31 December 2023 Full Year Financial Results. Auric Generated $4.22 Million Net Operating Cash.

Highlights

- Financial year posts a maiden profit of $1,313,644.
- Adjusted maiden profit after one off write-down is $2,845,638.
- Net cash from operating activities is $4,223,898.

2023 Full Year Financial Report

Auric Mining Limited (ASX: **AWJ**) (**Auric** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide its financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2023.

Managing Director, Mark English, said "*We've topped off an outstanding 2023 with a maiden adjusted profit of $2.8 million. The net cash from operating activities resulted in a surplus of $4.22 million, a terrific result.*

"We benefited from a rising gold price as we undertook Stage One mining at Jeffreys Find. The mining performed better than expected with production of 9,741 ounces of gold selling at an average of $3,006 per ounce. Six months of mining generated almost $10 million in surplus cash for Auric and its JV partner, BML Ventures Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Mining at Jeffreys Find has commenced for the 2024 year. The first processing is scheduled at the Greenfields Mill in mid-late April 2024.

"The past 12 months has seen us become self-funding for 2024. We are a dynamic small gold company with a pipeline of mining activities, that will generate cash for the Company and our shareholders," said Mr English.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities

ABN 29 635 470 843

Financial Statements
31 December 2023

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Contents
31 December 2023

General information

The financial statements cover both Auric Mining Limited as an individual entity and the Consolidated Entity consisting of Auric Mining Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Auric Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

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

Registered office

Level 1, 1 Tully Road,
East Perth WA 6004

Principal place of business

Level 1, 1 Tully Road,
East Perth WA 6004

A description of the nature of the Consolidated Entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 21 March 2024.

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Consolidated Entity (referred to hereafter as the 'Consolidated Entity' or 'Group') consisting of Auric Mining Limited (referred to hereafter as "Auric', the "Company" or "Parent Entity") and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2023.

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

Steven Morris - Non-Executive Chair
Mark English - Managing Director
John Utley - Executive Director
Particulars of each Director's experience and qualifications are set out later in this report.

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the Group during the financial period were gold exploration, mining and development.

Operating and Financial Review
During the year, the Company completed further RC drilling programs at both Chalice West and Miitel South.

The Company executed grade control drilling at Jeffreys Find Gold Deposit as announced to ASX on 16 January 2023.

The Company executed a toll milling agreement between FMR Investments Pty Ltd and BML Ventures Pty Ltd for the Jeffreys Find Gold Deposit as announced to ASX on 31 March 2023.

On 13 April 2023, the Company announced the Chalice West and Miitel South RC Drilling results.

BML Ventures Pty Ltd commenced open-pit gold mining at Jeffreys Find Gold Mine as announced to ASX on 17 May 2023.

The Company completed a scoping study for Munda Gold Deposit as announced to ASX on 28 June 2023.

The Company announce that toll milling of the first batch of approximately 30,000 tonnes of ore from its Jeffreys Find Gold Mine has commenced as announced to ASX on 20 July 2023.

On 8 August 2023, the Company announced the toll milling and processing of the first parcel of gold ore had been completed.

The Company completed first stage of open pit mining at Jeffreys Find. 1,721 ounces of gold was produced and sold from the first 36,180 tonne parcel as announced to ASX on 25 August 2023.

A second gold milling campaign commenced at the Greenfields Mill on 11 September 2023. Approximately 145,000 tonnes of ore was processed from the first stage pit as announced to ASX.

On 1 December 2023, the Company announced a final reconciliation from Stage One mining of Jeffreys Find Gold Mine. Total 9,741 ounces of gold were produced and Auric received its share of the surplus cash of $4.77 million.

The earnings for the Consolidated Entity after providing for income tax amounted to $1,313,644 (31 December 2022: loss of $1,106,692).

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs aside from the matters referred to in the review of operations above of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
After the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company submitted 2 tenements applications to acquire E15/2069 and E15/2073. The Company issued 2,000,000 unquoted options expiry 31 January 2028 exercisable at $0.15 and 2,000,000 unquoted options expiry 31 January 2029 exercisable at $0.225 to Canary Capital Pty Ltd (and nominees) as part of their corporate advisory services provided to the Company.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Consolidated Entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
Information on likely developments, future prospects and business strategies of the operations of the Consolidated Entity and the expected results of operations, not otherwise disclosed in this report, have not been included in this report because the Directors believe that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Consolidated Entity.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor
During the year, the Group maintained an insurance policy which indemnifies the directors and officers in respect of any liability incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as directors and officers of the Group to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Group has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. During the financial year, the Group has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Environmental regulation
The Consolidated Entity is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law as it is still in exploration or mining activities.

Risk Statement
The Consolidated Entity is committed to the effective management of risk to reduce uncertainty in the Consolidated Entity's business outcomes and to protect and enhance shareholder value. There are various risks that could have a material impact on the achievement of the Consolidated Entity's strategic objectives and future prospects.

Key risks and mitigation activities associated with the Consolidated Entity's objectives are set out below:

Exploration risk
The Consolidated Entity's projects are at various stages of exploration, and potential investors should understand that mineral exploration is a high-risk undertaking. There can be no assurance that exploration of these projects, or any other tenements that may be acquired in the future, will result in the discovery of an economic mineral deposit.

The future exploration activities of the Consolidated Entity may be affected by a range of factors including geological conditions, limitations on activities due to seasonal weather patterns, unanticipated operational and technical difficulties, industrial and environmental accidents, local title processes, changing government regulations and many other factors beyond the control of the Consolidated Entity.

In addition, the tenements forming the projects of the Consolidated Entity may include various restrictions excluding, limiting or imposing conditions upon the ability of the Consolidated Entity to conduct exploration activities. While the Consolidated Entity will formulate its exploration plans to accommodate and work within such access restrictions, there is no guarantee that the Consolidated Entity will be able to satisfy such conditions on commercially viable terms, or at all.

The Consolidated Entity uses a number of exploration techniques in order to reduce the level of exploration risks and continues to explore new and innovative technologies through its day to day operations.

Regulatory risk
The Consolidated Entity's mining and exploration activities are dependent upon the maintenance (including renewal) of the tenements in which the Consolidated Entity has or acquires an interest. Maintenance of the Consolidated Entity's tenements is dependent on, among other things, the Consolidated Entity's ability to meet the licence conditions imposed by relevant authorities.

Although the Consolidated Entity has no reason to think that the tenements in which it currently has an interest will not be renewed, there is no assurance that such renewals will be given as a matter of course and there is no assurance that new conditions will not be imposed by the relevant authority or whether the Consolidated Entity will be able to meet the conditions of renewal on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

The Consolidated Entity works with local government and mining departments to ensure it meets the required level of reporting requirements and to reduce any potential for breach of regulatory requirements.

Future funding risk
Exploration and development costs and pursuit of its business plan will use funds from the Consolidated Entity’s current cash reserves from mining operations and the amounts raised under other funding opportunities.

The development of one or more of its projects may require the Consolidated Entity to raise capital.

Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to Shareholders, may be undertaken at lower prices than the market or may involve restrictive covenants which limit the Consolidated Entity’s operations and business strategy. Debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities.

Although the directors believe that additional capital can be obtained, no assurances can be made that appropriate capital or funding, if and when needed, will be available on terms favourable to the Consolidated Entity or at all.

If the Consolidated Entity is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its activities and this could have a material adverse effect on the Consolidated Entity’s activities and could affect the Consolidated Entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Consolidated Entity’s funding requirements are reviewed on a regular basis in order to mitigate future funding risk.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company
No person has applied for leave of a Court to bring proceedings against the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any Court proceedings during the period.

Non-audit services
There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

Options
At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited under option are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
5 October 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	7,848,612
29 November 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	6,680,529
8 December 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	1,999,994
16 December 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	900,000
19 December 2022	31 March 2024	$0.15	300,000
1 November 2023	1 November 2026	$0.10	2,000,000
1 February 2024	31 January 2028	$0.15	2,000,000
1 February 2024	31 January 2029	$0.225	2,000,000
			23,729,135

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests of the Company or any other entity.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, no shares of Auric Mining Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted. No person entitled to exercise an option had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, 2,000,000 options were issued as part of the corporate advisory services.

Subsequent to the end of the financial year 31 December 2023 two tranches of 2,000,000 options for a total of 4,000,000 options were issued as part of the corporate advisory services.

Information on Directors and Company Secretary

As at the date of this report, the information on the Directors and Company Secretaries are as follows:

Name:	Steven John Morris
Title:	Non-Executive Chair
Qualifications:	Diploma of Financial Markets (FINSIA)
Experience and expertise:	Steven has over 30 years' experience in financial markets. He was Head of Private Clients (Australia) for Patersons Securities, Managing Director of Intersuisse Ltd, Founder and Managing Director of Peloton Shareholder Services and held senior executive roles in the Little Group. Steven spent 9 years on the board of the Melbourne Football Club. Steven was a Non-Executive Director of De Grey Mining Ltd ("DEG") from 2014 to 2019 and Chairman of ASX-listed Purifloh Ltd ("PO3") from 2013 to 2019.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	7,133,333 ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited
Interests in options:	104,166 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15

Name:	Mark Anthony English
Title:	Managing Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Business (Curtin University) Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Member of the Institute of Company Directors
Experience and expertise:	Mark is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mark has 40 year career in the resources sector and corporate services. Mark has particular responsibility for Company strategy, financial management, corporate development and acquisition opportunities. Mark was a founding Director of Bullion Minerals Ltd (now Devex Resources Ltd ("DEV")), that he managed for 10 years including completing IPO. Mark is a Co-Founder and Shareholder in the Moora Citrus group of companies, WA's largest citrus producing orchard in operation for over 25 years.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	8,700,100 ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited
Interests in options:	333,340 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15

Name:	John Peter Utley
Title:	Technical Director
Qualifications:	Master's of Science in Earth Sciences (University of Waikato, New Zealand) Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists
Experience and expertise:	John has a 35 year career in mining and exploration, principally gold sector. John has worked in Australia, South America, Papua New Guinea and in Canada where he was Chief Geologist for Atlantic Gold Corporation, during exploration and development of the Touquoy Gold Mine and other gold deposits in Nova Scotia, prior to its acquisition by St Barbara. John previously worked with Plutonic Resources Ltd, where he was head of the exploration team at Darlot Gold Mine, during the discovery and development of the 2.3M ounce Centenary gold deposit.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	6,976,666 ordinary shares of Auric Mining Limited
Interests in options:	208,333 options of Auric Mining Limited expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15

Name:	Tamara Monica Barr
Title:	Joint Company Secretary: Appointed: 1 February 2022
Qualifications:	Certificate in Governance Practice (Governance Institute of Australia) Fellow Member (FGIA)
Experience and expertise:	Tamara is a highly experienced ASX Company Secretary with over 20 years' experience practising as a Company Secretary and Corporate Governance Advisor across a variety of sectors and industries. She has worked predominantly in Australia, as well as in the UK and Europe, providing Company Secretarial advice and services to ASX listed, Public and NFP companies. Tamara is Managing Director of corporate services firm, Clear Sky Blue Pty Ltd where Tamara works closely with Boards to enhance their Corporate Governance procedures.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None

Name:	Catherine Kah Yan Yeo
Title:	Joint Company Secretary: Appointed: 1 February 2024
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Business in Accounting and Finance (Murdoch University) Certificate in Governance Practice (Governance Institute of Australia) Affiliated Member (GIA)
Experience and expertise:	Catherine is a finance executive and manages all the administration and finance functions at Auric Mining. She holds a Bachelor of Business in Accounting and Finance from Murdoch University and is an Affiliate Member of the Governance Institute of Australia. Prior to joining Auric, Catherine gained experience at a Perth accounting firm. Catherine is a multilingual executive with superior language skills in English, Chinese and Malay.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None

Meetings of Directors
The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 31 December 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	**Held**
Steven Morris	6	6
Mark English	6	6
John Utley	6	6

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

All other matters requiring approval by the Directors, have been approved by Circular Resolution.

Remuneration report (audited)
Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of the company has been designed to align key management personnel (KMP) objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component. The Board of the company believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain high-quality KMP to run and manage the Group, as well as create goal congruence between Directors, executives and shareholders.

For the purposes of this report, KMP comprises executive and non-executive Directors of the Group, as follows:

Steven Morris – Non-Executive Chair
Mark English – Managing Director
John Utley – Technical Director

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for KMP of the Group is based on the following:

- The remuneration policy is developed and approved by the Board after professional advice, if required.
- All KMP receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits and long service leave.
- The Board reviews KMP packages annually by reference to the Group's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

KMP receive, at a minimum, a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 11% of the individual's average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE). Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to KMP is valued at the cost to the Group and expensed.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive Directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The current amount has been set at an amount not to exceed $250,000 per annum. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at general meeting.

Options granted under the arrangement do not carry dividend or voting rights. Each option is entitled to be converted into one ordinary share once the interim or final financial report has been disclosed to the public and is measured using the Hoadley's Binomial Model.

Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, Directors and executives. The method has been applied to achieve this aim. As at the date of this report, there is no performance-based bonuses based on KPI's.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year , members of KMP of the Group. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance based.

			2023			2022		
	Position Held as at 31 December 2023 and any Change During the Year	**Contract Details (Duration and Termination)**	**Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance (Other than Options Issued)**		**Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance**	**Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance (Other than Options Issued)**		**Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance**
			Non-salary Cash-based Incentives	Shares/ Units	Fixed Salary/Fees	Non-salary Cash-based Incentives	Shares/ Units	Fixed Salary/Fees
			%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Group KMP								
Steven Morris	Non-executive Chair	Consultancy agreement commenced 14 December 2020. The Company may terminate the Consultancy Agreement with three months' notice. The Consultant may terminate the Consultancy Agreement by giving the Company one months' notice or immediately if Mr Morris ceases to be a Director of the Company.	–	–	100	–	–	100
Mark English	Managing Director	Executive Services agreement commenced 14 December 2020 and continues in force till terminated. The Company may terminate the Agreement with three months' notice and the payment of twelve months base salary. The executive may terminate the Agreement by giving the Company three months' notice and being paid twelve months base salary upon certain events.	–	–	100		–	100
John Utley	Technical Director	Executive Services agreement commenced 14 December 2020 and continues in force till terminated. The Company may terminate the Agreement with three months' notice and the payment of twelve months base salary. The executive may terminate the Agreement by giving the Company three months' notice and being paid twelve months base salary upon certain events.	–	–	100		–	100

The employment terms and conditions of all KMP are formalised in contracts of employment or consulting agreements.

Remuneration Expense Details for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The following table of benefits and payments represents the components of the current year remuneration expenses for each member of KMP and their related parties of the Group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	Short-term benefits	Short-term benefits	Short-term benefits	Post-employment	Other long-term benefits	Share-based payments	Total	Performance related
	Salary & Fees	Bonus	Annual leave	Super	Long service leave	Share rights		
2023	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**%**
Directors								
Steven Morris	50,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	55,000	-
Mark English	226,249	10,000	19,248	28,834	5,777	-	290,108	-
John Utley	176,309	10,000	15,990	21,788	4,876	-	228,963	-
Total	452,558	25,000	35,238	50,622	10,653	-	574,071	-

	Short-term benefits	Short-term benefits	Short-term benefits	Post-employment	Other long-term benefits	Share-based payments	Total	Performance related
	Salary & Fees	Bonus	Annual leave	Super	Long service leave	Share rights		
2022	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**%**
Directors								
Steven Morris	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	-
Mark English	228,933	-	17,944	28,735	5,056	-	280,668	-
John Utley	182,407	-	14,632	19,523	4,083	-	220,645	-
Stephen Strubel	18,629	-	-	1,712	-	-	20,341	-
	477,969	-	32,576	49,970	9,139	-	569,654	

Securities Received that Are Not Performance-related

No members of KMP are entitled to receive securities that are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

Cash Bonuses, Performance-related Bonuses and Share-based Payments

Bonuses were paid to member of KMP during 31 December 2023 year.

No share-based payments were paid to members of KMP during 31 December 2023.

No bonuses or share-based payments were paid to members of KMP during 31 December 2022 year.

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

KMP Shareholdings
The number of ordinary shares in Auric Mining Limited held by each KMP and their related parties of the Group during the financial year and up to the date of this financial report is as follows:

	Balance at the start of the year	**Received as part of remuneration**	**Additions**	**Disposals/ other**	**Balance at the end of the year**
Ordinary shares					
Steven Morris	6,683,333	-	450,000	-	7,133,333
Mark English	7,238,433	-	1,461,667	-	8,700,100
John Utley	6,976,666	-	2,638,365	(2,638,365)	6,976,666
	20,898,432	-	4,550,032	(2,638,365)	22,810,099

The number of options in Auric Mining Ltd held by each KMP and their related parties of the Group during the financial year and up to the date of this financial report, exercisable at $0.15 with expiry date of 31 March 2024 is as follows:

Options expiring 31/03/2024 @ $0.15	**Balance at the start of the year**	**Granted/ Acquired**	**Exercised**	**Expired/ forfeited/ other**	**Balance at the end of the year**
Options over ordinary shares					
Steven Morris	104,166	-	-	-	104,166
Mark English	208,333	125,007	-	-	333,340
John Utley	208,333	-	-	-	208,333
	520,832	125,007	-	-	645,839

The number of options in Auric Mining Ltd held by each KMP and their related parties of the Group during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and up to the date of this financial report, exercisable at $0.40 with expiry date of 31 October 2023 is as follows:

Options expired 31/10/2023 @ $0.40	**Balance at the start of the year**	**Granted/ Acquired**	**Exercised**	**Expired/ forfeited/ other**	**Balance at the end of the year**
Options over ordinary shares					
Steven Morris	2,312,500	-	-	2,312,500	-
Mark English	2,515,834	-	-	2,515,834	-
John Utley	2,527,500	-	-	2,527,500	-
	7,355,834	-	-	7,355,834	-

There have been no KMP transactions involving equity instruments apart from those described in the tables above relating to options and shareholdings.

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their Related Parties

There were no other transactions conducted between the Group and KMP or their related parties, apart from those disclosed above relating to equity and compensation that were conducted other than in accordance with normal employee, customer or supplier relationships on terms no more favourable than those reasonably expected under arm’s length dealings with unrelated persons.

End of Remuneration Report

This Directors' Report, incorporating the remuneration report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

On behalf of the Directors

Mark English
Managing Director

21 March 2024
Perth WA

WilliamBuck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

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

To the directors of Auric Mining Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Auric Mining Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

— no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

— no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Auric Mining Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

J. C. Luckins
Director
Melbourne, 21 March 2024

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Revenue			
Receipts from gold sales		4,766,039	-
Interest received		25,392	8,037
Other income		200	-
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(468,824)	(439,010)
Corporate Advisory, Company Secretarial & Consulting		(311,423)	(196,718)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(39,408)	(37,056)
Insurance		(46,233)	(48,316)
Accounting fees		(6,350)	(16,170)
Audit fees		(42,500)	(39,215)
Legal fees		(12,022)	(50,475)
Subscriptions, Software & Conferences		(76,188)	(57,034)
ASIC, ASX & Share registry		(72,541)	(94,119)
Director Fees		(50,000)	(48,000)
Rent		(13,695)	(13,975)
Tenement Expenditure Written Off		(1,531,994)	-
Amortisation of Mining Expenditure		(740,000)	-
Other expenses		(66,809)	(74,641)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		1,313,644	(1,106,692)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited		1,313,644	(1,106,692)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited		1,313,644	(1,106,692)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share profit/(loss)	21	1.00	(1.10)
Diluted earnings per share profit/(loss)	21	1.00	(1.10)

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

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2023

		Consolidated	
	Note	**2023**	**2022**
		$	**$**
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,492,720	817,524
Other receivables		-	78,940
Term Deposits	5	2,000,000	1,200,000
Other current assets		144,153	225,639
Total current assets		4,636,873	2,322,103
Non-current assets			
Investments	6	75,000	-
Property, plant and equipment		52,943	29,113
Right-of-use assets		85,499	109,931
Exploration and evaluation	7	8,449,464	8,537,814
Other non-current assets		9,553	9,249
Total non-current assets		8,672,459	8,686,107
Total assets		13,309,332	11,008,210
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	519,793	222,761
Employee Benefits	9	85,633	80,099
Lease Liability		24,271	22,410
Other current liabilities		438,394	-
Total current liabilities		1,068,091	325,270
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits		38,531	22,738
Provisions	10	200,000	-
Lease Liability		69,453	93,723
Total non-current liabilities		307,984	116,461
Total liabilities		1,376,075	441,731
Net assets		11,933,257	10,566,479
Equity			
Issued capital	11	12,856,302	12,856,302
Share Option Reserve	12	66,934	670,866
Accumulated losses		(989,979)	(2,960,689)
Total equity		11,933,257	10,566,479

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

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Issued Capital $	Option Reserve $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2023		12,856,302	670,866	(2,960,689)	10,566,479
Profit for the year ended 31 December 2023		-	-	1,313,644	1,313,644
Transactions with owners, directly in equity					
Shares issued	11	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs		-	-	-	-
Vesting of share based payments	12	-	53,134	-	53,134
Expiry of options during the year		-	(657,066)	657,066	-
		-	(603,932)	657,066	53,134
Balance at 31 December 2023		12,856,302	66,934	(989,979)	11,933,257

	Note	Issued Capital $	Option Reserve $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2022		10,244,807	657,066	(1,853,997)	9,047,876
Loss for the year ended 31 December 2022		-	-	(1,106,692)	(1,106,692)
Transactions with owners, directly in equity					
Shares issued	11	2,780,200	-	-	2,780,200
Transaction costs		(168,705)	-	-	(168,705)
Vesting of share based payments	12	-	13,800	-	13,800
		2,611,495	13,800	-	2,625,295
Balance at 31 December 2022		12,856,302	670,866	(2,960,689)	10,566,479

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

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from gold sales (inclusive of GST)		5,283,373	-
Other cash received		200	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,059,675)	(1,060,549)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	20	4,223,898	(1,060,549)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(75,000)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(35,062)	(20,138)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,601,965)	(2,059,411)
(Payment to)/Proceeds from term deposits		(800,000)	820,000
Payment to other deposits		(12,404)	(371)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,524,431)	(1,259,920)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	11	-	2,780,200
Capital raising costs		-	(164,805)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(24,271)	(22,409)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(24,271)	2,592,986
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,675,196	272,517
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		817,524	545,007
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		2,492,720	817,524

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

The consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Auric Mining Limited and controlled entities (the ‘Consolidated Entity’ or ‘Group’).

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 21 March 2024 by the Directors of the Company.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the Consolidated Entity are set out either in the respective notes or below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Consolidated Entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (‘AASB’) that are mandatory for the current reporting year. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Consolidated Entity. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of Preparation

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

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the Parent (Auric Mining Limited) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the Parent controls. The Parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 17.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary’s net assets on liquidation at either fair value or the non-controlling interests’ proportionate share of the subsidiary’s net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is obtained,

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured in each reporting year to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

b. Income Tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current year. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which: (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences 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 accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future years in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Australian Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e., unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e., the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting year (i.e., the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

d. Exploration and Evaluation Costs

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area.

At the end of each reporting year, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and exploration and evaluation costs with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

e. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e., trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

– amortised cost; or
– fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

– a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
– held for trading; or
– initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

– it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
– part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
– a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognised in profit or loss.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

– amortised cost;
– fair value through other comprehensive income; or
– fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
– the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
– the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:
– the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:
– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
– the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:
– it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
– it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that was part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;
– it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading and not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies, the Group may make an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e., when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:
– the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
– all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
– the Group no longer controls the asset (i.e., the Group has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:
– financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
– lease receivables;
– contract assets (e.g., amounts due from customers under construction contracts);
– loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
– financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:
– financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
– equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Group uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:
– the general approach;
– the simplified approach;
– the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
– low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting year, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and if:
– the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; or
– there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting year, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

– trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
– lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables was used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e., diversity of customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Group recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting year.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g., loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

f. Provisions

Recognition and Measurement of Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year.

Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure related to areas of interest is capitalised and carried forward to the extent that rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and either costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or alternatively by sale, or where activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing. Such expenditure consists of an accumulation of acquisition costs, direct exploration and evaluation costs incurred, together with an appropriate portion of directly related overhead expenditure.

Rehabilitation

The nature of site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and the restoration, reclamation and revegetation of affected areas of the site in accordance with the requirements of the mining permits. Site restoration costs are recorded at the present value of the estimated future costs of the legal and constructive obligation to rehabilitate locations. The unwinding of the effect of discounting the provision is recorded as a finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Judgement is required to determine whether future economic benefits are likely from either exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The Group makes certain estimates and assumptions such as the determination of a JORC resource, which involves varying degrees of uncertainty. These estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available and directly impact when the Group capitalises exploration and evaluation expenditure.

Units of Production Method of Amortisation

The Group uses the units of production method when amortising mine development assets, resulting in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production. This requires the use of estimates and

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

assumptions, and changes in ore reserves and mineral resources driving the remaining life of mine production are accounted for prospectively.

Significant Estimates and Assumptions in Rehabilitation

Determining the provision for mine rehabilitation involves significant estimates and assumptions due to the many factors that will affect the ultimate liability. These factors include changes in technology, regulations, price increases, changes in the timing of cash flows based on the life of mine plan, and changes in discount rates. Differences arising from changes in these factors will impact the mine rehabilitation provision in the period in which they change or become known.

g. Critical Accounting & Judgements

Estimates and Judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Group capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the Directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at the end of the reporting year at $8.45 million.

h. Share-based Payment

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

Note 2. Parent Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the financial information of the Parent Entity set out below and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
Loss	(1,159,423)	(1,101,901)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(1,159,423)	(1,101,901)

Note 2. Parent Information (continued)

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Current assets	4,591,663	2,162,976
Non-current assets	5,283,272	8,803,613
TOTAL ASSETS	9,874,935	10,966,589
Current liabilities	289,459	266,346
Non-current liabilities	107,984	116,462
TOTAL LIABILITIES	397,443	382,808
NET EQUITY	9,477,492	10,583,781
Issued capital	12,856,302	12,856,302
Accumulated losses	(3,445,744)	(2,943,387)
Share option reserve	66,934	670,866
TOTAL EQUITY	9,477,492	10,583,781

The Parent Entity has guaranteed the contingent asset and liabilities as detailed in note 15.

Note 3. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments
For management's purposes, the Group is organised into one main operating segment, which involves the exploration and development of minerals in Australia. All of the Group's activities are interrelated, and discrete financial information is reported to the Board as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant decisions are based upon analysis of the Group as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

Note 4. Income tax

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	1,313,644	(1,106,692)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	328,411	(276,673)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-allowable items	723,958	42,293
Other deductible items	(1,073,323)	(157,933)
Carry forward tax losses not recognised	(801,184)	(408,871)
DTA/DTL not recognised	822,138	801,184
Income tax expense	-	-

Note 5. Current assets - Term Deposits

	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Term deposit	-	500,000
Term deposit	-	500,000
Term deposit	-	200,000
Term deposit	2,000,000	-
	2,000,000	1,200,000

Term deposit matures on 1 May 2024.

Note 6. Non-current assets – investments

	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Ordinary shares	75,000	-

The Company entered into a subscription agreement with Golden Horse Minerals Ltd on 18 December 2023. The number of subscribed shares is 686,813 at $0.0975 with the aggregate price of $75,000.

Note 7. Non-current assets - exploration and evaluation

	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Exploration and evaluation - at cost	8,449,464	8,537,814

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

	Consolidated 2023 $	2022 $
Opening balance	8,537,814	6,529,640
Expenditure during the year	1,983,644	2,008,174
Jeffreys Find Rehab Costs	200,000	-
Jeffreys Find Amortisation Costs	(740,000)	-
Expenditure written off during the year	(1,531,994)	-
Closing balance	8,449,464	8,537,814

All exploration and evaluation expenditure including general activities, geological, salaries of employees, project generation, and drilling costs are capitalised as incurred.

Note 8. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Trade and other payables	452,333	161,491
Accruals	67,460	61,270
	519,793	222,761

Note 9. Current liabilities - Employee Benefits

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Annual leave	57,076	59,741
Superannuation payable	7,871	-
PAYG payable	20,686	20,358
	85,633	80,099

Note 10. Non-current liabilities - provisions

	Consolidated	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Jeffreys Find Rehab Costs	200,000	-
	200,000	-

The Company has conducted a review of the mine rehabilitation and closure provision calculation for the Jeffreys Gold Project. The review was undertaken by Leanne James Environmental and Woolard Consulting Pty Ltd. The purpose of the review was to assess the adequacy of the closure provisions and to ensure that the final mining landforms are safe, stable, non-polluting, and capable of sustaining the agreed post-mining land use. The closure provision calculation was based on the Northern Territory Mining Security Calculation Tool (NTMSCT) and current contractor equipment rates. The estimated closure cost for the Project area, including contingency, is $410,000. The breakdown of the cost includes $210,000 for BML Ventures Pty Ltd's rehabilitation earthworks and $200,000 for Auric Mining's historic exploration rehabilitation, seeding, and post-closure management. The closure cost estimates also include allowances for closure administration, post-closure management remedial works and monitoring, labour hire, accommodation and messing, and equipment mobilisation and demobilisation. It should be noted that the closure cost estimates are provisional and subject to annual review.

It is expected that the rehabilitation costs will be paid between 2026 and 2028. The provision had been calculated using best standard practices for mining closure and rehabilitation.

Note 11. Equity - Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2023 Shares	**2022 Shares**	**2023 $**	**2022 $**
Opening balance	130,859,591	93,084,325	12,856,302	10,244,807
Share issued to John Williams	-	4,716,981	-	400,000
Shares issued via Placement	-	15,697,224	-	1,130,200
Shares issued via SPP	-	17,361,061	-	1,250,000
Less capital raising costs	-	-	-	(168,705)
Closing Balance	130,859,591	130,859,591	12,856,302	12,856,302

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

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

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

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

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position.

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

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

There has been no change to the capital risk management policy during the year.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Note 12. Equity - Share Option Reserve

A total of 2,000,000 unquoted options has been issued to Canary Capital Pty Ltd and nominees as part of their corporate advisory services provided to the Company.

The options were valued by Moore Australia Perth using the Binomial Model to value the Options. The assumptions used are as follows:

Stock price	$0.06	Volatility 80.15%
Exercise price	$0.10	Risk free rate 4.42%
Grant date	01/11/2023	Fair value per option $0.0266
Expiry date	01/11/2026	

Share option reserve $53,134

The 2,633,333 options issued on 31 October 2020 for the acquisition of tenements or the capital raising with the value of $337,066 have expired on 31 October 2023.

The 2,500,000 options issued on 29 January 2023 for the acquisition of tenements or the capital raising with the value of $320,000 have expired on 31 October 2023.

All other options with an exercise price of $0.40 on issue as at 31 December 2022 have expired on 31 October 2023.

No shares of Auric Mining Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted.

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	**2022 $**
Opening balance	670,866	657,066
Value of options issued during the year	53,134	13,800
Expired options during the year	(657,066)	-
Closing balance	66,934	670,866

Options Expiring 31 March 2024 @ $0.15	**Consolidated**			
	2023 No	**2023 $**	**2022 No**	**2022 $**
Opening balance	17,729,135	13,800	-	-
Issued as per Placement	-	-	7,848,612	-
Issued as per SPP	-	-	8,680,523	-
Issued for capital raising services	-	-	300,000	3,900
Issued under Employee Incentives Securities Plan	-	-	900,000	9,900
Closing Balance	17,729,135	13,800	17,729,135	13,800

Unquoted Options Expiring 01 November 2026 @ $0.10	**Consolidated**			
	2023 No	**2023 $**	**2022 $**	**2022 $**
Issued for corporate advisory services	2,000,000	53,134	-	-

Note 12. Equity - Share Option Reserve (continued)

The weighted average exercise price for option expiring 31 March 2024 is $0.15 per option. The remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 0.3 years. (31 December 2022: 1.3 years)

The weighted average exercise price for option expiring 1 November 2026 is $0.10 per option. The remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 2.8 years. (31 December 2022: NIL)

As at 31 December 2023, all options are exercisable as at the year end. (2022: all options are exercisable at year end)

Note 13. Key management personnel disclosures

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's Key Management Personnel (KMP) or their related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The total of remuneration paid to KMP of the Company and the Group during the period are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Short-term employee benefits	512,796	510,545
Post-employment benefits	50,622	49,970
Long-term benefits	10,653	9,139
	574,071	569,654

Short-term benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to non-executive Directors or their related parties as well as all salary and paid leave benefits awarded to executive Directors.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated costs of providing for the Group's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the period.

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the period.

Note 14. Auditor's Remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by William Buck (VIC) Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Audit services - William Buck (VIC) Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the financial statements	38,000	36,727

Note 15. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As part of the terms and conditions of the acquisition of Spargoville Project, the Group has contingent liabilities amounting to $150,000 worth of ordinary shares to be issued, subject to performance milestones being achieved, at a deemed issue price per share equal to the VWAP of shares calculated over the 5 trading days immediately preceding the date of issue of the shares.

Note 15. Contingent Assets and Liabilities (continued)

As part of the acquisition of the Spargoville Project, the Group has taken on the obligation to Breakaway Resources Pty Ltd to a 1.5% net smelter royalty in respect of production from the tenements.

As part of the acquisition of the Neometals gold rights, the Group has taken on the obligation to Neometals Ltd to a 1% gross royalty in respect of gold production from Tenement E15/1583.

The Company entered into a joint mining arrangement with BML Ventures Pty Ltd for the Jeffreys Find Gold Mine. The net surplus (ie. surplus cash from the sale of product minus costs incurred by BML and toll milling costs in connection with mining the Jeffreys Find Gold Mine) will be split AWJ 50%: BML 50%.

Note 16. Commitments

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Tenement commitments: 0-1 year	189,900	733,900
Tenement commitments: 1-5 years	796,500	1,378,000
Tenement commitments: 5 years plus	62,000	74,400
	1,048,400	2,186,300

Note 17. Related party transactions

a. Related Parties

The Group's main related parties are related to Key Management Personnel, identified as follows:
Steven Morris
Mark English
John Utley

b. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. All transactions with key management personnel have been disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

c. Amounts paid/ payable to related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	2022 $
Targo Holdings Pty Ltd, entity related to Steven Morris for services rendered	55,000	48,000

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

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

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

Note 18. Interests in Subsidiaries

a. Parents entities

Auric Mining Limited is the ultimate Australian Parent Entity.

b. Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

		Ownership interest	
Name	**Principal place of business / Country of incorporation**	**2023 %**	**2022 %**
Widgie Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Spargoville Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Jeffreys Find Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Chalice West Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

Subsidiary financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statements.

Note 19. Events after the reporting period

After the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company submitted 2 tenements applications to acquire E15/2069 and E15/2073. The Company issued 2,000,000 unquoted options expiry 31 January 2028 exercisable at $0.15 and 2,000,000 unquoted options expiry 31 January 2029 exercisable at $0.225 to Canary Capital Pty Ltd (and nominees) as part of their corporate advisory services provided to the Company.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Consolidated Entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 20. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2023 $	**2022 $**
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	1,313,644	(1,106,692)
Add back non-cash items:		
Mining amortisation costs	740,000	-
Expenditure write off	1,531,994	-
Depreciation, amortisation and other non-cash items	94,404	48,713
Total	2,366,398	48,713
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other payables	541,380	49,162
Increase in other provisions	13,128	44,701
(Increase) in receivables and other current assets	(10,652)	(96,433)
Total	543,856	(2,570)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	4,223,898	(1,060,549)

Note 21. Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax attributable to the owners of Auric Mining Limited	1,313,644	(1,106,692)

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share profit/(loss)	1.00	(1.10)
Diluted earnings per share profit/(loss)	1.00	(1.10)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	130,859,591	100,446,241
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	130,859,591	100,446,241

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares. Options have not been included as they are anti-dilutive.

Note 22. Financial Risk Management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable.

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

	Consolidated 2023 $	Consolidated 2022 $
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,492,720	817,524
Other receivables	-	78,940
Term deposits	2,000,000	1,200,000
Other	144,153	225,639
Total financial assets	4,636,873	2,322,103

	Consolidated 2023	Consolidated 2022
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	1,376,075	441,732

Note 22. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board monitors the Group's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to commodity price risk, counterparty credit risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Consolidated Entity in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Its functions include the review of the use of credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. There are no substantive changes in the types of risks the Group is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks.

a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Due to the current nature of the Group, being an exploration entity, the Group is not exposed to material credit risk.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days. The financial liabilities of the Group include trade and other payables as disclosed in the statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 30 days of the reporting date.

The following table reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

Consolidated Entity 2023	**Within 1 Year**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Financial liabilities due for payment			
Other payables	(958,187)	-	(958,187)
Provision	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Lease liability	(24,271)	(69,453)	(93,724)
Employee benefits	(85,633)	(38,531)	(124,164)
Total expected outflows	(1,068,091)	(307,984)	(1,376,075)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,492,720	-	2,492,720
Other receivables	144,153	-	144,153
Term Deposit	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total anticipated inflows	4,636,873	-	4,636,873
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	3,568,782	(307,984)	3,260,798

Note 22. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Consolidated Entity 2022	Within 1 Year $	1 to 5 Years $	Total $
Financial liabilities due for payment			
Other payables	(222,761)	-	(222,761)
Lease liability	(22,410)	(93,724)	(116,134)
Employee benefits	(80,099)	(22,738)	(102,837)
Total expected outflows	(325,270)	(116,462)	(441,732)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable			
Cash and cash equivalents	817,524	-	817,524
Other receivables	304,579	-	304,579
Term Deposit	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
Total anticipated inflows	2,322,103	-	2,322,103
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	1,996,833	(116,462)	1,880,371

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented above and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Financial instruments whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value due to their nature include:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Other receivables; and
- Other payables

Note 23. Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Auric Mining Limited
Level 1, 1 Tully Road
East Perth WA 6004

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Directors' declaration
31 December 2023

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's and Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable, as disclosed in note 1 of the financial statements.

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

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

On behalf of the Directors

Mark English
Managing Director

21 March 2024
Perth WA

WilliamBuck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Independent auditor's report to the members of Auric Mining Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion on the financial report

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Auric Mining Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

— giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

— complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What was audited?

We have audited the financial report of the Group, which comprises:

— the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023,

— the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended,

— the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,

— the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended,

— notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and

— the directors' declaration.

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 & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

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.

Capitalisation of exploration and evaluation costs	Area of focus (refer also to notes 1, 7 & 10)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	The Group has incurred exploration and evaluation costs for exploration projects in Australia of $2,183,644 for the year ended 31 December 2023 which includes costs for the provisioning for the rehabilitation of Jeffreys Find of $200,000 as a result of this project going into production. The Group has elected to capitalise all these costs as a non-current asset in the Statement of Financial Position in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. As a result of the Jeffreys Find project going into production, the capitalised expenditure with respect to this project has been amortised by $740,000 with respect to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves. There is a risk that the Group may lose or relinquish its rights to explore and evaluate those areas of interest and therefore amounts capitalised to the Statement of Financial Position from the current and historical periods, be no longer recoverable. Therefore, we considered this to be a key audit matter. During the year an impairment charge of $1,531,994 was recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income relation to exploration and evaluation projects which were relinquished or ceased exploration during the year.	Our audit procedures included: — Understanding and vouching the underlying contractual entitlement to explore and evaluate each area of interest, including an evaluation of the Group's purchase in that area of interest at its expiry; — Examining project spend per each area of interest and comparing this spend to the minimum expenditure requirements set out in the underlying exploration expenditure plan; — Examining project spend to each area of interest to ensure that it is directly attributable to that area of interest; — Assessing the report prepared by management's expert to determine the provision for rehabilitation costs as well as the credentials of the expert that prepared it; — Assessing the amortisation charge recognised with respect to the costs capitalised on the Jeffreys Find project as a result of commencing production; — Assessing the impairment charge recognised on the tenement projects that were relinquished during the year; — From an overall perspective, comparing the market capitalisation of the Group to the net carrying value of its assets of the Statement of Financial Position to identify any additional indicators of impairment; and — Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in the financial report.

WilliamBuck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Revenue recognition	Area of focus (refer also to note 1)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	The Group has generated revenue by way of gold sales during the year. As part of their joint mining arrangement with BML Ventures Pty Ltd on the Jeffreys Find project, the Group is entitled to receive 50% of the net surplus cash from the sale of gold, less costs incurred by BML Ventures Pty Ltd in respect to the mining of this project. There is a risk that the Group may not have recognised their entitlement of surplus cash generated from the gold sales. Therefore, we consider this to be a key audit matter. $4,766,039 of revenue was generated through gold sales during the year.	Our audit procedures included: — Reviewing the joint mining agreement between the Group and BML Ventures Pty Ltd to understand the terms of the arrangement; — Assessing the calculation of the final agreed profit share between the Group and BML Ventures Pty Ltd; — Agreeing the receipts of the Group's entitlement to bank statement; — Performed cut off testing to ensure that the revenue had been recognised in the correct period under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers; and — Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in the financial report.

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 31 December 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Group 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.

WilliamBuck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

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/ar1_2020.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Our opinion on the Remuneration Report

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Auric Mining Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2023, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

What was audited?

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors’ report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

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.

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

J. C. Luckins
Director
Melbourne, 21 March 2024

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 27 February 2024.

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

	Ordinary shares		Listed Options Expired 31/03/2024 @ $0.15	
	Number of holders	**% of total shares issued**	**Number of holders**	**% of total shares issued**
1 to 1,000	17	-	-	-
1,001 to 5,000	60	0.16	1	0.02
5,001 to 10,000	128	0.81	14	0.58
10,001 to 100,000	401	13.40	30	9.00
100,001 and over	206	85.63	56	90.40
	812	100.00	101	100.00
Holding less than a marketable parcel	68	-	28	-

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders
The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	**% of total shares issued**
R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (MULLER MORVAN FAMILY A/C)	6,958,333	5.32
SRSHGS PTY LTD (SRS FAMILY A/C)	5,125,100	3.92
13 NOMINEES PTY LTD (MEES SUPER FUND A/C)	5,031,667	3.85
MR PATRICK MICHAEL LOUGHNAN	4,350,000	3.32
ANAMORPH PTY LTD (UTLEY FAMILY A/C)	4,198,301	3.21
BOND STREET CUSTODIANS LIMITED (RPRIN1 - C48660 A/C)	2,778,365	2.12
MR STEVEN JOHN MORRIS + MS NICOLE LEANNE MORRIS (MORRIS FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C)		1.93
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	2,423,465	1.85
RISHON HOLDINGS PTY LTD	2,342,428	1.79
TARGO HOLDINGS PTY LTD	2,312,500	1.77
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD (IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT)	2,215,185	1.69
13 NOMINEES PTY LTD (MEES SF A/C)	2,168,333	1.66
MR WARRICK GEOFFREY CANNON + MRS LORNA HAZEL CANNON (WACKLORN SF A/C)	2,000,000	1.53
MR NICOLAI IWANOFF + MRS CHRISTINE ANN IWANOFF	2,000,000	1.53
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	1,600,000	1.22
140 HOLDINGS PTY LTD (THE HACKNEY A/C)	1,500,100	1.15
MR STEVEN JOHN MORRIS	1,500,000	1.15
MR PAUL JAMES MADDEN	1,150,000	0.88
MR WILLIAM DONALD LLOYD	1,111,112	0.85
LYTTON NOMINEES PTY LTD (LYTTON SUPER FUND A/C)	1,083,333	0.83
Totals: Top 20 holders of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares	**54,369,055**	**41.55**
Others	76,490,536	58.45
Total	**130,859,591**	**100.00**

LISTED OPTIONS EXPIRING 31 March 2024 @ $0.15	**Options over Ordinary shares**	
	Number held	**% of total Shares issued**
MR SHANE ANTHONY MATCHETT + MRS MELITA ANGELA MATCHETT (SA MA MATCHETT S/F A/C)	1,234,941	7.34
MR SHANE ANTHONY MATCHETT + MS MELITA ANGELA MATCHETT (SA & MA MATCHETT SUPER A/C)	1,103,333	6.56
ALTOR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD (ALTOR ALPHA FUND A/C)	1,041,667	6.19
MR DARYL CHRISTIAN BRYON + MRS ELIZABETH SUE BRYON	1,000,000	5.94
MR GREGORY WILLIAM JUDE (THE JUDE FAMILY A/C)	500,000	2.97
MANAPOURI INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	487,769	2.90
MR THOMAS CHRISTIAN BLEAKLEY	425,751	2.53
BILL BROOKS PTY LTD (BILL BROOKS SUPER FUND A/C)	347,222	2.06
ROSDAREM INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (MAPLESON SUPER FUND A/C)	347,222	2.06
13 NOMINEES PTY LTD (MEES SF A/C)	333,340	1.98
LAZARUS CAPITAL (VIC) PTY LTD	300,000	1.78
R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (ACME SUPER FUND A/C)	250,000	1.49
R J & A INVESTMENTS PTY LTD (MULLER MORVAN FAMILY A/C)	250,000	1.49
ANAMORPH PTY LTD (UTLEY FAMILY A/C)	208,333	1.24
BARNETT PENSION PTY LTD (BARNETT PENSION FUND A/C)	208,333	1.24
ANNA BATTERS	208,333	1.24
MS MEGAN LOUISE CARTER	208,333	1.24
MR LENNIE FRANKLIN DAVID	208,333	1.24
MR ROBERT RUSSELL DAWSON	208,333	1.24
J F BYRNES SUPER PTY LTD (ARGOON AVENUE S/F A/C)	208,333	1.24
Totals: Top 20 holders of LISTED OPTIONS EXPIRING 31/03/2024 @ $0.15	**9,079,576**	**53.95**
Others	7,749,559	46.05
Total	**16,829,135**	**100.00**

Unquoted equity securities

Unquoted Options and Performance Rights issued over Ordinary Shares:	**Number on issue**	**Number of holders**
OPT Exp 31/03/2024 @$0.150	900,000	2
OPT Exp 1/11/2026 @$0.100	2,000,000	6
OPT Exp 31/01/2028 @$0.150	2,000,000	6
OPT Exp 31/01/2029 @$0.225	2,000,000	6
Total	**6,900,000**	**20**

The following persons hold 20% or more of unquoted equity securities:

Name	**Class**	**Number held**
Mersound Pty Ltd	OPT Exp 1/11/2026 @$0.100	800,000
	OPT Exp 31/01/2028 @$0.150	800,000
	OPT Exp 31/01/2029 @$0.225	800,000
Anna Carina Pty Ltd	OPT Exp 1/11/2026 @$0.100	800,000
(Anna Carina Family Trust)	OPT Exp 31/01/2028 @$0.150	800,000
	OPT Exp 31/01/2029 @$0.225	800,000
Total		**4,800,000**

Auric Mining Limited and Controlled Entities
Shareholder information
31 December 2023

Substantial holders
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
As at 27 February 2024, the Substantial Holders of the Group and number of equity securities in which those substantial holders and their associates have a relevant interest are as follows:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
AARON AND CHRISTINE MULLER & RELATED PARTIES	7,458,333	5.70
MARK ENGLISH AND ELIZABETH SAUNDERS & RELATED PARTIES	6,681,767	5.89
JOHN UTLEY & RELATED PARTIES	6,420,000	5.66
STEVEN AND NICOLE MORRIS & RELATED PARTIES	6,225,000	5.48

Relevant interest arising from a restriction on disposal of shares due to ASX imposed escrow, as notified to ASX.

Voting rights
The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

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

Options

No voting rights.
There are no other classes of equity securities.