NAVARRE MINERALS LIMITED

ABN 66 125 140 105

Annual Report 2022

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

Corporate Directory

Company
Navarre Minerals Limited
(ABN 66 125 140 105)

Directors
Kevin Wilson (Non-Executive Chairman)
Ian Holland (Managing Director)
Geoff McDermott (Technical Director)
Garth Campbell-Cowan (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary
Mathew Watkins

Registered Office & Principal Place of Business
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PO Box 385
Stawell Victoria 3380 Australia

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Website www.navarre.com.au

Share Registrar
Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 7, 411 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia

Telephone +61 (2) 9290 9600
Facsimile +61 (2) 9279 0664

Auditor
RSM Australia Partners
Level 21, 55 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia

Stock Exchange Listing
ASX Limited
Level 4, North Tower, Rialto, 525 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia

ASX Code: NML

Incorporated 30 April 2007
Victoria, Australia

Notice of Annual General Meeting
The Company will hold its Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 25 November 2022.

Contents

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Financial Report includes certain forward-looking statements that have been based on current expectations about future acts, events and circumstances. These forward-looking statements are, however, subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause those acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

These factors include, among other things, commercial and other risks associated with the meeting of objectives and other investment considerations, as well as other matters not yet known to the Company or not currently considered material by the Company.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear fellow shareholder,

It is my pleasure to present Navarre Minerals Limited's ("Navarre" or the "Company") Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

'Transformative' is a term perhaps over-used in the business world, but in the case of Navarre it was a year of genuine positive transition as we moved to becoming a gold producer with our recently acquired Mt Carlton operation in northern Queensland.

In the meantime, our exploration efforts continued apace at both the wider Mt Carlton operation and in Victoria, in and around our mainstay Stawell Corridor Gold Project.

Our strong operational performance continues despite a backdrop of challenging macro-economic conditions. These include the hangover from the pandemic, input cost pressures and a $US-denominated gold price that has only marked time despite rising geopolitical tensions and ratcheting inflation. Still, the gold price remains attractive, especially in Australian dollar terms, and the outlook for the precious metal remains positive.

The biggest news from Navarre during the year was the finalisation of the acquisition of Mt Carlton from Evolution Mining, for $40 million in cash and shares. Navarre assumed an economic interest in the project from 1 October 2021, with the purchase formally completed in mid-December 2021.

As well as producing immediate operating cash flow of $10.6 million for the year, the transaction also introduced Evolution Mining to Navarre's share register, joining other institutional backers including Agnico Eagle (formerly Kirkland Lake Gold).

The performance of the mine for the twelve months ending 30 June 2022 has met our expectations, producing 45,768 ounces of gold, along with 317,198 ounces of silver and 1,838 tonnes of copper.

We are forecasting gold production for the financial year 2023 at 35,000 to 40,000 ounces, at an all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of $1,900 - $2,000 an ounce as we transition to our next orebody at Mt Carlton United.

Output for the first half of financial year 2023 will be mainly from lower-grade open cut material from the base of the V2 deposit, before moving onto higher grades from satellite open pit operations at Mt Carlton United.

The Queensland operation was not only acquired for its immediate gold, silver and copper production, but also for its extensive mineral prospectivity within the 815 square kilometre tenement package included in the sale. On that note, Navarre has wasted no time launching an extensive drilling program to grow ore reserves and mineral resources to expand mine life.

In Victoria, our mineral exploration programs continued across multiple prospects. In particular, at the Stawell Corridor Project which is shaping up as one of Victoria's most significant new greenfields gold discoveries in decades, with strong affinities to the nearby five-million-ounce Magdala gold deposit currently being mined at the Stawell Gold Mine.

At St Arnaud to the north, we completed a maiden diamond drilling program, with high-grade gold intercepts adjacent to historical production on the Nelson and New Bendigo lines of reef.

We also substantially expanded our tenement position within the St Arnaud Goldfield that historically has produced 400,000 ounces of gold.

During the year, drilling programs were also undertaken at Glenlyle and Langi Logan, within our flagship Stawell Corridor Gold Project, and at our 49%-owned Tandarra Gold Project, north of Bendigo.

On the financial front, the Company ended the year with a healthy cash balance of $12.8 million. The Company reported a net loss after tax of $3.1 million which reflected one-off acquisition costs for Mt Carlton and the investment needed in the Company's infrastructure to expand from 10 to 160 full-time employees.

As with any resource company, we can have viable projects only with the support of local communities and with a rigorous corporate social responsibility framework. Since inception, the Company has carefully evaluated the social and environmental impact of its activities and this continues to be the case. Our charter is simple: to avoid environmental harm as much as possible and liaise with local communities and indigenous elders to ensure maximum community benefit.

Reflecting this commitment, the Company continued the engagement of the respected consulting firm Deloitte to conduct a stakeholder perception survey. In relation to the Mt Carlton operation, the company scored 4.51 out of a possible five on 'social licence to operate', a 15 per cent improvement on the previous score. The high score shows that "stakeholders feel that it is their project, with some level of identification with the organisation."

Navarre's practical ESG (environmental, social and governance) initiatives include scholarships and apprenticeships for the local Birriah people of north Queensland. We participate in a number of rehabilitation and research projects, including working with Project Platypus in Victoria.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank the management team led by Ian Holland, who has ably led the Company through its transformation to producer. Ian is supported by technical director Geoff McDermott, fellow director Garth Campbell-Cowan and chief financial officer Paul Hissey.

The Board would also like to thank Navarre's ever-committed staff and contractors, whose unwavering efforts support the Company's ongoing success.

Finally, we recognise the ongoing support of our loyal shareholders, who include the major gold miners Evolution Mining and Agnico Eagle, and institutional as well as private investors. Their continued support, despite Navarre's share price not yet reflecting the Company's intrinsic value, is acknowledged.

Looking forward to the 2022-23 year, the Company continues its accelerated drilling program to increase the mineral inventory as well as growing the reserve base at Mt Carlton and nearby Crush Creek for optimum development.

We are confident that as our Queensland expansion unfolds and our Victorian exploration matures, the investment market will take notice and correct the disparity between the Company's valuation and its real intrinsic worth.

Kevin Wilson
Chairman

2 October 2022

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

During the year Navarre transitioned from a Victorian mineral exploration company to an Australian gold-copper-silver producer through the acquisition of the Mt Carlton mining operation in northern Queensland from Evolution Mining Limited.

Mt Carlton is an established mining operation with a long track record and a proven history of solid cash generation. Located approximately 150 kilometres south of Townsville, Queensland, Mt Carlton has been operating continuously since commissioning in 2013 and has produced approximately 0.9 million ounces of gold, 10.3 million ounces of silver and over 26,000 tonnes of copper sourced mainly from the V2 open pit mine (Figures 1 and 2).

The operation currently includes an open pit operation (V2 open pit), four potential satellite gold deposits and a 960ktpa processing plant producing both polymetallic concentrate (gold, copper, silver) and gold doré, situated within a broader tenement package of approximately 815 square kilometres.

Future mining operations at Mt Carlton have potential to be supplemented by additional satellite ore sources located nearby on the mining lease at Mount Carlton United and Telstra Hill, and from two Crush Creek deposits (BV7 and Delta), located approximately 30 kilometres to the south-east.

In financial year 2022, Mt Carlton produced 45,768 ounces of gold, 317,198 ounces of silver and 1,838 tonnes of copper.

For further details of Navarre's acquisition of Mt Carlton, refer to ASX announcements dated 5 October 2021.

In Victoria, Navarre maintained an active exploration program during the year, carrying out 16,250 metres of drilling across its prospective gold tenements, including 2,101 metres of drilling at the Tandarra Gold Project. The Company's total exploration spend in Victoria was $5.9 million.

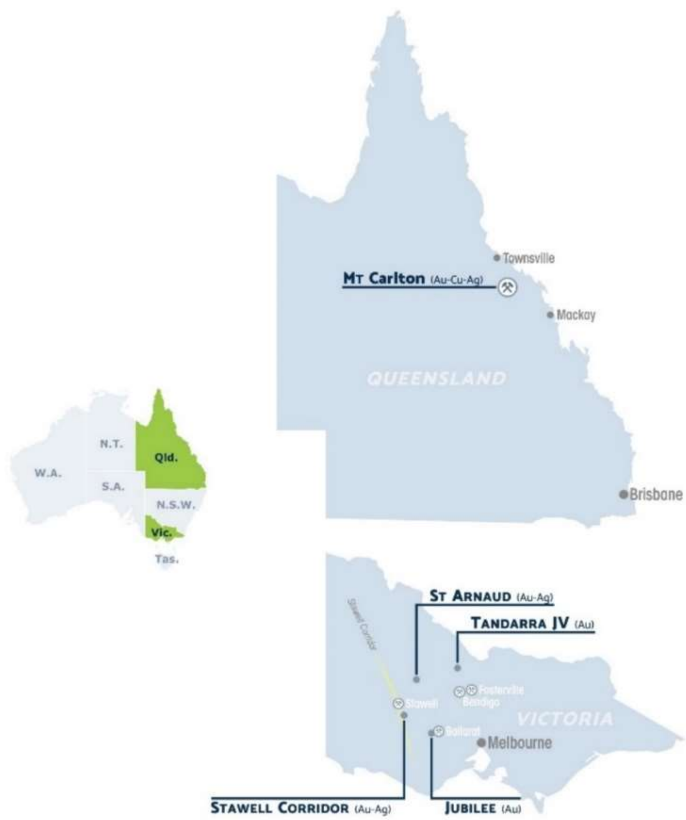

Figure 1: Location of Navarre's mineral properties.

Queensland activities

Mt Carlton production

During the year, the Mt Carlton production of 45,768 ounces of gold, 317,198 ounces of silver and 1,838 tonnes of copper was sourced primarily from the V2 open pit and underground mines (Figure 2).

Production for the remainder of calendar 2022 will be sourced from ongoing V2 open pit mining, prior to the expected introduction of higher-grade production from the Mt Carlton United open pits once permitting is finalised.

Since acquisition, Mt Carlton has been tracking to Navarre's expectations with focus on business integration, improving operational efficiency and reducing the cost base, whilst investing heavily in future growth initiatives through exploration drilling. These changes are expected to significantly grow the mineral inventory, extend mine life and improve confidence in the existing resources at Mt Carlton.

In financial year 2022, Navarre completed more than 28,000 metres of resource definition and exploration drilling at Mt Carlton, including approximately 7,700 metres of drilling at the A39 and V2 deposits. This drilling is expected to inform a new Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate expected to be published in October 2022.

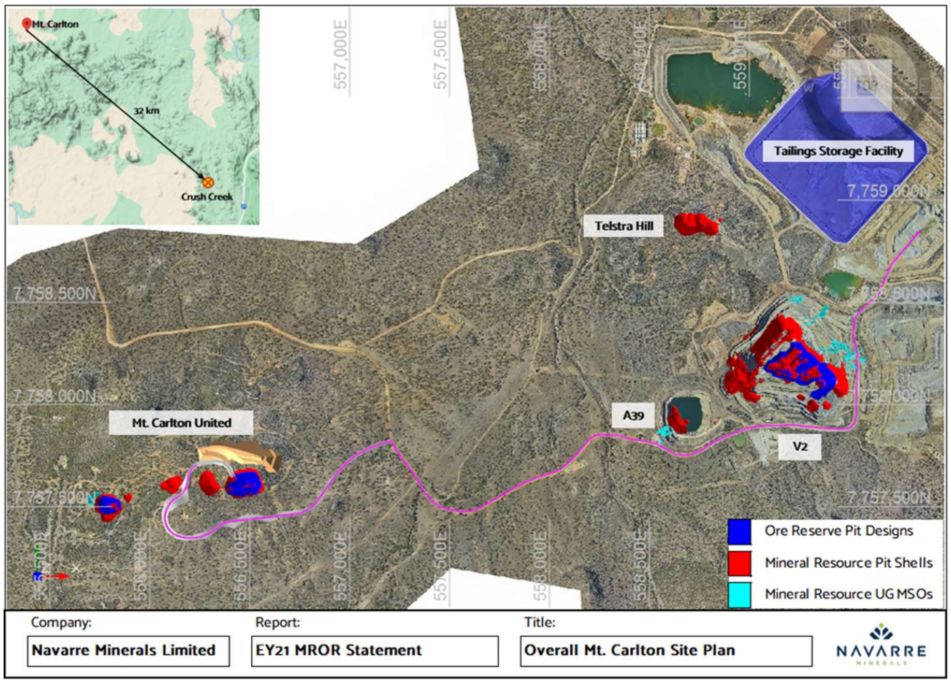

Figure 2: Plan of Mt Carlton Operation

Mt Carlton Exploration

<u>Mount Carlton United</u>

Mount Carlton United is a shallow satellite gold, silver and copper deposit located on the current Mt Carlton mine lease, approximately four kilometres from the processing plant (Figure 2).

An application for final regulatory approval prior to mining was submitted during the period, with mining operations targeted to start in the second half of calendar year 2022.

Resource definition and exploration drilling programs remain ongoing, with 10,864 metres of drilling completed under Navarre ownership during the period. These programs delivered multiple strong gold, silver and copper drill intercepts reported to the ASX on 17 January 2022, 22 April 2022, 25 July 2022 and most recently on 12 September 2022.

Highlight results included:

- **2.0 metres at 99.1 g/t gold & 77.5 g/t silver** from 43 metres
- **6.0 metres at 12.2 g/t gold, 29.7 g/t silver & 0.1% copper** from 37 metres
- **6.0 metres at 16.2 g/t gold & 164.4 g/t silver** from 23 metres
- **14.0 metres at 6.8 g/t gold & 23.0 g/t silver** from 34 metres
- **19.0 metres at 5.2 g/t gold & 353.5 g/t silver** from 29 metres
- **4.0 metres at 18.7 g/t gold, 162.4 g/t silver & 0.1% copper** from 67 metres.

The ongoing drilling program is aimed at supporting a new Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate for Mt Carlton United, scheduled to be released in October 2022.

<u>Telstra Hill</u>

Telstra Hill is a shallow gold and silver deposit located within one kilometre of the Mt Carlton process plant and is a potential satellite open pit ore source undergoing regulatory approval for mining in 2023 (Figure 2).

The ongoing program of resource definition drilling commenced in the December 2021 quarter, with over 5,000 metres of drilling completed during financial year 2022.

This drilling has returned several significant intercepts, including:

- **5.0 metres at 22.1 g/t gold** from 36 metres
- **6.0 metres at 13.5 g/t gold & 1.5 g/t silver** from 17.8 metres
- **5.0 metres at 10.2 g/t gold** from 48 metres
- **8.0 metres at 6.4 g/t gold** from surface
- **24.1 metres at 2.1 g/t gold & 10.6 g/t silver** from surface.

For further details refer to ASX announcements on 22 February 2022, 20 June 2022 and 12 September 2022.

The drilling results will be used to underpin an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Telstra Hill, scheduled for reporting in October 2022.

Crush Creek

The Crush Creek Gold project is part of the broader 815 square kilometre tenement package included as part of the Mt Carlton acquisition from Evolution Mining. The project is situated approximately 32 kilometres southeast of the process plant (Figure 3). Exploration and resource definition drilling programs on the BV7 and Delta Prospects saw a total of 4,940 metres of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling completed during the period.

Highlight results included:

- **3.0 metres at 211.6 g/t gold** from 94.8 metres
- **25.0 metres at 21.4 g/t gold** from 75 metres
- **4.0 metres at 46.2 g/t gold** from 82 metres
- **9.0 metres at 11.7 g/t gold** from 52 metres
- **3.0 metres at 47.2 g/t gold** from 81 metres
- **11.0 metres at 10.8 g/t gold** from 39 metres.

For further details refer to ASX announcements on 20 December 2021 & 17 February 2022.

The recent phase of resource definition drilling at Crush Creek concluded in September 2022.

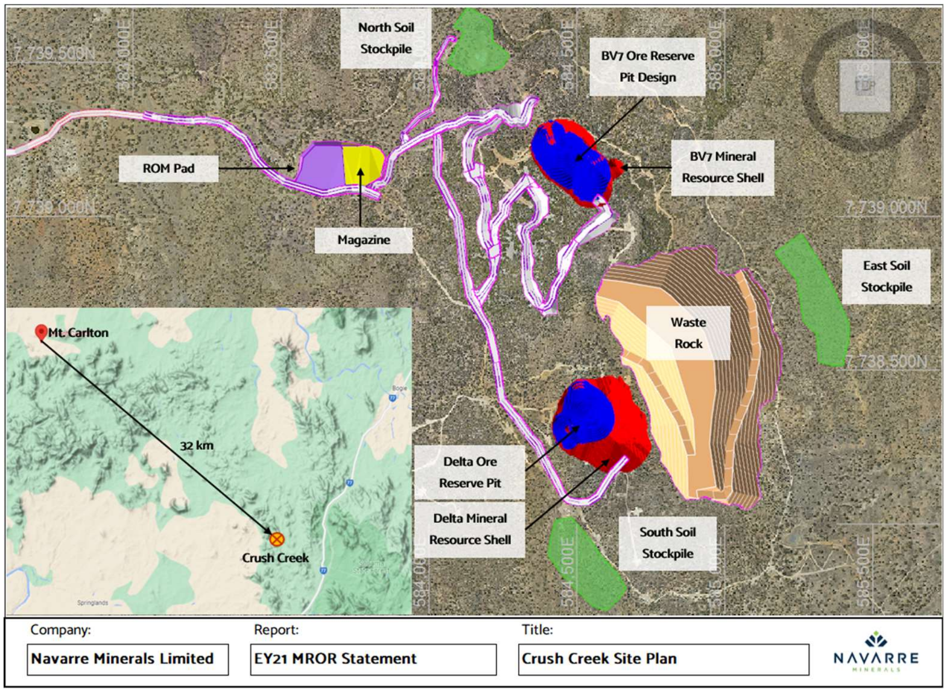

Figure 3: Plan of Crush Creek Project

Victorian projects

In Victoria, Navarre is searching for gold deposits in an extension of a corridor of rocks that host the Stawell (circa six million ounce) and Ararat (circa one million ounce) goldfields. This is known as the Stawell Corridor Gold Project (Figure 1).

Within this Project, the Company is focused on growing its recently reported maiden mineral resource on the margins of the Irvine basalt dome (the Resolution and Adventure prospects); and advancing a high-grade gold discovery on the 14.5 kilometre long Langi Logan basalt dome.

Navarre is also searching for high-grade gold at its St Arnaud Gold Project. Recent drilling has identified gold mineralisation beneath, and adjacent to, historical mine workings of the 400,000 ounce St Arnaud Goldfield.

During the year, active drilling programs were undertaken at the Glenlyle, Langi Logan and the Tandarra prospects.

Stawell Corridor Gold Project

Irvine Basalt Dome

The Irvine basalt dome hosts Navarre's most advanced prospects where the Company has two discoveries, the Resolution and Adventure lodes.

The Company announced on 30 March 2021 a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource and Exploration Target for these prospects, the first instalment of what is expected to be a growing resource base for the Stawell Corridor Gold Project.

The Company believes there is significant potential to increase the size of the mineral resource, in places where mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

Langi Logan Basalt Dome

The Langi Logan gold prospect is the next major basalt dome south of Irvine, 40 kilometres south of Stawell. The area has had significant historical deep lead gold production, with 130,000 ounces of gold produced.

The prospect consists of four, potentially fault-bound segments of a Cambrian basalt dome structure, with a combined 14.5 kilometre strike length and is largely concealed under more recent unmineralised cover.

This prospect has yielded several shallow, high-grade gold results of up to 33.6 grams per tonne (g/t) gold in early phase exploration. Follow-up diamond drilling conducted during the year has expanded the limits of the previously known mineralised gold system. Highlight assays included **0.5 metres at 19.8 g/t gold**, within a broader zone of **2.4 metres at 5.8 g/t gold** from 131.2 metres; and **0.6 metres at 6.9 g/t gold** within a broader zone of **6.8 metres at 1.1 g/t gold** from 480.7m (refer to ASX announcement on 21 March 2022).

St Arnaud Gold Project

The St Arnaud Gold Project surrounds the historical 0.4 million ounce St Arnaud Goldfield, where high-grade gold was mined from quartz lodes in a structural setting consistent with most gold deposits in Central Victoria, including Bendigo and Fosterville (Figure 1).

During the period, Navarre completed a 4,580 metre diamond drilling program on the historical New Bendigo and Nelson lines. This followed up an earlier phase of air-core drilling that revealed multiple areas for potential resource discovery.

This drilling intersected two prominent quartz-bearing structures, containing broad zones of gold mineralisation and rare visible gold. Highlight results included **1.0 metre at 13.9 g/t gold**, within a broader zone of **25.3 metres at 1.7g/t gold** from 157.7 metres. The mineralisation remains open along strike (refer ASX announcement on 21 January 2022).

Morning Bill Prospect

Situated 25 kilometres southwest of Ararat, the Glenlyle tenement captures a large circular intrusive complex within the Dryden-Stavely Volcanic Belt. This belt of rocks also hosts Stavely Minerals' (ASX: SVY) Cayley Lode copper discovery, approximately 25 kilometres south on-strike at its nearby Thursday's Gossan deposit.

The Glenlyle tenement contains the Morning Bill prospect, a large gold, silver and base metal discovery identified in 2018 by Navarre's geological team.

In August 2021, the Company announced results for the last five diamond core holes of a maiden eight-hole program at Morning Bill. The assays confirmed the presence of a large, epizonal gold and silver mineralised system, with characteristic zoned alteration patterns.

Highlight intercepts included **9.7 metres at 1.1 g/t gold** from 306.8 metres, including **0.9 metres at 4.3 g/t gold** from within a broader zone of **30.5 metres at 0.6 g/t gold**; and **278.9 metres at 2.8 g/t silver** from 70.2m, including **1.4 metres at 117.1 g/t silver** (refer ASX announcement on 23 August 2021).

Tandarra Gold Project (49% Navarre)

The Tandarra Gold Project is a joint venture with the manager, Catalyst Metals Limited (ASX: CYL) approximately 40 kilometres north of the 22 million ounce Bendigo Goldfield and about 50 kilometres northwest from Agnico Eagle's Fosterville Gold Mine (Figure 1).

The project contains three main prospects: Tomorrow, Macnaughtan and Lawry.

In the June quarter, the Tandarra joint venture partners announced results for the first diamond hole, which tested a significant broad zone of gold mineralisation returned from earlier reconnaissance air-core drilling at the Lawry prospect.

This drilling returned an outstanding gold intercept grading **12.9 metres at 33.1 g/t gold** from 66.4 metres, including **0.5 metres at 831 g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcement on 17 May 2022).

Jubilee Gold Project

Situated 25 kilometres southwest of the operating Ballarat Gold Mine, the Jubilee Gold Project is targeting extensions and repetitions of an historically mined transverse gold- bearing quartz reef (Figure 1). These structures are similar in geometry to Fosterville's high-grade Swan-Eagle system.

The Project includes the historical 619 metre deep Jubilee Gold Mine. Mined between 1887 and 1913, Jubilee yielded approximately 130,000 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of around 12 grams per tonne.

No work was undertaken on the project during financial year 2022.

Stavely Arc Joint Venture

Exploration licence, EL 5425 is located adjacent to Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX: SVY) wholly owned EL 4556 tenement that contains the Cayley Lode copper discovery at the nearby Thursdays Gossan deposit in western Victoria.

During the period, Stavely Minerals satisfied the requirements to earn an 80 per cent interest in EL 5425. Navarre has subsequently opted not to contribute further funds to the project and will dilute to a royalty.

Corporate

As at 30 June 2022 Navarre held $12.8 million of cash. Navarre also held $1 million of listed investments at 30 June 2022, consisting of 7.6 million shares in Resource Base Limited (RBX: ASX) (acquired through the divestment of the Black Range Project). These shares are subject to escrow until July 2023.

The Company reported a net loss after tax of $3.1 million at 30 June 2022, which included one-off transaction and integration costs totalling $9.4 million.

In April 2022, Navarre finalised the remaining outstanding components of the Mt Carlton acquisition, consisting of a working capital settlement of $11.2 million to the vendor, Evolution Mining. In line with the Asset Sale Agreement, this pertained to the period 1 October 2021 to 14 December 2021. The Company also paid $4.6 million of stamp duty to the Queensland Government in relation to the transfer of the Mt Carlton mineral tenements.

As of 26 July 2022, all of the Mt Carlton properties subject to the sales agreement have been transferred to Navarre.

As per the sale agreement, Evolution Mining has provided surety for an environmental bond capped at approximately $32 million until December 2023, with negotiations underway to extend this to June 2024. At this time, Navarre will assume responsibility for the environmental bond.

During the year, Navarre raised $41,476,595 (before transaction costs) through capital raising initiatives to enable the Company to acquire the Mt Carlton Operations and to support exploration activities.

Outlook

The Board has provided forward guidance for the Mt Carlton operation production of 35,000 – 40,000 ounces of gold for the 2022-23 year, at an AISC of A$1,900 – $2,000 per ounce.

Output is expected to be stronger in the second half of the financial year, as the Company transitions to new open pit production from Mt Carlton United. This deposit has higher gold grades and significant levels of silver and copper by-product credits as compared to the remaining resources in the V2 pit.

As of December 2021, the Company had compliant Mineral Resources of 718,000 ounces of gold, 6,731,000 ounces of silver and 10,590 tonnes of copper. Group Ore Reserves consisted of 208,000 ounces of gold, 2,965,000 ounces of silver and 2,150 tonnes of copper (refer ASX announcement dated 30 March 2022).

Ian Holland
Managing Director

2 October 2022

TENEMENT INFORMATION (as at 21 September 2022)

Name	Tenement	Tenure Type	Status	NML Group Interest
MT CARLTON, QUEENSLAND				
Mt Carlton	EPM 10164	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 14783	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 18568	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 25136	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 25137	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 27063	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 27145	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 27453	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	EPM 27510	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	ML 10343	Mining Lease	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	ML 10375	Mining Lease	Granted	100%
Mt Carlton	ML 100002	Mining Lease	Granted	100%
Crush Creek	EPM 27521	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Crush Creek	EPM 27509	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Crush Creek	MDL 2010	Mineral Development Licence	Granted	100%
STAWELL CORRIDOR GOLD PROJECT (south of Stawell, Victoria)				
Ararat	EL 5476	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Tatyoon	EL 5480	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Glenlyle	EL 5497	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Long Gully	EL 6525	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Westgate	EL 6526	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Petticoat Gully	EL 6527	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Dutton	EL 6528	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Eastern Maar	ELA 6530	Exploration Licence	Application	0%
Langi Logan	EL 6702	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Langi Logan West	EL 6745	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Margaret Gully	ELA 6843	Exploration Licence	Application	0%
Mininera	EL 7125	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Tatyoon North	EL 7743	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
TANDARRA GOLD PROJECT (north of Bendigo, Victoria)				
Tandarra[1]	RL 6660	Retention Licence	Granted	49%
ST ARNAUD GOLD PROJECT (north of Stawell, Victoria)				
St Arnaud	EL 6556	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Lord Nelson	EL 6819	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
St Arnaud East	EL 7431	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
St Arnaud West	EL 7436	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Donald	EL 7496	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Jeffcott	EL 7567	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
STAVELY ARC PROJECT (west of Stawell, Victoria)				
Black Range	EL 4590	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%[2]
Stavely[3]	EL 5425	Exploration Licence	Granted	20%

TENEMENT INFORMATION (as at 21 September 2022)

JUBILEE GOLD PROJECT (west of Ballarat, Victoria)				
Jubilee	EL 6689	Exploration Licence	Granted	100%
Ballarat	ELA 7538	Exploration Licence	Application	0%
Ballarat	ELA 7539	Exploration Licence	Application	0%
East Jubilee	ELA 7748	Exploration Licence	Application	0%
Snake Valley	ELA 7751	Exploration Licence	Application	0%
Nintingbool	ELA 7752	Exploration Licence	Application	0%

[1] Held in Joint Venture with Catalyst Minerals (51%). Navarre is also entitled to a 1% royalty on Catalyst's share of proceeds from future production from part of the area covered by exploration licences EL 5266 (Raydarra) and EL 5533 (Sebastian).
[2] In July 2021, Resource Base Limited acquired EL 4590 from Navarre. As part of the sale of the Black Range tenement, EL 4590 is currently in the process of being transferred to Resource Base Limited.
[3] Held with Stavely Minerals Limited (80%).

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

STATEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Navarre intends to report its Annual Statement of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates as of 31 December each year.

In March 2022, Navarre declared an updated Mineral Resource Statement of 15.0Mt @ 1.5 g/t gold for 718,000 ounces of gold as well as a maiden Ore Reserve of 7.9Mt @ 0.8 g/t gold for 208,000 ounces of gold. The Mineral Resource includes the Mt Carlton, Crush Creek and Stawell Corridor Gold Projects with the Ore Reserve reported for Mt Carlton and Crush Creek.

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

Deposit	Release Date
Mt Carlton, Crush Creek and Stawell Corridor Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	
(Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement)	30-Mar-22

MINERAL RESOURCES as of 31 December 2021

Navarre Minerals – Consolidated Mineral Resource Estimate - 31 December 2021								
Project	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Gold grade (g/t)**	**Silver grade (g/t)**	**Copper grade (%)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**	**Silver Metal (koz)**	**Copper Metal (t)**
Mt Carlton Operation	Measured	292	1.13	24.4	0.17	11	228	490
	Indicated	8,352	0.79	21.2	0.11	211	5,696	9,400
	Inferred	402	2.47	38.1	0.18	32	492	700
	Total	9,046	0.87	22.1	0.12	253	6,416	10,590
Crush Creek Project	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	1,352	2.45	5.4	-	107	237	-
	Inferred	669	2.54	3.6	-	55	78	-
	Total	2,022	2.48	4.8	-	161	314	-
Queensland	**Total**	**11,067**	**1.17**	**18.9**	**-**	**414**	**6,731**	**10,590**
Stawell Corridor Project	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	3,889	2.43	-	-	304	-	-
	Total	3,889	2.43	-	-	304	-	-
Victoria	**Total**	**3,889**	**2.43**	**-**	**-**	**304**	**-**	**-**
GRAND TOTAL		**14,957**	**1.48**	**-**	**-**	**718**	**6,731**	**10,590**

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*
- *Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves. There is no certainty that Mineral Resources not included in Ore Reserves will be converted to Ore Reserves.*
- *Mineral Resources are depleted for mining.*
- *The V2, Mt Carlton United, Telstra Hill and A39 Open Pit Mineral Resources for the Mt Carlton Operation are reported at varying Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off values inside optimised pit shells allowing for processing costs, metallurgical recovery, payability factors and haulage to the Mt Carlton Mill.*
- *The Delta and BV7 Open Pit Mineral Resources for the Crush Creek Project are reported at a 0.55 g/t Au cut-off grade inside optimised pit shells allowing for processing costs and haulage to the Mt Carlton Mill. The cut-off grades applied do not consider site support costs.*
- *All Open Pit Mineral Resources are constrained within optimised pit shells that have used mining, processing and geotechnical parameters from Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) work completed and current V2 operational cost data. Price assumptions used for the key economic elements were Au – A$2,400/oz; Ag – A$30/oz; and Cu – A$12,000/t.*
- *For all Underground Mineral Resources, a series of resource stope optimisations have been undertaken in Mineable Stope Optimiser (MSO). The MSOs have been run based on extraction by either longhole open stoping or by mechanised cut and fill mining methods which are dependent on the mineralisation geometry. The inclusion of waste material during the stope optimisation process precludes the requirement to apply a cut-off grade to the reporting of the Mineral Resources, since the application of the calculated NSR or grade cut-off has been applied within the MSO and the creation of the wireframe solids.*

STATEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES (cont.)

ORE RESERVES as of 31 December 2021

Navarre Minerals – Consolidated Ore Reserve Estimate - 31 December 2021								
Project	**Reserve Classification**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Gold grade (g/t)**	**Silver grade (g/t)**	**Copper grade (%)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**	**Silver Metal (koz)**	**Copper Metal (t)**
Mt Carlton Operation	Proved	292	1.13	24.4	0.17	11	228	490
	Probable	7,117	0.63	11.3	0.02	143	2,592	1,660
	Total	7,409	0.65	11.8	0.03	154	2,821	2,150
Crush Creek Project	Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	560	3.00	8.0	-	54	145	-
	Total	560	3.00	8.0	-	54	145	-
GRAND TOTAL		**7,969**	**0.81**	**11.6**	**-**	**208**	**2,965**	**2,150**

Notes:

- *Values are reported to two significant figures which may result in rounding discrepancies in the totals.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*
- *Ore Reserve estimates for Crush Creek and the Mt Carlton TSF (Tailings Storage Facility) assume the addition of a CIL/CIP leach circuit to augment the existing flotation plant. The PFS that supports the inclusion of these projects in an Ore Reserve estimate draws on a previous technical report completed by Sedgman Pty Ltd in 2019 for tails leaching, which was substantially updated to include the low sulphidation epithermal deposits at Crush Creek.*
- *All Ore Reserve estimates were based on open pit mine designs developed from nested pit shells produced using Whittle pit optimisation software. Suitable modifying factors were used and based on a decade of mining experience at the Mt Carlton Operation augmented with additional technical studies.*

REPORTING ASSUMPTIONS

Navarre commodity price assumptions used to report the December 2021 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Estimates are provided below:

Gold: A$2,100/oz for Ore Reserves and A$2,400/oz for Mineral Resources in Queensland. A A$2,500/oz gold price was applied for Victorian Mineral Resources

Silver: A$27/oz for Ore Reserves, A$30/oz for Mineral Resources

Copper: A$10,000/t for Ore Reserves, A$12,000/t for Mineral Resources

All open pit Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) are reported within optimised pit shells which have been developed using a A$2,400/oz gold price assumption and consider forecast mining costs, metallurgical recoveries and payability factors. All underground MREs are reported within underground mining shapes (MSOs) using a A$2,400/oz gold price assumption and consider forecast mining costs, metallurgical recoveries and payability factors.

All open pit Ore Reserve estimates are reported within detailed pit designs and all underground Ore Reserves are reported within mineable underground shapes. Pit designs and underground mining shapes have considered all applicable modifying factors, forecast mining costs and metallurgical recoveries and have been developed subject to an economic test to verify that economic extraction is justified. The economic test includes all applicable capital costs and is performed via a sensitivity analysis using a range of assumed gold prices from A$1,680 to A$2,520 per ounce and considers a range of financial metrics including AISC, NPV and FCF. Assets may use different assumptions within this range during optimisation or financial modelling stages depending on specific requirements as documented in their individual statements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES SINCE 2021

Navarre is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the MREs of the Adventure and Resolution deposits since announcement of the maiden Mineral Resources on 30 March 2021.

GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The MREs in this statement have been prepared in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition) by suitably qualified and experienced Competent Persons. The estimates are reviewed by internal and external qualified professionals and the Board of Navarre reviews and approves the estimates prior to public release.

STATEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES (cont.)

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

1. The Mt Carlton, Crush Creek and Stawell Corridor Mineral Resource estimates (both OP and UG) have been compiled by Mr Richard Buerger (MAIG – 6031), a Competent Persons as defined under the JORC Code (2012). The Mt Carlton and Crush Creek Open Pit Ore Reserve estimates have been compiled by Navarre employees and reviewed by Mr Declan Franzmann, as Competent Person as defined under the JORC Code (2012).
2. The information in this Annual Report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves as of 31 December 2021 has been extracted from the release titled "Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement" dated 30 March 2022 (the original release). Navarre confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original release and, in the case of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original release continue to apply and have not materially changed. Navarre confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original release.
3. The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Geoff McDermott, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McDermott is the Technical Director and a full-time employee of Navarre Minerals Limited. Mr McDermott has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken 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 (The JORC Code). Mr McDermott consents to the inclusion of the material in this report in the form and context in which it appears.
4. The information in this release that relates to Sampling Techniques and Data and the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Mt Carlton and Crush Creek Projects has been compiled by Mr. Richard Buerger BSc (Geology with Hons). Mr Buerger is a full-time employee of Navarre Minerals as Manager – Resources. Mr Buerger is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (6031) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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" (The JORC Code). Mr Buerger consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.
5. The information in this release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for the Resolution deposit has been compiled by Mr David Coventry BSc (Geology). At the time of the estimation, Mr Coventry was a full-time employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd and acted as an independent consultant on the Resolution prospect Mineral Resource estimation. Mr Coventry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (5288) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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" (The JORC Code). Mr. Coventry consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.
6. The information in this release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources for Adventure Lode has been compiled by Mr Richard Buerger BSc (Geology). At the time of the estimation, Mr Buerger was a full-time employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd and acted as an independent consultant on the Adventure Lode Mineral Resource Estimation. Mr Buerger is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (6031) and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, the deposit type under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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" (The JORC Code). Mr Buerger consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.
7. The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve estimation for V2, Mt Carlton United, Delta and BV7 is based on information compiled by Mr Declan Franzmann. Mr Franzmann is an employee of Crosscut Consulting and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 201770). Mr Franzmann has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Ore Reserves." Mr Franzmann consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

STATEMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES (cont.)

8. This annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves statement is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Persons. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves statement has been approved by Mr Geoff McDermott, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is Technical Director of Navarre Minerals Limited. Mr McDermott has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken 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 McDermott has provided written consent for the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the group comprising Navarre Minerals Limited (variously the "Company", "Navarre" and "Navarre Minerals") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Navarre Minerals is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report is as follows:

1. DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. The directors were in office during the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Director	Designation & independence status	Qualifications, experience & expertise	Directorships of other listed companies	Special responsibilities during the year[1]
Kevin Wilson Appointed 30 April 2007	Chairman Non-Executive Independent	*BSc (Hons), ARSM, MBA* Mr Wilson has over 35 years' experience in the minerals and finance industries. He was the Managing Director of Rey Resources Limited, an Australian energy exploration company, from 2008 to 2016 and previously Leviathan Resources Limited, a Victorian gold mining company. 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.	Los Cerros Limited (ASX: LCL) (ongoing) Solis Minerals Limited (ASX: SLM) – Appointed 25 November 2021	Chairman of the Board Member of the Audit & Risk Committee Member of Sustainability Committee
Ian Holland Appointed 25 May 2020 Appointed Managing Director on 1 September 2020	Managing Director Executive	*BSc, MMinGeoSc, FAusIMM, F Fin, MAICD* Mr Ian Holland has over 25 years' experience in the minerals industry across a number of gold and base metal operations throughout Australia. He is a geologist by background and has a strong track record of value creation with his most recent role as Vice President, Australian Operations for Kirkland Lake Gold where he lead the growth of the world-class Fosterville Gold mine in Victoria. He was also previously the General Manager of Fosterville for a number of years as well as roles at Mount Isa Mines, Mount Gordon and Renison. He holds both a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Minerals Geoscience from James Cook University, as well as a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from the Securities Institute.	None	
Geoff McDermott Appointed Managing Director on 19 May 2008 Appointed Technical Director on 1 April 2021	Technical Director Executive	*BSc (Hons), MAIG* Mr Geoff McDermott is an experienced geologist and founding Managing Director of Navarre Minerals. Mr McDermott has over 35 years' industry experience working as a resource company executive and as a geologist in surface and underground metalliferous mining operations, in minerals exploration and as a consultant to the minerals industry. He has a broad range of international experience having worked as a geologist in Canada, Fiji and Australia for companies such as WMC and Rio Tinto as well as with the Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada.	None	Member of the Audit & Risk Committee Chairman of Sustainability Committee
Garth Campbell-Cowan Appointed 16 November 2021	Non-Executive Director	*BComm, CA, GradDipFin* Mr Garth Campbell-Cowan has over 30 years' experience as a finance executive across a number of industries, including extensive experience in the minerals sector in Australasia and North America. Mr Campbell-Cowan was the Chief Financial Officer for St Barbara Limited for 15 years and was part of the executive team that managed the company's transformation from junior gold miner to an ASX 200 company. Mr Campbell-Cowan has held finance positions with Newcrest Mining Limited, Western Mining Limited, ANZ Bank and Telstra. Mr Campbell-Cowan is currently interim Chief Financial Officer for ASX listed oil and gas exploration company FAR Limited and consults to various entities on organisational transformation and strategy. Mr Campbell-Cowan is a Chartered Accountant and a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. He also holds a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from the Securities Institute.	None	Chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee Member of Sustainability Committee

[1] The Board established a Sustainability Committee on 17 February 2022.

1. DIRECTORS (cont.)

Interests in the shares and options of the Company

As at the date of this report, the relevant beneficial and non-beneficial interests of each of the directors in the shares and share options in the Company were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options	Performance Rights
K Wilson	14,360,630	1,700,000	275,510
I Holland	16,700,125	-	2,836,734
G McDermott	14,976,322	5,000,000	892,858
G Campbell-Cowan	475,757	-	150,000

The terms of the options and performance rights are set out in Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Mathew Watkins was appointed Company Secretary on the 28 January 2021.

Mr Watkins is a Chartered Accountant who has extensive ASX experience within several industry sectors including Biotechnology, Bioscience, Resources and Information Technology. He specialises in ASX statutory reporting, ASX compliance, Corporate Governance and board and secretarial support. Mr Watkins is appointed Company Secretary on a /number of ASX listed Companies as well as a number of public unlisted companies.

Mr Watkins is employed at Vistra Australia Pty Ltd (Vistra), a professional Company Secretarial and Accounting firm. Vistra is a prominent provider of specialised consulting and administrative services to clients in the Fund, Corporate, Capital Markets, and Private Wealth sectors.

3. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid, provided or recommended during the financial year and to the date of this report (2021: nil).

4. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

4.1 Principal activities

The principal activities during the year involved the operation of the Mt Carlton Gold Mine in North Queensland (acquired in October 2021) and mineral exploration in Victoria and Queensland, Australia.

The Company had 160 permanent employees at 30 June 2022 including directors (2021: 10).

4.2 Environment, health and safety

Navarre's mining operation at Mt Carlton is focussed on the extraction and processing of gold, silver and copper rich ore, which is sold as a concentrate. Mining is via conventional open pit methods, and while there was some underground mining taking place at the time of the acquisition of the asset, this ceased in February 2022. Mining activities have created a meaningful surface disturbance at the site, and Navarre is in full compliance of its obligations regarding environmental stewardship and rehabilitation, including the provision of relevant bonding. The operation is in compliance with all relevant State and Federal health and safety laws. There were no environmental incidents or Lost Time Injuries attributable to Navarre's ownership of the asset during financial year 2022.

Within Victoria, the Group conducted exploration activities only. No mining activity has been conducted by the Group on its exploration licences, and its exploration activities to date have had a low level of environmental impact.

The Group's exploration operations are subject to environmental and health and safety regulations under the various laws of Victoria and the Commonwealth. There were no reported Lost Time Injuries or environmental incidents during the year.

4.3 Review of operations

Refer to the Managing Director's Review of Operations 2022 on pages 4 to 9.

4. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (cont.)

4.4 Review of financial results and position

(a) Results for the year

The net loss after tax for the financial year was 3,087,865 (2021: loss after tax of $2,723,684).

(b) Cash flows for the year

At balance date the Group held cash and cash equivalents of $12,806,285. During the year the Group's cash balance decreased by $1,289,540 following receipts from customers of $112,138,739, net proceeds from share issues of $38,681,720, proceeds from borrowings of $1,244,553, receipt of Government grant of $20,000 and interest received of $813, which was used to partially meet cost of sales and corporate costs of $91,160,865, payments to purchase business of $30,364,233, transaction and integration costs of $9,340,840 other investment net cash outflows of $18,991,434, repayments of borrowings of $835,408, lease liability repayments of $1,169,883 and interest and other finance costs of $16,575.

(c) Review of financial condition at the balance date

At balance date the Group held net assets of $93,025,389, (2021: $40,446,231). As part of the business acquisition, the Group recognised additional assets totalling $116,738,127 and assumed liabilities totalling $56,719,894.

(c) Share issues

In August 2021, Navarre issued 1,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares following the exercise of unlisted performance rights (expiry date 31 December 2022) and 1,300,000 fully paid ordinary shares following the exercise of unlisted performance rights (expiry 30 June 2023).

In November 2021, Navarre raised $36,760,095 (before transaction costs) from a share placement to institutional and sophisticated investors, resulting in the issue of 490,134,605 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.075.

In December 2021, Navarre issued 176,565,396 ordinary shares as partial consideration to acquire the Mt Carlton Gold Mine (Mt Carlton).

In June 2022, Navarre raised $4,500,000 (before transaction costs) from a share placement to institutional and sophisticated investors, resulting in the issue of 68,181,820 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.066 per share. Also during June 2022, Navarre raised $216,500 (before transaction costs) from a Share Purchase Plan, resulting in the issue of 3,280,279 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.066 per share.

(d) Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year

On 5 October 2021, Navarre entered into a binding asset sale agreement (Asset Sale Agreement) under which Navarre, via its 100% owned subsidiary Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd (Navarre Minerals Queensland), acquired Mt Carlton and the Crush Creek project (Crush Creek), located in Queensland, Australia (collectively, the Mt Carlton Operation) from Conquest Mining Pty Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Evolution Mining Limited (Evolution) (the Transaction).

Completion of the Transaction was subject to customary closing conditions, which were satisfied on 14 December 2021 (see ASX announcement on 15 December 2021).

Key elements of the acquisition included:

- Effective economic interest accrued to Navarre from 1 October 2021.
- $40,000,000 in upfront consideration was paid through a combination of cash and shares.
- Up to $25,000,000 in additional cash consideration may be payable upon the realisation of certain agreed recoverable gold production milestones from future development of Crush Creek and up to a further $25,000,000 in additional cash consideration payable if the average spot gold price in any quarter exceeds the equivalent of A$2,250/oz and linked to the future production from the Mt Carlton Operation, with payments commencing 1 July 2023. This contingent consideration has been recognised at fair value in the financial statements as $13,418,000.
- Total assets of $116,738,127 and total liabilities of $56,719,894 were recognised in the financial statements as at the date of acquisition.

4. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (cont.)

4.4 Review of financial position (cont.)

With the acquisition of Mt Carlton, Navarre is now owner and manager of a gold producing operation and has added approximately 150 additional employees to the business as a result of this acquisition. Accordingly, the acquisition of an operating mine has seen a significant change in the Company's turnover and balance sheet, which is outlined elsewhere throughout this report.

During the year, the Group raised $41,476,595 (before transaction costs) through capital raising initiatives, as detailed above (under the heading "Share issues"). The purpose of the capital raisings was primarily to enable the Company to acquire the Mt Carlton Operations and to support exploration activities.

(e) Significant events after the balance date

As described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, Evolution has provided the Group a transitional environmental bonding facility capped at approximately $32,000,000, in accordance with the Vendor Fallback Provisioning terms set out in the Asset Sale Agreement, to allow the Group to satisfy its obligations under the applicable Queensland environmental legislation. While the current agreement includes amortisation of the facility over a 12-month period concluding in December 2023, the Group is in advanced negotiations with the vendor to extend the amortisation profile over a two year period commencing in July 2023, with an accelerated repayment rate in the final 12 months.

Other than the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

(f) Likely developments and expected results

During the year under review, the Group added a producing gold mine to its portfolio via acquisition, and as such, significant focus was placed on the operating and exploration activities proximal to the asset.

During the course of the financial year ending 30 June 2023, the Group expects to continue operation at Mt Carlton and concentrate its efforts on extending mine life, with reduced activity expected at its Victorian exploration properties.

4.5 Business strategy and prospects for future financial years

(a) Business strategy

The Group's mission is to reward shareholders by creating value through the discovery, evaluation and extraction of minerals. To achieve this, the Group must maximise the potential of its existing assets through the safe and efficient operation of its existing gold mine, while also undertaking targeted exploration programs to identify new ore sources which can be exploited using the existing mining and processing infrastructure.

The Group's goal is to grow the mineral inventory at Mt Carlton to support a minimum five year production life, while aiming to restore the production run rate back to the historical level of approximately 100koz gold per annum. To achieve these outcomes, the Group will need to continue exploring for, and be successful at identifying and processing, high grade ore within economic distances of the processing facility. The Group continues to undertake an active exploration program within emerging and proven mineral corridors, with the objective of identifying economic gold, silver and copper mineral deposits. In addition to the existing asset suite, the Group will continue to investigate opportunities to grow and advance Navarre through strategic merger and acquisition.

(b) Future prospects of the Group and risk management

The key driver of the Group's future prospects will be the success of its exploration programs, operational adherence to plan and prevailing commodity prices. In the shorter term, cashflow and earnings will be driven by the output of saleable product from Mt Carlton, and realised prices, while longer term the discovery of further economic inventory has the potential to significantly increase shareholder return.

4. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (cont.)

4.5 Business strategy and prospects for future financial years

The key material risks faced by the Group that are likely to have an effect on its future financial prospects include:

- COVID-19: The Group continues to actively respond to the ongoing COVID-19 virus impacting people and businesses globally. The health and safety of every person working at Navarre, their families and our communities remains paramount during this time. In order to mitigate the risks relating to COVID-19, Navarre continues to adhere to both internal and statutory policies designed to minimise the spread of the virus including (but not limited to) social distancing, mask wearing where appropriate, testing protocols and staff absence/isolation utilising remote working processes where applicable.
- Prevailing commodity prices: The Group's revenues are exposed to fluctuations in the gold, silver and copper prices. Volatility in the gold, silver and copper prices creates revenue uncertainty and requires careful management of business performance to ensure that operating cash margins are maintained should the Australian dollar price fall. Currency and commodity markets are linked, resulting in the potential for currency movements to be offset by movements in metal prices and commodity cost inputs.
- Operational adherence to plan: Mining is not without operational risk. Efforts are taken to closely monitor and assess operating risks and mitigate where possible. The Group prepares estimates of future production, cash costs and capital costs of production for its operation. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve production or cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on the Group's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.
- Health and safety, and permitting: The Group's ability to obtain permits and approvals and to successfully operate may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with the Group's activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, human health and safety of the surrounding communities. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect the Group's operations, including its ability to continue operations. The Group has implemented extensive health, safety and community initiatives to manage the health and safety of its employees, contractors and members of the community. While these control measures are in place there is no guarantee that these will eliminate the occurrence of incidents which may result in personal injury or damage to property. In certain instances such occurrences could give rise to regulatory fines.
- Replacement and extension of resources and reserves and new discoveries: Ongoing exploration adjacent to current mining activities has the potential to replenish mineral inventory and extend mine life. The potential for the Group to uncover a new mineral deposit would materially influence the prospects of the Group. However, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful. There is a risk that depletion of Ore Reserves will not be offset by discoveries or acquisitions. The Mineral Resource base of the Group may decline if Ore Reserves are mined without adequate replacement and the Group may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine life, based on current production rates.
- Liquidity: Changes in circumstances or key assumptions associated with mining operations could negatively impact on the Group's liquidity position. Under the applicable Queensland environmental rehabilitation financial provisioning legislation, the Group is required to have an environmental bond in place covering mining operations at Mt Carlton. In accordance with the Asset Sale Agreement, Evolution agreed to provide a bonding facility to the Group to satisfy the applicable Queensland legislation for a transitional period. The current agreement with Evolution requires complete amortisation of the facility over a 12-month period concluding in December 2023, however, the Group is in advanced negotiations with the vendor to extend the amortisation profile over two years commencing in July 2023, with an accelerated rate in the final 12 months. The Group is also well advanced in discussions with a third party for a US$7 million credit facility. The change in the amortisation schedule for the bonding facility with Evolution and the new credit facility will provide the Group with additional liquidity support for the next twelve months. Should the Group be unsuccessful in securing the extended schedule and the new credit facility, the Group will be required to implement alternate strategies, including scaling down of its exploration and evaluation activities and accessing alternative sources of funding.

4. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (cont.)

- Exploration: The Group's mineral exploration tenements are at various states of appraisal and there can be no assurance that exploration of the tenements currently held by the Group, or any other tenements that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of a mineral deposit. If exploration is successful, there will be additional costs and processes involved in moving to the development phase. By its nature, exploration risk can never be fully mitigated, but the Group has the benefit of significant exploration expertise through its management team and of operational and business expertise at both board and management level.

This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors to which the Company is exposed.

Navarre is also exposed to a range of market, financial and governance risks. The Company has risk management and internal control systems to manage material business risks which include insurance coverage over major operational activities and regular review of material business risks by the Board.

5. SHARE OPTIONS

Compensation options issued during the financial year

No share options were issued by the Company to directors or employees of the Company during the financial year.

Options expired during the financial year

Date lapsed/expired	Number
31 December 2021	200,000
7 February 2022	2,800,000
17 May 2022	1,800,000

Unissued shares under option

At the date of this report, there were 7,600,000 unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option. The details of these options are as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number
29 January 2023	$0.15	500,000
10 April 2023	$0.15	3,900,000
21 February 2024	$0.12	400,000
17 May 2024	$0.12	2,800,000

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.

Shares issued on the exercise of Options

Since the end of the financial year, there has been no issue of fully paid ordinary shares from the exercise of options.

6. SHARE PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

Compensation performance rights issued during the financial year

During the financial year, the Company issued 7,450,000 share performance rights to directors and employees of the Company. The terms of these performance rights are as follows:

Expiry Date	Number
1 July 2021	900,000
1 July 2021	2,400,000
16 February 2022	1,136,734
16 February 2022	3,013,266

6. SHARE PERFORMANCE RIGHTS (cont.)

Further details on the performance rights are contained later in the Directors report.

Performance rights expired during the financial year

Date lapsed/expired	Number
5 November 2021	1,200,000
7 February 2022	100,000

Unissued shares under performance rights

At the date of this report, there were 5,405,102 unissued ordinary shares of the Company under performance rights. The terms of these performance rights are as follows:

Expiry Date	Number
30 June 2024	450,000
31 December 2024	1,000,000
30 June 2025	800,000
5 July 2023	141,836
5 July 2024	3,013,266

No person entitled to exercise the performance rights had or has any right by virtue of the performance right to participate in any share issue of the Company.

Shares issued on the exercise of performance rights

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company issued fully paid ordinary shares as a result of the exercise of performance rights as follows:

Date Exercised	Number
6 August 2021	1,800,000
26 August 2021	1,000,000
10 August 2022	1,744,898

7. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS

The Company paid an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring all directors of the Company against legal costs incurred in defending proceedings as permitted by Section 199B of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

8. BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following table sets out the members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Committees of the Board, the number of meetings of the Board and of the Committees held during the year and the number of meetings attended during each director's period of office.

	Board of Directors		Audit & Risk Committee[2]		Sustainability Committee[3]	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
K Wilson	12	12	2	2	-	-
I Holland	12	12	-	-	-	-
G McDermott	12	12	2	2	-	-
G Cowen-Campbell[1]	7	7	2	2	-	-

A – Number of meetings attended

B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

[1]Mr Campbell-Cowan was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 16 November 2021.

[2]From 28 January 2021 until 22 December 2021, the Board fulfilled the role of Audit & Risk Committee. Therefore, no separate committee meetings are reported above for the period 1 July 2021 to 22 December 2021.

[3] The Board established a Sustainability Committee on 17 February 2022, which did not formally meet during the reporting period.

9. AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The directors have received the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 from the auditor, RSM Australia Partners, set out on page 34.

Non-Audit Services

Details of amounts paid to the auditor, RSM Australia Partners, for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in note 37 to the consolidated financial statements. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of the non-audit services provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

The Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 June 2022 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Company, in accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its regulations.

The information provided in this Remuneration Report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*. This Remuneration Report forms part of the Directors' Report.

The Remuneration Report details the remuneration arrangements for Key Management Personnel ("KMP"), who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

During financial year 2022, a review of the Group's executive KMP was conducted following the transformational changes to the business as a result of the acquisition of Mt Carlton. As a result of this review, it was determined that the executive KMP in financial year 2022 consists of one executive being the Chief Financial Officer, Mr Paul Hissey. Effective 1 July 2021, the Exploration Manager, Mr Shane Mele, Accountant and Assistant Company Secretary, Ms Jodi Ford, and Company Secretary, Mr Mathew Watkins, ceased to be executive KMP of the Group.

10.1 Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2022

Non-executive directors

K Wilson	Chairman (independent Non-Executive)
G Campbell-Cowan	Non-Executive Director (appointed 16 November 2021)

Executives

I Holland	Managing Director (Executive)
G McDermott	Technical Director (Executive)
P Hissey	Chief Financial Officer

10.2 Remuneration governance processes and principles

The policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for directors and executives is set by the Board of Directors as a whole. The Nomination & Remuneration ("N&R") Committee (which is fulfilled by the Board) provides regular, structured opportunity to focus on nomination and remuneration issues. The Board fulfils the role of N&R Committee due to the size of the Group and its operations. Any potential for, or perception of, conflict of interest resulting from any of the members of the N&R Committee is addressed by ensuring that those members recuse themself from any discussion of their remuneration arrangements or performance and takes no part in the discussion or decision-making process in relation to such matters.

The Board may obtain professional advice when appropriate to ensure that the Company attracts and retains talented and motivated directors and employees who can enhance Company performance through their contributions and leadership.

The Board seeks to set non-executive director remuneration at a level that provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of high calibre, at a cost acceptable to shareholders.

The amount of aggregate remuneration approved by shareholders and the fee structure for non-executive directors is reviewed annually by the Board against fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.3 Components of executive remuneration

The Company aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company and so as to:

- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
- link reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Company; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Executive remuneration consists of fixed remuneration and, where appropriate, variable (at risk) remuneration.

10.3.1 Fixed remuneration

The base salaries of the Managing Director and other executives are fixed. Fixed remuneration is set at a market competitive level, considering an individual's responsibilities, performance, qualifications and experience, and current market conditions in the mining industry. Base salaries are reviewed annually, but executive contracts do not guarantee any increases in fixed remuneration.

Executives receive statutory superannuation from the Company and may, at their discretion, make additional superannuation contributions by way of salary sacrifice.

The fixed component of executives' remuneration is detailed in Table 2 and Table 3 of this Report.

10.3.2 Variable/at risk remuneration

The performance of executives is measured against criteria agreed annually and is based predominantly on the overall success of the Company in achieving its broader corporate goals. Variable remuneration is linked to predetermined performance criteria. Variable remuneration is also used to promote retention of high calibre staff, which the Company considers to be essential to the growth and success of the Company.

Variable remuneration may take the form of short-term incentives, such as payment of a cash bonus, or long-term incentives through participation in the Company's Equity Incentive Plan 2022 ("EIP"), which is used to provide long term performance and retention incentives, as appropriate. See page 31 for details of options and performance rights granted to key management personnel during the year.

The Company prohibits executives from entering into arrangements to protect the value of unvested options or performance rights. The prohibition includes entering into contracts to hedge their exposure to options or performance rights awarded as part of their remuneration package.

10.3.2.1 Short-term incentive (STI) component

Information about the contractual STI arrangements for executives is set out in their respective contractual arrangements disclosures in section 10.3.4 below. No STI payments were made to executives in financial year 2022.

10.3.2.2 Long-term incentive (LTI) component

Details of the contractual LTI arrangements for executives are set out in their respective contractual arrangements disclosures in section 10.3.4 below. In financial year 2022 executives received performance rights, with vesting conditions based on the satisfaction of service milestones and share price targets.

10.3.3 Remuneration Mix

The Company's executive remuneration is structured as a mix of fixed annual remuneration and variable 'at risk' remuneration. The mix of these components varies for different management levels and according to whether an executive is engaged as an employee or a contractor.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.3 Executive Contractual Arrangements (cont.)

Table 1: Relative proportion and components of total remuneration packages for the year ended 30 June 2022

	% of Total Remuneration		
		Performance-based remuneration	
	Fixed remuneration %	Short Term Incentive %	Long Term Incentive %
Executives			
I Holland	78.9	-	21.1
G McDermott	88.9	-	11.1
P Hissey	90.1	-	9.9

10.3.4 Executive Contractual Arrangements

Remuneration arrangements for Key Management Personnel are formalised in employment agreements. Details of these contracts are provided below.

- *Managing Director*

  Mr Holland is employed by the Company on a full-time basis pursuant to an executive service agreement dated 31 August 2020 (and subsequent variations), which contains the following major terms:-

– **Term:** From 1 September 2020 until either the Company or Mr Holland terminates the agreement.

– **Notice:** The Company may terminate the agreement at any time by giving six months' notice in writing. Mr Holland may terminate the agreement at any time by giving six months' written notice to the Company or on one month's written notice to the Company if a 'fundamental change' to his employment occurs or the Company has failed to remedy a notified breach of its obligations under the agreement. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement by giving written notice in certain circumstances, including if serious misconduct has occurred. The Company may elect to pay Mr Holland in lieu of part or all of any notice period.

– **Base salary:** Mr Holland's total fixed remuneration is $300,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation. This is reviewed by the N&R Committee on an annual basis, but there is no guarantee of any increase in fixed remuneration.

– **Short-term incentive:** No short-term incentive was included in Mr Holland's remuneration package for financial year 2022.

– **Long-term incentive:** Mr Holland is eligible to receive an annual long-term incentive payment of up to 80% of the total fixed remuneration on terms decided by the Board. Mr Holland is also eligible to participate in the Company's long-term incentive arrangements (as amended or replaced) on terms decided by the Board, subject to necessary shareholder approvals.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.3 Executive Contractual Arrangements (cont.)

The Managing Director's remuneration package for financial year 2022 included a long-term incentive in the form of a grant of 2,448,980 share performance rights. The performance rights will vest based on the following conditions:

Number of Performance Rights	Service Condition
612,246	That the Director continues to hold the position of Managing Director through the period to close of business, 30 June 2022 (**Retention Service Period 1**). On satisfaction of this vesting condition, the Performance Rights will vest and become exercisable on 5 July 2022.
918,367	That the Company's share price reaches a 30-day VWAP greater than 16.0 cents per share for any 30-day period between 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023 (**Performance Period**); and that the Director also continues to hold the position of Managing Director through to close of business, 30 June 2023 (**Retention Service Period 2**). On satisfaction of these vesting conditions, the Performance Rights will vest and become exercisable on 5 July 2023.
918,367	That the Company's share price reaches a three month VWAP greater than 14.0 cents per share for the final three months of the Performance Period, i.e. 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023; and that the Director also continues to hold the position of Managing Director through to close of business, 30 June 2023 (**Retention Service Period 3**). On satisfaction of these vesting conditions, the Performance Rights will vest and become exercisable on 5 July 2023.

The Company obtained shareholder approval for the grant of these performance rights at the Company's annual general meeting in January 2022 and the performance rights were issued shortly after that meeting on 16 February 2022. Subsequent to balance date, it was determined that the service condition for the first tranche of performance rights had been satisfied and 612,246 performance rights vested and became exercisable. These vested performance rights were exercised on 10 August 2022.

– **Termination payments:** If Mr Holland's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason (other than in circumstances warranting summary dismissal), Mr Holland is entitled to a retirement benefit calculated as one month's total fixed remuneration, plus two weeks' total fixed remuneration for each completed or part-completed year of continuous service with the Company. If Mr Holland resigns within six months of a 'fundamental change', Mr Holland is entitled to a lump sum payment equivalent to six months' total fixed remuneration.

● *Technical Director*

Mr Geoff McDermott was appointed Technical Director with effect from 1 April 2021.

Mr McDermott is employed by the Company on a full-time basis pursuant to an executive service agreement dated 10 December 2010 (and subsequent variations), which contains the following major terms:-

– **Term:** From 31 March 2011 until either the Company or Mr McDermott terminates the agreement.

– **Notice:** The Company may terminate the agreement at any time by giving six months' notice in writing. Mr McDermott may terminate the agreement at any time by giving six months' written notice to the Company or on one month's written notice to the Company if a 'fundamental change' to his employment occurs or the Company has failed to remedy a notified breach of its obligations under the agreement. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement by giving written notice in certain circumstances, including if serious misconduct has occurred. The Company may elect to pay Mr McDermott in lieu of part or all of any notice period.

– **Base salary:** Mr McDermott's total fixed remuneration is $250,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.

– **Short-term incentive:** Mr McDermott is eligible to receive an annual short-term incentive payment on terms decided by the Board. No short-term incentive payment was included in Mr McDermott's remuneration package for financial year 2022.

– **Long-term incentive:** Mr McDermott is eligible to participate in the Company's long-term incentive arrangements (as amended or replaced) on terms decided by the Board, subject to necessary shareholder approvals.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.3 Executive Contractual Arrangements (cont.)

Mr McDermott's remuneration package for financial year 2022 included an incentive in the form of a grant of 1,275,510 share performance rights, subject to the following conditions:

Number of Performance Rights	Service Condition
382,652	That the Director continues to hold the position of Technical Director through the period to close of business, 30 June 2022 (**Retention Service Period 1**). On satisfaction of this vesting condition, the Performance Rights will vest and become exercisable on 5 July 2022.
446,429	That the Company's share price reaches a 30-day VWAP greater than 16.0 cents per share for any 30-day period between 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023 (**Performance Period);** and that the Director also continues to hold the position of Technical Director through to close of business, 30 June 2023 (**Retention Service Period 2**). On satisfaction of these vesting conditions, the Performance Rights will vest and become exercisable on 5 July 2023.
446,429	That the Company's share price reaches a three month VWAP greater than 14.0 cents per share for the final three months of the Performance Period, i.e. 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023; and that the Director also continues to hold the position of Technical Director through to close of business, 30 June 2023 (**Retention Service Period 3**). On satisfaction of these vesting conditions, the Performance Rights will vest and become exercisable on 5 July 2023.

The Company obtained shareholder approval for the grant of these performance rights at the Company's annual general meeting in January 2022 and the performance rights were issued shortly after that meeting on 16 February 2022. Subsequent to balance date, it was determined that the service condition for the first tranche of performance rights had been satisfied and 382,652 performance rights vested and became exercisable. These vested performance rights were exercised on 10 August 2022.

– **Termination payments:** If Mr McDermott's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason (other than in circumstances warranting summary dismissal), Mr McDermott is entitled to a retirement benefit calculated as one month's total fixed remuneration, plus two weeks' total fixed remuneration for each completed or part-completed year of continuous service with the Company. If Mr McDermott resigns within six months of a 'fundamental change', Mr McDermott is entitled to a lump sum payment equivalent to six months' total fixed remuneration.

● *Chief Financial Officer*

On 1 April 2021, Mr Hissey was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Mr Hissey is employed by the Company on a full-time basis pursuant to an executive service agreement (and subsequent variations), which contains the following major terms:-

– **Term:** From 1 April 2021 until either the Company or Mr Hissey terminates the agreement.

– **Notice:** The Company may terminate the agreement at any time by giving three months' notice in writing. Mr Hissey may terminate the agreement at any time by giving three months' written notice to the Company or on one month's written notice to the Company if a 'fundamental change' to his employment occurs or the Company has failed to remedy a notified breach of its obligations under the agreement. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement by giving written notice in certain circumstances, including if serious misconduct has occurred. The Company may elect to pay Mr Hissey in lieu of part or all of any notice period.

– **Base salary:** At 1 July 2021, Mr Hissey's total fixed remuneration was $220,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation. With effect from 1 January 2022, Mr Hissey's remuneration increased to $300,000 plus statutory superannuation.

– **Short-term incentive:** Mr Hissey is eligible to receive an annual short-term incentive payment on terms decided by the Board. No short-term incentive payment was included in Mr Hissey's remuneration package for financial year 2022.

– **Long-term incentive:** Mr Hissey is eligible to participate in the Company's long-term incentive arrangements (as amended or replaced) on terms decided by the Board.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.3 Executive Contractual Arrangements (cont.)

On 1 July 2021, Mr Hissey was granted 1,200,000 share performance rights as part of his remuneration package for financial year 2022. The performance rights will vest based on the following conditions:

Number of Performance Rights	Service Condition
400,000	That Mr Hissey continues to hold the position of Chief Financial Officer at close of business, 30 June 2022 (**Retention Service Period**).
400,000	That the Company's share price exceeds a closing price of 15 cents per share for 10 consecutive trading days while holding the position of Chief Financial Officer in the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023.
400,000	That the Company's share price exceeds a closing price of 20 cents per share for 10 consecutive trading days while holding the position of Chief Financial Officer in the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024.

Subsequent to balance date, it was determined that the service condition for the first tranche of performance rights had been satisfied and 400,000 performance rights vested and became exercisable. These vested performance rights were exercised on 10 August 2022.

– **Termination payments:** If Mr Hissey's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason (other than in circumstances warranting summary dismissal), Mr Hissey is entitled to a retirement benefit calculated as one month's total fixed remuneration, plus two weeks' total fixed remuneration for each completed or part-completed year of continuous service with the Company.

10.4 Company performance

With the exception of short-term and long-term incentives, the remuneration of executives and consultants is not linked to financial performance measures of the Company. In financial year 2022 there were no short-term incentive payments. Long-term incentives granted to executives are linked to improvements in the Company's share price.

In accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the following table summarises Navarre's performance over a five-year period:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Net profit/(loss) - $000	(3,088)	(2,724)	(984)	(866)	(1,251)	(703)
Basic earnings/(loss) per share – cents per share	(0.28)	(0.50)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.47)	(0.34)
Share price at the beginning of year - $	$0.094	$0.110	$0.084	$0.059	$0.032	$0.034
Share price at end of year - $	$0.043	$0.094	$0.110	$0.084	$0.059	$0.032
Dividends per share – cents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.5 Remuneration of Key Management Personnel of the Company

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

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Short term			Post Employment	Share-based Payment	Long term	Total	Performance Related
	Directors fees $	Salary/ Consulting fees $	STI cash bonus $	Super-annuation benefits $	Equity-Settled[1] $	Long service leave $	$	%
Non– executive directors								
K Wilson	60,000	-	-	6,000	11,837	-	77,837	15.2
G Campbell-Cowan[2]	29,973	-	-	2,997	4,848	-	37,818	12.8
Sub-total non-executive directors	**89,973**	**-**	**-**	**8,997**	**16,685**	**-**	**115,655**	**10.2**
Executives								
I Holland	-	300,000	-	23,568	86,458	-	410,026	21.1
G McDermott	-	246,068	-	27,500	38,246	32,075	343,889	11.1
P Hissey	-	260,000	-	22,784	31,067	-	313,851	9.9
Sub-total executive KMP	**-**	**806,068**	**-**	**73,852**	**155,771**	**32,075**	**1,067,766**	**14.6**
TOTAL	**89,973**	**806,068**	**-**	**82,849**	**172,456**	**32,075**	**1,183,421**	**14.2**

[1]Refer note 36 to the consolidated financial statements for fair value calculation of options and performance rights.
[2]Mr Campbell-Cowan was appointment as a non-executive director on 16 November 2021.

Table 3: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Short term			Post Employment	Share-based Payment	Long term	Total	Performance Related
	Directors fees $	Salary/ Consulting fees $	STI cash bonus $	Super-annuation benefits $	Equity-Settled[1] $	Long service leave $	$	%
Non– executive directors								
K Wilson	50,000	-	-	5,250	7,355	-	62,605	11.7
Sub-total non-executive directors	**50,000**	**-**	**-**	**5,250**	**7,355**	**-**	**62,605**	**11.7**
Executives								
I Holland[2]	6,806	204,950	-	18,725	182,777	-	413,258	44.2
G McDermott	-	242,630	85,000	25,000	78,560	5,769	436,959	37.4
C Naylor[3]	10,605	43,007	-	18,665	1,421	-	73,698	1.9
P Hissey	-	178,750[4]	-	5,054	-	-	183,804	-
S Mele	-	212,951	-	20,230	138,744	2,312	374,237	37.1
J Ford	-	75,694	-	7,221	41,889	8,538	133,342	31.4
M Watkins	-	17,625[5]	-	-	-	-	17,625	-
Sub-total executive KMP	**17,411**	**975,607**	**85,000**	**94,895**	**443,391**	**16,619**	**1,632,923**	**32.4**
TOTAL	**67,411**	**975,607**	**85,000**	**100,145**	**450,746**	**16,619**	**1,695,528**	**31.6**

[1]Refer note 36 to the consolidated financial statements for fair value calculation of options and performance rights.
[2]Mr Holland was a non-executive director between 1 July 2020 to 31 August 2020. Mr Holland was appointed Managing Director on 1 September 2020.
[3]Mr Naylor resigned as director effective 27 November 2020 and Company Secretary effective 31 December 2021.
[4]Consists of consulting fees paid to Mr Hissey for the period 17 August 2020 to 31 March 2021 (pursuant to a consultancy services agreement) and fixed remuneration from 1 April 2021 (pursuant to an executive services agreement).
[5]Represents fees paid/payable for services provided by the consultant.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.6 Equity instruments issued as remuneration to KMP

(a) Share options

No key management personnel remuneration-related options were granted, vested or lapsed during the reporting period.

There was no exercise of remuneration-related options by key management personnel during the reporting period.

(b) Share performance rights

Table 4: Performance Rights granted, vested and lapsed during the year

	Number of rights granted during FY22	Grant date	Fair value per right at grant date ($)	Expiry Date	Vest Date	Number of rights vested during FY22	Number of rights lapsed during FY22
Directors							
K Wilson	91,836	16 Feb 22	0.079	5 Jul 23	5 Jul 22 [1]	-	-
K Wilson	91,837	16 Feb 22	0.045	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
K Wilson	91,837	16 Feb 22	0.036	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
I Holland	612,246	16 Feb 22	0.079	5 Jul 23	5 Jul 22 [1]	-	-
I Holland	918,367	16 Feb 22	0.045	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
I Holland	918,367	16 Feb 22	0.036	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
G McDermott	382,652	16 Feb 22	0.079	5 Jul 23	5 Jul 22 [1]	-	-
G McDermott	446,429	16 Feb 22	0.045	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
G McDermott	446,429	16 Feb 22	0.036	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
G Campbell Cowan	50,000	16 Feb 22	0.079	5 Jul 23	5 Jul 22 [1]	-	-
G Campbell Cowan	50,000	16 Feb 22	0.045	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
G Campbell Cowan	50,000	16 Feb 22	0.036	5 Jul 24	5 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
Executives							
P Hissey	400,000	1 Jul 21	0.096	30 Jun 25	1 Jul 22 [1]	-	-
P Hissey	400,000	1 Jul 21	0.072	30 Jun 25	1 Jul 23 [1]	-	-
P Hissey	400,000	1 Jul 21	0.070	30 Jun 25	1 Jul 24 [1]	-	-

[1] Vesting is conditional on certain performance conditions (see section 10.3 above for further details).

Unvested share performance rights expire on the earlier of their expiry date or termination of the employee's employment and vested share performance rights expire on the earlier of their expiry date or three months from the date of termination of the employee's employment. These performance rights do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company.

Table 5: Shares issued on exercise of performance rights

	No. of shares
G McDermott	1,500,000

Table 6: Value of share performance rights granted, exercised and lapsed during the year

	Value of rights granted during the year $	Value of rights exercised during the year $	Value of rights lapsed during the year $
Directors			
K Wilson	14,694	-	-
I Holland	122,755	-	-
G McDermott	66,390	140,300	-
G Campbell-Cowan	8,000	-	-
Executives			
P Hissey	95,200	-	-

For details on the valuation of performance rights, please refer to note 36 to the consolidated financial statements.

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.7 Additional disclosures relating to shares, options and performance rights held by KMP

(a) Movements in shares held by KMP

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in Navarre Minerals Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by key management personnel, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2021	Purchases	Received on Exercise of Options	Received on Exercise of Performance Rights	Other	Held at 30 June 2022
Shares held in Navarre Minerals Limited (number)						
Directors						
K Wilson	13,906,085	454,545[1]	-	-	-	14,360,630
I Holland	2,300,000	13,787,879[2]	-	-	-	16,087,879
G McDermott	13,178,568	37,878[3]	-	1,500,000	122,776[4]	14,593,670
G Campbell-Cowan	-	475,757[5]	-	-	-	475,757
Executives						
P Hissey	100,000	1,333,333[6]	-	-	-	1,433,333

[1]Issued as a result of participation in the Company's Share Purchase Plan in June 2022.
[2]Consists of 13,333,334 issued as a result of participation in the Company's Share Placement in November 2021 and 454,545 issued as a result of participation in the Company's Share Purchase Plan in June 2022.
[3]Issued as a result of participation in the Company's Share Purchase Plan in June 2022.
[4]Off-market transfer of adult children's shares held in trust.
[5]Consists of 400,000 purchased on-market and 75,757 issued as a result of participation in the Company's Share Placement in June 2022.
[6]Issued as a result of participation in the Company's Share Placement in November 2021.

(b) Movements in options held by KMP

The movement during the reporting period in the number of options over ordinary shares in Navarre Minerals Limited held, directly, indirectly and beneficially by key management personnel, including their related parties is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2021	Granted as Remuner-ation	Options Exercised	Options Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2022	Vested in 2022	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2022	Unvested at 30 June 2022
Options held in Navarre Minerals Limited (number)								
Directors								
K Wilson	1,700,000	-	-	-	1,700,000	-	1,433,334	266,666
G McDermott	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-

(c) Movements in performance rights over held by KMP

The movement during the reporting period in the number of performance rights over ordinary shares in Navarre Minerals Limited held, directly, indirectly and beneficially by key management personnel, including their related parties is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2021	Granted as Remuner-ation	Performance Rights Exercised	Performance Rights Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2022	Vested in 2022	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2022	Unvested at 30 June 2022
Performance Rights held in Navarre Minerals Limited (number)								
Directors								
K Wilson	-	275,510	-	-	275,510	-	-	275,510
I Holland	1,000,000	2,448,980	-		3,448,980	-	-	3,448,980
G McDermott	1,500,000	1,275,510	1,500,000	-	1,275,510	-	-	1,275,510
G Campbell-Cowan	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
Executives								
P Hissey	-	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000

10. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont.)

10.8 Non-executive director remuneration arrangements

The Company's Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors must be determined from time to time by members in a general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the directors as agreed. The maximum aggregate annual remuneration for non-executive directors is currently set at $300,000 per annum. Any increase in this amount will require shareholder approval at a general meeting.

Non-executive directors are remunerated at marketplace levels by way of fixed fees, usually in the form of cash and statutory superannuation contributions, and (from time to time, as appropriate) options and performance rights issued through the Company's EIP. For the reporting period, the Chairman was entitled to receive $60,000 per annum (excluding statutory superannuation) and the other non-executive director was entitled to receive $50,000 per annum (excluding statutory superannuation). Following shareholder approval at the Company's annual general meeting in January 2022, the Chairman was issued 275,510 performance rights and the other non-executive director was issued 150,000 performance rights.

In addition to directors' fees, the directors are entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses they incur in attending to the Company's affairs, including attending and returning from general meetings of the Company or meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board. No additional remuneration is paid to directors for service on board committees or on the boards of wholly owned subsidiaries, but additional remuneration may be paid to directors if they are called upon to perform extra services or make any special exertion for the purposes of the Company.

The non-executive directors have no leave entitlements and do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation and salary sacrifice superannuation (if directors wish to exercise their discretion to make additional superannuation contributions by way of salary sacrifice).

The remuneration of the Company's non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 is detailed in Table 2 and Table 3 of this Remuneration Report.

10.9 Looking ahead to FY2023

10.9.1 Fixed remuneration

There will be no increases to fixed remuneration for executive KMP in FY2023.

10.9.2 Variable/at risk remuneration

The planned variable/at risk remuneration for executive KMP for FY2023 is summarised below:

KMP	Short-term incentive	Long-term incentive
I Holland	Target 35% of Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR) subject to performance criteria	Grant of performance rights at 70% of TFR, subject to performance criteria and a 3 year vesting period.
G McDermott	Target 30% of TFR subject to performance criteria	Grant of performance rights at 60% of TFR, subject to performance criteria and a 3 year vesting period.
P Hissey	Target 30% of TFR subject to performance criteria	Grant of performance rights at 60% of TFR, subject to performance criteria and a 3 year vesting period.

10.9.3 Non-executive directors

There will be no increases to fixed remuneration for non-executive directors in FY2023.

This concludes the Remuneration report

11. AUDITOR

RSM Australia Partners continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

12. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022, ASX Appendix 4G (Key to Disclosure of Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations) and other ancillary corporate governance related documents may be accessed from the Company's website at www.navarre.com.au/corporate-governance/.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

K Wilson
Chairman
Melbourne, 2 October 2022

RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Navarre Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

R J MORILLO MALDONADO
Partner

Dated: 2 October 2022
Melbourne, Victoria

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		$	$
Sales revenue	6	114,472,728	-
Cost of sales	6	(102,604,863)	-
Gross profit		**11,867,865**	**-**
Interest income		813	58,929
Other Income	6	1,349,017	-
Other mine operating expenses		(2,448,825)	
Transaction and integration costs	6, 7	(9,443,304)	-
Corporate and other administration expenses	6	(2,485,105)	(2,747,166)
Interest expense		(16,203)	-
Exploration expenditure written-off	22	(63,038)	(35,447)
Loss before income tax expense		**(1,238,780)**	**(2,723,684)**
Income tax expense	8	(1,849,085)	-
Net loss for the year		**(3,087,865)**	**(2,723,684)**
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Loss on revaluation of equity investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		(570,000)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(3,657,865)**	**(2,723,684)**
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	9	(0.28)	(0.50)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	9	(0.28)	(0.50)

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

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022	2021
CURRENT ASSETS		$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	10	12,806,285	14,095,825
Trade and other receivables	11	3,409,030	733,302
Contract assets	12	2,958,019	-
Inventories	13	14,135,777	-
Other financial assets	14	20,000	80,000
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	15	-	423,442
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		33,329,111	15,332,569
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	16	950,000	-
Other financial assets	14	411,990	110,000
Property, plant and equipment	17	51,880,986	128,207
Leasehold improvements	18	34,055	6,354
Right-of-use asset	19	1,014,981	101,312
Deferred tax asset	20	1,017,236	-
Mine properties and development	21	26,476,300	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	22	44,149,044	26,213,914
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		125,934,592	26,559,787
TOTAL ASSETS		**159,263,703**	**41,892,356**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	23	14,469,582	1,160,986
Interest bearing liabilities	24	371,074	-
Employee benefits provision	25	5,440,453	176,399
Lease liability	26	159,928	17,973
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		20,441,037	1,355,358
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Interest bearing liabilities	24	38,072	-
Employee benefits provision	25	245,112	4,671
Lease liability	26	859,767	86,096
Rehabilitation provision	27	31,236,326	-
Contingent consideration	28	13,418,000	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		45,797,277	90,767
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**66,238,314**	**1,446,125**
NET ASSETS		**93,025,389**	**40,446,231**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	29	108,050,215	51,813,994
Share based payments reserve	29	780,053	907,604
Net unrealised gains reserve	29	(570,000)	-
Accumulated losses	29	(15,234,879)	(12,275,367)
TOTAL EQUITY		**93,025,389**	**40,446,231**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Issued Capital	Share Based Payments Reserve	Net Unrealised Gains Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
	$	$		$	$
Balance at 1 July 2021	51,813,994	907,604	-	(12,275,367)	40,446,231
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,087,865)	(3,087,865)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(570,000)	-	(570,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the year			**(570,000)**	**(3,087,865)**	**(3,657,865)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Cost of share based payments	-	323,102	-	-	323,102
Share issues	57,712,595	-	-	-	57,712,595
Net costs of issues	(1,798,674)	-	-	-	(1,798,674)
Transfer of equity instruments exercised	322,300	(322,300)	-	-	-
Equity instruments lapsed	-	(128,353)	-	128,353	-
At 30 June 2022	**108,050,215**	**780,053**	**(570,000)**	**(15,234,879)**	**93,025,389**
Balance at 1 July 2020	29,634,657	672,749	-	(9,616,525)	20,690.881
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,723,684)	(2,723,684)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,723,684)	(2,723,684)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Cost of share based payments	-	521,111	-	-	521,111
Share issues	23,328,260	-	-	-	23,328,260
Net costs of issues	(1,370,337)	-	-	-	(1,370,337)
Transfer of equity instruments exercised	221,414	(221,414)	-	-	-
Equity instruments lapsed	-	(64,842)	-	64,842	-
At 30 June 2021	**51,813,994**	**907,604**	**-**	**(12,275,367)**	**40,446,231**

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

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**$**	**$**
Receipts from customers		112,138,739	-
Receipt of Government grant		20,000	-
Payments to suppliers and employees, inclusive of GST		(92,160,865)	(2,897,836)
Payments for transaction and integration costs		(9,340,840)	-
Interest received		813	70,721
Interest paid		(16,575)	-
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	32	10,641,272	(2,827,115)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts / (payments) for investments		(241,990)	3,030,000
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(5,196,542)	(124,179)
Expenditure on exploration tenements		(11,047,199)	(10,613,008)
Expenditure for mine properties and development		(2,636,303)	-
Payments to purchase business	34	(30,364,233)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		130,600	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(49,355,667)	(7,707,187)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from share issues		41,476,595	23,328,260
Transaction costs on issue of shares		(2,794,875)	(1,279,269)
Proceeds from borrowings		1,244,553	-
Repayment of interest-bearing liability		(835,408)	-
Repayment of lease liability		(1,169,883)	(15,512)
Net cash from financing activities		37,920,982	22,033,479
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(793,413)	11,499,177
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		14,095,825	2,596,648
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(496,127)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	12,806,285	14,095,825

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

NOTE 1: CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Navarre Minerals Limited (variously the “Company”, “Navarre” and “Navarre Minerals”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) for the year ended 30 June 2022 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 2 October 2022.

Navarre Minerals is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia. The Company’s shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The nature of operations and principal activities of the Group are described in Note 5.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, as appropriate for for-profit orientated entities, and is presented in Australian dollars.

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(ii) Early adoption of new Accounting Standards

The Group has not elected to early adopt any of the standards set out under (c) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under a historical cost convention, except for investments in equity instruments which are measured at fair value.

(b) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Group 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 reporting period.

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

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2022. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Navarre Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2022 and the results of all the subsidiaries for the year then ended (“Group”).

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income, expenses and profit and losses from intra group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

(e) 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 allocating of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(f) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group'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.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group generates sales revenue from the performance obligation to deliver goods such as gold and concentrate to the buyer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the performance obligations are met, which are deemed to satisfy when control of the goods are transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

For gold doré sales, revenue is recognised at the point where the doré leaves the gold room at the Group's mine site to the buyer or where gold metal credits are transferred to the customer's account.

For concentrate sales, revenue is recognised generally upon receipt of the bill of lading when the commodity is delivered for shipment. The transaction price for each contract is allocated entirely to this performance obligation.

The terms of metal in concentrate sales contracts with third parties, contain provisional pricing arrangements whereby the final selling price for metal in concentrate is based on prevailing average monthly prices on a specified future period after shipment to the customer (quotation period). Adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the final settlement price specified in the sales contracts. The period between provisional invoicing and final settlement is typically one to three months. Revenue on provisionally priced sales is recognised based on the estimated fair value of the total consideration receivable.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

(h) Income tax

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(i) Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(k) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30-90 days.

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

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

(l) Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the Group has transferred goods and services to the customer but where the Group is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

(m) Inventories

Ore stockpiles, metal in circuit, gold doré, metal in transit, refined gold bullion and concentrate are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents the weighted average cost and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overhead expenditure, including depreciation and amortisation, incurred in converting materials into finished goods.

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to stock items identified. A regular and ongoing review is undertaken to establish the extent of surplus items and a provision is made for any potential loss on their disposal.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(n) Investments and other financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(n) Investments and other financial assets (cont.)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(o) 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.

(p) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost equals the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given at acquisition date and includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and an estimate of future restoration costs specific to the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance is expensed through profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when it is sold or otherwise disposed of, or when its use is expected to bring no future economic benefits. Any gain or loss from derecognising the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period the item is derecognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using either the straight-line or units of production method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values. The rates range from 10% to 50% per annum for straight line or on a units of production basis in line with the economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the item is located.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(p) Property, plant and equipment (cont.)

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when it is sold or otherwise disposed of, or when its use is expected to bring no future economic benefits. Any gain or loss from derecognising the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period the item is derecognised.

(q) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset ("right-of-use" asset), the Group uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

Right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs).

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

(r) Mining properties and development

Mine properties includes aggregate expenditure in relation to mine construction, mine development, exploration and evaluation expenditure where a development decision has been made and acquired mineral interests.

The cost of mine properties in development is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable ore reserves and mineral resources have been identified. This expenditure includes direct costs of construction, drilling costs and removal of overburden to gain access to the ore, borrowing costs capitalised during construction and an appropriate allocation of attributable overheads.

Mine properties in production represents expenditure in respect of exploration and evaluation, overburden removal based on underlying mining activities and related mining data and construction costs and development incurred or previously accumulated and carried forward in relation to properties in which mining has now commenced. Such expenditure comprises direct costs and an appropriate allocation of directly related overhead expenditure.

All expenditure incurred prior to commencement of production from each development property is carried forward to the extent to which recoupment out of future revenue from the sale of production, or from the sale of the property, is reasonably assured. When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mine property after commencement of commercial production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the cost of the mine property only when future economic benefits are reasonably assured, otherwise the expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production and expensed as incurred. Such capitalised development expenditure is added to the total carrying value of mine development being amortised.

Mine properties are amortised on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(s) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is carried at cost. If indication of impairment arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

Exploration and evaluation assets are accumulated separately for each current area of interest and carried forward provided that one of the following conditions is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development or sale; or
- exploration activities have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable ore reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation costs

To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, profits/ (losses) and net assets will be varied in the period in which this determination is made.

(t) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of the goods and services.

(u) Interest bearing liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(v) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(v) Provisions (cont.)

Employee leave benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wage and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date in corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Rehabilitation provision

Site restoration costs are recorded at the present value of the estimated future costs of the legal and constructive obligation to rehabilitate locations.

When the liability is initially recorded, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalised as part of the carrying value of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a discount rate that reflects current market assessments. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognised as additions or changes to the corresponding asset and rehabilitation liability when incurred.

The unwinding of the effect of discounting the provision is recorded as a finance cost through profit or loss. The carrying amount of the rehabilitation asset is capitalised and amortised on a units of production basis.

(w) Share-based payment transactions

The Group provides benefits to employees and directors of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby services are rendered in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of options and performance rights with market performance criteria is determined using a Monte Carlo pricing model. The fair value of performance rights with non-market performance criteria is determined using a Black Schole or binomial option pricing model, which is comparable to the Company's closing share price on the trading day prior to grant.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the recipient becomes fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the directors, based on the best available information at balance date, will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in determination of fair value at grant date. The charge or credit for the period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of the period.

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(w) Share-based payment transactions (cont.)

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

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

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

(x) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

(y) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, options or performance rights are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(z) 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 Group assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the Group's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition-date.

Where the business combination is achieved in stages, the Group 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.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(z) Business combinations

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

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

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

(aa) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit/(loss) attributable to members divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit/(loss) attributable to members divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(ab) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST, except receivables and payables which are stated with GST included. Where GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.

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

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

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

(ac) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Navarre Minerals Limited, disclosed in Note 38 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounting for at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the financial statements of Navarre Minerals Limited.

NOTE 3: GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As disclosed in the financial statements, the Group incurred a loss after tax of $3,087,865. Management has prepared a cash flow forecast for a period exceeding 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements and believe the Group will be able to continue as a going concern.

As referred to in Note 40, the Company is utilising the Vendor Fallback Financial Provisioning (VFFP) from the vendor of Mt Carlton in relation to the applicable Queensland environmental rehabilitation financial provisioning legislation amounting to approximately $32,000,000. Under the terms agreed in the Asset Sale Agreement this facility is required to be fully amortised over a 12 month period commencing in December 2022.

These factors indicate a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

The directors have considered the Group's cash forecast for a period exceeding 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements and concluded that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern, will have sufficient cash resources to meet its working capital requirements and meet its debts as and when they fall due taking into account the following factors:

- the Group has flexibility to adjust timing and scope of some of it its exploration and evaluation activities as funds are available;
- the Company is in advanced negotiations with Evolution regarding an amendment of the terms of the VFFP, which will defer the amortisation period and extend the period for a further twelve months, with amortisation commencing in June 2023, and an accelerated repayment rate in the second year; and
- the Company is in advanced negotiations with a third party for a credit facility of US$7 million to provide additional working capital;
- if necessary, the Company has the ability to raise future capital (pursuant to ASX listing rules 7.1 and 7.1A).

Accordingly, the directors believe that the Group will be able to continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report taking into consideration the initiatives being negotiated to improve the Group's liquidity position. While discussions in relation to amendments to the amortisation of the VFFP and new credit facility are not yet formally executed, there is sufficient confidence that the Group will be successful in finalising these negotiations.

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

NOTE 4: 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.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share options is determined using either a Black Scholes or binomial option pricing model, and using the assumptions detailed in Note 36.

NOTE 4: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont.)

Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of goods

When recognising revenue in relation to the sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the Group is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. Costs incurred in or benefits of the productive process are accumulated as stockpiles, copper and other metals in process, ore on leach pads and product inventory. Net realisable value tests are performed at least annually and represent the estimated future sales price of the product based on prevailing metal prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number contained metal ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method. Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Although the quantity of recoverable metal is reconciled by comparing the grades of the ore to the quantities of metals actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor recoverability levels. As a result the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The Group 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. Refer to Note 31 for further information.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

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

It is reasonably possible that the underlying metal price assumption may change which may then impact the estimated life of mine determinant and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of mining plant and equipment, mining infrastructure and mining development assets. Furthermore, the expected future cash flows used to determine the value-in-use of these assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including reserves and production estimates, together with economic factors such as metal spot prices, discount rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure.

NOTE 4: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont.)

Income tax

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

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the Group's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Group estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Lease make good provision

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

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in Note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Rehabilitation provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future rehabilitation of land explored or mined. The Group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Group recognises management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations and site rehabilitations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in the future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

NOTE 4: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont.)

At reporting date, management's best estimate for the rehabilitation provision was calculated by reference to the Queensland Department of Environment and Science's estimated rehabilitation cost under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (as per ESR/2018/4425). An independent consultant has been engaged to assist with a review of the closure plan and associated estimated rehabilitation costs as part of finalising the purchase price allocation in relation to the acquisition of the Mt Carlton operations. Work on this calculation has commenced and will be completed prior to October 2022 and will be included in the 31 December 2022 half-year accounts.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are accumulated separately for each area of interest and carried forward provided that one of the following conditions is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development or sale; or
- exploration activities have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable ore reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing.

Significant judgement is required in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will be derived from the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure. In the judgement of the directors, at 30 June 2022, exploration activities in each area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of ore reserves. Active and significant operations in relation to each area of interest are continuing and nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate future economic benefits will not be achieved. The Directors are continually monitoring the areas of interest and are exploring alternatives for funding the development of areas of interest when ore reserves are confirmed. If new information becomes available that suggests the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amounts capitalised will need to be reassessed at that time.

NOTE 5: SEGMENT INFORMATION

Identification of reportable operating segments

The Group is organised into two operating segments, being mining and exploration operations. These operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ("CODM")) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The CODM reviews EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation). The accounting policies adopted for internal reporting to the CODM are consistent with those adopted in the financial statements.

Types of products and services

The principal products and services of the operating segments are the mining and mineral exploration operations predominately in Australia.

Major customers

During the year ended 30 June 2022 approximately $99,484,949 (2021: $0) of the Group's external revenue was derived from mineral concentrate sales to a Chinese refining company.

Geographical information

The Group has one geographical segment, Australia.

	Mineral Exploration	Mining operations	Total
Revenue	**$**	**$**	**$**
Sales revenue	-	114,472,728	114,472,728
Other revenue	1,097,284	252,547	1,349,831
	1,097,284	114,725,275	115,822,559

NOTE 5: SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont.)

	Mineral Exploration $	Mining operations $	Total $
EBITDA	(10,898,151)	17,189,432	6,291,281
Depreciation and amortisation	(8,571)	(7,523,243)	(7,531,814)
Interest revenue	726	87	813
Interest expense	-	(16,203)	(16,203)
Profit before income tax expense	(10,905,996)	9,650,073	(1,255,923)
Income tax expense	3,275,577	(5,124,662)	(1,849,085)
Profit after income tax expense	(7,613,276)	4,525,411	(3,087,865)
Assets			
Segment assets	90,615,062	116,758,079	207,373,141
Intersegment eliminations	(48,109,438)	-	(48,109,438)
Total assets	42,505,624	116,758,079	159,263,703
Liabilities	2,115,084	112,232,668	114,347,753
Segment liabilities	-	(48,109,438)	(48,109,438)
Intersegment eliminations	2,115,084	64,123,230	66,238,314
Total liabilities			

NOTE 6: REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Revenue from contracts with customers	**2022 $**	**2021 $**
Gold sales	85,776,011	-
Silver sales	8,146,108	-
Copper sales	20,550,609	-
	114,472,728	-

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers: *Major product lines*	**2022 $**	**2021 $**
Concentrate sales	105,183,552	-
Dore sales	9,289,176	-
	114,472,728	-

Geographical regions	**2022 $**	**2021 $**
China	102,465,192	-
Australia	12,007,536	-
	114,472,728	-

Other income	**2022 $**	**2021 $**
Gain on sale of asset	1,227,157	-
Net foreign exchange gain	121,860	-
	1,349,017	-

NOTE 6: REVENUE AND EXPENSES (cont.)

	2022	2021
Cost of sales	**$**	**$**
Mine operating costs[1]	78,756,589	-
Royalties	7,824,405	-
Other selling costs	8,500,626	-
Depreciation and amortisation	7,523,243	-
	102,604,863	-

[1]A total of $18,714,866 of employee payroll expenses is included in mine operating costs.

	2022	2021
Transaction and integration costs	**$**	**$**
Corporate and administration expense	225,773	-
Contractor, consultant and advisory expense	4,622,239	-
Stamp duty on business combination	4,595,292	
	9,443,304	-

	2022	2021
Corporate and other administration expenses	**$**	**$**
Consultants' fees and expenses	176,688	34,760
Directors' remuneration (non-executive)	98,970	80,702
Salaries and on-costs	1,989,164	1,720,276
Share based payments	323,102	512,111
Investor relations	186,920	273,281
Business development	-	1,252,572
Motor vehicle	6,707	3,229
Audit fees	111,120	27,700
Stock exchange, registry, and reporting costs	124,844	101,669
Travel	28,749	27,781
Depreciation and amortisation	78,441	55,135
Other administration	400,865	160,523
	3,525,570	4,249,739
Less: Capitalised to exploration and evaluation[1]	(1,040,465)	(1,502,573)
	2,485,105	2,747,166

[1] The amount capitalised as exploration and evaluation costs, totalling $1,040,465 (2021: $1,502,573), forms part of the exploration and evaluation expenditure for the year as set out in Note 22.

NOTE 7: SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

Significant items represent items of income or expense which are, either individually or in aggregate, material to the Group and are either outside the ordinary course of business or are part of the ordinary activities of the business but unusual due to their size and nature.

	Pre-tax	After tax
	$	**$**
Gain on sale of asset[1]	(1,227,157)	(859,010)
Transaction and integration costs[2]	9,443,304	6,610,313
	8,216,147	5,751,303

[1] Represents the gain on sale of the Black Range tenement to Resource Base Limited and sale of scrapped assets.
[2] Represents transaction and integration costs for the acquisition of the Mt Carlton Operation.

NOTE 8: INCOME TAX

	2022 $	2021 $
Current income tax		
Current income tax	-	283,427
Tax losses not recognised as probable	-	(283,427)
	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,849,085	3,250,630
Tax losses brought to account offsetting temporary differences	-	(3,250,630)
	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	1,849,085	-

Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate	2022 $	2021 $
Accounting loss before tax	(1,238,780)	(2,723,684)
At the statutory 30% tax rate (2021: 30%)	(371,634)	817,105
Adjustment in respect of previous years	37,294	-
Share based payment expense	74,299	(156,333)
Capital expenses	-	(373,072)
Non-deductible expenses	3,839,023	(4,273)
Tax losses not brought to account	-	(283,427)
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(1,211,389)	-
Recognition of previously deductible temporary differences	(518,508)	-
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	1,849,085	-

Amounts charged/(credited) directly to equity	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax assets	(975,077)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
	(975,077)	-

Tax consolidation

(i) Members of the tax consolidated group

Navarre Minerals Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group. Navarre Minerals Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group.

(ii) Tax effect accounting by members of the tax consolidated group

Measurement method adopted under UIG 1052 Tax Consolidated Accounting

The head entity and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group. The current and deferred tax amounts are measured in a systematic manner that is consistent with the principles in AASB 112 *Income Taxes*.

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

NOTE 8: INCOME TAX (cont.)

Tax losses

At balance date, the Group has estimated unused gross tax losses of $27,000,000 (2021: $29,895,000) that are available to offset against future taxable profits subject to continuing to meet relevant statutory tests. To the extent that it does not offset a net deferred tax liability, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the accounts for these unused losses because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available to use against such losses.

In June 2019, the Company received an allocation of up to $1,500,000 exploration credits in the Federal Government's Junior Minerals Exploration Incentive ("JMEI") scheme for FY2020. The JMEI scheme enables eligible exploration companies to create exploration credits by giving up a portion of their tax losses from greenfields minerals expenditure and distributing these exploration credits to eligible investors who were issued new shares in the Company's capital raising activities during FY2020. Subsequent to FY2020, the Company calculated that out of the $1,500,000 of exploration credits allocated to the Company, a maximum of $1,425,603 were distributable for FY2020 (based on $4,752,009 capital raised during FY2020 multiplied by the Company's tax rate of 30%).

In December 2020, the Company created JMEI tax credits $667,649 related to FY2020 which were applied and distributed on a pro-rata basis to FY2020 eligible investors. The balance of unused JMEI tax creditors from FY2020 ($757,954) were carried forward to FY2021. In December 2021, the Company created JMEI tax credits totalling $757,954, which were applied and distributed on a pro-rata basis to FY2020 eligible investors. Accordingly, carry forward tax losses will be reduced by $2,526,510 (i.e. $757,954 grossed up by 30%).

NOTE 9: EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings/(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

For the year ended 30 June 2022 and for the prior comparative year, there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares as conversion of share options and performance rights would decrease the loss per share and hence are non-dilutive.

The following data was used in the calculations of basic and diluted loss per share:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Net loss	(3,087,865)	(2,723,684)
	Shares	Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculation of basic loss per share	1,097,349,491	548,193,192

NOTE 10: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
	$	$
Cash at bank and in hand	12,806,285	14,095,825

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

NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	$	$
Goods and services tax refund	2,125,789	583,690
Prepayments	1,120,909	99,498
Prepaid Tandarra joint venture advance	67,499	49,849
Other receivables	94,833	265
	3,409,030	733,302

NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont.)

At balance date, no receivables are past due or impaired. Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value approximates fair value. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms. Details regarding the credit risk of current receivables are disclosed in note 30.

NOTE 12: CONTRACT ASSETS

	2022	2021
	$	$
Contract assets	2,958,019	-

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

Opening balance	-	-
Additions	2,958,019	-
	2,958,019	-

NOTE 13: INVENTORIES

	2022	2021
	$	$
Stores	8,185,463	-
Ore stockpiles	1,651,885	-
Doré and concentrate	4,298,429	-
	14,135,777	-

NOTE 14: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2022	2021
Current	$	$
Term deposits	20,000	80,000

	2022	2021
Non-current	$	$
Restricted term deposits / bank guarantees[1]	301,990	-
Restricted term deposits / bank guarantees – Exploration permits	-	110,000
Cash bonds – Exploration permits	110,000	-
	411,990	110,000

[1]Restricted term deposits / bank guarantees relate to the bond on office leases and various water offtake/usage agreements at Mt Carlton.

NOTE 15: NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	2022	2021
Current	**$**	**$**
Tenement – EL 4590	-	423,442

In February 2021, the Company executed a binding terms sheet with Resource Base Limited for the sale of the Company's Black Range exploration tenement (EL 4590), subject to various conditions precedent. During FY2022, all applicable conditions precedent were satisfied and EL 4590 was transferred to Resource Base Limited.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2022	2021
	$	**$**
Investments in Resource Base Limited shares at fair value	950,000	-
	950,000	-

Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Opening fair value	-	-
Additions	1,520,000	-
Revaluation	(570,000)	-
	950,000	-

NOTE 17: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2022	2021
		$	**$**
At cost		58,009,160	397,013
Accumulated depreciation		(6,128,174)	(268,806)
		51,880,986	128,207
Movement in property, plant and equipment			
Net carrying amount at beginning of year		128,207	39,525
Additions from business acquisition	34	53,906,060	-
Additions		3,739,677	124,787
Disposals		(33,590)	-
Depreciation		(5,859,368)	(36,105)
Net carrying amount at end of year		51,880,986	128,207

The useful life of the plant and equipment is estimated for 2022 at 2 to 10 years.

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

	Buildings	Mobile equipment	Plant and equipment	Total
		$	**$**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	19,700	19,825	39,525
Additions	-	25,214	99,573	124,787
Depreciation	-	(10,305)	(25,800)	(36,105)
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	34,609	93,598	128,207
Additions from business acquisition	2,513,507	6,130,274	45,262,279	53,906,060
Additions	-	50,650	3,689,027	3,739,677
Disposals	-	(33,590)	-	(33,590)
Depreciation	(232,990)	(774,017)	(4,852,361)	(5,859,368)
	2,280,517	5,407,926	44,192,543	51,880,986

NOTE 18: LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

	2022	2021
	$	$
At cost	48,846	14,716
Accumulated depreciation	(14,791)	(8,362)
	34,055	6,354
Movement in leasehold improvements		
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	6,354	-
Additions	34,130	7,114
Depreciation	(6,429)	(760)
Net carrying amount at end of year	34,055	6,354

NOTE 19: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	2022	2021
	$	$
Land and buildings	1,053,180	119,581
Accumulated depreciation	(38,199)	(18,269)
	1,014,981	101,312
Movement in right-of-use assets		
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	101,312	-
Additions	933,599	119,581
Depreciation	(19,930)	(18,269)
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,014,981	101,312

The Group is currently leasing a storage yard under an agreement for two years with an option to extend.

The Group also leases an office premises under a short-term agreement which is expensed as incurred and not capitalised as a right-of-use asset.

NOTE 20: DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets comprises temporary differences attributable to:	2022	2021
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:	$	$
Leases	1,557	-
Fixed assets	3,210,543	-
Accrued expenses	42,118	41,525
Employee benefits provision	80,409	54,321
Revenue losses	355,437	7,768,408
Unrealised foreign exchange	148,838	-
Capital expenses	223,843	373,072
Other temporary differences not recognised as being probable	-	(784,173)
	4,062,745	7,453,153

NOTE 20: DEFERRED TAX (cont.)

	2022 $	2021 $
Amounts recognised on business combination:		
Inventories	196,616	-
Accrued expenses	55,338	-
Employee benefits provision	1,639,290	-
	1,891,244	-
Amounts recognised in equity:		
Share issue costs	975,077	411,101
Deferred tax asset	5,953,989	7,864,254
Movement in deferred tax:		
Opening balance	7,864,254	4,592,902
Recognised in profit or loss	4,062,745	2,942,091
Recognised on business combination	1,891,244	-
Recognised in equity	975,077	329,261
Closing balance	14,793,320	7,864,254

Deferred tax liabilities comprises temporary differences attributable to:	2022	2021
Amounts recognised in profit or loss:	$	$
Inventories	2,652,255	-
Exploration and evaluation costs	3,259,575	7,864,254
Deferred tax liability	5,911,830	7,864,254
Movement in deferred tax:		
Opening balance	7,864,254	4,592,902
Recognised in profit or loss	5,911,830	3,271,352
Closing balance	13,776,084	7,854,254
Net deferred tax asset	1,017,236	-

NOTE 21: MINE PROPERTIES AND DEVELOPMENT

Year ended 30 June 2022	**Note**	**Mine properties in production** $	**Total mine properties** $
Cost		28,192,257	28,192,257
Accumulated amortisation		(1,715,957)	(1,715,957)
		26,476,300	26,476,300
Movement in mine properties and development			
Net carrying amount at beginning of year		-	-
Additions from business combination	34	24,218,657	24,218,657
Additions		3,973,600	3,973,600
Amortisation		(1,715,957)	(1,715,957)
Net carrying amount at end of year		26,476,300	26,476,300

NOTE 22: EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Balance at beginning of year		26,213,914	15,297,618
Addition from business combination	34	7,069,614	-
Expenditure for the year		10,928,554	11,375,185
Classified as held for sale		-	(423,442)
Expenditure written-off during the year		(63,038)	(35,447)
		44,149,044	26,213,914

Capitalised exploration and evaluation costs at 30 June 2022 relate to Stawell Corridor $19,346,452 (2021: $16,765,655), Mt Carlton Operations $12,050,681 (2021: $0), Bendigo North $7,207,858 (2021: $6,450,357), St Arnaud Gold Project $5,017,416 (2021: $2,468,130), Jubilee Gold Project $526,637 (2021: $521,087) and Stavely Arc Project $0 (2021: $8,685).

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

	Exploration activities $	Exploration permits $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	15,297,618	-	15,297,618
Expenditure for the year	11,375,185	-	11,375,185
Classified as held for sale	(423,442)		(423,442)
Expenditure written-off during the year	(35,447)	-	(35,447)
Balance at 30 June 2021	26,213,914	-	26,213,914
Additions from business acquisition	-	7,069,614	7,069,614
Expenditure for the year	10,928,554	-	10,928,554
Classified as held for sale	(63,038)	-	(63,038)
	37,079,430	7,069,614	44,149,044

NOTE 23: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables	7,517,046	918,038
Accrued expenses	4,625,755	194,952
Other tax expenses	1,930,748	47,996
Other payables	396,033	-
	14,469,582	1,160,986

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

NOTE 24: INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

Current	2022 $	2021 $
Insurance premium funding	359,931	-
Chattel mortgage	11,143	-
	371,074	-

Non-current	2022 $	2021 $
Chattel mortgage	38,072	-

NOTE 25: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROVISION

	2022	2021
Current	**$**	**$**
Annual leave entitlement	3,151,766	109,428
Long service leave entitlement	2,288,687	66,971
	5,440,453	176,399

	2022	2021
Non-current	**$**	**$**
Long service leave entitlement	245,112	4,671

NOTE 26: LEASE LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
Current	**$**	**$**
Lease liability	159,928	17,973

	2022	2021
Non-current	**$**	**$**
Lease liability	859,767	86,096

NOTE 27: REHABILITATION PROVISION

	2022	2021
	$	**$**
Non-current		
Rehabilitation provision	31,236,326	-

The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of estimated costs for future rehabilitation of land explored or mined by the Group at the end of the exploration or mining activity. The current provision amount of $31,236,326 has been calculated by reference to the Queensland Department of Environment and Science's estimated rehabilitation cost under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (as per ESR/2018/4425).

An independent consultant has been engaged to assist the Group to calculate the estimated rehabilitation provision as part of finalising the acquisition accounts (October 2022) to be included in the December 2022 half-year accounts.

NOTE 28: CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION

	2022	2021
	$	**$**
Contingent consideration	13,418,000	-

The contingent consideration is associated with the acquisition of Mt Carlton and comprises two tranches:

- Up to $25 million in contingent payments relating to production milestones from the Crush Creek project; and
- Up to $25 million in gold-price linked royalties relating to ongoing production from the Mt Carlton operation.

These two contingent payments have been independently assessed in determining the carrying value of the consideration. This has involved a review of the existing mine plan and the likely timing and quantum of future payments, as well as a probabilistic assessment of potential future gold price. Further details on the mechanism of these contingent payments can be found in ASX disclosures dated 5 October 2021 and Note 34.

NOTE 29: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

	2022	2022	2021	2021
ISSUED AND PAID UP CAPITAL	**Shares**	**$**	**Shares**	**$**
Ordinary shares	1,436,134,251	108,050,215	695,172,151	51,813,994
Movements in Ordinary Shares				
Balance at beginning of year	695,172,151	51,813,994	478,242,151	29,634,657
Share Issues:				
Share placement at $0.125	-	-	64,000,000	8,000,000
Share placement at $0.100	-	-	100,000,000	10,000,000
Share Purchase Plan at $0.100	-	-	48,930,000	4,893,000
Share placement at $0.075	490,134,605	36,760,095	-	-
Share issued as partial consideration for MCO acquisition	176,565,396	16,236,000	-	-
Share placement at $0.066	68,181,820	4,500,000	-	-
Share Purchase Plan $0.066	3,280,279	216,500	-	-
Exercise of performance rights	2,800,000	-	500,000	-
Exercise of employee share options	-	-	1,300,000	146,400
Exercise of other share options	-	-	2,200,000	288,860
Cost of equity instruments exercised	-	322,300	-	221,414
Transaction costs	-	(1,798,674)	-	(1,370,337)
Balance at end of year	1,436,134,251	108,050,215	695,172,151	51,813,994

(a) Terms and Conditions of Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to receive dividends as declared. In the event of winding up the Company, ordinary shares entitle their holder to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up or which should have been paid up on shares held. Each ordinary share entitles the holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company. Ordinary shares issued during the year and since the end of the year, from date of issue rank equally with the ordinary shares on issue.

(b) Share Options

Employee Options

At 30 June 2022, there were 7,600,000 options over unissued shares granted to senior employees and non-executive directors of the Company outstanding. The options are granted pursuant to the Navarre Minerals Limited Option Plan, details of which are set out in Note 36.

(c) Share Performance Rights

At 30 June 2022, there were 7,150,00 performance rights over unissued shares granted to senior employees of the Company outstanding. The performance rights are granted pursuant to the Navarre Minerals Limited Performance Rights Plan and the Equity Incentive Plan 2022 (approved by shareholders during the year), details of which are set out in Note 36.

(d) Capital Management

Capital is defined as equity. When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits of other stakeholders. All methods of returning funds to shareholders outside of dividend payments or raising funds are considered within the context of the Group's objectives.

NOTE 29: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (cont.)

The Group will seek to raise further capital, if required, as and when necessary to meet its projected operations. The decision of how the Group will raise future capital will depend on market conditions existing at that time. It is the Group's plan that this capital will be raised by any one or a combination of the following: placement of shares, pro-rata issue to shareholders, the exercise of outstanding options, and/or a further issue of shares to the public. Should these methods not be considered to be viable, or in the best interests of shareholders, then it would be the Group's intention to meet its obligations by either partial sale of the Group's interests or farm-out, the latter course of action being part of the Group's overall strategy.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

OTHER RESERVES

Share Based Payments Reserve

The share-based payments reserve records the value of benefits provided as equity instruments to directors, employees and consultants under share-based payment plans (Note 36).

	2022 $	2021 $
Balance at beginning of year	907,604	672,749
Cost of share-based payments	323,102	521,111
Cost of expired equity instruments transferred to accumulated losses	(128,353)	(64,842)
Cost of exercised equity instruments transferred to issued capital	(322,300)	(221,414)
Balance at end of year	780,053	907,604

Net unrealised gains reserve

	2022 $	2021 $
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(570,000)	-
Balance at end of year	(570,000)	-

ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	2022 $	2021 $
Balance at beginning of year	(12,275,367)	(9,616,525)
Net loss for the year	(3,087,865)	(2,723,684)
Cost of equity instruments exercised	128,353	64,842
Balance at end of year	(15,234,879)	(12,275,367)

NOTE 30: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management objectives

The Group'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 Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Risk management is carried out at a corporate level by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the Group and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

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

NOTE 30: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)

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.

As at 30 June 2022, the Group held US$621,975 (2021: US$0) in US dollar currency bank accounts and outstanding receivables of US$2,037,779 (2021: US$0).

Price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices on the gold, silver and copper currently produced from the Mt Carlton mine.

The Group is also exposed to market share price movements on its equity investments at fair value.

If there was a 10% increase or decrease in market price of commodity prices, the net realisable value of inventory on hand would increase/(decrease) by $596,286 (2021: $0).

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's cash and cash equivalents with a floating interest rate. The impact of a 1.0% change in the market interest rates will not have a material impact on the Group's financial position.

The interest rates on the Group's interest-bearing liabilities at 30 June 2022 are fixed, so there would be no change to interest payments if interest rates moved.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has a small but long standing customer base with an exemplary track record of meeting their contractual obligations with the Group and its predecessor, Conquest Mining Pty Ltd. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the results being that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. No collateral is held as security.

The Group has credit risk exposure for contract assets receivable at 30 June 2022 was $2,958,082 (2021: $0).

Liquidity Risk

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

The Group 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.

Maturity Analysis

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

NOTE 30: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont.)

2022	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years Shares	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-interest bearing						
Trade and other payables	-	14,469,582	-	-	-	14,469,582
Interest-bearing – fixed rate						
Borrowings	3.25	374,559	12,736	30,778	-	418,073
Lease liability	3.94	216,338	224,346	703,328	-	1,144,012

2021	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years Shares	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-interest bearing						
Trade and other payables	-	1,160,986	-	-	-	1,160,986
Interest-bearing – fixed rate						
Lease liability	3.50	21,277	21,809	70,713	-	113,799

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair Values

The aggregate net fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are the same as the carrying values in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTE 31: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables detail the Group's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	950,000	-	-	950,000

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

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

In the prior financial year, the aggregate net fair values of any applicable financial assets and liabilities were the same as the carrying values in the consolidated statement of financial position.

NOTE 32: STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation of net loss after tax to net cash flows used in operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Net loss	(3,087,865)	(2,723,684)
Adjustments for:		
Exploration expenditure written-off	63,038	35,447
Depreciation and amortisation (net of allocation to exploration licences)	7,531,814	6,526
Share based payments (net of allocation to exploration licences)	247,664	288,377
Net gain on disposal of non-current asset held for sale	(1,096,558)	-
Net gain on disposal of asset	(130,600)	-
Net loss on disposal of asset	33,590	-
Income tax expense	1,849,085	-
Foreign exchange difference	496,127	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in inventories	15,082,843	-
Increase in trade and other receivables (net of allocation to exploration licences)	(2,241,797)	(482,518)
Increase in contract assets	(2,958,019)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables (net of allocation to exploration licences)	(5,188,245)	26,421
Increase in provisions (net of allocation to exploration licences)	40,195	22,316
Net cash flows provided by/ (used) in operating activities	10,641,272	(2,827,115)

NOTE 33: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Commitments

Operating Leases	2022 $	2021 $
Minimum lease commitments receivable but not recognised in the financial statements:		
Payable not later than one year	38,911	3,690

Exploration Commitments – Exploration Permits	2022 $	2021 $
Estimated cost of minimum work requirements contracted for under exploration permit is estimated at balance date:		
Payable not later than one year	1,098,800	925,450
Payable later than one year but not later than five years	3,846,000	4,291,100
Payable later than five years	-	392,000
	4,944,800	5,608,550

Exploration commitments at 30 June 2022 relate to Bendigo North (the Company's 49% interest in the Tandarra Gold Project) $1,029,000 (2021: $1,151,500), Stawell Corridor $973,500 (2021: $1,341,400), St Arnaud Gold Project $2,866,800 (2021: $2,985,250) and Jubilee Gold Project $75,500 (2021: $130,400).

During FY2019, the Company received notification from the Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) that Retention Licence RL 6660 had been granted for a ten-year term expiring on 2 November 2028 for the Tandarra Gold Project. The programme of work and milestones were also agreed with the DEDJTR requiring expenditure of $3.1 million during the ten-year period. The Company is obligated to pay 49% of the required exploration programme expenditure of $3.1 million over the period of the licence in order to retain its 49% interest.

NOTE 33: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (cont.)

Exploration commitments for Stavely (EL 5425) during the reporting period were met by Stavely Minerals Limited ("Stavely") under a farm-in and joint venture agreement, pursuant to which Stavely may earn up to 80% interest in EL 5425. During the reporting period Stavely satisfied the expenditure commitments in accordance with the Stavely Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement to earn an 80% equity interest in EL 5425. On reaching this milestone, the Company elected to dilute its interest in EL 5425 by not contributing to any further joint venture costs.

In February 2021, the Company executed a binding terms sheet with Resource Base for the sale of the Company's Black Range base metal exploration tenement (EL 4590), subject to various conditions precedent. The transfer of the tenement is currently being processed by the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions.

Subsequent to balance date, the tenements for the Mt Carlton Operations were formally transferred to Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd. Commitments related to these tenements totals $1,701,200 over the next five years.

The Company currently has seven exploration licence applications in process. If these licences are granted, there will be minimum expenditure commitment applicable to the tenements. The amount of this commitment is currently unknown.

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to perform work to meet the minimum expenditure requirements set by the Victorian State Government. These obligations are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations. Exploration interests may be relinquished or joint ventured to reduce this expense to the Group. The Victorian State Government has the authority to defer, waive or amend the minimum expenditure requirements.

Under the applicable Queensland environmental rehabilitation financial provisioning legislation, the Group is required to provide an environmental bond to the State of Queensland in connection with Mt Carlton. Further discussion of the current agreement surrounding this bond and potential amendments to the agreement (which would see the amortisation profile both deferred and extended) can be found in Note 3 to the accounts and section 4.4(e) of the directors report above.

NOTE 34: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Mt Carlton Operation

On 5 October 2021 the Company's newly-incorporated wholly owned subsidiary, Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd, acquired the business assets and related liabilities of the Mt Carlton gold mine operations and the nearby Crush Creek gold tenement package (collectively, "Mt Carlton") for total consideration with a fair value totalling approximately $60,018,233, comprising a cash payment of $26,757,595; the issue of 176,565,396 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company with a fair value of $16,236,000; contingent consideration with a total fair value of $13,418,000; and a net working capital settlement of $3,606,638.

Mt Carlton was acquired to provide the Group with a cornerstone asset, comprising a Queensland-based active gold mining operation supplemented by the nearly Crush Creek deposit, which hosts an initial high grade gold mineral resource.

The acquired business contributed revenues of $114,725,275 and profit after tax of $4,525,412 to the Group for the period from 5 October 2021 to 30 June 2022.

The Group performed a provisional assessment of the fair value of the assets and liabilities as at the date of the acquisition, for the purpose of the purchase price allocation in the 31 December 2021 half-year accounts. Subsequently, there has been an update to the fair value of certain assets and liabilities acquired and the final fair values for the purchase price allocation will be reported in the 31 December 2022 half-year accounts. As mentioned in note 27, the rehabilitation provision recognised by the Group has been calculated based on the Queensland Department of Environment and Science's estimated rehabilitation cost under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. In order to ensure that the rehabilitation provision recognised is an accurate reflection of the Group's future liability, an independent consultant has been engaged to assist with a review of the closure plan and associated estimated rehabilitation costs as part of finalising the purchase price allocation. Work on this calculation has commenced and will be completed in October 2022 and will be included in the 31 December 2022 half-year accounts. Under Australian Accounting Standards, the Group has up to 12 months from the date of acquisition to complete its initial acquisition accounting.

NOTE 34: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (cont.)

	Fair Value
Details of the acquisition are as follows:	$
Receivables	433,932
Stores	9,917,908
Ore	6,640,889
Dore/Concentrate	12,659,823
Plant & equipment	53,906,060
Exploration assets	7,069,614
Mine development	24,218,657
Deferred tax asset	1,891,244
Creditors and accruals	(18,867,358)
Lease liabilities	(1,151,910)
Employee entitlements – current	(3,249,149)
Provision for long service leave	(2,215,151)
Provision for rehabilitation	(31,236,326)
Acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred	60,018,233
Represented by:	
Cash paid or payable to vendor	30,364,233
Navarre Minerals Limited shares issued to vendor	16,236,000
Contingent consideration – production-linked[1]	5,542,000
Contingent consideration – price-linked[1]	7,876,000
	60,018,233
Transaction and integration costs expensed to profit or loss	9,443,304

[1]Total consideration for acquiring Mt Carlton included two contingent payments, payable upon reaching future milestones.

Production-linked contingent consideration:

Up to $25 million in additional cash consideration is payable upon the realisation of certain agreed recoverable gold production milestones from future development of Crush Creek, as follows:

- $5 million for first the 50koz;
- $5 million for cumulative 100koz; and
- $15 million for cumulative 175koz.

The methodology used to determine the present value of this payment is as follows:

The timing and probability of production from Crush Creek was examined to see when / if the production targets are likely to be met. Forecasted production estimates were taken from the forecast Financial Model. The assumption has been taken that:

- there is a high probability (70%-80%) of the recoverable production targets being met for the first 8 quarters; and
- a medium probability (40% - 60%) of the recoverable production targets being met for the last 2 quarters.

The estimated midpoints were then multiplied by the cumulative production target by the milestone payment in the estimated future quarter of occurrence. This results in a probability adjusted future payment.

These future payments were then discounted to present day value using a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) estimated by an external valuation consultant as being (on average) 12.9% (nominal post tax).

The potential range of present value outcomes for the production-linked contingent consideration (based on variable probability but utilising a fixed WACC) ranges from $4.4 million and $7.9 million.

NOTE 34: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (cont.)

Price-linked contingent consideration:

Up to $25 million in additional cash consideration is payable if the average spot gold price in any quarter exceeds the equivalent of A$2,250/oz and is linked to the future production from all gold produced at the Mt Carlton Operation. These payments commence 1 July 2023 and cease upon reaching $25 million in aggregate or on 30 June 2038.

The fair value of the contingent consideration was calculated as follows:

- Estimating the probability of the price target being achieved; multiplied by
- Consensus estimate forecast $A gold prices; multiplied by
- Estimates of production from the Financial Model; multiplied by
- 5% royalty rate.

For gold production from the deposits adjacent the processing plant at Mt Carlton, 100% probability was assumed. For production from Crush Creek, probability adjusted outcomes were used consistent with the calculations used for the production-linked contingent consideration, as detailed earlier.

The potential range of present value outcomes for the price-linked contingent consideration (based on variable probability but utilising a fixed WACC) ranges from $5.5 million to $11.9 million (assuming 45% - 100% probability that the gold spot price will be above the $2,250/oz threshold respectively).

NOTE 35: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Navarre Minerals Limited and the following subsidiaries:

	Country of Incorporation	Entity Interest 2022	Entity Interest 2021
		%	%
Black Range Metals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Loddon Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
North Central Gold Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Tandarra Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Western Victoria Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd[1]	Australia	100	0

[1]Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd was incorporated on 23 September 2021 to hold the Mt Carlton assets.

	2022	2021
Compensation of key management personnel by category:	**$**	**$**
Short term employee benefits	896,041	1,128,018
Post-employment benefits	82,849	100,145
Share-based payments	172,456	450,746
Long service leave expense	32,075	16,619
	1,183,421	1,695,528

Details of compensation of individual key management personnel are set out in the Remuneration Report.

NOTE 36: SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLANS

The Group has established the Equity Incentive Plan 2022 ("EIP"), which has been approved by shareholders at a general meeting, whereby the Group may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, grant shares, options over ordinary shares and performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company, or other securities, to employees, directors or other third party service providers. The options and performance rights are issued for nil consideration and are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Plan replaces the Navarre Minerals Limited Option Plan ("Option Plan") and the Navarre Minerals Limited Performance Rights Plan ("Performance Rights Plan"), which was replaced on 27 January 2022.

In July 2021, 900,000 share performance rights (expiry date 30 June 2024) and 2,400,000 share performance rights (expiry date 30 June 2025) were issued to employees of the Company, pursuant to the Performance Rights Plan.

In February 2022, 1,136,734 share performance rights (expiry 5 July 2023) and 3,013,266 share performance rights (expiry 5 July 2024) were issued to directors of the Company, pursuant to the EIP.

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the Option Plan:

2022

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Held at 1 July 2021	Options Granted	Options Exercised	Options Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2022
22/02/2017	31/12/2021	$0.090	200,000	-	-	200,000	-
29/01/2018	29/01/2023	$0.150	2,000,000	-	-	1,500,000	500,000
10/04/2018	10/04/2023	$0.150	3,900,000	-	-	-	3,900,000
21/02/2019	21/02/2024	$0.120	1,700,000	-	-	1,300,000	400,000
17/05/2019	17/05/2024	$0.120	2,800,000	-	-	-	2,800,000
17/05/2019	17/05/2022	$0.1313	1,800,000	-	-	1,800,000	-
			12,400,000	-	-	4,800,000	7,600,000
Weighted average exercise price			$0.1354	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.1324	$0.1374

2021

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Held at 1 July 2020	Options Granted	Options Exercised	Options Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2021
22/02/2017	31/12/2021	$0.072	200,000	-	200,000	-	-
22/02/2017	31/12/2021	$0.090	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
29/01/2018	29/01/2023	$0.150	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
10/04/2018	10/04/2023	$0.150	4,650,000	-	-	750,000	3,900,000
06/06/2018	06/06/2021	$0.150	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-
21/02/2019	21/02/2024	$0.120	1,700,000	-	-	-	1,700,000
17/05/2019	17/05/2024	$0.120	5,450,000	-	1,100,000	1,550,000	2,800,000
17/05/2019	17/05/2022	$0.1313	4,000,000	-	2,200,000	-	1,800,000
			19,200,000	-	3,500,000	3,300,000	12,400,000
Weighted average exercise price			$0.1335	$0.0000	$0.1244	$0.1359	$0.1354

Set out below are the options, vested and exercisable at the end of the financial year:

Grant date	Expiry date	2022 Options	2021 Options
22/02/2017	31/12/2021	-	200,000
29/01/2018	29/01/2023	500,000	2,000,000
10/04/2018	10/04/2023	3,900,000	3,900,000
21/02/2019	21/02/2024	400,000	1,700,000
17/05/2019	17/05/2024	2,533,334	2,533,334
17/05/2019	17/05/2022	-	1,800,000
		7,333,334	12,133,334

NOTE 36: SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLANS (cont.)

The weighted average share price during the financial year was $0.0826 (2021: $0.1508).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 1.22 years (2021: 1.96 years).

Set out below are summaries of performance rights granted under the Performance Rights Plan:

2022

Grant date	Expiry date	Held at 1 July 2021	Performance Rights Granted	Performance Rights Exercised	Performance Rights Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2022
18/11/2019	31/12/2022	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	-
18/05/2020	30/06/2023	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	-	-
27/11/2020	31/12/2024	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
01/07/2021	30/06/2024	-	900,000	-	100,000	800,000
01/07/2021	30/06/2025	-	2,400,000	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
16/02/2022	05/07/2023	-	1,136,734	-	-	1,136,734
16/02/2022	05/07/2024	-	3,013,266	-	-	3,013,266
		3,800,000	7,450,000	2,800,000	1,300,000	7,150,000

2021

Grant date	Expiry date	Held at 1 July 2020	Performance Rights Granted	Performance Rights Exercised	Performance Rights Lapsed	Held at 30 June 2021
18/11/2019	31/12/2022	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
18/05/2020	30/06/2023	1,300,000	-	-	-	1,300,000
27/11/2020	31/12/2024	-	1,500,000	500,000	-	1,000,000
		2,800,000	1,500,000	500,000	-	3,800,000

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

Grant date	Expiry date	Share price at grant date	Expected volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value at grant date
01/07/2021	30/06/2024	$0.096	80.0%	0%	0.02%	$0.096
01/07/2021	30/06/2024	$0.096	80.0%	0%	0.02%	$0.072
01/07/2021	30/06/2025	$0.096	80.0%	0%	0.02%	$0.096
01/07/2021	30/06/2025	$0.096	80.0%	0%	0.02%	$0.072
01/07/2021	30/06/2025	$0.096	80.0%	0%	0.02%	$0.070
16/02/2022	05/07/2023	$0.079	82.5%	0%	0.91%	$0.079
16/02/2022	05/07/2024	$0.079	82.5%	0%	0.91%	$0.045
16/02/2022	05/07/2024	$0.079	82.5%	0%	0.91%	$0.036

Set out below are the performance rights, vested and exercisable at the end of the financial year:

Grant date	Expiry date	2022 Performance Rights	2021 Performance Rights
18/11/2019	31/12/2022	-	1,500,000
18/05/2020	30/06/2023	-	1,300,000
		-	2,800,000

The weighted average remaining contractual life of performance rights outstanding at the end of the financial year was 2.09 years (2021: 2.20 years).

NOTE 37: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2022	2021
Amounts received or due and receivable by RSM Australia Partners for:	**$**	**$**
Audit and interim review of the financial statements	111,120	27,700
Due diligence services	60,000	-
Taxation services	179,900	-
Other non-audit services	23,838	150,700
	374,858	178,400

NOTE 38: PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	2022	2021
Information relating to Navarre Minerals Limited	**$**	**$**
Current assets	73,357,183	25,054,107
Total assets	91,021,693	42,243,450
Current liabilities	(1,255,317)	(1,337,385)
Total liabilities	(2,115,085)	(1,446,126)
Issued capital	108,050,215	51,813,994
Share based payment reserve	780,053	907,604
Unrealised gains reserve	(570,000)	-
Accumulated losses	(19,353,661)	(11,924,274)
Total shareholders' equity	88,906,608	40,797,324
(Loss) of the parent entity	(7,557,740)	(2,687,154)
Total comprehensive (loss) of the parent entity	(8,127,740)	(2,687,154)

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity and its subsidiary, Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd, are party to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. No deficiencies of assets exist in any of these subsidiaries. Further details regarding the deed of cross guarantee are disclosed in note 39.

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Capital commitments – Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Significant accounting policies

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

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

NOTE 39: DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

The following entities are party to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others:

Navarre Minerals Limited
Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd

By entering into the deed, the wholly-owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare its own set of financial statements and directors' report under Corporations Instrument 2016/785 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

The above companies represent a 'Closed Group' for the purposes of the Corporations Instrument, and as there are no other parties to the deed of cross guarantee that are controlled by Navarre Minerals Limited and Navarre Minerals Queensland Pty Ltd, they also represent the 'Extended Closed Group'.

Set out below is a consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position of the 'Closed Group'.

NOTE 39: DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE (cont.)

	2022	2021
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**$**	**$**
Sales revenue	114,472,728	-
Cost of sales	(102,604,863)	-
Gross profit	**11,867,865**	-
Interest income	813	-
Other Income	1,349,017	-
Other mine operating expenses	(2,448,825)	
Transaction and integration costs	(9,443,304)	-
Corporate and other administration expenses	(2,483,725)	-
Interest expense	(16,203)	-
Exploration expenditure written-off	(8,881)	-
Loss before income tax	**(1,183,243)**	-
Income tax expense	(1,849,085)	-
Net loss for the period	**(3,032,328)**	-
Other comprehensive income for the period		-
Loss on revaluation of equity investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(570,000)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(3,602,328)**	-

	2022	2021
Statement of financial position	**$**	**$**
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,806,275	-
Trade and other receivables	3,409,030	-
Contract assets	2,958,019	-
Inventories	14,135,777	-
Other financial assets	20,000	-
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	-
	33,329,101	
Non-current assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	950,000	-
Other financial assets	311,990	-
Property, plant and equipment	51,880,986	-
Leasehold improvements	34,055	-
Right-of-use asset	1,014,981	-
Deferred tax asset	1,017,236	-
Mine properties and development	26,476,300	-
Exploration and evaluation costs	23,012,621	-
Advances to subsidiaries	21,643,063	-
	126,341,232	-
Total assets	**159,670,333**	**-**

NOTE 39: DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE (cont.)

Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	14,469,582	-
Interest bearing liabilities	371,074	-
Employee benefits provision	5,440,453	-
Lease liability	159,928	-
	20,441,037	
Non-current liabilities		
Interest bearing liabilities	38,072	-
Employee benefits provision	245,112	-
Rehabilitation provision	31,236,326	-
Contingent consideration	13,418,000	-
Lease liability	859,767	-
	45,797,277	-
Total liabilities	**66,238,314**	**-**
Net assets	**93,432,019**	**-**
Equity		
Contributed equity	108,050,215	-
Share based payments reserve	780,053	-
Net unrealised gains reserve	(570,000)	-
Accumulated losses	(14,828,249)	-
Total equity	**93,432,019**	**-**

NOTE 40: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

As described in note 3, Evolution Mining Limited has provided the Group a transitional environmental bonding facility capped at approximately $32,000,000, in accordance with the Vendor Fallback Provisioning terms set out in the Asset Sale Agreement, to allow the Group to satisfy its obligations under the applicable Queensland environmental legislation. While the current agreement includes amortisation of the facility over a 12-month period concluding in December 2023, the Group is in advanced negotiations with the vendor to extend the amortisation profile over a two year period commencing in July 2023, with an accelerated repayment rate in the final 12 months.

Other than the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Navarre Minerals Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) The financial statements and notes of Navarre Minerals Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001, including:

    (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022.

    (ii) Complying with Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and *Corporations Regulations* 2001.

(b) The financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(a)(i).

(c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

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

On behalf of the Board

K Wilson
Chairman
Melbourne, 2 October 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Navarre Minerals Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Navarre Minerals Limited ('the Company') and its controlled entities (together 'the Group') which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements which indicates that the Group incurred in a loss of $3,087,865 for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Revenue Recognition Refer to Note 6 in the financial statements	
Revenue recognition was considered a key audit matter because it is the most significant account balance in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and because the Group's process of revenue recognition is complex and involves significant management judgements. These include: • Identification of the different performance obligations in the contracts; • Determination of the timing of meeting the performance obligations under the different sales contracts; and • The estimation of variation in the final sale prices.	Our audit procedures in relation to revenue included: • Assessing whether the Group's revenue recognition policies were in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards; • Evaluating and testing the operating effectiveness of the internal controls related to revenue recognition; • Reviewing customer contracts to understand terms and conditions of sale, the performance obligations involved and the timing of meeting the performance obligations; • Reviewing the effect of the variable consideration within the sales, including management estimates involving the sales revaluation calculation. We compared estimates to actual assay results (where available) and assessed the reasonableness of the estimate against the average change in the assay results; • Performing substantive detail tests over a sample of revenue transactions; • Reviewing sales transactions before and after year-end to corroborate the recognition in the correct period; • Searching and reviewing large and/ or unusual transactions during the financial year; and • Reviewing the appropriate disclosures in the financial statements in line with the requirements of AASB 15.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets Refer to Note 22 in the financial statements	
As at 30 June 2022, the carrying value of the Group's capitalised Exploration and Evaluation assets amounted to $44.1 million. Exploration and evaluation assets were considered a Key Audit Matter due to the significance of these assets in the statement of financial position and due to the significant management estimates and judgments involved in assessing the carrying value in accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, including: • Determination of whether expenditure can be associated with finding specific mineral resources, and the basis on its allocation to an area of interest; • Assessing whether any indicators of impairment are present, and if so, the judgments applied to determine and quantify any impairment loss; and • Determination of whether exploration activities have progressed to the stage at which the existence of an economically recoverable mineral reserve may be assessed.	Our audit procedures in relation to Exploration and evaluation assets included: • Gathering an understanding of developments within the Group through review of the ASX announcements and discussions with management. This included assessing whether indicators of impairment existed in relation to the areas of interest; • Enquiring with management and reviewing budgets and plans to determine that the Group will incur substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific areas of interest; • Agreeing a sample of the additions to supporting documentation and ensuring that the amounts were capital in nature and in line with AASB 6; and • Assessing management's determination that exploration activities have not yet progressed to the point where the existence or otherwise of an economically recoverable mineral resource may be determined.
Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed this matter**
Business combinations Refer to Note 34 in the financial statements	
During the year the Group completed the acquisition of the Mt Carlton Gold Mine (Mt Carlton) and Crush Creek project (Crush Creek), located in Queensland, Australia (collectively, the Mt Carlton Operations). The total consideration for this acquisition is $60m in being settle by equity interests of the Company. The accounting of business combination was considered a Key Audit Matter as the accounting for the transactions is complex and involves significant judgements in applying the accounting standards. These matters include the identification of the acquirer, recognition and valuation of consideration paid and payable, the determination of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the process for identification and valuation of assets not previously recognised by the business acquired.	Our audit procedures included, among others: • Obtaining the purchase agreements, shareholder agreements and other associated documents to understand the key terms and conditions; • Assessing the reasonableness of management's conclusion that the Mt Carlton Operations represents a Business in accordance with AASB 3 *Business Combinations* ('AASB 3'). • Reviewing whether the transactions was accounted for in compliance with AASB 3, including reviewing management's process for determination of the acquisition date and the calculation of purchase consideration. As part of this procedure, we reviewed management's process for the identification and completeness of assets acquired and liabilities assumed; • Corroborating the appropriate of the valuation of share-based consideration paid; and • Reviewing the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statement against the requirements of AASB 3.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022; but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.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 23 to 32 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Navarre Minerals Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2022, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Report on the Remuneration Report (cont.)

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.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

R J MORILLO MALDONADO
Partner

Dated: 2 October 2022
Melbourne, Victoria

ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The information set out below was compiled as at 21 September 2022.

1. Listing Information

The Company is listed, and all of the Company's issued shares are quoted on, the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

2. Distribution of Equity Securities

(i) Ordinary share capital

1,437,879,149 fully paid ordinary shares are held by 5,920 individual shareholders.

At a general meeting of shareholders, on a show of hands, each person who is a shareholder or sole proxy has one vote. On a poll, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each fully paid share.

(ii) Unquoted options on issue

7,600,000 unquoted options are held by 3 individual option holders.

There are no voting rights attached to these options.

(iii) Unquoted share performance rights on issue

5,405,102 unquoted performance rights are held by 9 individual performance right holders.

There are no voting rights attached to these performance rights.

(iv) Analysis of number of shareholders by size of holding

	Ordinary shares			Options over ordinary shares			Performance rights over ordinary shares		
	Holders	Total Units	% IC	Holders	Total Units	% IC	Holders	Total Units	% IC
1 – 1000	165	15,207	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,001 – 5,000	348	1,317,442	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,001 – 10,000	851	6,798,804	0.470	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,001 – 100,000	3,086	132,990,322	9.250	-	-	-	2	150,000	2.780
>100,001	1,470	1,296,757,374	90.190	3	7,600,000	100.000	7	5,255,102	97.220
Totals	**5,920**	**1,437,879,149**	**100.000**	**3**	**7,600,000**	**100.000**	**9**	**5,405,102**	**100.000**

1,097 holders holding a total of 5,461,453 shares held less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

3. 20 Largest Shareholders

The following table sets out the top 20 holdings of the Company's shares:

Shareholder	Number of shares	% Issued capital
EVOLUTION MINING LIMITED	176,565,396	12.280%
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	118,731,824	8.257%
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD LTD	87,117,934	6.059%
NEWMARKET GOLD NT HOLINGS PTY LTD	47,981,303	3.337%
DR STEPHEN GARTH NORDSTROM	40,800,000	2.838%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED <GSCO CUSTOMERS A/C>	37,332,024	2.596%
MARADOX PTY LTD <PAUL SAILAH SUPER FUND A/C>	23,333,333	1.623%
PE GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	16,771,125	1.166%
NEW CHUM HOLDINGS PTY LTD <NEW CHUM SUPERANNUATION A/C>	13,749,176	0.956%
MR IAN HOLLAND	13,333,334	0.927%
MR YIFENG CHEN	12,700,000	0.883%
MR HOWARD MANLY DIMOND & MRS LINDA MARGARET DORIS DIMOND <HOWLIN SUPER A/C>	12,100,000	0.842%
CP FUTURES PTY LTD	10,000,000	0.842%
MR KEVIN JOHN WILSON <LINCOLN SUPERFUND NO 1 A/C>	9,419,302	0.655%
MRS LINDA MARGARET DIMOND & MR HOWARD MANLY DIMOND	9,000,000	0.626%
GREENHILL ROAD INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	8,499,917	0.591%
TONY WITHERS PTY LTD <TONY WITHERS FAMILY A/C>	7,533,210	0.524%
MRS KATHRYN-ANNE HOPKINS	7,051,772	0.490%
MR ROBERT MACFADYEN PTY LTD <MACFADYEN S/F A/C>	6,500,000	0.452%
CAMPBELL KITCHENER HUME & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD <C K H SUPERFUND A/C>	6,100,000	0.424%
Top 20 Holdings	**664,619,650**	**46.222%**

4. Substantial Shareholders

The substantial holders in the Company, as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the Company, are set out below:

Shareholder	No of shares	% Issued Capital
Evolution Mining Limited[1]	176,565,396	12.94
Kirkland Lake Gold Australia Pty Ltd. (KLGA) and Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.(KL) (Related Corporate Bodies)[2]	135,099,237	11.37
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.[3]	75,411,825	5.53
Comet Asia Holdings II Pte. Ltd (and associated holdings)[3]	75,303,096	5.52

[1] As set out in substantial holding notice dated 16 December 2021.
[2] As set out in substantial holding notice dated 22 November 2021.
[3] As set out in substantial holding notice dated 2 March 2022.
[4] As set out in substantial holding notice dated 29 March 2022.

5. Other information

The Company is not currently conducting an on-market buy-back.

6. Restricted securities

The Company advises that the following securities are classified as restricted securities on the basis of disposal restrictions (escrow) imposed by the Company:

Securities	Number	Restriction period
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	66,666,667	Until 14 December 2022