

26 August 2024



Alkane Delivers Profit After Tax of A\$17.7 Million for FY2024

Alkane Resources Ltd results for the year ended 30 June 2024 are attached. The table below is a summary of the financial results:

	June 2024 (A\$'000)	June 2023 (A\$'000)	Change (A\$'000)	Change %
Gold revenue	172,991	190,527	(17,536)	(9%)
Gold production (ounces)	57,217	70,253	(13,036)	(19%)
Gold sales (ounces)	57,592	70,498	(12,906)	(18%)
Sale price (A\$/oz)	3,004	2,703	301	11%
Tomingley profit before tax	37,544	71,157	(33,613)	(47%)
Company profit after tax	17,677	42,450	(24,773)	(58%)

Alkane maintained a profitable year while transitioning to the Roswell underground deposit. The decrease in the gold produced reflects a lower grade from the Wyoming/Caloma underground deposits resulting in 57,592 ounces of gold produced at an all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of A\$2,137 per ounce.

As at 30 June 2024 the company's cash, bullion and listed investments totaled A\$54.5 million, with A\$45.5 million in cash, bullion on hand at fair value of A\$8.7 million and A\$0.3 million of listed investments at market value.

Alkane Managing Director, Nic Earner, said: *"A lot has occurred in the last year for Alkane. The underground at Roswell is now producing ore from stopes and the paste and fine grind circuits are nearing construction completion. The Tomingley Five Year plan has been released, giving further detail on our growth pathway. In addition, the Boda-Kaiser scoping study was released just after year end, demonstrating the significant value that could come from a future project development.*

"Alkane's Board and management acknowledge and thank the employees and contractors of the Company for their strong and continued commitment to safety, production and exploration performance."

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Disclaimer

This report contains certain forward looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Alkane Resources Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Alkane Resources Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

This document has been authorised for release to the market by Nic Earner, Managing Director.

ABOUT ALKANE - www.alkane.com.au - ASX: ALK

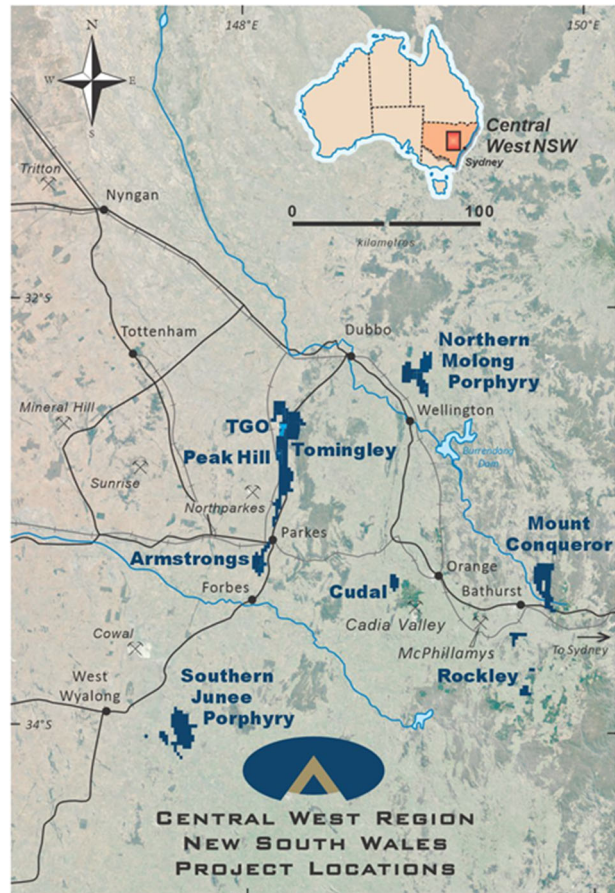
Alkane Resources intends to grow to become one of Australia's multi-mine gold and copper producers.

The Company's current gold production is from the Tomingley Gold Operations in Central West New South Wales, which has been operating since 2014 and has the resources to continue to operate beyond 2030.

Alkane has an enviable exploration track record and controls several highly prospective gold and copper tenements. Its most advanced exploration projects are in the tenement area between Tomingley and Peak Hill, which has the potential to provide additional ore for Tomingley's operations.

Alkane's exploration success includes the landmark porphyry gold-copper mineralisation discovery at Boda in 2019. With drilling ongoing adjacent to the initial resource identified at Boda-Kaiser, Alkane is confident of further consolidating Central West New South Wales' reputation as a significant gold and copper production region.

Alkane's gold interests extend throughout Australia, with strategic investments in other gold exploration and aspiring mining companies.



Alkane Resources Ltd
Appendix 4E
Preliminary final report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	Alkane Resources Ltd
ABN:	35 000 689 216
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2024
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Results for announcement to the market

					\$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities	down	9.2%	to		172,991
Profit after tax attributable to the owners of Alkane Resources Ltd					
- From continuing operations	down	58.4%	to		17,677

Revenue decreased primarily as a result of lower than expected gold production. Gold poured during the current year was 57,217 oz (2023: 70,253 oz).

The gold price was higher than expected with an average realised price of \$3,004 (2023: \$2,703).

Comments

The profit for the consolidated entity from continuing operations after providing for income tax amounted to \$17,677,000 (30 June 2023: \$42,450,000)

3. Net tangible assets

	Reporting period Cents	Previous period Cents
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	<u>34.46</u>	<u>23.05</u>

4. Dividends

Current period

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

Previous period

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

5. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):


The financial statements have been audited and an unmodified opinion has been issued.

6. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

The Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024 of Alkane Resources Ltd is attached.

7. Signed

Signed 

Date: 26 August 2024

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RESOURCES LTD

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Alkane Resources Ltd

ABN 35 000 689 216

Annual Financial Report

Year ended 30 June 2024

Alkane Resources Ltd

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For personal use

Alkane Resources Ltd
Corporate directory
30 June 2024

Directors

I J Gandel (Non-Executive Chairman)
N P Earner (Managing Director)
D I Chalmers (Technical Director)
A D Lethlean (Non-Executive Director)
G M Smith (Non-Executive Director)

Joint company secretaries

D Wilkins
J Carter

Registered office and principal
place of business

Level 4, 66 Kings Park Road, West Perth WA 6005
Telephone: 61 8 9227 5677 Facsimile: 61 8 9227 8178

Share register

Automic Pty Ltd
Level 5, 126 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Brookfield Place, 125 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000

Stock exchange listing

Alkane Resources Ltd shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (Perth)
(ASX code: ALK) and the OTC International (OTC code: ALKEF)
Ordinary fully paid shares

Website

<http://www.alkane.com.au>

E-mail address

mail@alkane.com.au

Alkane Resources Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2024

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity' or the 'group') consisting of Alkane Resources Ltd (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Alkane Resources Ltd (Alkane) during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

I J Gandel
N P Earner
D I Chalmers
A D Lethlean
G M Smith

The Board continues its efforts to seek to appoint additional independent members who will bring complimentary skill sets and diversity to the group's leadership.

Information on Directors and Company Secretaries

Ian Jeffrey Gandel - Non-Executive Chairman

LLB, BEc, FCPA, FAICD

Appointed Director 24 July 2006 and Chairman 1 September 2017

Mr Gandel is a successful Melbourne based businessman with extensive experience in retail management and retail property. He has been a director of the Gandel Retail Trust and has had an involvement in the construction and leasing of Gandel shopping centres. He has previously been involved in the Priceline retail chain and the CEO chain of serviced offices.

Mr Gandel has been an investor in the mining industry since 1994. Mr Gandel is currently a substantial holder in a number of publicly listed Australian companies and, through his private investment vehicles, now holds and explores tenements in his own right in Western Australia and South Australia. Mr Gandel is currently an executive chairman of Alliance Resources Pty Ltd (appointed as a director on 15 October 2003 and in June 2016 was appointed non-executive chairman). Mr Gandel is currently non-executive chairman of Australian Strategic Materials Limited (appointed 18 March 2014).

Mr Gandel is a member of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Nicolas Paul Earner - Managing Director

BEng (hons)

Appointed Managing Director 1 September 2017

Mr Earner is a chemical engineer and a graduate of the University of Queensland with 30 years' experience in technical and operational optimisation and management and has held a number of executive roles in mining and processing.

Mr Earner joined Alkane Resources Ltd as Chief Operations Officer in August 2013 with responsibility for the safe and efficient management of the company's operations at Tomingley Gold Operations (Tomingley) and Dubbo (Dubbo Project). During Mr Earner's time as Managing Director the Dubbo Project has been de-merged into the separately listed Australian Strategic Materials, Tomingley has had its mine life extension approved by the NSW government and the Boda-Kaiser Project has gone from discovery to scoping study.

Mr Earner is currently a non-executive director of Australian Strategic Materials Limited (appointed 1 September 2017). Mr. Earner has been a director of Genesis Minerals Limited in the last three years (resigned 19 November 2021).

Mr Earner is a member of the Risk Committee.

David Ian Chalmers - Technical Director

MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG, FIMM, FSEG, MSGA, MGSA, FAICD

Appointed Technical Director 1 September 2017. Resigned as Managing Director 31 August 2017.

Mr Chalmers, Alkane Resources Ltd's Technical Director, is a geologist and graduate of the Western Australia Institute of Technology (Curtin University) and has a Master of Science degree from the University of Leicester in the United Kingdom. He has worked in the mining and exploration industry for over 50 years, during which time he has had experience in all facets of exploration and mining through feasibility and development to the production phase. Mr Chalmers was Technical Director of Alkane until his appointment as Managing Director in 2006, overseeing the group's minerals exploration efforts. During his time as Chief Executive he steered Alkane through the discovery, feasibility, construction and development of the now fully operational Tomingley Gold Operations; the discovery and ultimate sale of the McPhillamys gold deposit; the evaluation, recovery flowsheet, marketing and feasibility for the Dubbo Project (rare metals and rare earths), advancing the project towards development; and the recent discovery of the gold deposits immediately south of Tomingley and the porphyry gold-copper discovery at Boda.

Mr Chalmers is a member of the Nomination Committee, and is Co-Chair of the Toronto based Critical Minerals Institute.

Anthony Dean Lethlean - Non-Executive Director
BAppSc (Geology)

Appointed Director 30 May 2002

Mr Lethlean is a geologist with over 10 years mining experience including 4 years underground on the Golden Mile in Kalgoorlie. In later years, he has worked as a resource analyst with various stockbrokers and investment banks including CIBC World Markets. He was a founding director of Helmsec Global Capital Limited which seeded, listed and funded a number of companies in a range of commodities. He retired from the Helmsec group in 2014. He is also a director of corporate advisory Rawson Lewis.

Mr Lethlean is the senior independent Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee and Risk Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Gavin Murray Smith - Non-Executive Director
B.Com, MBA, MAICD

Appointed Director 29 November 2017

Mr Smith is an accomplished senior executive and non-executive director within multinational business environments. He has more than 35 years' experience in Information Technology, Business Development, and General Management in a wide range of industries and sectors. Mr Smith has worked for the Bosch group for the past 34 years in Australia and Germany and is current Chair and President of Robert Bosch Australia. In this role Mr Smith has led the restructuring and transformation of the local Bosch subsidiary. Concurrent with this role, he is a non-executive director of the various Bosch subsidiaries, joint ventures, and direct investment companies in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Smith is currently a non-executive director of Australian Strategic Materials Limited (appointed 12 December 2017).

Mr Smith is a member of the Audit Committee, Risk Committee and Chair of Remuneration and Nomination Committees.

Dennis Wilkins - Joint Company Secretary
Appointed company secretary 29 March 2018

Mr Wilkins is the founder and principal of DWCorporate Pty Ltd, a corporate advisory firm servicing the natural resources industry.

Since 1994 he has been a director of, and involved in the executive management of many publicly listed resource companies with operations in Australia, PNG, Scandinavia and Africa. Mr Wilkins is the principal of DWCorporate Pty Ltd, where he advises on governance, compliance and corporate secretarial matters to companies in the Australian resources sector.

Mr Wilkins is currently a director of Key Petroleum Limited.

James Carter

Appointed company secretary 20 May 2020.

Mr Carter is a CPA and Chartered Company Secretary with over 25 years international experience in the resources industry. He has held senior finance positions across listed resources companies since 2001.

Alkane Resources Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2024

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal activities of the consolidated entity consisted of:

- mining operations at the Tomingley Gold Operation;
- construction and commercial production of the Tomingley Gold Extension project
- exploration and evaluation activities on tenements held by the group; and
- pursuing strategic investments in gold exploration companies.

Dividends

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

Result for the year

The profit for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to \$17,677,000 (30 June 2023: \$42,450,000).

This result included a profit before tax of \$37,544,000 (30 June 2023: \$71,157,000) in relation to Tomingley Gold Operations.

Review of operations

Tomingley Gold Operations ('TGO')

Tomingley Gold Operations (TGO) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alkane, located near the village of Tomingley, approximately 50km southwest of Dubbo in Central Western New South Wales. Tomingley has been operating since 2014. Mining is based on four gold deposits (Wyoming One, Caloma One, Caloma Two and Roswell).

TGO produced 57,217oz which was within updated production guidance (55,000oz to 58,000oz). AISC of A\$2,137/oz beat updated guidance (A\$2,150 - \$2,350/oz).

FY2024 full year production was below the original guidance (60,000oz to 65,000oz). The main reasons were the mining of stopes in Caloma Two, which had lower than predicted recovery due to the presence of preg-robbing carbonaceous material and the Roswell ramp up not being sufficiently rapid to allow the original guidance to be met.

Gold recovery of 78.4% for the period was below expectations (2023: 84.3%). Average grade milled decreased to 2.00g/t in the current year (2023: 2.42g/t).

Production for the period was 57,217 ounces of gold (2023: 70,253 ounces of gold) with all in sustaining costs of \$2,137 per ounce (2023: \$1,602 per ounce). The average sales price achieved for the year increased to \$3,004 per ounce (2023: \$2,703 per ounce). Gold sales of 57,592 ounces (2023: 70,498 ounces) resulted in sales revenue of \$172,991,000 (2023: \$190,527,000).

Bullion on hand decreased by 390 ounces from 30 June 2024 to 2,500 ounces (fair value of \$8,700,000 at year end).

The main drivers to the change in profit year on year have been the higher operating costs due to increased activities, higher input costs and lower grade and recovery achieved. The higher metal prices were offset by lower quantities sold.

The table below summarises the key operational information:

Alkane Resources Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2024

		Sep Quarter 2023	Dec Quarter 2023	Mar Quarter 2024	Jun Quarter 2024	FY 2024	FY 2023
TGO Production Underground							
Ore mined	Tonnes	241,591	277,547	230,694	297,203	1,047,035	822,585
Grade	g/t	2.12	1.88	1.82	2.49	2.10	2.50
Ore Milled	Tonnes	276,654	287,550	296,644	271,690	1,132,538	1,069,331
Head Grade	g/t	2.10	1.84	1.69	2.41	2.00	2.42
Gold Recovery	%	81.9	77.9	67.6	84.1	78.4	84.3
Gold poured ⁽³⁾	Ounces	15,855	13,182	10,861	17,319	57,217	70,253
Revenue summary							
Gold sold	Ounces	16,090	14,507	10,385	16,610	57,592	70,498
Average price realised	A\$/Oz	2,897	2,926	2,933	3,219	3,004	2,703
Gold revenue	A\$M	46.6	42.4	30.5	53.5	173.0	190.5
Cost summary							
Surface works	A\$/Oz	30	29	53	26	33	134
Underground	A\$/Oz	682	771	860	902	800	461
Processing	A\$/Oz	435	444	750	469	504	388
Site support	A\$/Oz	175	220	289	168	204	141
C1 Cash Cost⁽¹⁾	A\$/Oz	1,322	1,464	1,952	1,565	1,541	1,124
Royalties	A\$/Oz	93	82	85	112	94	93
Sustaining capital	A\$/Oz	429	508	340	319	401	364
Gold in circuit movement	A\$/Oz	223	51	(36)	(186)	15	(49)
Rehabilitation	A\$/Oz	32	29	16	2	20	22
Corporate	A\$/Oz	57	66	96	55	66	47
All-in Sustaining Cost⁽¹⁾	A\$/Oz	2,156	2,200	2,453	1,867	2,137	1,601
Bullion on hand	Ounces	2,651	1,322	1,796	2,500	2,500	2,890
Stockpiles							
Ore for immediate milling	Tonnes	289,287	281,701	215,751	241,179	241,179	328,594
Stockpile grade ⁽²⁾	g/t	0.94	0.95	0.86	1.13	1.13	1.04
Contained gold	Ounces	8,757	8,621	5,975	8,776	8,776	10,940

- (1) All in Sustaining Cost (AISC) comprises all site operating costs, royalties, mine exploration, sustaining capex, sustaining mine development and an allocation of corporate costs on the basis of ounces sold. AISC does not include share-based payments, production incentives or net realisable value provision for product inventory.
- (2) Based on the resource models.
- (3) Represents gold sold at site, not adjusted for refining adjustments which results in minor differences between the movements in bullion on hand and the difference between production and sales.

Tomingley Gold Extension Project

The Tomingley Gold Extension Project was granted the mining lease ML1858 in July 2023.

In April 2024, an announcement was made that the Roswell has transitioned from ore development to production stoping.

As part of the five year plan announced on the 24th June 2024, production is expected to increase from 55,000 oz in FY24 to 100,000 - 110,000 oz in FY29 through underground operations and the commencement of open cut mining in FY27 - FY29.

The expected AISC for the five years will be A\$1,900 - \$2,100 oz.

Structural works for the paste plant are largely complete with work commencing on the electrical installation. The paste plant is expected to be commissioned in Q4 2024. Structural work at the process plant flotation and fine grinding circuit is nearing completion. The circuit is expected to be commissioned in Q4 2024.

The first of the new CAT 2900XE underground loaders has arrived on site. The remaining three units are expected to be delivered in Q3 2024.

Exploration

The extensive exploration program focused on the immediate area to the south of the TGO mine has continued as part of the plan to source additional ore feed, either at surface or underground.

Full results for the regional exploration aircore, RC and core drilling of several targets within and adjacent to the Tomingley to Peak Hill corridor have yet to be received. This data will be compiled into a summary expected to be released in the September quarter.

Northern Molong Porphyry Project (gold-copper)

The drilling program at the Northern Molong Porphyry Project (NMPP) extends over three kilometres from Kaiser to Boda, down to Boda Two and Boda Three. Revised Indicated and Inferred Resource estimates for Boda and Kaiser were released during the year. The Boda-Kaiser development scoping study was announced on the 10th July 2024 and had a 17 year LOM based on a 20 million tonnes per annum scenario.

The Project is located in Central West NSW at the northern end of the Molong Volcanic Belt of the Macquarie Arc, and is considered highly prospective for large scale porphyry and epithermal gold-copper deposits.

Exploration in the NMPP has identified seven discrete intrusive complexes – Kaiser, Boda, Boda South, Driell Creek, Murga, Windora and Thompkins – outboard of the major 35km² Comobella Intrusive Complex and within a northwest trending transverse corridor. The corridor is defined by intermediate intrusive, lavas and breccias, extensive alteration and widespread, low-grade, gold-copper mineralisation. Drilling continues to improve the confidence of the Boda and Kaiser deposits and to test mineralised zones outside the defined resource envelopes.

Planned exploration over the next 12 months comprises work on growing the understanding of the regional geological setting of the Boda-Kaiser District to aid the discovery of new gold-copper porphyry deposits. Baseline environmental studies are underway for the Boda-Kaiser deposits in parallel with scoping studies to progress development of the Boda-Kaiser deposits.

Corporate

In accordance with the strategy of investing part of its cash balance in junior gold mining companies and projects that meet its investment criteria and the needs of the business, the company sold Genesis Minerals Ltd (ASX:GMD) during the period for proceeds of \$13.04m. During the period, Calidus Resources Ltd (ASX:CAI) entered voluntary administration and was written down to \$nil (Cost \$19.8m)

Review of Operations

The material business risks for the Group include:

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience, and industry practice, and no assurances can be given that the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates and the underlying assumptions will be realised. Estimates, which were valid when originally calculated, may alter when new information or techniques become available.

In addition, by their very nature, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. As further information becomes available through additional fieldwork and analysis, the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates may change.

Actual mineralisation of ore bodies may differ from those predicted, and any material variation in the estimated Ore Reserves may have a material adverse effect impact on the Group's results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

Production, cost and capital estimates

The Group prepares estimates of future production, operating costs and capital expenditure relating to production at its operations. No assurance can be given that such estimates will be achieved. Failure to achieve production or cost estimates or material increases in costs could have an adverse impact on the Group's future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group's actual production and costs may vary from the estimates due to variety of reasons including variances in actual ore mined due to varying estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution, metallurgical and other characteristics; revision of mine plans; changing ground conditions; labour availability and costs; diesel costs; and general inflationary pressures being felt across the industry.

The development of estimates is managed by the Group using a rigorous budgeting and forecasting process.

Operating Risks

The Group's mining operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development, and production of gold that could result in decreased production, increased costs and reduced revenues. The operation may be affected by equipment failure, toxic chemical leakage, labour disruptions and availability, residue and tailings dam failures, rain and seismic events which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability. The impact of these events could lead to disruptions in production and scheduling, increased costs and loss of facilities, which may have a material adverse impact on the Group's results.

To manage this risk Alkane seeks to attract and retain high calibre employees and implement suitable systems and processes to ensure production targets are achieved.

Exploration risks

An ability to sustain or increase the current level of production in the longer term is in part dependent on the success of the Group's exploration activities. Exploration is a high risk activity that requires large amounts of expenditure over extended periods of time. Few properties that are explored subsequently have economic deposits of gold identified, and even fewer are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Conclusions drawn during exploration and development are subject to the uncertainties associated with all sampling techniques and to the risk of incorrect interpretation of geological, geochemical, geophysical, drilling and other data.

Gold prices

Revenues and cashflows are exposed to fluctuations in the Australian dollar gold price. Volatility in the gold price creates revenue uncertainty and requires careful management of business performance to ensure that operating cash margins are maintained. Declining gold price can also impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular exploration or development project which would cause delays and potentially have a material adverse effect on results of operations and financial conditions forward contracts.

Taxation

The gold mining industry is subject to a number of Government taxes, royalties and charges. Changes to the rates of taxes, royalties and charges can impact the profitability of the Group.

Community Relations

Community relations is about people connecting with people. Maintaining trusted relationships with our local community stakeholders throughout the entire mining cycle is an essential part of securing and maintaining our social licences to operate.

The Group recognises that a failure to appropriately manage local community stakeholder expectations may lead to dissatisfaction which has the potential to disrupt production and exploration activities.

Cyber Security Risks

The Company has an Information Systems Standard, and other information security policies and procedures in place to ensure secure and reliable operations of all information systems. It is regularly audited based on accepted information security standards from the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The Company's information security training and compliance program includes training during onboarding, quarterly training refreshers, and anti-phishing simulations throughout the year for all employees. The Company also has active detection and response systems in place to mitigate any potential breaches that may try to circumvent the boundary security controls. This addresses threat and vulnerability management from a cyber security perspective. The Company has experienced no material information security breaches. The Group Information Systems Manager tracks all cyber risks and reports to the Board on information security matters, and to Audit & Risk Committee.

Government Regulation

The Group's mining, processing, development and exploration activities are subject to various laws and statutory regulations governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, royalty payments, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, communications, land claims of local people and other matters.

No assurance can be given that new laws, rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing laws, rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could have an adverse effect on the group's financial position and results of operations. Any such amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Group.

Debt and Hedging Covenants

The Company has entered into agreements with financiers and hedge providers that contain various undertakings and financial covenants. Non-compliance with the undertakings and covenants contained in these agreements could lead to a default event resulting in the debt becoming due and payable with potentially adverse effects on the financial position of the Company. Management continually monitors for compliance with the required undertakings and covenants.

Government Policy and Permits

In the ordinary course of business, mining companies are required to seek government permits for exploration, expansion of existing operations or for the commencement of new operations. The duration and success of permitting efforts are contingent upon many variables not within the controls of the Company. There can be no assurance that all necessary permits will be obtained, and, if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed those estimated by the Company.

Climate Related Risks

Alkane recognises that climate change poses a key environmental and social risk to our business, and the markets in which the Company operates in. The highest priority climate related risks include reduced water availability, extreme weather events, changes in legislation and regulation, reputational risk, and technological and market changes.

While Alkane proposes to comply with applicable laws and regulations and conduct its programs in a responsible manner regarding the environment, there is the risk that Alkane may incur liability for any breaches of these laws and regulations.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 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

The group intends to continue efforts at TGO to be focussed on continued safe operation of the underground mine, and exploration, evaluation and project approval of several of its other tenements to secure additional ore feed. Exploration and evaluation activities will continue on existing tenements and opportunities to expand the group's tenement portfolio will be pursued with a view to ensuring there is a pipeline of development opportunities for consideration.

Refer to the Review of Operations for further detail on planned developments.

Environmental regulation

The group is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its exploration and evaluation, development and mining activities.

The group aspires to the highest standards of environmental management and insists its staff and contractors maintain that standard. A significant environmental incident is considered to be one that causes a major impact or impacts to land biodiversity, ecosystem services, water resources or air, with effects lasting greater than one year. There were no significant environmental incidents reported at any of the group's operations.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Meetings of committees

	Meetings of directors		Audit Committee		Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nomination Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
I J Gandel	12	12	3	3	1*	1	1	1
A D Lethlean	11	12	3	3	1	1	1	1
D I Chalmers	12	12	3*	3	1*	1	1*	1
G Smith	12	12	3	3	1	1	1	1
N Earner	12	12	3*	3	1	1	1*	1

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year.

* Not a member of this committee. Non-members may attend the relevant committee meetings by invitation.

Remuneration report

The directors are pleased to present Alkane Resources Ltd's remuneration report which sets out remuneration information for the company's Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and other Key Management Personnel ('KMP').

The report contains the following sections:

- (a) Key Management Personnel "KMP" disclosed in this report
- (b) Remuneration governance
- (c) Use of remuneration consultants
- (d) Executive remuneration policy and framework
- (e) Statutory performance indicators
- (f) Non-Executive Director remuneration policy
- (g) Voting and comments made at the company's 2023 Annual General Meeting
- (h) Details of remuneration
- (i) Service agreements
- (j) Details of share based payments and performance against key metrics
- (k) Shareholdings and share rights held by Key Management Personnel
- (l) Other transactions with Key Management Personnel

(a) Key Management Personnel ('KMP') disclosed in this report
Non-Executive Directors

I J Gandel
G Smith
A D Lethlean

Executive Directors

D I Chalmers
N P Earner

Other Key Management Personnel

J Carter
S Parsons

Chief Financial Officer/ Joint Company Secretary
Executive General Manager – Operations

(b) Remuneration governance

The company has established a Remuneration Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities with respect to remuneration by reviewing and making appropriate recommendations to the Board on:

- the overall remuneration strategy and framework for the company;
- the operation of the incentive plans which apply to the Executive team, including the appropriateness of key performance indicators and performance hurdles; and
- the assessment of performance and remuneration of the Executive directors, Non-Executive Directors and other Key Management Personnel.

The Remuneration Committee is a Committee of the Board and at the date of this report the members were I J Gandel, A D Lethlean and G M Smith all of whom were non-executive (with Mr Smith and Mr Lethlean being independent).

Their objective is to ensure that remuneration policies and structures are fair, competitive and aligned with the long-term interests of the company and its shareholders.

The company's annual Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of this Committee, and the full statement is available at URL: <http://www.alkane.com.au/company/governance>

(c) Use of remuneration consultants

No remuneration consultants were engaged in the financial year to provide remuneration advice.

(d) Executive remuneration policy and framework

In determining executive remuneration, the Board (or the Remuneration Committee as its delegate) aims to ensure that remuneration practices:

- are competitive and reasonable, enabling the company to attract and retain key talent while building a diverse, sustainable and high achieving workforce;
- are aligned to the company's strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder value;
- promote a high performance culture recognising that leadership at all levels is a critical element in this regard;
- are transparent; and
- are acceptable to shareholders.

The Executive remuneration framework has three components:

- Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR);
- Short-Term Incentives (STI); and
- Long-Term Incentives (LTI).

(i) Executive remuneration mix

The company has in place Executive incentive programs which provide the mechanism to place a material portion of Executive pay "at risk".

(ii) Total fixed remuneration

A review is conducted of remuneration for all employees and Executives on an annual basis, or as required. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining Executive TFR.

(iii) Incentive arrangements

The company may utilise both short term and long term incentive programs to balance the short and long term aspects of business performance, to reflect market practice, to attract and retain key talent and to ensure a strong alignment between the incentive arrangements of Executives and the creation and delivery of shareholder return.

Performance rights have been used in the current period to incentivise the company's executive and KMP. The performance rights plan was approved by shareholders at the 2016 Annual General Meeting.

Short-term incentives

The Executives have the opportunity to earn an annual Short-Term Incentive (STI) if predefined targets are achieved.

The Executive STI is provided in the form of rights to ordinary shares in the Company that vest at the end of the twelve month period provided the predefined targets are met. On vesting, the rights automatically convert into one ordinary share each. The Executives do not receive any dividends and are not entitled to vote in relation to the rights to shares during the vesting period. If an Executive ceases to be employed by the group within the performance period (the service condition), the rights will be forfeited, except in limited circumstances that are approved by the Board on a case-by-case basis.

STI awards for the Executive team in the 2024 financial year were based on the scorecard measures and weighting as disclosed below. Targets were approved by the Remuneration Committee through a rigorous process to align to the Company's strategic and business objectives.

Performance metrics

Weighting
%

Production performance at TGO	20%
Cost performance at TGO	20%
Safety Performance, Environment & Social Licence	25%
SAR Development	15%
SAR Resources Increase	5%
NMPP Resource Increase	15%

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For the STI FY23, the following results were achieved:

STI - FY23	Weighting	Metric	% Target Reward	Actual Result	% Actual Reward
Production Oz at TGO	20%	Stretch	115% Budget (63,250 oz)	70,253 oz	100%
AISC at TGO	20%	Stretch	85% of Budget (A\$1,658/oz)	A\$1,602/oz	100%
Safety Performance Environment Social Licence	25%	Board will assess the company's performance taking into account safety, environmental & regulatory performance as well as risk, community and social licence improvement		Board Discretion	78%
SAR Development	15%	Target	Both decline spirals commenced at Roswell	Declines	50%
SAR Resource Increase (incl Macleans)	5% 5%	Threshold	30,000 oz at > 1.5g/t added	No change	0%
NMPP Resource Increase	15%	Stretch	4,000,000 ozeq at 0.3g/t(eq) cut-off	4.7m ozeq	100%
Note: Board discretion to modify or cancel if fatality, serious injury or serious ESG incident			100%		

FY23 STIs were revalued by Deloitte via a Black-Scholes model upon reaching the above vesting criteria. Executive director incentives vested on the 21 November 2023 with a fair value of \$0.640. Other executives (key management personnel) were granted on the 02 October 2023 and had a fair value of \$0.610. Both are subject to a restricted trading period of 1 year from vesting date.

The Committee has the discretion to adjust short term incentives downwards in light of unexpected or unintended circumstances.

Long-term incentives

The LTI is designed to focus Executives on delivering long term shareholder returns. Eligibility for the plan is restricted to Executives and nominated Senior Managers, being the employees who are most able to influence shareholder value. Under the plan, participants have an opportunity to earn up to 100% of their total fixed remuneration (calculated at the time of approval by the Remuneration Committee) comprised of performance rights. In previous periods performance rights were granted in two tranches each year. Each tranche of performance rights has separate vesting conditions being share price growth and company milestone events, with the executives' LTI weighted more heavily to the share price growth tranche. The LTI vesting period is three years. In FY2024 LTI's were issued with vesting conditions linked to total shareholder return ('TSR') with a vesting period of three years.

The performance rights will be provided in the form of rights to ordinary shares in Alkane Resources Ltd that will vest at the end of the three year vesting period provided the predefined targets are met. On vesting, the rights automatically convert into one ordinary share each. Participants do not receive any dividends and are not entitled to vote in relation to the rights to shares prior to the vesting period. If a participant ceases to be employed by the group within this period, the rights will be forfeited, except in limited circumstances that are approved by the Board on a case-by-case basis.

Participation in the plan is at the Board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan.

Targets are generally reviewed annually and set for a forward three year period. Performance related targets reflect factors such as the expectations of the group's business plans, the stage of development of the group's projects and the industry business cycle. The most appropriate target benchmark will be reviewed each year prior to the granting of rights.

During the year, conditional rights to the FY21 LTI lapsed because the conditions have not been, or have become incapable of being, satisfied.

FY24 LTIs were valued upon issue by Deloitte using a Monte-Carlo valuation model. Executive director incentives were granted on the 21 November 2023 and have a fair value of \$0.369. Other executives (key management personnel) were granted on the 2 October 2023 at a fair value of \$0.358.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining the LTI to vest based on an assessment of whether the predefined targets are met. To assist in this assessment, the Committee receives detailed reports on performance from management. The Committee has the discretion to adjust LTI's downwards in light of unexpected or unintended circumstances.

(iv) Clawback policy for incentives

Under the terms and conditions of the company's incentive plan offer and the plan rules, the Board (or the Remuneration Committee as its delegate) has discretion to determine forfeiture of invested equity awards in certain circumstances (e.g. unlawful, fraudulent or dishonest behaviour or serious breach of obligations to the company). All incentive offers and final outcomes are subject to the full discretion of the Board (or the Remuneration Committee as its delegate).

(v) Share trading policy

The trading of shares issued to participants under any of the company's employee share plans is subject to, and conditional upon, compliance with the company's employee share trading policy. Executives are prohibited from entering into any hedging arrangements over invested rights under the company's employee incentive plans. The company would consider a breach of this policy as gross misconduct which may lead to disciplinary action and potentially dismissal.

(e) Statutory performance indicators

The company aims to align Executive remuneration to the company's strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder wealth. The table below shows measures of the group's financial performance over the last five years as required by the *Corporations Act 2001*. However, these are not necessarily consistent with the specific measures in determining the variable amounts of remuneration to be awarded to KMP. As a consequence, there may not always be a direct correlation between the statutory key performance measures and the variable remuneration rewarded.

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Revenue (\$'000)	172,991	190,527	165,010	127,833	74,397
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners (\$'000)	17,677	42,450	70,251	55,701	12,762
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	2.93	7.1	11.8	5.6	2.4
Dividend payments (\$'000)	-	-	-	-	-
Share price at period end (\$)	0.50	0.71	0.62	1.15	1.21
Total KMP incentives as a percentage of profit/(loss) for the year (%)	5.0%	5.9%	1.8%	2.1%	8.3%

(f) Non-Executive Director remuneration policy

On appointment to the Board, all Non-Executive Directors enter into a Service Agreement with the company in the form of a letter of appointment. The letter summarises the Board policies and terms, including remuneration, relevant to the office of Director.

Non-Executive Directors receive a Board fee and fees for chairing or participating on Board Committees. Non-Executive Directors appointed do not receive retirement allowances. Fees provided are inclusive of superannuation and the Non-Executive Directors do not receive performance-based pay.

Fees are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee taking into account comparable roles and market data obtained from independent data providers.

The maximum annual aggregate Directors' fee pool limit (inclusive of applicable superannuation) is \$950,000 and was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 17 November 2021.

Details of Non-Executive Director fees in the year ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	\$ per annum
Base fees	
Chair	191,000
Other Non-Executive Directors	95,000
Additional fees	
Audit Committee - chair	12,500
Audit Committee - member	7,500
Remuneration Committee - chair	12,500
Remuneration Committee - member	7,500

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For services in addition to ordinary services, Non-Executive Directors may charge per diem consulting fees at the rate specified by the Board from time to time for a maximum of 4 days per month over a 12 month rolling basis. Any fees in excess of this limit are to be approved by the Board.

(g) Voting and comments made at the company's 2023 Annual General Meeting

The company received 94.26% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for the financial year ended 30 June 2023. The company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

(h) Details of remuneration

The following table shows details of the remuneration expense recognised for the directors and the KMP of the group for the current and previous financial year measured in accordance with the requirements of the accounting standards.

30 June 2024	Fixed remuneration			Variable Remuneration				Total
	Cash Salary ^(a)	Annual and long service leave ^(b)	Post-employment benefits ^(c)	Cash bonus ^{(a)(f)}	Bonus Employee Share Plan ^(g)	STI Performance Rights ^(d)	LTI Performance Rights ^(d)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Executive Directors								
N P Earner	622,601	43,026	27,399	-	-	50,294	399,521	1,142,841
D I Chalmers	303,401	27,011	27,399	-	-	17,064	93,842	468,717
Other KMP								
J Carter	474,765	17,843	27,399	-	1,000	25,787	146,800	693,594
S Parsons	457,449	10,887	27,399	69,446	1,000	12,449	141,671	720,301
Total Executive Directors and other KMP	1,858,216	98,767	109,596	69,446	2,000	105,594	781,834	3,025,453
Total NED remuneration^(e)	398,175	-	30,325	-	-	-	-	428,500
Total KMP remuneration expense	2,256,391	98,767	139,921	69,446	2,000	105,594	781,834	3,453,953

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30 June 2023	Fixed Remuneration			Variable Remuneration			LTI Performance rights ^(d)	Total \$
	Cash Salary ^(a) \$	Annual and long service leave ^(b) \$	Post- employment benefits ^(c) \$	Cash bonus ^(a) \$	Bonus Employee Share Plan ^(g)	STI Performance Rights ^(d)		
Executive Directors								
N P Earner	624,708	(13,594)	25,292	-	-	200,058	432,818	1,269,282
D I Chalmers	305,508	34,855	25,292	-	-	67,876	105,018	538,549
Other KMP								
J Carter	453,175	20,529	27,500	-	1,000	129,428	148,511	780,143
S Parsons	436,600	24,948	27,500	106,562	1,000	19,313	147,256	763,179
Total Executive Directors and other KMP	1,819,991	66,738	105,584	106,562	2,000	416,675	833,603	3,351,153
Total NED remuneration^(e)	399,423	-	29,077	-	-	-	-	428,500
Total KMP remuneration expense	2,219,414	66,738	134,661	106,562	2,000	416,675	833,603	3,779,653

(a) Short-term benefits as per Corporations Regulation 2M.3.03(1) Item 6.

(b) Other long-term benefits as per Corporations Regulation 2M.3.03(1) Item 8. The amounts disclosed in this column represent the movements in the associated provisions. They may be negative where a KMP has taken more leave than accrued during the year.

(c) Post-employment benefits are provided through superannuation contributions.

(d) Rights to deferred shares granted under the executive STI and LTI schemes are expensed over the performance period, which includes the year to which the incentive relates and the subsequent vesting period of the rights.

Rights to deferred shares are equity-settled share-based payments as per the Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03(1) Item 11. These include negative amounts for the rights forfeited during the year.

Details of each grant of share right are provided in the table in section (j). Shareholder approval was received in advance to the grant of share rights where required.

(e) Refer below for details of Non-Executive Directors' (NED) remuneration.

(f) The cash bonus includes a paid short term incentive for FY2023 (\$56,997) & short term incentive for FY2024 (\$12,449) that will be paid subject to final determination.

(g) Recipients of shares issued under the Bonus Employee Share Plan will not be able to deal with the new shares until the earlier of the third anniversary of the Issue Date and the date on which they cease to be an employee of the Company.

30 June 2024 Non-Executive Directors	Cash salary and fees \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$
I J Gandel	172,072	18,928	191,000
A D Lethlean	103,603	11,397	115,000
G M Smith	122,500	-	122,500
Total Non-Executive Directors	398,175	30,325	428,500

30 June 2023 Non-Executive Directors	Cash salary and fees \$	Superannuation \$	Total \$
I J Gandel	172,851	18,149	191,000
A D Lethlean	104,072	10,928	115,000
G M Smith	122,500	-	122,500
Total Non-Executive Directors	399,423	29,077	428,500

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The relative proportions of remuneration expense recognised during the year that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

	Fixed remuneration		At risk - LTI		At risk - STI	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Executive Directors of Alkane Resources Ltd						
N P Earner	61%	50%	35%	34%	4%	16%
D I Chalmers	76%	68%	20%	20%	4%	12%
Other Key Management Personnel						
J Carter	75%	64%	21%	19%	4%	17%
S Parsons	69%	64%	20%	19%	11%	17%

(i) Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for KMP are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name and Position	Term of agreement	TFR ⁽¹⁾	Termination payment ⁽²⁾
N Earner - Managing Director	On-going commencing 1 September 2017	\$650,000	see note 2 below
D I Chalmers - Technical Director	On-going commencing 1 September 2017	\$330,800	6 months
J Carter - Chief Financial Officer	On-going commencing 1 October 2018	\$502,164	3 months
S Parsons - Executive General Manager - Operations	On-going commencing 1 October 2015	\$457,499	1 month

(1) Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR) is for the year ended 30 June 2024 and is inclusive of superannuation but does not include long service leave accruals. TFR is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee.

(2) Specified termination payments are within the limits set by the Corporations Act 2001. The termination benefit provision for the Managing Director was approved at the Annual General Meeting on 29 November 2017.

Mr Earner may resign with 3 months' notice; or

Alkane may terminate the Executive Employment agreement with 3 months' notice; or

Where Mr Earner resigns as a result of a material diminution in the position, Mr Earner will be entitled to payment in lieu of 12 months' notice and short term incentives and long term incentives granted or issued but not yet vested.

(j) *Details of share based payments and performance against key metrics*

Details of each grant of share rights affecting remuneration in the current or future reporting period are set out below.

	Date of grant	Number of rights or shares granted	Fair value of share rights and shares at the date of grant \$	Share rights at fair value \$	Performance period end	Share based payment expense current year \$
Executive Directors						
D I Chalmers						
FY 2022 LTI - Performance Rights	17/11/2021	193,809	0.598	115,898	31/08/2024	38,738
FY 2023 LTI - Performance Rights	28/11/2022	255,674	0.323	82,583	31/08/2025	27,603
FY 2024 LTI - Performance Rights	21/11/2023	269,336	0.369	99,385	31/08/2026	27,501
FY 2024 STI - Performance Rights ^(d)				89,810	30/06/2024	17,064
N Earner						
FY 2022 LTI - Performance Rights	17/11/2021	825,115	0.598	493,419	31/08/2024	164,924
FY 2023 LTI - Performance Rights	28/11/2022	1,088,497	0.323	351,585	31/07/2022	117,516
FY 2024 LTI - Performance Rights	21/11/2023	1,146,657	0.369	423,116	31/08/2026	117,082
FY 2024 STI - Performance Rights ^(d)				264,706	30/06/2024	50,294
Other Key Management Personnel						
J Carter						
FY 2022 LTI - Performance Rights	26/10/2021	270,677	0.604	163,489	31/08/2024	54,646
FY 2023 LTI - Performance Rights	17/10/2022	378,237	0.410	155,077	31/08/2025	51,834
FY 2024 LTI - Performance Rights	13/10/2023	407,018	0.358	145,712	31/08/2026	40,320
FY 2024 STI - Performance Rights ^(d)				135,720	30/06/2024	25,787
Bonus Employee Shares ^(c)	25/10/2023	1,562	0.640	1,000		1,000
S Parsons						
FY 2022 LTI - Performance Rights	26/10/2021	261,010	0.604	157,650	31/08/2023	52,694
FY 2023 LTI - Performance Rights	17/10/2022	365,194	0.410	149,730	31/08/2024	50,047
FY 2024 LTI - Performance Rights	13/10/2023	392,982	0.358	140,688	31/08/2026	38,930
FY 2024 STI - Performance Rights ^(d)				65,520		12,449
Bonus Employee Shares ^(c)	25/10/2023	1,562	0.640	1,000		1,000

(a) The value at grant date for share rights granted during the year as part of remuneration is calculated in accordance with AASB 2 Share Based Payments. Differences will arise between the number of share rights at fair value in the table above and the STI and LTI percentages mentioned in section (d) due to different timing of valuation of rights as approved by the Remuneration Committee and at grant. Refer to note 28 for details of the valuation techniques used for the rights plan.

(b) Share rights only vest if performance and service targets are achieved. The determination is usually made at the conclusion of the statutory audit.

(c) Recipients of shares issued under the Bonus Employee Share Plan will not be able to deal with the new shares until the earlier of the third anniversary of the Issue Date and the date on which they cease to be an employee of the Company.

(d) The Board will calculate the STI earned value shortly after 30 June 2024 in accordance with the metrics agreed. The calculated earned value will be converted into restricted rights calculated at the August 2024 VWAP for a service period of one year. The restricted rights held will be converted into fully paid shares in the following year.

The determination of the number of rights that are to vest or be forfeited during a financial year is made by the Remuneration Committee after the statutory audit has been substantially completed. As such, the actual determination is made after the balance sheet date. Where there are rights that have vested or been forfeited, details will be included in the Remuneration Report as the relevant performance period will conclude at the end of the relevant financial year.

Performance against key metrics

The STI performance metrics for the year are detailed in section (d)(iii) of the Remuneration Report.

The Company's TSR for FY2023 and FY2024 will be compared to the S&P/ASX All Ordinaries Gold (Sub industry) XGD (Gold Index). TSR and number of performance rights will vest as follows:

Shareholder return comparison	Proportion of performance rights that vest %
TSR is less than Gold Index TSR	-
TSR is equal to Gold Index TSR	25%
TSR is >5% and <10% to Gold Index TSR	50%
TSR is equal to or >10% to Gold Index TSR	100%

(k) Shareholdings and share rights held by Key Management Personnel

Shareholding

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Received on vesting of PRs	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
<i>Ordinary shares</i>					
I J Gandel	118,823,930	-	-	(8,695,653)	110,128,277
A D Lethlean	720,086	-	-	-	720,086
D I Chalmers	5,906,275	-	104,070	-	6,010,345
N P Earner	5,041,715	-	306,735	-	5,348,450
G Smith	331,875	-	-	-	331,875
J Carter	541,137	1,587	153,957	-	696,681
S Parsons	527,312	1,587	74,324	(100,000)	503,223
	<u>131,892,330</u>	<u>3,174</u>	<u>639,086</u>	<u>(8,795,653)</u>	<u>123,738,937</u>

Performance rights holding

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Vested	Expired/ forfeited/ other	Balance at the end of the year
<i>Performance rights over ordinary shares</i>					
D I Chalmers - Performance rights	728,456	391,172	(104,070)	(174,903)	840,655
N P Earner - Performance rights	2,907,693	1,505,758	(306,735)	(687,346)	3,419,370
J Carter - Performance rights	1,008,401	584,055	(153,957)	(205,530)	1,232,969
S Parsons - Performance rights	914,742	478,448	(74,324)	(214,214)	1,104,652
	<u>5,559,292</u>	<u>2,959,433</u>	<u>(639,086)</u>	<u>(1,281,993)</u>	<u>6,597,646</u>

(l) Other transactions with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions with KMP's during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

There were no unissued ordinary shares of Alkane Resources Ltd under performance rights outstanding at the date of this report.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

Alkane Resources Ltd has entered into deeds of indemnity, access and insurance with each of the Directors. These deeds remain in effect as at the date of this report. Under the deeds, the company indemnifies each Director to the maximum extent permitted by law against legal proceedings or claims made against or incurred by the Directors in connection with being a Director of the company, or breach by the group of its obligations under the deed.

The liability insured is the indemnification of the group against any legal liability to third parties arising out of any Directors or Officers duties in their capacity as a Director or Officer other than indemnification not permitted by law.

No liability has arisen under this indemnity as at the date of this report.

The group has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified nor agreed to indemnify an officer of the group or of any related body corporate, against a liability incurred as such by an officer.

During the year the company has paid premiums in respect of Directors' and Executive Officers' Insurance. The contracts contain prohibitions on disclosure of the amount of the premiums and the nature of the liabilities under the policies.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

Non-audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the group is important.

The directors, in accordance with advice provided by the audit committee, are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

Auditor's independence declaration

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

Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the 'rounding-off' of amounts in the directors' report and financial report. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that ASIC Legislative Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

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This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors



N P Earner
Managing Director

26 August 2024
Perth

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Alkane Resources Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of Alkane Resources Ltd and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ian Campbell', is written over a faint, light-colored signature line.

Ian Campbell
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Perth
26 August 2024

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Alkane Resources Ltd
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2	172,991	190,527
Cost of sales	3	<u>(138,399)</u>	<u>(119,113)</u>
Gross profit		<u>34,592</u>	<u>71,414</u>
Other income		509	430
Interest income		2,527	2,398
Expenses			
Other expenses	3	(10,949)	(12,598)
Finance costs	3	(2,347)	(1,057)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		<u>110</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>(13,186)</u>	<u>(13,655)</u>
Profit before income tax expense		24,442	60,587
Income tax expense	4	<u>(6,765)</u>	<u>(18,137)</u>
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Alkane Resources Ltd	18	17,677	42,450
Other comprehensive loss			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	8	(7,099)	(16,140)
Net change in the fair value of cash flow hedges taken to equity, net of tax	17	<u>(1,449)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		<u>(8,548)</u>	<u>(16,140)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Alkane Resources Ltd		<u><u>9,129</u></u>	<u><u>26,310</u></u>
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	29	2.93	7.10
Diluted earnings per share	29	2.89	7.00

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

Alkane Resources Ltd
Consolidated balance sheet
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	45,519	80,291
Trade and other receivables	6	3,848	5,167
Inventories	7	22,241	21,906
Derivative financial instruments	9	394	-
Total current assets		<u>72,002</u>	<u>107,364</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	271,750	111,104
Exploration and evaluation	12	101,403	161,310
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	299	18,646
Derivative financial instruments	9	5,354	-
Other financial assets	10	13,888	13,766
Total non-current assets		<u>392,694</u>	<u>304,826</u>
Total assets		<u>464,696</u>	<u>412,190</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	23,744	23,508
External borrowings	14	16,144	7,371
Current tax liabilities	4	5,134	7,283
Provisions	15	6,891	5,386
Other liabilities		445	153
Total current liabilities		<u>52,358</u>	<u>43,701</u>
Non-current liabilities			
External borrowings	14	32,874	6,175
Provisions	15	21,998	17,369
Deferred tax	4	47,633	44,721
Other liabilities		459	227
Total non-current liabilities		<u>102,964</u>	<u>68,492</u>
Total liabilities		<u>155,322</u>	<u>112,193</u>
Net assets		<u>309,374</u>	<u>299,997</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	16	223,319	222,224
Reserves	17	(85,188)	(75,166)
Retained profits	18	171,243	152,939
Total equity		<u>309,374</u>	<u>299,997</u>

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Alkane Resources Ltd
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Share capital \$'000	Share-based payments reserve \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	Retained Profits \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022	218,185	5,229	(65,869)	111,329	268,874
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	42,450	42,450
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	-	-	(16,140)	-	(16,140)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(16,140)	42,450	26,310
Share issue transaction costs (note 16)	(20)	-	-	-	(20)
Share based payments (note 28)	197	2,806	-	-	3,003
Deferred tax recognised in equity	(70)	-	-	-	(70)
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	-	-	840	(840)	-
Ordinary shares issued	1,900	-	-	-	1,900
Employee share awards vested	2,032	(2,032)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>222,224</u>	<u>6,003</u>	<u>(81,169)</u>	<u>152,939</u>	<u>299,997</u>

	Share capital \$'000	Share-based payments reserve \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	Retained Profits \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2023	222,224	6,003	(81,169)	152,939	299,997
Profit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	17,677	17,677
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	-	-	(8,548)	-	(8,548)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(8,548)	17,677	9,129
Share placement	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue transaction costs (note 16)	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Share based payments (note 28)	228	103	-	-	331
Deferred tax recognised in equity	(74)	-	-	-	(74)
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	-	-	(627)	627	-
Employee share awards vested	950	(950)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>223,319</u>	<u>5,156</u>	<u>(90,344)</u>	<u>171,243</u>	<u>309,374</u>

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

Alkane Resources Ltd
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		172,991	190,527
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(109,580)	(90,025)
		63,411	100,502
Interest received		2,392	2,479
Finance costs paid		(632)	(590)
Royalties and selling costs		(4,963)	(7,080)
Other receipts		514	235
Derivatives		(7,819)	-
Net cash from operating activities	33	52,903	95,546
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(1,094)	(5,580)
Payments for property, plant and equipment and development expenditure		(115,969)	(33,695)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		150	4
Payments for exploration expenditure		(19,528)	(58,105)
Payments for security deposits		(122)	(269)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		13,043	6,217
Net cash used in investing activities		(123,520)	(91,428)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cost of share issue	16	(9)	(20)
Proceeds from borrowings		43,815	6,686
Repayment of borrowings		(7,516)	(8,189)
Principal elements of lease payment		(445)	(198)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		35,845	(1,721)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(34,772)	2,397
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		80,291	77,894
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	45,519	80,291

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

Alkane Resources Ltd
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
30 June 2024

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Alkane Resources Ltd
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 1. Segment information

The consolidated entity is currently with one operating segment: gold operations. The operating segments are based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

Costs that do not relate to the gold operating segment have been identified as unallocated costs. Corporate assets and liabilities that do not relate to the gold operating segment have been identified as unallocated. The group has formed a tax consolidation group and therefore tax balances are disclosed under the unallocated grouping. The group utilises a central treasury function resulting in cash balances being included in the unallocated segment.

	Gold Operations \$'000	Unallocated \$'000	Total \$'000
30 June 2024			
Gold sales to external customers	172,991	-	172,991
Interest Income	586	1,941	2,527
	<u>173,577</u>	<u>1,941</u>	<u>175,518</u>
Segment net profit / (loss) before income tax	<u>37,537</u>	<u>(8,681)</u>	<u>28,856</u>
30 June 2023			
Gold sales to external customers	190,527	-	190,527
Interest income	707	1,691	2,398
	<u>191,234</u>	<u>1,691</u>	<u>192,925</u>
Segment net profit/(loss) before income tax	<u>71,157</u>	<u>(10,570)</u>	<u>60,587</u>

The Group has two customers to which it sells gold to being Macquarie Bank and ABC Refinery. Revenue from these customers was \$68,741,000 and \$104,250,000 in 2024 respectively (2023: \$33,343,000 and \$157,184,000).

Note 2. Revenue

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Revenue from continuing operations		
Gold sales	<u>172,991</u>	<u>190,527</u>

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the group satisfies its performance obligation and transfers control to a customer. Control is generally determined to be when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from that good or service.

(b) Gold Sales

Bullion revenue is recognised at a point in time upon transfer of control to the customer and is measured at the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled which is based on the deal agreement.

Note 3. Expenses

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost of sales		
Cash costs of production	96,666	80,257
Inventory product movement	868	(3,425)
Depreciation and amortisation	35,493	35,617
Royalties and selling costs	5,372	6,664
	<u>138,399</u>	<u>119,113</u>

(a) Cash costs of production

Cash costs of production include ore and waste mining costs, processing costs and site administration and support costs.

Employee remuneration included in cash costs of production totalled \$45,945,000 (2023: \$38,185,000). Total employee remuneration benefits for the year were \$49,992,000 (2023: \$41,965,000).

(b) Inventory product movement

Inventory product movement represents the movement in the balance sheet inventory ore stockpile, gold in circuit and bullion on hand.

Refer to note 7 for further details on the group's accounting policy for inventory.

(c) Inventory product provision for net realisable value

Inventory must be carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to complete processing and to make a sale. The net realisable value provision equals the decrement between the net realisable value and the carrying value before provision.

Refer to note 7 for further details on the group's accounting policy for inventory.

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Other expenses		
Corporate administration	3,814	3,144
Employee remuneration and benefits expensed	3,236	3,010
Share based payments	331	3,003
Professional fees and consulting services	1,990	1,471
Exploration expenditure provided for or written off	3	497
Directors' fees and salaries expensed	781	785
Depreciation	650	491
Non-core project expenses	144	197
	<u>10,949</u>	<u>12,598</u>

Note 3. Expenses (continued)

(d) Finance Costs

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Finance costs		
Interest Expense	1,518	989
Other	829	68
	<u>2,347</u>	<u>1,057</u>

Note 4. Income tax

(a) Income tax expense

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	6,116	7,283
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(2,109)	(300)
Total current tax expense	<u>4,007</u>	<u>6,983</u>
Deferred income tax		
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax asset	(3,045)	(1,488)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	5,803	12,642
Total deferred tax expense	<u>2,758</u>	<u>11,154</u>
Income tax expense	6,765	18,137
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	<u>6,765</u>	<u>18,137</u>

(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) to prima facie tax payable

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Profit from continued operations before income tax expense	<u>24,442</u>	<u>60,587</u>
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2023 - 30%)	7,333	18,176
Tax benefits of deductible equity raising costs	(77)	(77)
Non-deductible share based payments	31	843
Non-deductible expenses	210	20
(Over)/Under Provision for Prior Year	(90)	(60)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(642)	(765)
	<u>6,765</u>	<u>18,137</u>

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax assets

Movements	Rehabilitation Provision and assets \$'000	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2022	4,070	5,823	2,274	12,167
- profit or loss	430	740	317	1,487
- direct to equity	-	-	(71)	(71)
At 30 June 2023	4,500	6,563	2,520	13,583
Movements				
At 1 July 2023	4,500	6,563	2,520	13,583
- profit or loss	341	2,423	281	3,045
- directly to equity	-	-	547	547
As at 30 June 2024	4,841	8,986	3,348	17,175

(d) Deferred tax liabilities

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Exploration expenditure	(32,925)	(44,162)
Property, plant & equipment	(29,682)	(10,562)
Other	(2,201)	(3,580)
Gross recognised deferred tax liabilities	(64,808)	(58,304)
Set-off of deferred tax assets	17,175	13,583
	(47,633)	(44,721)
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Net recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) are attributable to:		
Losses and temporary differences carried forward for continued operations	(47,633)	(44,721)

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

Movements	Exploration Expenditure \$'000	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2022	29,528	12,282	6,546	48,356
Charged/(credited)	-	-	-	-
- to profit or loss	14,634	(1,719)	(274)	12,641
- directly to equity	-	-	(2,333)	(2,333)
- directly to retained earnings	-	-	(360)	(360)
At 30 June 2023	<u>44,162</u>	<u>10,563</u>	<u>3,579</u>	<u>58,304</u>
At 1 July 2023	44,162	10,563	3,579	58,304
Charged/(credited)	-	-	-	-
- to profit or loss	6,551	1,331	(2,079)	5,803
- transfer between asset classes	(17,788)	17,788	-	-
- directly to equity	-	-	432	432
- directly to retained earnings	-	-	269	269
At 30 June 2024	<u><u>32,925</u></u>	<u><u>29,682</u></u>	<u><u>2,201</u></u>	<u><u>64,808</u></u>

(e) Deferred tax recognised directly in equity

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Relating to equity raising costs	74	71
Relating to investments/financial instruments	(188)	(360)
Relating to realised gains posted directly to retained earnings	269	(2,333)
	<u>155</u>	<u>(2,622)</u>

(f) Unrecognised temporary differences and tax losses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Unrecognised tax losses	13,135	14,859
Deductible temporary differences	19,209	9,858
	<u>32,344</u>	<u>24,717</u>
Potential tax benefit at 30% (2023: 30%)	<u>9,703</u>	<u>7,415</u>

The potential benefit of carried forward tax losses will only be obtained if taxable income is derived of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions to be realised. In accordance with the Group's policies for deferred taxes, a deferred tax asset is recognised only if it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be generated to offset against the asset.

Determination of future taxable profits requires estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances including commodity prices, ore resources, exchange rates, future capital requirements, future operational performance, the timing of estimated cash flows, and the ability to successfully develop and commercially exploit resources.

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

Tax legislation prescribes the rate at which tax losses transferred from entities joining a tax consolidation group can be applied to taxable incomes and this rate is diluted by changes in ownership, including capital raisings. As a result the reduction in the rate at which the losses can be applied to future taxable incomes, the period of time over which it is forecast that these losses may be utilised has extended beyond that which management considers prudent to support their continued recognition for accounting purposes. Accordingly, no deferred tax asset has been recognised for certain tax losses. Recognition for accounting purposes does not impact the ability of the Group to utilise the losses to reduce future taxable profits.

Alkane Resources Ltd and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. As a consequence, these entities are taxed as a single entity and the deferred tax assets and liabilities of these entities are set off in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences can only be recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. Recognition for accounting purposes does not impact the ability of the Group to utilise the deductible temporary differences to reduce future taxable profits.

Current tax liabilities	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Current tax liabilities	6,116	7,283
PAYG ('Pay as you go') Instalments	(982)	-
Total current tax liabilities	<u>5,134</u>	<u>7,283</u>

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>Current assets</i>	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash on hand	<u>45,519</u>	<u>80,291</u>

Cash at bank at balance date weighted average interest rate was 4.28% (2023: 3.13%).

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

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

<i>Current assets</i>	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	85	240
Prepayment	2,172	3,068
GST	1,591	1,859
	<u>3,848</u>	<u>5,167</u>

(i) Classification as receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and then subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for credit losses. As at 30 June 2024 the group has determined that the expected provision for credit losses is not material (30 June 2023: provision for credit losses was not material).

Note 6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

In determining the recoverability of a trade or other receivables using the expected credit loss model, the group performs a risk analysis considering the type and age of outstanding receivables, the creditworthiness of the counterparty, contract provisions, letter of credit and timing of payment.

(ii) Fair value of receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

(iii) Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of receivables, their credit quality and the group's exposure to credit risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk can be found in note 20.

Note 7. Inventories

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Current assets</i>		
Ore stockpiles	8,047	7,741
Gold in circuit	4,126	4,368
Bullion on hand	4,593	5,525
Consumable stores	5,475	4,272
	22,241	21,906

(i) Assigning costs to inventories

Costs are assigned to ore stockpiles, gold in circuit and bullion on hand on the basis of weighted average costs. Inventories must be carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. At balance date ore stockpiles, gold in circuit, bullion on hand and consumable stores were carried at cost.

No provision was recorded at 30 June 2024 to write down inventories to their recoverable value (2023: \$nil).

Consumable stores include diesel, explosives and other consumables items. These items are carried at cost.

(ii) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Consumable inventories recognised as an expense during the year ended 30 June 2024 amounted to \$1,509,000 (2023: \$2,415,000). These were included in costs of production.

Product inventory movement during the year ended 30 June 2024 amounted to an expense of \$868,000 (2023: \$3,425,000) and is disclosed as part of cost of sales in note 3.

Note 8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Listed securities		
Calidus Resources Ltd (ASX: CAI)	-	9,297
Sky Metals Ltd (ASX: SKY)	299	353
Genesis Minerals Ltd (ASX: GMD)	-	8,996
	<u>299</u>	<u>18,646</u>

During the year, the following gains/(losses) were recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
(Losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(7,099)</u>	<u>(16,140)</u>

Genesis Minerals Ltd (ASX:GMD) was sold in September 2023 for proceeds of \$13,040,000.

Calidus Resources (ASX: CAI) entered voluntary administration on the 1 July 2024 and Receivers & Managers were appointed shortly after. The fair value was reduced to \$nil as at 30 June 2024.

Fair Value Measurement 30 June 2024	Notes	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial Assets at FVOCI	8	299	-	-	299
Hedging derivatives - cash flow hedge	9	-	5,748	-	5,748
Closing fair value		<u>299</u>	<u>5,748</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,047</u>

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. The quoted market price incorporates the market's assumptions with respect to changes in economic climate such as rising interest rates and inflation, as well as changes due to ESG risk. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (e.g. over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. AASB13(86) Revised illustration.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities and for instruments where ESG risk gives rise to a significant unobservable adjustment.

Note 9. Derivative financial instruments

Fair Value Measurements	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Current assets</i>		
Commodity put options - cash flow hedges	394	-
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Commodity put options - cash flow hedges	<u>5,354</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5,748</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

During the 2024 financial year subsidiary company Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd ('TGO') entered into several commodity put option contracts from 31 July 2024 to 30 June 2027. Further information about the Group's hedging activities is included in note 20.

The cost to enter the contracts was \$7,819,000.

- Bought a total of 140,799 oz of put options at \$3,000/oz

Accounting policy for derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Derivatives are classified as current or non-current depending on the expected period of realisation.

Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used to cover the consolidated entity's exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to particular risks associated with a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment which could affect profit or loss. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income through the cash flow hedges reserve in equity, whilst the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts taken to equity are transferred out of equity and included in the measurement of the hedged transaction when the forecast transaction occurs.

Cash flow hedges are tested for effectiveness on a regular basis both retrospectively and prospectively to ensure that each hedge is highly effective and continues to be designated as a cash flow hedge. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amounts recognised in equity are transferred to profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument is sold, terminated, expires, exercised without replacement or rollover, or if the hedge becomes ineffective and is no longer a designated hedge, the amounts previously recognised in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction occurs.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The hedged transactions all arise in future periods and there was no hedge ineffectiveness in the year. There was therefore no amounts recognised in profit or loss during the year (2023:nil).

Hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

For hedges of future gold sales, the group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. The group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

In hedges of future gold sales, ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated, or if there are changes in the credit risk of the Group or the derivative counterparty.

Note 10. Other financial assets

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Security deposits	13,888	13,766

The above deposits are held by financial institutions or regulatory bodies as security for rehabilitation obligations as required under the respective exploration and mining leases or as required under agreement totalling \$13,888,000 for the current period (2023: \$13,766,000 backed by security deposits).

All interest bearing deposits are held in Australian dollars and therefore there is no exposure to foreign currency risk. Please refer to note 20 for the group's exposure to interest rate risk. The fair value of other financial assets is equal to its carrying value.

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2024	Land and buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Capital WIP \$'000	Mine properties \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening cost	37,647	125,075	9,923	281,801	454,446
Additions		-	51,906	49,131	101,036
Transfers between classes	948	5,760	(6,708)		-
Transfers from exploration (a)		-	21,263	74,527	95,790
Disposals	-	(560)	-	-	(560)
Net movement	948	5,200	66,461	123,658	196,266
Closing cost	38,595	130,275	76,384	405,459	650,712
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	(13,714)	(108,431)	-	(221,197)	(343,342)
Depreciation charge	(502)	(12,801)	-	(22,841)	(36,144)
Disposals	3	520	-	-	523
Net movement	(499)	(12,281)	-	(22,841)	(35,621)
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	(14,213)	(120,712)	-	(244,038)	(378,963)
Closing net carrying value	24,382	9,563	76,384	161,421	271,750

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2023	Land and buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Capital WIP \$'000	Mine properties \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening cost	37,079	115,188	634	261,777	414,678
Additions	-	-	19,800	20,024	39,824
Transfers between classes	568	9,943	(10,511)		-
Disposals	-	(56)	-		(56)
Net movement	<u>568</u>	<u>9,887</u>	<u>9,289</u>	<u>20,024</u>	<u>39,768</u>
Closing cost	37,647	125,075	9,923	281,801	454,446
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	(13,409)	(92,160)	-	(201,723)	(307,292)
To profit or loss	(305)	(16,327)	-	(19,474)	(36,106)
Disposals	-	56	-	-	56
Net movement	<u>(305)</u>	<u>(16,271)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,474)</u>	<u>(36,050)</u>
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	(13,714)	(108,431)	-	(221,197)	(343,342)
Closing net carrying value	<u>23,933</u>	<u>16,644</u>	<u>9,923</u>	<u>60,604</u>	<u>111,104</u>

Note (a) - Transfer from exploration

In July 2023, the Group was granted a mining lease for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project. As a result of this, \$95,790,000 in capitalised exploration expenditure has been transferred into mine development assets & WIP. This includes a historical impairment provision of \$8,319,000.

Refer to note 12 for further information.

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. Historical cost includes:

- expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items;
- direct costs associated with the commissioning of plant and equipment including pre-commissioning costs in testing the processing plant;
- where the asset has been constructed by the group, the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and project management costs associated with the asset; and
- the present value of the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	units of production
Plant and equipment	units of production
Mining properties	units of production
Office equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fittings	4 years
Motor vehicles	4-5 years
Software	2-3 years

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Mine properties

Mine properties represent the accumulation of all exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred by the group in relation to areas of interest for which the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources are demonstrable.

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mine property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the mine property only when it is probable that the additional future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group. Otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production. Mine properties are amortised on a units of production basis over the economically recoverable resources of the mine concerned.

Note 12. Exploration and evaluation

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Opening balance	161,310	98,498
Expenditure during the year	35,886	63,309
Amounts provided for or written off	(3)	(497)
Transfer to Mine Development (a)	(95,790)	-
	<u>101,403</u>	<u>161,310</u>

(a) - Transfers to development assets & WIP

In July 2023, the Group was granted a mining lease for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project. As a result of this, \$74,527,000 in capitalised exploration expenditure has been transferred into mine development assets. This includes a historical impairment provision of \$8,319,000.

The remaining \$21,263,000 has been transferred into mine properties WIP. This includes the paste plant and ultra fine grind upgrade.

Exploration and evaluation costs are carried forward on an area of interest basis. Costs are recognised and carried forward where rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and either:

- the expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
- activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant exploration and evaluation activities in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when reclassified to development tangible or intangible assets, or whenever facts or circumstances indicate impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the exploration and evaluation assets carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the exploration and evaluation assets fair value less costs of disposal and their value in use.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mine properties under development. No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Note 12. Exploration and evaluation (continued)

There may exist, on the group's exploration properties, areas subject to claim under native title or containing sacred sites or sites of significance to Aboriginal people. As a result, exploration properties or areas within tenements may be subject to exploration or mining restrictions.

Note 13. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade payables	4,685	5,605
Other payables	19,059	17,903
	<u>23,744</u>	<u>23,508</u>

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial period which are unpaid. Current trade and other payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented in current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Note 14. External borrowings

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Macquarie Facility	11,173	-
Other borrowings	4,971	7,371
	<u>16,144</u>	<u>7,371</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Macquarie Facility	30,819	-
Other borrowings	2,055	6,175
	<u>32,874</u>	<u>6,175</u>

Refer to note 20 for further information on financial risk management.

Financing arrangements

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Total facilities		
Macquarie Leasing Facility	60,000	50,000
Used at the reporting date		
Macquarie Leasing Facility	42,819	-
Unused at the reporting date		
Macquarie Leasing Facility	17,181	50,000

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Note 14. External borrowings (continued)

Other borrowings are secured over the assets to which they relate, the carrying value of which exceeds the value of the hire purchase liability. The Group does not hold title to the equipment under the hire purchase pledged as security.

On 21 February 2023, Alkane executed a finance Facility Agreement between Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd and Macquarie Bank Limited to develop the Tomingley Gold Extension Project. The terms to this facility are an amendment to the existing facility agreement that was executed on 07 December 2020.

The first debt draw down is permitted on the approval of the Mining Lease which was received in July 2023.

In April 2024, Alkane amended the Macquarie Finance Agreement to expand the facility to \$60,000,000 and drawdown \$3,000/oz put options costing \$7,819,000 following the increased reserve base at Roswell announced 27 February 2024. Total proceeds were \$22,819,000 as part of this drawdown.

In June 2024, a further \$20,000,000 was drawn down under this facility.

Accounting policy for borrowings

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

Note 15. Provisions

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Employee benefits	6,891	5,386
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Employee benefits	1,078	986
Rehabilitation	20,920	16,383
	<u>21,998</u>	<u>17,369</u>

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in finance charges.

(ii) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

Employee benefits

The provision for employee benefits relates to the group's liability for long service leave and annual leave.

The current portion of this liability includes all of the accrued annual leave. The entire amount of the provision of \$4,588,151 (2023: \$3,622,000) is presented as current, since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	1,663	1,517

Note 15. Provisions (continued)

The liability for long service leave not expected to vest within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the non-current provision for employee benefits and measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Where the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any annual or long service leave owed, it is classified as a current provision regardless of when the group expects to realise the provision.

Rehabilitation and mine closure

The group has obligations to dismantle and remove certain items of property, plant and equipment and to restore and rehabilitate the land on which they sit.

A provision is raised for the estimated cost of settling the rehabilitation and restoration obligations existing at balance date, discounted to present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.

Where the obligation is related to an item of property, plant and equipment, its cost includes the present value of the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. Costs that relate to obligations arising from waste created by the production process are recognised as production costs in the period in which they arise.

The discounted value reflects a combination of management's assessment of the nature and extent of the work required, the future cost of performing the work required, the timing of cash flows and the discount rate. An increase in the provision due to the passage of time of was recognised in finance charges in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of \$522,000 (2023: \$447,000).

The provisions are reassessed at least annually. A change in any of the assumptions used to determine the provisions could have a material impact on the carrying value of the provision.

Movements in rehabilitation and mine closure provision during the financial year are set out below:

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Rehabilitation and mine closure		
Opening balance	16,383	15,252
Additional provision incurred	5,079	1,791
Expenditure during the year	-	(93)
Unwinding of discount	522	447
Change in estimate	(1,064)	(1,014)
	<u>20,920</u>	<u>16,383</u>

Note 16. Issued capital

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Ordinary shares - fully paid	603,490,487	601,574,030	223,319	222,224

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	\$'000
Balance	1 July 2022	595,583,420	218,185
Shares issued on vesting of performance rights		2,901,458	2,032
Share issue		307,714	197
Share issue costs		-	(20)
Less: Deferred tax credit recognised directly into equity		-	(70)
Issue ordinary shares on 30 May 2023 for tenement acquisition at \$0.68		2,781,438	1,900
Balance	30 June 2023	601,574,030	222,224
Shares issued on vesting of performance rights		1,553,034	950
Share issue		363,423	228
Share issue costs		-	(9)
Less: Deferred tax credit recognised directly into equity		-	(74)
Balance	30 June 2024	603,490,487	223,319

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.

Note 17. Reserves

The following table shows a breakdown of the balance sheet line item 'Reserves' and the movements in these reserves during the year. A description of the nature and purpose of each reserve is provided below the table.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(18,595)	(10,869)
Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges	(1,449)	-
Share-based payments reserve	5,156	6,003
Demerger reserve	(70,300)	(70,300)
	<u>(85,188)</u>	<u>(75,166)</u>

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve

This reserve is used to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income.

Hedging reserve - cash flow hedges

The reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of the gain or loss of cash flow hedge instruments that is determined to be an effective hedge.

Note 17. Reserves (continued)

Share-based payments reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of shares issued to directors and KMP, as well as the grant date fair value of deferred rights granted but not yet vested.

Demerger reserve

The demerger reserve is used to recognise the gain on ASM demerger and demerger dividend.

Movements in reserves

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

	Financial assets - OCI Reserve	Hedging Reserve	Share-based payments Reserve	Demerger Reserve	Total \$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Balance at 1 July 2022	4,431	-	5,229	(70,300)	(60,640)
Revaluation - gross	(16,140)	-	-	-	(16,140)
Transfer of Gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	840	-	-	-	840
Share based payments note 28	-	-	2,806	-	2,806
Employee share awards vested	-	-	(2,032)	-	(2,032)
Balance at 30 June 2023	(10,869)	-	6,003	(70,300)	(75,166)
Revaluation - gross	(7,099)	(2,070)	-	-	(9,169)
Deferred tax	-	621	-	-	621
Transfer of Gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	(627)	-	-	-	(627)
Share based payments note 28	-	-	103	-	103
Employee share awards vested	-	-	(950)	-	(950)
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>(18,595)</u>	<u>(1,449)</u>	<u>5,156</u>	<u>(70,300)</u>	<u>(85,188)</u>

Note 18. Retained profits

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year	152,939	111,329
Profit after income tax expense for the year	17,677	42,450
Transfer from other reserves	627	(840)
Retained profits at the end of the financial year	<u>171,243</u>	<u>152,939</u>

Note 19. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the group's accounting policies.

Note 19. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Carrying value of non-current assets

Non-current assets include capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditures and mine properties. The group has capitalised significant exploration and evaluation expenditure on the basis either that such expenditure is expected to be recouped through future successful development (or alternatively sale) of the areas of interest concerned or on the basis that it is not yet possible to assess whether it will be recouped and activities are planned to enable that determination.

The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the group decides to exploit the related lease itself, or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration asset through sale. The future recoverability of mine properties is dependent on the generation of sufficient future cash flows from operations (or alternately sale). Factors that could impact the future recoverability of exploration and evaluation and mine properties include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes, costs of drilling and production, production rates, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimates of recoverable quantities of resources and reserves also include assumptions requiring significant judgment as detailed in the resource and reserve statements.

An impairment review is undertaken to determine whether any indicators of impairment are present. The group has not recorded an impairment charge or reversal against either the gold operations cash generating units or exploration assets in the current financial year.

The Group recognises the physical and transitional impacts of climate change may affect its assets, productivity, the markets in which it sells its products, and the jurisdictions in which it operates. The Group continues to develop its assessment of the potential impacts of climate change and the transition to low carbon economy.

Tomingley CGU assumptions

The Group's operations at Tomingley have been assessed to be a cash generating unit (CGU). This CGU was tested for impairment: In July 2023, as required due to the transfer of exploration and evaluation expenditure into the CGU described in Note 12; and

- Again at 30 June 2024 due to management identifying impairment indicators, predominantly due to the net assets of the Group exceeding its market capitalisation.

The key assumptions used in the 30 June 2024 impairment test, which was determined using fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) included:

- Ounces mined in the current life-of-mine plan (401 koz) were valued using a discounted cash flow model.
- Ounces not included in the life of mine plan (778 koz) were valued based on multiples determined from recent transactions.
- Pricing assumptions were generated from current hedging obligations, current forward rates (adjusted for inflation) and mean analyst consensus forecasts, with hedging limited to 50% of expected production. The gold price came out to an average of A\$3,042oz.
- Capital and operating expenditures were modelled on a real basis and were based on the current life-of-mine plan.
- A discount rate of 8% was used.

There was sufficient headroom to conclude that no impairment is required for the period. Reasonably possible negative changes in the assumptions set out above could lead to headroom being eliminated, including a 5% decrease in spot gold price estimates, a 7% increase in operating expenditures and a 20% increase in capital expenditure required to complete the TGEP.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment. The group reviews the useful lives of depreciable asset at each reporting date or when there is a change in the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed, based on the expected utilisation of the assets. Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the units of production method based on ounces of gold produced.

Note 19. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Rehabilitation and mine closure provisions

These provisions represent the discounted value of the present obligation to restore, dismantle and rehabilitate certain items of property, plant and equipment and to rehabilitate exploration and mining leases. The discounted value reflects a combination of management's assessment of the nature and extent of the work required, the future cost of performing the work required, the timing of cash flows and the discount rate. Changes to one or more of these assumptions is likely to result in a change to the carrying value of the provision and the related asset or a change to profit and loss in accordance with the group's accounting policy stated in note 15.

Net realisable value and classification of inventory

The group's assessment of the net realisable value and classification of its inventory requires the use of estimates, including the estimation of the relevant future commodity or product price, future processing costs and the likely timing of sale.

Share-based payments

The group measures the cost of equity settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The related assumptions are set out in note 28. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity settled share based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

Income tax

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

In addition, the group has recognised deferred tax assets relating to carried forward tax losses to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. Utilisation of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. Refer to note 4 for the current recognition of tax losses.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs have been capitalised on the basis that the consolidated entity will commence commercial production in the future, from which time the costs will be amortised in proportion to the depletion of the mineral resources. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised. In addition, costs are only capitalised that are expected to be recovered either through successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest. Factors that could impact the future commercial production at the mine include the level of reserves and resources, future technology changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and changes in commodity prices.

Where economic recoverable reserves for an area of interest have been identified, and a decision to develop has occurred, capitalised expenditure is classified as mine development.

To the extent that capitalised costs are determined not to be recoverable in the future, they will be written off in the period in which the determination is made.

Note 20. Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The group uses derivative financial instruments including gold forward and gold put option contracts to mitigate certain risk exposures.

This note presents information about the group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

The Board of Directors' has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the group through regular reviews of the risks and mitigating strategies.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The group's sales revenue for gold are largely denominated in Australian dollars, the revenues are generated using a gold price denominated in US Dollars, hence the group's cash flow is significantly exposed to movement in the A\$:US\$ exchange rate. The group mitigates this risk through the use of derivative instruments, including but not limited to a combination of Australian dollar denominated gold forward contracts and put options to hedge a portion of future gold sales.

The Australian dollar denominated gold forward contracts are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of physical delivery of gold bullion. As a result, the contracts are not recorded in the financial statements. Refer to note 25 for further information.

(ii) Commodity price risk

The group's sales revenues are generated from the sale of gold. Accordingly, the group's revenues are exposed to commodity price fluctuations, primarily gold. The group mitigates this risk primarily through the use of a combination of Australian dollar denominated options and physical gold forward contracts.

The intrinsic value of gold options is determined with reference to the relevant spot market exchange rate. The differential between the contracted strike rate and the discounted spot market exchange rate is defined as the time value. It is discounted, where material. The changes in the time value of the options that relate to hedged items are deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve.

Options

	2024	2023
Carrying amount (\$'000, note 9)	5,478	-
Notional amount (oz.)	140,799	-
Strike price/oz	3,000	-
Maturity dates	July 2024 to June 2027	-
Hedge Ratio	1:1	-
Change in intrinsic value of outstanding hedging instruments since inception of the hedge	-	-
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge ineffectiveness	-	-

The extent of commodity price risk mitigated through physical gold forward sales contracts (which are not derivatives) is disclosed in note 25(b).

(iii) Interest rate risk

The group's main interest rate risk arises through its cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets held within financial institutions. The group minimises this risk by utilising fixed rate instruments where appropriate.

Summarised market risk sensitivity analysis

Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

	Interest rate risk					
	Impact on profit/(loss) after tax					
	30 June 2024			30 June 2023		
Carrying amount	+100BP	-100BP	Carrying amount	+100BP	-100BP	
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	45,519	455	(455)	80,291	562	(562)
Receivables*	3,849			240		
Other financial assets	13,888	138	(138)	13,766	96	(96)
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	23,744	-	-	37,207	-	-
Macquarie Facility	42,819	428	(428)	-	-	-
Total increase/(decrease) in profit		1,021	(1,021)		658	(658)

* The receivables balance excludes prepayments and tax balances which do not meet the definition of financial assets and liabilities.

There is no exposure to foreign exchange risk or commodity price risk for the above financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Credit risk

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

In determining the recoverability of a trade or other receivable using the expected credit loss model, the group performs a risk analysis considering the type and age of the outstanding receivables, the creditworthiness of the counterparty, contract provisions, letter of credit and timing of payment.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

(i) Risk management

The group limits its exposure to credit risk in relation to cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets by only utilising banks and financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings above a-/A3. Alkane currently transacts with Macquarie Bank & Westpac Bank.

(ii) Credit quality

Tax receivables and prepayments do not meet the definition of financial assets. The group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due. The group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the group's reputation. The Board of Directors monitors liquidity levels on an ongoing basis.

Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

The group's financial liabilities maturity ranges from 1 month to 3 years.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with their carrying amounts in the balance sheet, for the consolidated entity are as follows:

Liquidity table	2024 \$'000
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	45,519
Trade and other receivables	3,848
Inventory	22,241
Total current assets	<u>71,608</u>
Current Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	(23,744)
Current tax liabilities	(5,134)
External borrowings	(16,144)
Provisions	(6,891)
Other liabilities	(445)
Total current liabilities	<u>(52,358)</u>
Working Capital	<u>19,250</u>

The tables below analyse the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

	Less than 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
At 30 June 2024	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade and other payables	23,744	-	-	-	23,744	23,744
Macquarie Facility	14,880	29,840	2,559	-	47,279	41,992
Other Borrowings	5,236	1,947	155	-	7,338	7,026
Total	43,860	31,787	2,714	-	78,361	72,762

	Less than 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 3 years	Over 3 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
At 30 June 2023	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade and other payables	23,508	-	-	-	23,508	23,508
Other Borrowings	7,873	4,763	1,574	-	14,210	13,546
Total	23,508	4,763	1,574	-	37,718	37,054

Note 21. Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may return capital to shareholders, pay dividends to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of KMP of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Short-term employee benefits	2,327,837	2,327,976
Post-employment benefits	139,921	134,661
Long-term benefits	98,767	66,738
Share-based payments	887,428	1,250,278
	<u>3,453,953</u>	<u>3,779,653</u>

Note 23. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers, the auditor of the company:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Audit services - PricewaterhouseCoopers</i>		
Audit or review of the financial statements	230,934	204,000
<i>Other services - PricewaterhouseCoopers</i>		
Other advisory services	18,003	40,000
	<u>248,937</u>	<u>244,000</u>

Note 24. Contingent liabilities

The group has entered into forward gold sales contracts which are not accounted for on the balance sheet. A contingent liability of \$73,979,000 (2023: Liability \$32,020,000) existed at the balance date in the event the contracts are not settled by the physical delivery of gold.

Note 25. Commitments

(a) Exploration and mining lease commitments

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration and mining tenements, the group will be required to outlay the amounts disclosed in the below table. These amounts are discretionary, however if the expenditure commitments are not met then the associated exploration and mining leases may be relinquished.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Within one year	<u>2,978</u>	<u>1,022</u>

(b) Physical gold delivery commitments

As part of its risk management policy, the group enters into derivatives including gold forward contracts and gold put options to manage the gold price of a proportion of anticipated gold sales.

Alkane purchased gold forward sales and put options as part of a risk mitigation strategy on any potential downward price pressure while Tomingley was processing the low grade stockpiles during the year.

Note 25. Commitments (continued)

The gold forward sales contracts disclosed below did not meet the criteria of financial instruments for accounting purposes on the basis that they met the normal purchase/sale exemption because physical gold would be delivered into the contract. Accordingly, the contracts were accounted for as sale contracts with revenue recognised in the period in which the gold commitment was met. The balances in the table below relate to the value of the contracts to be delivered into by transfer of physical gold.

	Gold for physical delivery Ounces	Contracted gold sale price per ounce (\$)	Value of committed sales \$'000
30 June 2024			
Fixed forward contracts			
Within one year	47,400	2,797	132,584
One to five years	66,900	2,856	191,092

	Gold for physical delivery Ounces	Contracted Gold sale price per ounce (\$)	Value of committed sales \$'000
30 June 2023			
Fixed forward contracts			
Within one year	25,700	2,819	72,465
One to five years	86,800	2,819	244,745

(c) Capital commitments

Capital commitments committed for the year at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities amounted to \$48,435,000 (2023: \$23,473,000).

Note 26. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 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 27. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Alkane Resources Ltd is the parent entity of the group.

Joint operations

Interests in joint operations are set out in note 31.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 22 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with other related parties

Nuclear IT is a director-related entity where David Chalmers' Son is an director of the company. David Chalmers' does not have any financial interest, is not an office holder or hold any other relationship with Nuclear IT.

Nuclear IT provides information technology consulting services to the group which includes the coordination of the purchase of information technology hardware and software which are typically routine. These terms are documented in a service level agreement and represent normal commercial terms.

Note 27. Related party transactions (continued)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Purchase of computer hardware and software	489,235	496,165
Consulting fees and services	447,134	167,514
Total	<u>936,369</u>	<u>663,679</u>

Note 28. Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the group's incentive plans. The incentive plans consist of short term and long term incentive plans for Executive Directors and other Executives and the employee share scheme for all other employees. Information relating to these plans is set out in the remuneration report and below.

The fair value of rights granted under the short term and long term incentive plans is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the rights granted, which includes any market performance conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

Non-market vesting conditions and the impact of service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of rights that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of rights that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The initial estimate of fair value for market based and non-vesting conditions is not subsequently adjusted for differences between the number of rights granted and number of rights that vest.

When the rights are exercised, the appropriate number of shares are transferred to the employee. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited directly to equity.

Under the employee share scheme, shares issued by the group to employees for no cash consideration vest immediately on grant date. On this date, the market value of the shares issued is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity.

The fair value of deferred shares granted to employees for nil consideration under the employee share scheme is recognised as an expense over the relevant service period, being the year to which the incentive relates and the vesting period of the shares. The fair value is measured using the Monte Carlo valuation method for long term incentive plans and Black-Scholes valuation method for short term incentive plans at the grant date of the shares and is recognised in equity in the share-based payment reserve. The number of shares expected to vest is estimated based on the non-market vesting conditions. The estimates are revised at the end of each reporting period and adjustments are recognised in profit or loss and the share-based payment reserve.

Executive directors and other executives

The company's remuneration framework is set out in the remuneration report, including all details of the performance rights and share appreciation rights plans, the associated performance hurdles and vesting criteria.

Participation in the plans is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plans or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Participation is currently restricted to senior Executives within the group.

The following tables illustrate the number and weighted average fair value of, and movements in, share rights during the year.

Note 28. Share-based payments (continued)

	2024		2023	
	Number of performance rights	Weighted average fair value	Number of performance rights	Weighted average fair value
Performance Rights				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,070,519	\$0.54	7,106,162	\$0.54
Issued during the year	4,147,784	\$0.64	3,633,835	\$0.68
Vested during the year	(958,215)	\$0.67	(2,901,458)	\$0.53
Lapsed/Cancelled during the year	(1,492,626)	\$0.75	(768,020)	\$1.41
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,767,462	\$0.54	7,070,519	\$0.52

The number of Performance Rights to be granted is determined by the Remuneration Committee with reference to the fair value of each Performance Right which is generally the volume weighted average price for the month preceding the start of the performance period. This will differ from the fair value reported in the table above which is determined at the time of grant.

Long term incentive scheme (LTI)

The following table lists the inputs to the models used.

Grant date	Performance hurdle	Dividend yield %	Expected stock volatility %	Risk free rate %	Expected life years	Weighted average share price at grant date \$
17/11/2021	Market condition	-	72%	0.87%	2.7	\$1.08
17/10/2022	Market condition	-	65%	3.50%	2.8	\$0.90
28/11/2022	Market condition	-	64%	3.18%	2.8	\$0.92
02/10/2023	Market condition	-	56%	4.08%	2.7	\$0.63
21/11/2023	Market condition	-	54%	4.11%	2.7	\$0.62

The expected volatility is based on the historic market price over a historical period aligned to the life of the rights, immediately prior to valuation date.

The Total Shareholder Return ('TSR') Performance Condition attached to the Performance Rights granted under the FY24 LTI is considered a market-based hurdle under AASB 2 and should be considered when estimating the fair value. The service conditions attached to the awards are deemed non-market-based hurdles. Accordingly, a Monte Carlo simulation-based model has been used to test the likelihood of achieving the TSR hurdle when estimating the fair value.

Note 28. Share-based payments (continued)

Short term incentive scheme (STI)

Under the Group's short term incentive (STI) scheme, executives and senior management receive rights to deferred shares based on the annual STI achieved. The rights are granted at the end of the performance period and vest one year after the grant date. They automatically convert into one ordinary share each on vesting at an exercise price of nil. There is no entitlement to dividends or voting in relation to the deferred shares during the restricted period. If employment ceases during this period, the rights will be forfeited, except in limited circumstances that are approved by the board. The number of rights to be granted is determined based on the share price at the date of grant.

The vested portion of FY22 STI were accounted for in the prior year based on the estimated value at the reporting date. The value was adjusted based on the final value determined in the current year.

STI awards for the Executive team in the 2023 financial year FY23 STI were based on the scorecard measures and weighting as disclosed, with the estimated value of the grant determined at the reporting date

Plan	Offer	Hurdle	Valuation Model	Grant Date	Fair Value \$
FY23 STI	Executive Directors	Service	Black-Scholes	21/11/2023	\$0.64
FY23 STI	Other Executives	Service	Black-Scholes	13/10/2023	\$0.61

Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Performance rights	103	2,806
Employee share scheme	228	197
	<u>331</u>	<u>3,003</u>

Note 29. Earnings per share

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<i>Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations</i>		
Profit after income tax attributable to the owners of Alkane Resources Ltd	<u>17,677</u>	<u>42,450</u>
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	2.71	7.10
Diluted earnings per share	2.67	7.00
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Profit after income tax attributable to the owners of Alkane Resources Ltd	<u>17,677</u>	<u>42,450</u>
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	2.93	7.10
Diluted earnings per share	2.89	7.00

Note 29. Earnings per share (continued)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	602,915,175	598,215,343
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Performance rights	9,680,740	7,820,251
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	<u>612,595,915</u>	<u>606,035,594</u>

Note 30. Parent entity information

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

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Loss after income tax	(5,686)	(7,432)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>(5,686)</u>	<u>(7,432)</u>

Balance sheet

	Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Total current assets	74,180	69,796
Total assets	<u>173,825</u>	<u>191,466</u>
Total current liabilities	9,205	11,858
Total liabilities	<u>37,229</u>	<u>42,050</u>
Equity		
Issued capital	223,320	222,224
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	(18,595)	(10,869)
Share-based payments reserve	5,156	6,003
Demerger reserve	(70,300)	(70,300)
Retained profits/(accumulated losses)	(2,985)	2,358
Total equity	<u>136,596</u>	<u>149,416</u>

Determining the parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

(i) Tax consolidation legislation

Alkane Resources Ltd and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. Refer to note 4 for further details.

Note 30. Parent entity information (continued)

(ii) Share-based payments rights

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

(iii) Investment in subsidiaries

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

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$nil).

Note 31. Interests in subsidiaries

The group's subsidiaries at 30 June 2023 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The state of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2024 %	2023 %
Tomingley Holdings Pty Ltd	New South Wales	100.00%	100.00%
Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd	New South Wales	100.00%	100.00%
Mitchell Creek Mining Holdings Pty Ltd	New South Wales	100.00%	100.00%
Mitchell Creek Mining Pty Ltd	New South Wales	100.00%	100.00%

Note 32. Deed of cross guarantee

The following group entities have entered into a deed of cross-guarantee. Under the deed of cross-guarantee, each body has guaranteed that the debts to each creditor of each other body which is a party to the deed will be paid in full in accordance with the deed:

- Alkane Resources Limited (the Holding Entity)
- Tomingley Holdings Pty Ltd and Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd (the wholly-owned subsidiaries, which are eligible for the benefit of the ASIC Instrument)

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

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

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and balance sheet are substantially the same as the consolidated entity as stated in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and therefore have not been separately disclosed.

Note 33. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Profit after income tax expense for the year	17,677	42,450
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	36,143	36,108
Share-based payments	331	3,003
Exploration costs provided for or written off	3	497
Finance charges	1,963	433
Profit on sale of asset	(110)	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	1,377	(1,960)
Increase in inventories	(335)	(3,954)
Movement in provision	1,852	1,328
Increase in trade and other payables	1,213	205
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	608	17,436
Increase in derivatives	(7,819)	-
Net cash from operating activities	<u>52,903</u>	<u>95,546</u>

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	45,519	80,291
Borrowings - repayable within one year	(17,375)	(7,371)
Borrowings - repayable after one year	(32,874)	(6,175)
Net (Debt)/Cash	<u>(4,730)</u>	<u>66,745</u>

	Cash \$'000	Borrowings repayable within one year \$'000	Borrowings repayable after one year \$'000	Net cash \$'000
Opening net cash	80,291	(7,371)	(6,175)	66,745
Proceeds from borrowings	44,482	(12,676)	(31,806)	-
Repayment of borrowings	(8,184)	3,077	5,107	-
Non-cash accruals	-	(405)	-	(405)
All other cash flows	(71,070)	-	-	(71,070)
Closing net cash	<u>45,519</u>	<u>(17,375)</u>	<u>(32,874)</u>	<u>(4,730)</u>

Note 34. 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 period.

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

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

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 19.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 30.

Tax consolidated legislation

Alkane Resources Ltd and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

The head entity, Alkane Resources Ltd, and the controlled entities in the Tax Consolidated Group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the Tax Consolidated Group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Alkane Resources Ltd also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the Tax Consolidated Group.

The entities have also entered into a tax funding agreement under which the wholly-owned entities fully compensate Alkane Resources Ltd for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated by Alkane Resources Ltd for any current tax receivable and deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to Alkane Resources Ltd under the tax consolidation legislation. The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognised in the wholly-owned entities financial statements.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as current amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Note 34. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Alkane Resources Ltd ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2024 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Alkane Resources Ltd and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity' or the 'group'.

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

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

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

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The consolidated entity has recognised its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate classifications.

Investments and other financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the consolidated entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Note 34. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset, or a group of assets is impaired (excluding exploration and evaluation assets, refer to note 12 for impairment policy for exploration and evaluation assets). An asset or a group of assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset or group of assets that can be reliably estimated.

Finance costs

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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

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

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

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

Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, 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 year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) 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 profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Note 34. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The group designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges)
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges), or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses). Where option contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the group designates only the intrinsic value of the options as the hedging instrument.

Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in intrinsic value of the options are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The changes in the time value of the options that relate to the hedged item ('aligned time value') are recognised within OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs, resulting in the recognition of a non-financial asset such as inventory. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

Alkane Resources Ltd
Directors' declaration
30 June 2024

In the directors' opinion:

- the financial statements and notes set out on pages 23 to 63 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 34 to the financial statements;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that Alkane Resources Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Extended Closed Group will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee described in note 32 to the financial statements; and
- the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct. The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors



N P Earner
Managing Director

26 August 2024
Perth



Independent auditor's report

To the members of Alkane Resources Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Alkane Resources Ltd (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2024
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement as at 30 June 2024
- 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.



Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.

Audit scope	Key audit matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matters to the Audit and Risk Committee:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Carrying amount of the Tomingley CGUCapitalisation of mining costs and amortisation <p>These are further described in the <i>Key audit matters</i> section of our report.</p>

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 for the current period. The key audit 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. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Carrying amount of the Tomingley CGU (Refer to note 11 and 19)</p> <p>During the year, the Group reclassified \$95.8m (net of \$8.3m historical impairment) from capitalised exploration and evaluation into property, plant and equipment after the Group was granted a mining lease for the Tomingley Gold Extension Project (TGEP), part of the Group's Tomingley cash generating unit (CGU).</p> <p>In line with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i> an impairment test was performed at this time.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures, amongst others, over the impairment tests performed by the Group during the financial year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Evaluated whether the Group's determination of CGUs was consistent with our understanding of the nature of the Group's operations.Assessed the objectivity and competence of internal experts who assisted in developing the life of mine plan which informs management's Fair Value calculations.Compared the forecast cash flows used in the 30 June 2024 impairment model to the most up to date budgets and life-of-mine plans.



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<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</i>
<p>At 30 June 2024 the Group's net assets exceeded its market capitalisation. Management concluded that this was an indicator that the Tomingley CGU may be impaired and that an impairment test should be performed. Accordingly, management also performed an impairment test at 30 June 2024.</p> <p>The recoverable amount of the Tomingley Gold Operations CGU was determined using a fair value less cost of disposal (Fair Value) methodology.</p> <p>This was a key audit matter due to the judgement exercised by the Group in calculating the recoverable amount of the CGU and the significance to the financial statements of the non-current assets within the Tomingley CGU.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Together with PwC valuations experts, considered the methodologies and key assumptions adopted in management's Fair Value calculations for appropriateness including assessing:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The forecast gold price and foreign exchange rate assumptions, by comparing them to independent consensus data,○ The discount rate used, by assessing the cost of capital for the Group and comparing the rate to market data and industry research, and○ The appropriateness of management's estimate of the value of residual reserves and resources to comparable external data points.• Evaluated whether significant assumptions and judgements were consistent with each other and with those used in the Group's other accounting estimates, based on knowledge obtained during the audit.• Tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations of Fair Value and assessed whether they had been performed in a manner consistent with the valuation technique applied.• Assessed the reasonableness of the disclosures made in the financial report against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.



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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p data-bbox="263 488 817 551">Capitalisation of Mining Costs and amortisation (Refer to note 11)</p> <p data-bbox="263 584 826 741">Costs were incurred during the year at Tomingley to expand access to mineral reserves and resources, including in relation to the TGEP, and to provide enhanced facilities for extracting, treating, gathering, transporting and storing the minerals.</p> <p data-bbox="263 775 852 965">These development expenditures are capitalised to the extent that they are necessary to bring new assets to commercial production or enhance the productivity or capacity of existing assets and can be directly attributable to or capable of being reasonably allocated to those activities.</p> <p data-bbox="263 999 839 1223">This was a key audit matter due to the judgement involved in allocating certain of the expenditure items between mining and development activities given the geographic proximity of the operations and the similar nature of the relevant costs, as well as the impact on the amortisation profile of mine properties across Tomingley original and expansion operations.</p>	<p data-bbox="884 488 1445 611">In assessing the appropriateness of capitalisation of development costs and associated amortisation we have performed the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul data-bbox="935 633 1477 1346" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="935 633 1477 790">• Evaluated management’s process of determining whether costs should be capitalised or expensed and the method of allocation of costs between operating and capital as well as between the two operations.<li data-bbox="935 813 1477 936">• Tested, on a sample basis, management’s controls over the allocation of costs to specific projects and monitoring of actual capitalised costs against budget.<li data-bbox="935 958 1477 1014">• Performed detailed testing, on a sample basis, of capitalised mine development costs.<li data-bbox="935 1037 1477 1126">• Considered if mine development costs have been capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy.<li data-bbox="935 1149 1477 1238">• Assessed management’s determination of which assets are ready for use and therefore depreciation should commence.<li data-bbox="935 1261 1477 1346">• Recalculated the amortisation of mine properties for both legacy Tomingley operations and TGEP.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor’s report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditor’s report, the other information we obtained included the Corporate Directory and Directors’ Report. We expect the remaining other information to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. We have issued a separate opinion on the remuneration report.

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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the other information not yet received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action to take.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Alkane Resources Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PricewaterhouseCoopers', written in a cursive style.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ian Campbell', written in a cursive style.

Ian Campbell
Partner

Perth
26 August 2024

Alkane Resources Ltd
Consolidated entity disclosure statement
As at 30 June 2024

As at 30 June 2024

Entity name	Entity type	Place formed / Country of incorporation	Ownership	
			interest %	Tax residency
Alkane Resources Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia
Tomingley Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
Mitchell Creek Mining Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
Mitchell Creek Mining Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia

Basis of preparation

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

Determination of tax residency

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

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

- Australian tax residency The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5
- Foreign tax residency Where necessary, the consolidated entity has used independent tax advisers in foreign jurisdictions to assist in its determination of tax residency to ensure applicable foreign tax legislation has been complied with (see section 295(3A)(vii) of the Corporations Act 2001).