,277,239)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(2,835,306)	(1,562,365)
Proceeds from exploration and evaluation reimbursements from Tiger under the Option		1,623,377	-
Proceeds from Option agreement		1,000,000	-
Proceeds from sale of an exploration asset		-	9,980
Payments for plant and equipment		-	(12,267)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		<u>(211,929)</u>	<u>(1,564,652)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		40,000	1,970,000
Share issue costs		(632)	(47,964)
Net Cash from Financing Activities		<u>39,368</u>	<u>1,922,036</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,279,753)	(919,855)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,779,202	3,716,523
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(58,438)	(17,466)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	5	1,441,011	2,779,202
Cash and Cash Equivalents included in the discontinued operations	9	<u>(110,643)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents for continuing operations		1,330,368	2,779,902

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

Note 1. Material Accounting Policies

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

(a) New or Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current financial year.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Company.

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Mandatory or Early Adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Company for the annual financial year ended 31 December 2025. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

(c) Going Concern

The Consolidated Group incurred a net loss after tax of \$1,571,226 (2024: \$1,369,202). The Consolidated Group's net cash used in operations was \$1,107,192 during year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: \$1,277,239); its net cash used in investing activities was \$211,929 (2024: \$1,564,652).

The Company has a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$1,441,011 at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$2,779,202). The Group is in the process of an exploration program in Papua New Guinea and completing the sale of exploration assets in Colombia.

The Annual Report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

(d) Basis of Preparation

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

Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for assets and liabilities that are required to be recorded at fair value.

Critical Accounting Estimates

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

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the Company only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 26.

(e) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of LCL Resources Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 31 December 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. LCL Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity', 'Consolidated Group' or the 'Group'.

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

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

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

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

(f) Operating Segments

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

(g) Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is LCL Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign Currency Transactions

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

Foreign Operations

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

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

(h) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue as follows:

Interest

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

(i) Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

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

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

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

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Trade and Other Receivables

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

(m) Non-Current Assets or Disposal Groups Classified as Held for Sale

Non-current assets and assets of disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. For non-current assets or assets of disposal groups to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for immediate sale in their present condition, and their sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets and assets of disposal groups to fair value less costs of disposal. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs of disposal of a non-current assets and assets of disposal groups, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of assets held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. The liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current liabilities.

(n) Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the joint venture is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in joint ventures are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of net assets of the joint venture. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Distributions earned from joint venture entities reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

(o) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

(p) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

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:
 - a. 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
 - b. exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting 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 is continuing.

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.

(q) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. This includes considering the requirements set out in AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ('AASB 6') in respect of the capitalised exploration and development expenditure. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Plant and equipment, and capitalised exploration and development expenditure, are assessed for impairment on a cash generating unit ('CGU') basis. A cash generating unit is the smallest grouping of assets that generates independent cash flows, and generally represents an individual project. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior year. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

(r) Trade and Other Payables

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

(s) Borrowings

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

(t) Finance Costs

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

(u) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

Share-Based Payments

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

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

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

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

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

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

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

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

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

(v) Fair Value Measurement

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

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

(w) 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.

(x) Business Combinations

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

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

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

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

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

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

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

(y) Earnings per Share

Basic Earnings per Share

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

Diluted Earnings per Share

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

(z) Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and Other Similar Taxes

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

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

(a) Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

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

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

(b) Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Costs

In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* the Company assesses its exploration assets for any indicators of impairment. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made under in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*. The recoverable amount is determined as being the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimations and assumptions. No impairment charge has been recognised in respect of exploration and evaluation costs at the reporting date. Refer to note 9 for further details.



Note 3. Operating Segments

(a) Identification of Reportable Operating Segments

The Company's primary activity is mineral exploration in the geographic area of Papua New Guinea and Colombia. This focus is consistent with the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors, who are the Chief Operating Decision Makers (or 'CODM'), in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources.

The Group is managed primarily for the purpose of mineral exploration.

The information reported to the CODM is on a monthly basis.

(b) Accounting Policies Adopted

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

(c) Intersegment Transactions

There are no intersegment transactions.

(d) Segment Assets

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

(e) Segment Liabilities

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

The following items of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment:

- Income tax expense;
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- Current tax liabilities; and
- Head office income / expenses and related assets / liabilities.

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(f) Operating Segment Information

	Mineral Exploration Colombia (Discontinued Operations)	Mineral Exploration Papua New Guinea	Unallocated	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated - 2025				
Gross Profit/ (Loss)	(421,512)	(36,981)	(1,055,729)	(1,514,222)
Impairment of non-current receivables	-	-	(1,366)	(1,366)
Impairment of exploration expenditure	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	1	(48,470)	(9,969)	(58,438)
Depreciation and amortisation	(20,995)	-	-	(20,995)
Interest income	5,888	75	18,663	24,626
Finance cost	(573)	-	(258)	(831)
Loss Before Income Tax Expense	(437,191)	(85,376)	(1,048,659)	(1,571,226)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Loss After Income Tax Expense				(1,571,226)
Assets				
Segment assets	54	5,233,642	11,062,116	16,295,812
Total Assets				16,295,812
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	(1,804)	43,324	498,143	539,663
Total Liabilities				539,663
	Mineral Exploration Colombia (Discontinued Operations)	Mineral Exploration Papua New Guinea	Unallocated	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated - 2024				
Gross Profit/ (Loss)	(394,037)	(45,401)	285,312	(154,126)
Impairment of non-current receivables	(25,492)	-	-	(25,492)
Impairment of exploration expenditure	(628,001)	(583,220)	7,135	(1,204,086)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	2	(25,194)	7,726	(17,466)
Depreciation and amortisation	(22,948)	-	(1,534)	(24,482)
Interest income	2,684	20	56,630	59,334
Finance cost	(1,257)	-	(1,585)	(2,842)
Loss Before Income Tax Expense	(1,069,049)	(653,795)	353,684	(1,369,160)
Income tax expense	(42)	-	-	(42)
Loss After Income Tax Expense				(1,369,202)
Assets				
Segment assets	10,306,496	3,628,110	2,679,993	16,614,599
Total Assets				16,614,599
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	174,700	49,961	116,009	340,670
Total Liabilities				340,670



(g) Geographical Information

	Geographical Non-Current Assets	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Australia	206,588	232,093
Papua New Guinea	4,091,097	3,211,849
Colombia ¹	-	10,186,974
	4,297,685	13,630,916

¹Given the binding option agreement with Tiger Gold Inc is considered highly probable to result in the disposal of the Company's Colombian projects (**Disposal Group**), all assets of Disposal Group were classified as held for sale and presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position. Refer to Note 10

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

Note 4. Income Tax

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate</i>		
Loss before income tax expense	(1,571,226)	(1,369,160)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%)	(471,368)	(410,748)
Add/(Less):		
Non-deductible expenses	137,622	153,277
Temporary differences and tax loss not brought to account as a deferred tax asset	339,064	289,387
International tax rate differential	(5,318)	(31,958)
Income tax expense	-	(42)
<i>Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised</i>		
Unused Australian tax losses	58,615,333	57,682,665
Unused Colombia tax losses	39,477,560	39,477,560
Total unused tax losses	98,092,893	97,160,225

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 Company can utilise the benefits.

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Note 4. Income Tax (Cont.)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities:

31 December 2025	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net
	\$	\$	\$
Prepayments	-	(15,481)	(15,481)
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-
Trade & other payables	435	-	435
Un-realised foreign exchange losses (gains)	52,662	-	52,662
Business related costs - Equity	9,326	-	9,326
Revenue Losses (Local + Overseas)	19,109,041	-	19,109,041
Capital Losses	28,841,990	-	28,841,990
Unrecognised deferred tax assets / (liabilities) before set-off	<u>48,013,455</u>	<u>(15,481)</u>	<u>47,997,974</u>
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(15,481)	15,481	-
Net unrecognised deferred tax asset	<u>47,997,974</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,997,974</u>

31 December 2024	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net
	\$	\$	\$
Prepayments	-	(18,744)	(18,744)
Property, plant & equipment	-	(7,591)	(7,591)
Trade & other payables	258	-	258
Business related costs - Equity	13,716	-	13,716
Revenue Losses (Local + Overseas)	18,707,120	-	18,707,120
Capital Losses	28,841,990	-	28,841,990
Unrecognised deferred tax assets / (liabilities) before set-off	<u>47,563,084</u>	<u>(26,335)</u>	<u>47,536,749</u>
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(26,335)	26,335	-
Net unrecognised deferred tax asset	<u>47,536,749</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,536,749</u>

Note 5. Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	<u>1,441,011</u>	<u>2,779,202</u>
	<u>1,441,011</u>	<u>2,779,202</u>



Note 6. Receivables

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current Assets		
Other receivables	21,913	123,650
	<u>21,913</u>	<u>123,650</u>
Non-Current Assets		
VAT/GST receivable	427,988	2,853,540
Provision for impairment of VAT receivables	(427,988)	(2,853,540)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

According to Colombian and Papua New Guinea tax law, VAT paid is recoverable from their respective tax authorities. An asset has been recognised and fully provided for in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as the relevant tax authorities have not recently paid VAT claims and therefore there is currently insufficient certainty that VAT will be recovered. The Directors of the Company consider it appropriate to continue providing against the VAT receivable as at 31 December 2025.

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the VAT receivable movement at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Opening balance	2,853,540	2,899,335
VAT increase for the year - Colombia	26,210	25,492
VAT increase for the year - Papua New Guinea	7,651	18,467
Reclassification to Held for Sale ¹	(2,641,722)	-
Foreign exchange differences	182,309	(89,754)
Closing balance	<u>427,988</u>	<u>2,853,540</u>

¹ Given the binding option agreement with Tiger Gold Inc is considered highly probable to result in the disposal of the Disposal Group, all assets of Disposal Group were classified as held for sale and presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. Refer to Note 9.

Note 7. Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Land and buildings - at cost	-	523,094
Plant and equipment - at cost	32,672	610,038
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(32,672)	(563,119)
Less: Impairment	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>46,919</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>570,013</u>

Note 7. Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont.)

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2024	542,490	184,273	726,763
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(124,430)	(124,430)
Depreciation expense	-	(2,263)	(2,263)
Depreciation capitalised to exploration and evaluation	-	(22,219)	(22,219)
Exchange differences	(19,396)	11,558	(7,838)
Balance at 31 December 2024	523,094	46,919	570,013
Additions	-	27,706	27,706
Disposals	-	(25,305)	(25,305)
Depreciation expense	-	(498)	(498)
Depreciation capitalised to exploration and evaluation	-	(20,497)	(20,497)
Reclassification to Held for Sale ¹	(567,922)	(40,128)	(608,050)
Exchange differences	44,828	11,803	56,631
Balance at 31 December 2025	-	-	-

¹ Given the binding option agreement with Tiger Gold Inc is considered highly probable to result in the disposal of the Disposal Group, all assets of Disposal Group were classified as held for sale and presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. Refer to Note 9.

Note 8. Non-Current Assets - Exploration and Evaluation

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation	4,297,685	13,060,903

Note 8. Non-Current Assets - Exploration and Evaluation (Cont.)

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure
	\$
Balance at 1 January 2024	13,000,000
Additions	1,632,523
Disposal	(10,000)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	(1,204,086)
Exchange differences	(357,534)
Balance at 31 December 2024	13,060,903
Additions	1,062,889
Disposal	(1,000,000) ²
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	-
Exchange differences	826,335
Reclassification to Held for Sale ¹	(9,652,442)
Balance at 31 December 2025	4,297,685

¹Given the binding option agreement with Tiger Gold Inc is considered highly probable to result in the disposal of the Disposal Group, all assets of Disposal Group were classified as held for sale and presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. Refer to Note 9.

²In June 2025, the company received the first option payment of \$1.0 million, which is included within the "Reclassification to Held for Sale" line.

Exploration and evaluation capitalised at 31 December 2025 includes only the Company's Papua New Guinea given the Company's Colombian exploration and evaluation expenditure have been reclassified to assets and liabilities held for sale. Based on the requirements of AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* the Company assessed its exploration assets for indicators of impairment.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company applied impairment criteria contained in AASB 6 *Exploration and Evaluation of Minerals Resources*. The PNG assets were assessed for impairment under AASB and did not identify impairment indicators. The Company's PNG tenure is in good standing and continues to meet minimum expenditure commitments and progress exploration across all its tenements. The Company's market capitalisation as at 31 December 2026 was \$8 million which is lower than the Company's net assets of \$16 million. On completion of disposal of the Colombia projects, the Company's net assets will be \$3.2 million. In previous periods the Company's PNG assets had been valued at \$3 million. During the current period the Company defined a Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) at Kusi PNG of 831,000 oz gold indicating a significant increase in the value of the Company's PNG portfolio.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at fair value therefore for the purposes of AASB 5 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operation there is no impairment.

Note 9. Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale - Disposal Group

On 7 May 2025 the Company announced it has entered into the Option with Tiger which was subsequently approved by shareholders on 10 June 2025. The Option can be exercised if the first three options payments are paid per the below payment milestones. If the Option is exercised, 100% of the share capital of the Company's Colombian Entities will be transferred to Tiger. In addition, Tiger assumed management control of the Colombian Entities after the first Option payment was made.

- \$1.0 million on notice of execution of the Option agreement - received June 2025
- \$2.0 million within 8 months of execution of the Option - received February 2026
- \$4.5 million within 12 months of execution of the Option - Due June 2026



Note 9. Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale - Disposal Group (Cont.)

Tiger entered into the Option with the aim of completing a reverse takeover to list the Colombia assets on the TSX-V. Tiger closed an agreement with Badger Capital Corp. (TSXV:TIGR) to list on the TSX Venture Exchange via a reverse takeover and commenced trading on 19 December 2025. Prior to completing the RTO a total of C\$16.3 million was raised against the Company's Colombian assets by Tiger.

The consolidated Colombian assets have been classified as a disposal group as the Directors are of the opinion the exercise of the Option is highly probable given the following factors:

- The first two of three option payments under the Option agreement have been made;
- Tiger raised C\$16.3 million against the Company's Colombian assets; which
- has provided Tiger with funding to complete the third option payment;
- Tiger have funded and mobilised three drill rigs on the Colombian assets; and
- Tiger are currently listed on the TSX-V.

The Carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the disposal group are summarised as follow:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
(a) Financial Performance Information		
Corporate and admin expenses	237,053	189,024
Employee benefits	184,614	205,013
Other expenses	15,524	675,012
Loss before income tax	437,191	1,069,049
Income tax	-	42
Loss after income tax from discontinued operations	437,191	1,069,091
(b) Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale		
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets	608,050	-
Exploration and evaluation	9,652,442	-
Current assets		
Cash equivalents	110,643	-
Other receivables	112,463	-
Assets classified as held for sale	10,483,598	-
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	441,490	-
Liabilities classified as held for sale	441,490	-

The following cash flows relate to the Colombian disposal group classified as discontinued operations:

Net cash used in operating activities - \$85,160

Net cash used in investing activities - \$1,870,928

Net cash from financing activities - \$2,052,565

Financing activities relates to funding for the Colombian disposal group provided by the Company or Tiger under the Option agreement.

Note 10. Current Liabilities - Trade and Other Payables

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade payables	475,383	195,125
Other payables	64,280	132,138
Reclassification to Held for Sale ¹	(441,490)	-
	<u>98,173</u>	<u>327,263</u>

¹Given the binding option agreement with Tiger Gold Inc is considered highly probable to result in the disposal of the Disposal Group, all assets of Disposal Group were classified as held for sale and presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. Refer to Note 9.

Note 11. Current Liabilities - Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Annual leave	<u>-</u>	<u>13,407</u>

Note 12. Equity - Issued Capital

	2025		2024	
	Number of Ordinary Shares	\$	Number of Ordinary Shares	\$
On issue at 1 January	1,194,812,707	401,665,946	951,146,570	399,437,728
Issue of share capital during the year:				
Shares issued for cash	4,444,444	40,000	217,719,299	1,970,000
Shares issued for PNG tenements	-	-	17,693,249	186,585
Shares issued in lieu of Director Fees	-	-	8,253,589	109,597
Less: Cost of capital raising	-	(632)	-	(37,964)
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,199,257,151</u>	<u>401,705,314</u>	<u>1,194,812,707</u>	<u>401,665,946</u>

Ordinary Shares

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

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

Share Buy-Back

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

Capital Risk Management

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

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Capital Risk Management (Cont.)

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

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

The Company would look to raise capital when required for ongoing operations or when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment.

Note 13. Equity - Options and Performance Rights

As at the reporting date, the Company has a series of options and performance rights currently under issue, which entitle holders to one ordinary share in the Parent Company at a fixed exercise price, or the achievement of certain performance targets. The terms and conditions for each type of option performance right is listed in the following tables.

(a) Options

Unlisted Options Outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and Movements During the Current Financial Year

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Outstanding at 31 December 2024	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Lapsed During the Year	Outstanding at 31 December 2025
18/11/2022	16/11/2026	\$0.05	25,000,000	-	-	-	25,000,000
			25,000,000	-	-	-	25,000,000

Listed Options Outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and Movements During the Current Financial Year

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Outstanding at 31 Dec 2024	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Lapsed During the Year	Outstanding at 31 Dec 2025
12/02/2024	11/02/2026	\$0.025	105,263,146	-	-	-	105,263,146
			105,263,146	-	-	-	105,263,146

(b) Performance Rights

Performance Rights Outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and Movements During the Current Financial Year

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Tranche	Outstanding at 31 Dec 2024	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Lapsed or Forfeited During the Year	Outstanding at 31 Dec 2025	Note
23/11/2022	31/12/2025	1	6,500,000	-	-	(6,500,000)	-	(1)
12/04/2024	30/04/2026	1	11,875,000	-	-	-	11,875,000	(2)
12/04/2024	30/04/2027	2	11,875,000	-	-	-	11,875,000	(2)
25/10/2024	31/10/2027	1	5,937,500	-	-	-	5,937,500	(3)
25/10/2024	31/10/2028	2	5,937,500	-	-	-	5,937,500	(3)
09/12/2025	10/12/2027	1	-	6,250,000	-	-	6,250,000	(4)
09/12/2025	10/12/2027	2	-	6,250,000	-	-	6,250,000	(4)
			42,125,000	12,500,000	-	(6,500,000)	48,125,000	

Note 13. Equity - Options and Performance Rights (Cont.)

Performance rights that lapsed during the year were due to the vesting conditions not being met before expiry.

- (1) Performance rights issued to the Company's employees and contractors. The vesting conditions were as follows:
- (i) Tranche 1: 6,500,000 performance rights vesting upon the announcement by LCL of its first JORC Inferred Resource at any of the licences known as EL2432 Liamu, EL2548 Imou, EL2665 Ono, EL2673 Tauya, EL2681 Kay Creek, EL2706 Awala, ELA2786 Safia (Assets), of JORC Inferred Resource of at least 1.5 million ounces of gold equivalent at a cutoff grade of not less than 3 grammes per tonne of gold equivalent by 31 December 2025 (lapsed at end of year).
 - (ii) Tranche 2: 6,500,000 performance rights vesting upon the signing by LCL of a joint venture agreement for at least one of the Assets by 31 December 2023.
 - (iii) Tranche 3: 6,500,000 performance rights vesting upon identifying a new project area outside of the Assets existing at the time of the initial Heads of Agreement within Papua New Guinea or elsewhere that supports a greater than \$1 million per year board approved exploration expenditure budget.
- (2) Performance rights issued to Christopher van Wijk. The vesting conditions were as follows:
- (i) Tranche 1: 11,875,000 performance rights vesting upon the Company achieving a 60-day VWAP of not less than \$0.025 on or before 30 April 2026. The value of the performance rights was calculated using a Parisian Barrier1 Model with a volatility of 88% and a risk-free interest rate of 3.83%.
 - (ii) Tranche 2: 11,875,000 performance rights vesting upon the Company achieving a 60-day VWAP of not less than \$0.035 on or before 30 April 2027. The value of the performance rights was calculated using a Parisian Barrier1 Model with a volatility of 91% and a risk-free interest rate of 3.78%.
- (3) Performance rights issued to Christopher Bruce Knee. The vesting conditions were as follows:
- (i) Tranche 1: 5,937,500 performance rights vesting upon the Company achieving a 60-day VWAP of not less than \$0.025 on or before 31 October 2026. The value of the performance rights was calculated using a Parisian Barrier1 Model with a volatility of 112% and a risk-free interest rate of 3.92%.
 - (ii) Tranche 2: 5,937,500 performance rights vesting upon the Company achieving a 60-day VWAP of not less than \$0.035 on or before 31 October 2027. The value of the performance rights was calculated using a Parisian Barrier1 Model with a volatility of 107% and a risk-free interest rate of 3.90%.
- (4) Performance rights were issued to the Company's employees and contractors. The vesting conditions were as follows:
- (i) Tranche 1: 6,250,000 performance rights vesting upon the Company selling, joint venture or other similar transaction on its Papua New Guinea tenements on or before the 10 December 2027. The value of the performance rights was calculated by reference to the LCL share price on the date of issue.
 - (ii) Tranche 2: 6,250,000 performance rights vesting upon the Company completing a material acquisition on or before 10 December 2027. The value of the performance rights was calculated by reference to the LCL share price on the date of issue.

Note 14. Equity - Share-Based Payment Expenses

	Note	Consolidated	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Performance rights issued under Company's Employee Long Term Incentive Plan - directors	(a)	102,268	(1,147,689)
Performance rights issued under Company's Employee Long Term Incentive Plan - employees	(a)	2,556	(18,715)
Adjustment	(a)	4,300	-
		<u>109,124</u>	<u>(1,166,404)</u>

The Group has determined the fair value of its performance options and performance rights issued using the American Trinomial Tree Option and the Parisian Barrier Option methods of valuing securities. Further details of the performance options and performance rights granted during the current and prior years are in notes (a).

Note 14. Equity - Share-Based Payment Expenses (Cont.)

(a) Performance Rights

Recipient	Grant Date	Performance Rights Issued	Value of Performance Rights	Performance Rights on Hand		Share-Based Payment Expense	
		No.	%	2025 No.	2024 No.	2025 \$	2024 \$
Ross Ashton	23/10/2020	2,980,000	469,372	-	-	-	(271,512)
Kevin Wilson	23/10/2020	1,980,000	311,868	-	-	-	56,621
Jason Stirbinskis	23/10/2020	9,000,000	1,417,584	-	-	-	(819,217)
Colombian employees	11/06/2021	1,965,000	205,418	-	-	-	(18,715)
Michael Allen	22/10/2021	1,540,000	108,062	-	-	-	(73,878)
Jason Stirbinskis	23/01/2023	9,300,000	305,273	-	-	-	(52,603)
Michael Allen	30/12/2022	3,300,000	110,000	-	-	-	(40,369)
Australian contractors ⁽ⁱ⁾	23/11/2022	19,500,000	702,000	-	6,500,000	-	-
Christopher van Wijk ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	12/04/2024	23,750,000	166,250	23,750,000	23,750,000	67,443	48,724
Christopher Bruce Knee ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	25/10/2024	11,875,000	84,313	11,875,000	11,875,000	34,825	4,545
Australian contractors ^(iv)	09/12/2025	12,500,000	81,250	12,500,000	-	2,556	-
Adjustment ^(v)				-	-	4,300	-
				48,125,000	42,125,000	109,124	(1,166,404)

(i) Performance Rights Issued to contractors

On 23 November 2022, 19,500,000 performance rights were granted to employees in three tranches of 6,500,000.

The three tranches of the performance rights vesting criteria were not achieved and expired.

(ii) Performance Rights Issued to Christopher van Wijk

On 12 April 2024, 23,750,000 performance rights were granted to Mr Christopher van Wijk in two tranches of 11,875,000.

None of the performance rights vesting criteria were achieved during the year and none of the performance rights were exercisable at year end.

(iii) Performance Rights Issued to Christopher Bruce Knee

On 25 October 2024, 11,875,000 performance rights were granted to Mr Christopher Bruce Knee in two tranches of 5,937,500.

None of the performance rights vesting criteria were achieved during the year and none of the performance rights were exercisable at year end.

(iv) Performance Rights Issued to geological consultants

On 9 December 2025, 12,500,000 performance rights were granted to geological consultants in two tranches of 6,250,000.

None of the performance rights vesting criteria were achieved during the year and none of the performance rights were exercisable at year end.

(v) Adjustment

The adjustment of \$4,300 is to correct the performance reserves related to 2024.



Note 15. Equity - Reserves

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Foreign currency reserve	2,029,385	1,124,431
Share-based payments reserve	633,092	523,968
	<u>2,662,477</u>	<u>1,648,399</u>

Foreign currency reserve

The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars.

Share-based payments reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees and Directors as part of their remuneration.

Note 16. Financial Risk Management

(a) Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company may use derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The Company uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

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

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and Receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,441,011	2,779,202
Trade and other receivables	21,913	123,650
Total Cash and Receivables	<u>1,462,924</u>	<u>2,902,852</u>
Financial Liabilities (at Amortised Cost)		
Trade and other payables	98,173	327,263
Total Financial Liabilities	<u>98,173</u>	<u>327,263</u>

Note 16. Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

(b) Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the financial year whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Group is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

The Consolidated Group is exposed to interest rate and foreign exchange risk through cash assets held and financial liabilities owed as at the reporting date:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash assets held in Australian dollars and subject to floating interest rate	1,224,028	2,625,690
Cash assets held in Australian dollars and subject to fixed interest rate	-	-
Australian currency equivalent of cash assets held in US dollars and subject to floating interest rate	6	6
Australian currency equivalent of cash assets held in other currencies and subject to floating interest rate	216,977	153,506
Total Cash Assets	1,441,011	2,779,202

Sensitivity Analyses

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The table indicates how profit and equity values reported at reporting date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

At 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Change in Profit		
Increase in interest rate by 2%	28,820	55,584
Decrease in interest rate by 2%	(28,820)	(55,584)
Change in Equity		
Increase in interest rate by 2%	28,820	55,584
Decrease in interest rate by 2%	(28,820)	(55,584)

Note 16. Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity Analysis

At 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Change in Profit		
Improvement in AUD to USD by 5%	-	-
Decline in AUD to USD by 5%	-	-
Change in Equity		
Improvement in AUD to USD by 5%	-	-
Decline in AUD to USD by 5%	-	-
Change in Profit		
Improvement in AUD to COP by 5%	-	(586)
Decline in AUD to COP by 5%	-	586
Change in Equity		
Improvement in AUD to COP by 5%	-	(586)
Decline in AUD to COP by 5%	-	586
Change in Profit		
Improvement in AUD to KINA by 5%	(10,849)	(7,089)
Decline in AUD to KINA by 5%	10,849	7,089
Change in Equity		
Improvement in AUD to KINA by 5%	(10,849)	(7,089)
Decline in AUD to KINA by 5%	10,849	7,089

(c) Credit Risk

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

The Company has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the Company based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Note 16. Financial Risk Management (Cont.)

(d) Liquidity Risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the Company to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Financial Liability and Financial Asset Maturity Analysis

	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
31 December 2025	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,441,011	-	-	1,441,011
Other receivables	21,913	-	-	21,913
Trade and other payables	(98,173)	-	-	(98,173)
Net inflow on financial instruments	<u>1,364,751</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,364,751</u>

	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
31 December 2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,779,202	-	-	2,779,202
Other receivables	123,650	-	-	123,650
Trade and other payables	(327,263)	-	-	(327,263)
Net inflow on financial instruments	<u>2,575,589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,575,589</u>

(e) Fair Value Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented at fair value or at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value approximates to fair value. Deferred consideration represents short-term and long-term financial instruments which are valued at amortised cost which also approximates fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave, which is not considered a financial instrument.



Note 17. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Company is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	215,743	316,926
Post-employment benefits	5,257	18,263
Share-based payments	102,267	(1,052,783)
	<u>323,267</u>	<u>(717,594)</u>

Note 18. Remuneration of Auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company, and its network firms:

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Audit Services - Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the financial statements	73,783	71,904
Other Services - Grant Thornton Network Firms		
	<u>20,022</u>	<u>21,071</u>
	<u>93,805</u>	<u>92,975</u>

Note 19. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities

In 2017, a former Director of Miraflores Compania Minera, a subsidiary of the Company, lodged a claim with the Labour Court in Medellin, Colombia (Juzgado Laboral del Circuito de Medellin) seeking damages in the amount of 4.5 billion in Colombian Pesos (approximately US\$1.19 million as at 31 December 2025) for unpaid directors' fees, including termination fees. On 24 April 2024, Labour Judge 23 of the Medellin Circuit absolved the Company of all the claims filed against it. The former Director subsequently lodged an appeal to the Superior Court of Medellin.

During 2025, the appellate proceeding advanced, and on 6 October 2025, the Labour Chamber of the Superior Court of Medellin ordered the parties to submit their closing arguments prior to issuing a second instance ruling. The Company duly filed its closing arguments on 24 October 2025. As at the date of this report, the second instance ruling is pending, and may be subject to an extraordinary appeal (cassation) depending on the outcome.

The Directors remain of the opinion that the appeal can be successfully defended and continue to believe that the risk of the Company facing an unfavourable judgement is unlikely..

The Group is not aware of any other contingent liabilities.

Note 20. Commitments

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Exploration Tenement Licence Commitments ^(a)		
Committed at the reporting date:		
Within one year	810,000	1,208,786
Between one and five years	230,000	279,623
Total Commitment	1,040,000	1,488,409
Lease Commitments - Operating ^(b)		
Committed at the reporting date:		
Within one year	-	-
Between one and five years	-	-
Total Commitment	-	-
Total Commitments		
Committed at the reporting date:		
Within one year	810,000	1,208,786
Between one and five years	230,000	279,623
Total Commitment	1,040,000	1,488,409

(a) Represents mining and exploration minimum expenditure commitments unspent for tenements held by the Group.

(b) The Group previously had lease commitments over premises in Colombia with terms ranging up to 6 months. Rent is payable monthly in advance.

The Company has no other material commitment other than lease commitment obligations and mining access rights.

Note 21. Related Party Transactions

Parent Entity

LCL Resources Limited is the parent entity. Refer to Note 26.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 25.

Key Management Personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 18 and the remuneration report included in the Directors' report.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company makes payments to Greystone Corporate Pty Ltd (**Greystone**) for Company Secretary, CFO, accounting and bookkeeping services. Director Mr Christopher Knee is a Director and shareholder of Greystone. The Company paid Greystone \$195,985 (2024: \$26,610) during the financial year. The Company also made payments to Mount Bedford Corporate Trust (**MBC**) of \$36,000 (2024: \$6,000) for Mr Knee's directors fees during the financial year. Mr Knee is the Trustee of MBC. Mr Christopher van Wijk is the Trustee of Corvidae Family Trust (**Corvidae**). The Company made a payment of \$11,250 to Corvidae for consulting services of Mr van Wijk. The consulting services were additional hours required in conjunction with the binding option agreement with Tiger.

Receivable from and Payable to Related Parties

There was no outstanding to Corvidae, Greystone or MBC as at 31 December 2025.

Loans to/from Related Parties

There were no loans from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.



Note 22. Events After the Financial year

On 23 March 2026 the Company announced it has executed a binding earn-in and joint venture agreement (**Farm-in Agreement**) with Rio Tinto Exploration (PNG) Limited (**Rio Tinto**), for Rio Tinto to earn-in to the Company's Ono Project in PNG. Under the Farm-In Agreement Rio Tinto may earn an initial 51% interest in the Ono Project by sole funding a minimum of A\$8 million in exploration expenditure which must include at least 4,000 metres of drilling. Rio Tinto may increase its interest in the Ono Project to 80% by sole funding further exploration expenditure of A\$40 million or defining a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource of at least 1,250,000 tonnes of contained metals on a copper-equivalent basis and completing a Scoping Study on such Mineral Resource.

On 11 February 2026 105,263,146 of the Company's listed options exercisable at \$0.025 expired.

On 12 February 2026, LCL announced it received the second payment from Tiger of \$2 million under the binding option agreement for the divestment of its Colombian assets.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 23. Reconciliation of Loss after Income Tax to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(1,571,226)	(1,369,202)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	20,995	24,482
Foreign exchange loss	58,438	17,466
Impairment of non-current receivables	1,366	25,492
Adjustment to property, plant and equipment	-	(32,275)
Impairment of exploration assets	-	1,204,086
Loss/ (Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	25,305	107,446
Share-based payment expense	109,124	(1,166,404)
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	-	109,597
Exploration Expenditure	350,134	252,351
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/ (Increase) in other receivables	454	10,267
Decrease in prepayments	29,226	79,759
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(117,605)	(335,968)
Decrease in employee benefits	(13,403)	(204,336)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(1,107,192)	(1,277,239)

Note 24. Loss per Share

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of LCL Resources Limited	(1,571,226)	(1,369,202)
Loss after tax from continuing operations	(1,134,035)	(300,111)
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	(437,191)	(1,069,091)



Note 24. Loss per Share (Cont.)

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	Cents	Cents
Basic/Diluted loss per share	(0.13)	(0.14)
Basic/Diluted loss per share from continuing operations	(0.09)	(0.03)
Basic/Diluted loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.04)	(0.11)

	Consolidated	
	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic loss per share	<u>1,197,114,077</u>	<u>989,080,259</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted loss per share	<u>1,197,114,077</u>	<u>989,080,259</u>

Note 25. Interests in Subsidiaries

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

Name	Principal Place of Business / Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Subsidiaries of LCL Resources Limited:			
Hampton Mining Limited	Australia	100%	100%
North Hill Holdings Group Inc.	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
Andes Resources Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Footprint Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Wholly owned subsidiaries of North Hill Holdings Group Inc.:			
North Hill Colombia Inc.	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
Miraflores Hampton Colombia SAS	Colombia	100%	100%
Miraflores Compania Minera SAS	Colombia	100%	100%
Subsidiaries of Andes Resources Ltd:			
Andes Resources Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
Andes Resources E.P. S.A.S.	Colombia	100%	100%
Andes Holdings S.A.S.	Colombia	100%	100%
Ni Maria J S.A.S.	Colombia	77%	77%
Subsidiaries of Footprint Resources Pty Ltd:			
LCL Footprint Gold Limited	Papua New Guinea	100%	100%
LCL Footprint North Limited	Papua New Guinea	100%	100%
LCL Footprint South Limited	Papua New Guinea	100%	100%

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Note 26. Parent Entity Information

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

(a) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Parent	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Loss after income tax	(666,272)	(1,784,240)
Total Comprehensive Loss	(666,272)	(1,784,240)

Note 26. Parent Entity Information (Cont.)

(b) Statement of Financial Position

	Parent	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Total current assets	1,225,142	2,659,948
Total non-current assets	13,959,287	13,729,990
Total Assets	15,184,429	16,389,938
Total current liabilities	56,652	116,009
Total non-current liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	56,652	116,009
Net Assets	15,127,777	16,273,929
Equity		
Issued capital	401,705,314	401,665,946
Options reserve	633,092	523,969
Accumulated losses	(387,210,629)	(385,915,986)
Total Equity	15,127,777	16,273,929

(c) Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

The parent entity had no other contingent liabilities or guarantees as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024.

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Entity Name	Entity Type	Country of Incorporation	Ownership interest	Tax residency
Subsidiaries of LCL Resources Limited:				
Hampton Mining Limited	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
North Hill Holdings Group Inc.	Body corporate	British Virgin Islands	100%	British Virgin Islands
Andes Resources Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Footprint Resources Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Subsidiaries of North Hill Holdings Group Inc.:				
North Hill Colombia Inc.	Body corporate	British Virgin Islands	100%	British Virgin Islands
Miraflores Hampton Colombia SAS	Body corporate	Colombia	100%	Colombia
Miraflores Compania Minera SAS	Body corporate	Colombia	100%	Colombia
Subsidiaries of Andes Resources Ltd:				
Andes Resources Inc.	Body corporate	Canada	100%	Canada
Andes Resources E.P. S.A.S.	Body corporate	Colombia	100%	Colombia
Andes Holdings S.A.S.	Body corporate	Colombia	100%	Colombia
Ni Maria J S.A.S.	Body corporate	Colombia	77%	Colombia
Subsidiaries of Footprint Resources Pty Ltd:				
LCL Footprint Gold Limited	Body corporate	Papua New Guinea	100%	Papua New Guinea
LCL Footprint North Limited	Body corporate	Papua New Guinea	100%	Papua New Guinea
LCL Footprint South Limited	Body corporate	Papua New Guinea	100%	Papua New Guinea

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated entity disclosure statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and includes information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity as at the end of the financial year in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Determination of Tax Residency

Section 295 (3A)(vi) of the Corporation Act 2001 defines tax residency as having the meaning in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgement as there are different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency. In determining tax residency, the Group has applied the following interpretations:

Australian tax residency

The Group has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.

Foreign tax residency

Where necessary, the Group has used independent tax advisers in foreign jurisdictions to assist in its determination of tax residency to ensure applicable foreign tax legislation has been complied with (see section 295(3A)(vii) of the Corporations Act 2001).



In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 1 to the financial statements;
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement required by *Corporations Act 2001* is true and correct;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

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

On behalf of the Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. van Wijk', written over a horizontal line.

Christopher van Wijk
Executive Chairman

30 March 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of LCL Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of LCL Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

- a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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.

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We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p data-bbox="114 360 758 421">Exploration and Evaluation Asset – refer to Note 1(p) and Note 8</p> <p data-bbox="114 427 758 495">As at 31 December 2025, the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation assets was \$4.3 million.</p> <p data-bbox="114 501 758 725">In accordance with AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>, the Group is required to assess if any facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount (“impairment indicators”). Management apply judgement in performing this assessment.</p> <p data-bbox="114 732 758 866">This area is a key audit matter due to the significant auditor judgement involved in assessing management’s conclusion that there were no impairment indicators as at 31 December 2025.</p>	<p data-bbox="758 427 1461 461">Our procedures included:</p> <ul data-bbox="758 468 1461 1267" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="758 468 1461 568">• obtaining management’s listing of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure and agreeing to the general ledger; <li data-bbox="758 575 1461 642">• assessing management’s determination of the area of interest against AASB 6; <li data-bbox="758 649 1461 1267">• challenging management’s assessment of impairment indicators by: <ul data-bbox="758 725 1461 965" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="758 725 1461 826">– tracing projects to statutory registers, exploration licenses and third-party confirmations to test the existence of a current right of tenure; <li data-bbox="758 833 1461 965">– inspecting management’s budgets for evidence of continuing exploration & evaluation activities. We corroborated this through inquiry of key management personnel; <li data-bbox="758 972 1461 1167">• evaluating management’s determination that exploration and evaluation assets are likely to be recovered through development or sale by obtaining and understanding field results and technical work undertaken, corroborated by minutes of board meetings and reading publicly available information released; and <li data-bbox="758 1173 1461 1267">• assessing the related financial statement disclosures against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.
<p data-bbox="114 1285 758 1319">Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale – refer to Note 9</p> <p data-bbox="114 1326 758 1393">During the year, the Group classified certain assets and liabilities (“disposal group”) as held for sale.</p> <p data-bbox="114 1400 758 1467">This is a key audit matter because of the complexity and auditor judgement involved in:</p> <ul data-bbox="114 1473 758 1682" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="114 1473 758 1606">• Assessing whether the requirements of AASB 5 <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i> to classify a disposal group as held for sale are met. <li data-bbox="114 1612 758 1682">• Assessing the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group. 	<p data-bbox="758 1326 1461 1359">Our procedures included:</p> <ul data-bbox="758 1366 1461 2018" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="758 1366 1461 1498">• reading key documents and agreements underlying the proposed transaction to assess whether the criteria for classification as held for sale under AASB 5 were met as at the reporting date; <li data-bbox="758 1505 1461 1637">• obtaining an understanding of management’s disposal plan through the reading board meeting minutes, understanding contracts entered into and corroboration through inquiries of management; <li data-bbox="758 1644 1461 1776">• evaluating the appropriateness of assets and liabilities transferred to Assets Held for Sale, including that all relevant balances were fully reclassified from their original category; <li data-bbox="758 1783 1461 1915">• assessing management’s estimate of the fair value less costs to sell of assets held for sale by reviewing contracts entered into and comparing it to the carrying value of the asset; and <li data-bbox="758 1921 1461 2018">• assessing the presentation and disclosures relating to assets and liabilities held for sale against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, 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 we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- a the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement); and
- b the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- i the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 12 to 16 of the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of LCL Resources Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2025 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.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



B E Burgess
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Perth, 30 March 2026

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Additional information required by Australian Securities Exchange Ltd and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 4 March 2026.

Capital structure

Securities	Number
Fully paid ordinary shares	1,194,812,707
Unlisted options exercisable at \$0.05 each and expiring on 29 November 2026	25,000,000
Performance rights expiring 30 April 2026	11,875,000
Performance rights expiring 30 April 2027	11,875,000
Performance rights expiring 30 October 2026	5,937,500
Performance rights expiring 30 October 2027	5,937,500
Performance rights expiring 10 December 2027	12,500,000

Top holders

The 20 largest registered holders of fully paid ordinary shares as at 4 March 2026 were:

Name	No. of Shares	%
1. BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	176,553,135	14.72%
2. MS JIALING LIU	123,148,779	10.27%
3. TOPSERV CVBA	46,000,000	3.84%
4. LIZENG PTY LTD <LIZENG A/C>	44,417,517	3.70%
5. J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	36,750,729	3.06%
6. MR GLENN THOMAS TWOMEY	35,865,776	2.99%
7. MR JOHN THOMAS DOBE	32,532,443	2.71%
8. WHALE WATCH HOLDINGS LIMITED	31,000,000	2.58%
9. MR MINLU FU	24,622,040	2.05%
10. CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	24,391,146	2.03%
11. BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	12,885,284	1.07%
12. FRESHWATER RESOURCES PTY LTD <THE ASHTON SUPERFUND A/C>	11,695,434	0.98%
13. MR AYDIN AGHAZADA	11,061,030	0.92%
14. ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI HOLDINGS PLC	10,476,597	0.87%
5. CUSTOM GROUP INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <CUSTOM GROUP INVEST FAM A/C>	9,619,198	0.80%
16. BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <GLOBAL MARKETS>	9,150,000	0.76%
17. HONGKONG AUSINO INVESTMENT LIMITED	8,750,000	0.73%
18. GOLDEN SUNRISE (AUST) PTY LTD	8,001,900	0.67%
19. MR WALTER LEONARD PARSONS STONE	8,000,000	0.67%
20. FRESHWATER RESOURCES PTY LTD <NO 2 ACCOUNT>	7,381,104	0.62%
	672,302,112	56.06%

Distribution schedule

The distribution schedule of fully paid ordinary shares as at 4 March 2026:

Range	Total holders	Units	% Units
1 - 1,000	187	20,148	0.00%
1,001 - 5,000	448	1,638,164	0.14%
5,001 - 10,000	496	3,784,609	0.32%
10,001 - 100,000	1,568	62,847,033	5.24%
100,001 Over	744	1,130,967,197	94.31%
Total	3,443	1,199,257,151	100.00%

Top holders

Substantial shareholders

The names of substantial shareholders and the number of ordinary shares held as disclosed in their most recent substantial shareholder notices received by the Company are:

Name	No. of Shares	%
1. MS JIALING LIU	123,148,779	10.27%
2. LIZENG PTY LTD <LIZENG A/C>	44,417,517	3.70%

Restricted securities

There are currently no restricted securities subject to an escrow period.

Unquoted securities

Options

Class	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of options	Number of holders
Unlisted options	29 November 2026	\$0.05	25,000,000	1
Employee Performance rights expiring	31 December 2025	N/A	6,500,000	2
Employee Performance rights expiring	30 April 2026	N/A	11,875,000	1
Employee Performance rights expiring	30 April 2027	N/A	11,875,000	1
Employee Performance rights expiring	30 October 2026	N/A	5,937,500	1
Employee Performance rights expiring	30 October 2027	N/A	5,937,500	1

Unmarketable parcels

Holdings less than a marketable parcel of fully paid ordinary shares being \$500.00 as at 4 March 2026:

Holders	Units
2,467	47,034,864

Voting Rights

The voting rights attaching to ordinary shares are:

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.

Options do not carry any voting rights.

On-Market Buy-Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

Mineral Tenements

Papua New Guinea		
TENEMENT	TITLE HOLDER (1)	STATUS
Ono Project		
EL2665 Ono	LCL Footprint Gold Ltd	Under Renewal (2)
EL 2837 Kau Creek	FPR	New Application
Imou Project		
EL2548 April River	LCL Footprint North Ltd	Under Renewal (2)
Liamu Project		
EL2432 Liama	LCL Footprint South Ltd	Under Renewal (2)
EL2706 Awala	FPR	Under Renewal (2)
EL2768 Safia	FPR	Granted (1)
EL2783 Silimidi	FPR	Granted (1)
EL2566 Munga	LCL Footprint South Ltd	Under Renewal (2)
EL2560 Doma	LCL Footprint South Ltd	Under Renewal (2)
EL2391 Doriri	LCL Footprint South Ltd	Under Renewal (2)

- (1) Exploration Licences in PNG are granted for a two-year period with no limit on the number of renewals allowed. Footprint Resources Limited (FPR) is a 100% owned subsidiary of LCL. LCL Footprint South Ltd, LCL Footprint North Ltd and LCL Footprint Gold Limited are all subsidiaries of FPR.
- (2) The renewal process in PNG consists of the lodgement of a renewal application, nomination of a Warden's Hearing date, conduct of the Warden's Hearing, assessment of the information by the Mineral Advisory Council/MRA prior to referral to the Mining Minister for approval. As this process typically takes 6 to 12 months to complete, it is common for PNG Exploration Licences to be in Renewal status. The MRA requires Explorers to maintain exploration activities throughout the Renewal period.

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Quinchia Gold Project, Colombia			
TENEMENT (1)	TITLEHOLDER (2)	TYPE OF CONTRACT (3)(4)	STAGE
DLK-14544X	MCM	Concession	Exploration
GC4-15002X	MCM	Concession	Exploration
GC4-15005X	MCM	Concession	Exploration
DLK-142 (6)	MCM	Concession	Exploitation
010-87M	MCM	Contribution contract	Exploitation
FCG-08357X	MCM	Concession	Construction and assembly
OG2-08112	MCM	Application	Exploration
OG2-08073	MCM	Application	Exploration
OG2-10591	MCM	Application	Exploration
TDR-11411	MCM	Application	Exploration
505395	MCM	Application	Exploration
KHL-15421	AGA	Application	Exploration
GC4-159	AGA	Application	Exploration
GC4-15004X	AGA	Application	Exploration
GC4-15006X	AGA	Application	Exploration
GC4-15007X	AGA	Application	Exploration
GC4-15009X	AGA	Application	Exploration

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- (1) All of LCL's interests in the titles are subject to an Option agreement with Tiger. All of LCL's interests in Colombia which include the Quinchia Gold Project and the Andes Gold Project are subject to an amended binding option agreement which was executed with Tiger Gold Corporation (Tiger), providing for staged cash payments to LCL and the retention of a 1% Net Smelter Royalty. The transaction was approved by LCL shareholders and allows Tiger to assume responsibility for ongoing management, funding and risk associated with the Colombian projects.
- (2) MCM (Miraflores Compañía Minera SAS) a 100%-owned subsidiary of North Hill Holdings Group Inc., owned as to 100% by LCL.
- (3) Concessions at Exploration Stage have 3-year life extendable for 2 years to a maximum 11 years.
- (4) Applications have neither legal liabilities nor certainty that they will be granted in whole or in part. If there was open ground at the time of lodging, a contract for exploration and potential exploration will be offered to the applicant. MCM has a beneficial interest of 100% of the tenement when the application is granted.
- (5) AGA (AngloGold Ashanti Colombia SAS). LCL has a 100% beneficial interest in these tenements which are in the process of transfer to MCM.
- (6) These licences have passed the 11-year maximum term. The Company has applied to integrate these titles with neighbouring concessions, a common process within concession terms that extend concessions beyond the 11-year maximum by using the status of neighbouring licences when the expired licence area is of importance but not sufficiently advanced to progress to exploitation status.



Andes Gold Project, Colombia			
TENEMENT (1)	TITLEHOLDER (2)(7)	TYPE OF CONTRACT(3)	STAGE
P8717011	NI MARIA J S.A.S & Minería Integral de Colombia - MININCOL (2.1)	Special Permission (5)	Exploitation
T5630005	Andes Resources (2.3)	Concession (4)	Exploitation
HINC-03	Grupo de Bullet (2.2)	Concession (4)	Exploitation
KI7-14021	Sociedad Frontera (2.2)	Concession (4)	Exploitation
18821X	Puerto de Oro (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
19697	Colombian Development Corporation (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
20982	Colombian Development Corporation (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
HD6-08152X	Negocios Mineros (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
HD6-086	Negocios Mineros (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
PKA-08231	Nacional de Minerales y Metales (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
HKU-08011	Leo (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JC4-08007X	Acuario (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JC4-08008X	Acuario (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JC4-08004X	Acuario (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JC4-08005X	Acuario (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JC4-08009X	Acuario (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JC4-08006X	Acuario (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JGS-16391	Cholo (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JGS-16394X	Cholo (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JGS-16393X	Cholo (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JII-08221	El Crucero (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
JJR-08052X	El Percal (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
KCJ-08041	Eros (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
KGD-08051	Esquimal (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
KI7-14022X	Sociedad Frontera (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
KI7-14023X	Sociedad Frontera (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
KI7-14024X	Sociedad Frontera (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
LJQ-08007	Grupo de Bullet (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
OG2-08124	Negocios Mineros (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
OG2-08159	Negocios Mineros (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
OG2-09375	Minerales OTU (2.2)	Application (6)	Exploration
RHA-08102X	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TG9-08001	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGD-08001	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGG-08001	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGH-08001	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGH-08002X	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration

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TENEMENT (1)	TITLEHOLDER (2)(7)	TYPE OF CONTRACT(3)	STAGE
TGI-08001	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
THF-08011	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TII-08021	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TJO-08031	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TLB-08151	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
UA2-10471	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501061	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGG-08002X	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGG-08003X	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
TGG-08004X	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501528	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501529	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501530	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501533	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501773	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501814	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
501815	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
502051	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
502585	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
502587	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
502590	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
502729	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
502752	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
503564	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
503894	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
503895	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504101	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504102	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504105	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504106	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504107	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504115	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504117	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504126	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
504862	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
505582	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
505689	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
505867	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration

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Andes Gold Project, Colombia			
TENEMENT (1)	TITLEHOLDER (2)(7)	TYPE OF CONTRACT(3)	STAGE
505927	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
505929	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506144	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506162	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506165	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506172	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506173	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506385	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506386	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506389	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506391	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506392	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506393	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506394	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506396	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506397	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506398	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506400	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506401	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506403	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506530	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506531	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506534	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506535	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
506913	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
507114	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
507718	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
508792	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration
508793	Andes Resources (2.3)	Application (6)	Exploration

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(1) All titles are part of the Andes Gold Project, located in Antioquia, Risaralda and Choco, Departments of Colombia. Pursuant to the Interest Transfer Agreement with Bullet Holding Corporation (Bullet), Andes Resources Pty Ltd has a 90% beneficial interest, and Bullet has a 10% interest. All tenements have been crossed checked against the National Mining Authority Registry (ANNA) and reflect the status reported in ANNA. The Colombian Mining Authority's migration to a new tenement management and cadastre system (ANNA) has generated inconsistencies and issues concerning certain mineral tenement boundaries. In addition, there is uncertainty regarding the application and constitutionality of Presidential Decree 1955/19, the purpose of which was to re-instate certain land rights over free land to qualifying informal miners. The issues are not unique to LCL and have the potential to reduce the footprint of a subset of exploration licence applications within the Company's Andes Gold Project. The Company is monitoring the situation and will keep the market informed of developments.



- (2) The Titleholders of the tenements are:
- (2.1) Tenements in process of acquisition by Andes Resources EP S.A.S (Andes Resources) where Andes Resources owns 77% of the underlying company, Ni Maria J SAS and is earning 100% which will then still be subject to the 10% Bullet holding discussed in (1) above.
 - (2.2) The titleholders of the applications are various companies associated with Bullet and covered under the Interest Transfer Agreement - see note (1).
 - (2.3) Andes Resources is a subsidiary company of LCL.
 - (3) Concessions at Exploration Stage have 3-year life extendable for 2 years to a maximum of 11 years.
 - (4) Concessions at Exploitation Stage have 30-year life extendable for 30 years. This concession has an area reserved for exploration.
 - (5) 5-year life extendable for 5 years and the tenement is in process of transformation to Concession contract.
 - (6) Applications have neither legal liabilities nor certainty that they will be granted in whole or in part. If the ground was open ground at the time of lodging, a contract for exploration and potential exploitation will be offered to the applicant. Andes Resources has a beneficial interest in the tenement when the application is granted. Resources has a beneficial interest in the tenement when the application is granted
 - (7) All of LCL's interests in Combia which include the Quinchia Gold Project and the Andes Gold Project are subject to an amended binding option agreement which was executed with Tiger Gold Corporation, providing for staged cash payments to LCL and the retention of a 1% Net Smelter Royalty. The transaction was approved by LCL shareholders and allows Tiger to assume responsibility for ongoing management, funding and risk associated with the Colombian projects.

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