GASCOYNE RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

2022

Corporate Directory

Directors

Rowan Johnston	Non-Executive Chair
Simon Lawson	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
David Coyne	Finance Director
Hansjoerg Plaggemars	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary
David Coyne

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57 139 522 900

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Stock Exchange Listing
The Company's securities are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).
ASX Code: GCY

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Letter from the Chair of the Board

Dear Shareholders,

It is my pleasure to present you the Gascoyne Resources Limited (Gascoyne, Company) Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The financial year has been one of trials and tribulations but has ended on an incredible high with the discovery of high-grade gold on the mill's doorstep, retirement of all corporate / project finance debt, and a balance sheet having a healthy net cash position of over $30 million at 30 June 2022.

Safety continues to be our highest priority. At year's end, the TRIFR was 5.7 but I'm pleased to say that as at the end of August 2022 we are running at 2.9, down from over 10.1 in January 2021. Our LTIFR remains below the industry average at 1.5, and thanks must go to all those on site for continued diligence in keeping our workforce safe and returning them home to family and friends unharmed. COVID-19 has brought safety and production into perspective. Since the start of 2022 we have had almost 50% of our workforce contract COVID-19, but the numbers appear to be dwindling now and we remain vigilant.

As with the previous year our focus has been on stabilising production and costs while continuing to look for higher-grade feed for the process plant. We had a steady year producing 71koz, slightly down on last year but nonetheless a great result given difficult production conditions due to manning issues associated with COVID-19 and the industry wide skills shortage.

The process plant operated exceptionally well with high utilisation, recoveries and very low unit costs. The Gilbey's Main pit continued to provide enough feed to keep the mill full and build low-grade stockpiles, albeit at relatively low grade making it highly susceptible to fluctuations in gold price, productivity and ever-increasing input costs.

The search for higher-grade mill feed resulted in the merger with Firefly which has given us an additional 244koz at 1.45g/t Au of Mineral Resources. This material was initially targeted for production in late 2022, and work continues on permitting and studies but has taken a back seat to the exciting new and emerging discovery at Gilbey's North and Never Never which will be higher-grade, cheaper and quicker to deliver into the process plant. In order to control costs and increase grade, the Stage 3 cut-back of the Gilbey's Main pit was deferred in October 2021. Given the subsequent increase in costs, labour issues associated with COVID-19 and a reduction in gold price, this decision was well justified.

As your Company continues to evolve so does the Board and Executive Management team. During the year we had two notable resignations in Richard Hay and George Bauk, both of whom were instrumental in getting us to where we are today - out of Administration, paying back creditors and starting the return of value to shareholders both new and old. Additions and changes include the appointments of Simon Lawson as Managing Director and CEO and Hansjoerg Plaggemars as a Non-Executive Director. Key internal promotions included the appointment of David Coyne from CFO to the Board as an Executive Director, David Baumgartel to the role of Chief Operating Officer and Ms Tejal Magan to CFO. With the retirement of George Bauk our then Chair in January, I took over as the Non-Executive Chair. This is now a stable and committed team that see a very exciting future for your Company.

The resurrection of the Company and the recognition of the strategic and operational performance of the Dalgaranga operations resulted in two corporate approaches during the year. One became particularly heated and eventually ended in Westgold withdrawing their offer, the other a non-binding indicative offer from Rivet, was deemed by the Board to be opportunistic and lacking value. Given the subsequent relative share price performance and the discovery of Never Never, I believe we are on the right track.

As part of the preparation of our financial statements, we are required to assess for indicators of impairment. This has led us to a non-cash impairment of $48 million to some historically capitalised costs at Dalgaranga. Importantly, no impairment expense has been made to the process plant and associated infrastructure, nor to the capitalised exploration costs on the Gilbey’s North and Never Never deposits. While we naturally prefer not to recognise any impairment expense, it does provide us with the opportunity to reset the balance sheet as we embark on the transition of Dalgaranga to an operation that processes much higher-grade ore than it traditionally has.

Corporately we will continue to look at all alternatives where we can increase the value of your Company. Given the recent exploration success our main focus is at and around the Dalgaranga process plant. To this end the sale of Mumbakine Well was an obvious choice and we will continue to periodically assess the options for the remainder of our non-Murchison assets.

Looking forward, we plan on continuing to consolidate and improve our cost and production performance at Dalgaranga and continue to explore in and around Dalgaranga with the intent of adding to the existing mine life at increased grade.

I would like to conclude by acknowledging the contribution of the exploration success to Simon and all the geological staff who had the belief and fortitude to follow their instincts and training in the discovery of the Gilbey’s North deposit and, in particular, the Never Never deposit which is shaping up to be a real game changer for the Company. Special thanks are also made to the production and support staff who have kept the operations running in a safe and effective manner during a particularly difficult year of increasing costs and labour shortage challenges.

Rowan Johnston
Non-Executive Chair

GASCOYNE RESOURCES LIMITED

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2022

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

FY2022 HIGHLIGHTS

GASCOYNE'S SUSTAINABILITY AMBITION

'Delivering safe, responsible environmental and social outcomes while creating positive shareholder value.'

GOVERNANCE

0

No material non compliances

Appointment of Simon Lawson as Managing Director

SOCIAL

Introduced the Visual Felt Leadership program (VFL) - achieved significant improvement in safety performance and attitudes/culture

Contributed $650,000 to Murchison Region and $155 million to the wider WA community

Free of corporate and project finance debt for the first time since 2017.

ENVIRONMENT

33% decrease in water abstraction from Dalgaranga's borefield

Improved water usage efficiencies - 70% of mill water is supplied from tailings return water

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

OUR APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

In 2021, Gascoyne established the foundations of its ESG program, continuing to build maturity and acknowledging the expectations being placed on businesses in the areas of health and safety, ethics, resource use and climate change. This new global setting is transforming traditional expectations of corporate behaviour and redirecting investment capital towards more responsible sources. Global sustainable investments continue to grow and is now predicted to reach $41 trillion by the end of this year.[1]

Despite a number of challenging years, Gascoyne has moved forward with the embedding of sustainability throughout the business. Over the past year, we have been committed to proactively managing cash costs in an accelerated inflationary environment, maintaining a strong and flexible balance sheet to be able to execute improvement and growth projects. We focused on organic growth and optimising productivity through empowering our team. The recent period of stable economic performance has enabled Gascoyne to consider additional ESG initiatives and to further embed responsible practices across all aspects of the business.

In 2021, we commenced our ESG journey by adopting a number of internationally recognised Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards to guide our ESG strategy and sustainability reporting. GRI is the oldest and most widely recognised global sustainability reporting standard that can be applied across every sector. It focuses on disclosing a company's impact on the economy, environment, and society, including financially material information and management approach.

Following the GRI process, we undertook a materiality assessment and established the key material topics. This assessment process was used to identify and prioritise the sustainability topics that are considered the most important for Gascoyne and its stakeholders.

The materiality process began with stakeholder mapping. Stakeholders included, but are not limited to, Gascoyne employees and contractors, investors and financiers, government and regulators, local communities and traditional owners, and suppliers and consultants. Building meaningful and trusted relationships with stakeholders is fundamental to the long-term success of our Company and accordingly stakeholder inputs were included in the material topic prioritisation process.

During the 2022 financial year, we continued to engage with our stakeholders.
A summary of key topics discussed is provided in Table 1.

Following the stakeholder mapping process, a comprehensive materiality analysis was conducted by the Executive Management team and senior leaders from across the business. The materiality analysis identified seven material sustainability topics and eleven watchlist topics.

In April 2022, material topics were re-evaluated to ensure they were relevant and appropriate to Gascoyne's current position. The material topics were reduced from seven to five topics, prioritising business ethics, governance and compliance, economic performance, health, safety and wellbeing, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, and water management.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

Table 1: Summary of engagement with our stakeholders

KEY STAKEHOLDER	HOW WE ENGAGE	KEY TOPICS DISCUSSED
EMPLOYEES & CONTRACTORS	• Regular group and individual face to face and virtual meetings • Visual felt leadership interactions • State of the nation presentations • Regular newsletters • Emails and phone calls • Performance reviews and social club events.	• Mental and physical health and safety • Company values and individual performance and behaviour • Training and skill development • Operational and Company performance • Remuneration and working conditions • Management of environmental and social impacts
INVESTORS, ANALYSTS & FINANCIERS	• Continuous ASX disclosure • AGM and roadshows • Investor presentations • Attendance at industry conferences • Face to face and virtual meetings • Social media • Emails and phone calls	• Quarterly, half-year and full year Company results • Growth initiatives • Sustainable practices • Shareholder return • Market sensitive data
GOVERNMENT & REGULATORS	• Regular face to face and virtual meetings • Regulatory reporting, submissions and letters • Site visits • Emails and phone calls	• Quarterly, half-year and full year Company results • Health, safety, and environmental updates • Ongoing development and growth initiatives • Licence to operate
LOCAL COMMUNITIES & TRADITIONAL OWNERS	• Face to face meetings and phone calls • Heritage surveys & Native Title agreements	• Sustainable practices • Impact to the environment and landholding
SUPPLIERS & CONSULTANTS	• Regular face to face and virtual meetings • Notifications via e-mail • Contractual arrangements and negotiations	• Cost management • Sustainable practices • Health and safety • Supporting local community suppliers

The outcome of the revised materiality assessment forms the basis of this sustainability report. The following sections echo the GRI recommendations of disclosure of the management approach and performance metrics for each material topic.

GOVERNANCE

CORPORATE ASPIRATION

Gascoyne seeks to maintain high standards of ethics, legal and regulatory compliance.

TARGET

- Adherence with all recommendations contained in ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition).
- No material environmental spills or discharges.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Gascoyne seeks to maintain high standards of ethics, legal and regulatory compliance which aligns with our Values. Our Values were created by our employees, and we believe maintaining high standards is essential for the way we conduct our business.

Core Values

"Putting HEARTS into Mining" through Honesty, Excellence, Accountability, Resilience, Teamwork and Safety are core to who we are and how we work together and with the community.

Development of the Company's Values involved participation of each employee of the Company in a series of workshops.

As part of the informal quarterly reviews for each employee, employees discuss with their manager or department leader how they display each of the values in their day to day actions.

We aim to be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations and seek to adhere to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition).

The Company has developed policies and procedures to facilitate the reporting of unethical or unlawful behaviour including a Whistleblower Policy and an Environmental and Social Policy. These policies provide the ability for anyone to report concerns to a nominated company officer, typically the Company Secretary. The nominated company officer is authorised to investigate any unethical or unlawful behaviour claims made. Our full suite of corporate governance practices can be found on the Governance section of the Gascoyne website.

Gascoyne's overarching stance on anti-corruption and anti-bribery is described in its Code of Conduct.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

Prevention of corruption and bribery through the value chain is achieved through:

- Segregation of duties between operations, supply and accounts payable
- Application of system-based authorisation levels in accordance with the Company's Delegation of Authority
- Competitive tender for the supply of goods and services to the Company
- Independent internal verification of any new suppliers engaged by the Company
- Dual review and authorisation of all payments made by the Company.

BOARD'S ROLE IN GOVERNANCE

The Board of Gascoyne is responsible for setting the tone of business ethics, governance and compliance. By setting the tone, the Board sends strong internal and external messages that the Company seeks to be an honest and reputable gold mining and exploration company.

Oversight of ESG by the Board is achieved through regular reporting by management, direct engagement with management and employees, and periodic visits by directors to the mining operations and exploration sites.

While the Board has overall responsibility for the Company's corporate governance, ESG is a shared responsibility across the Company with the executive leadership team and department managers taking the primary responsibility for ESG performance and management.

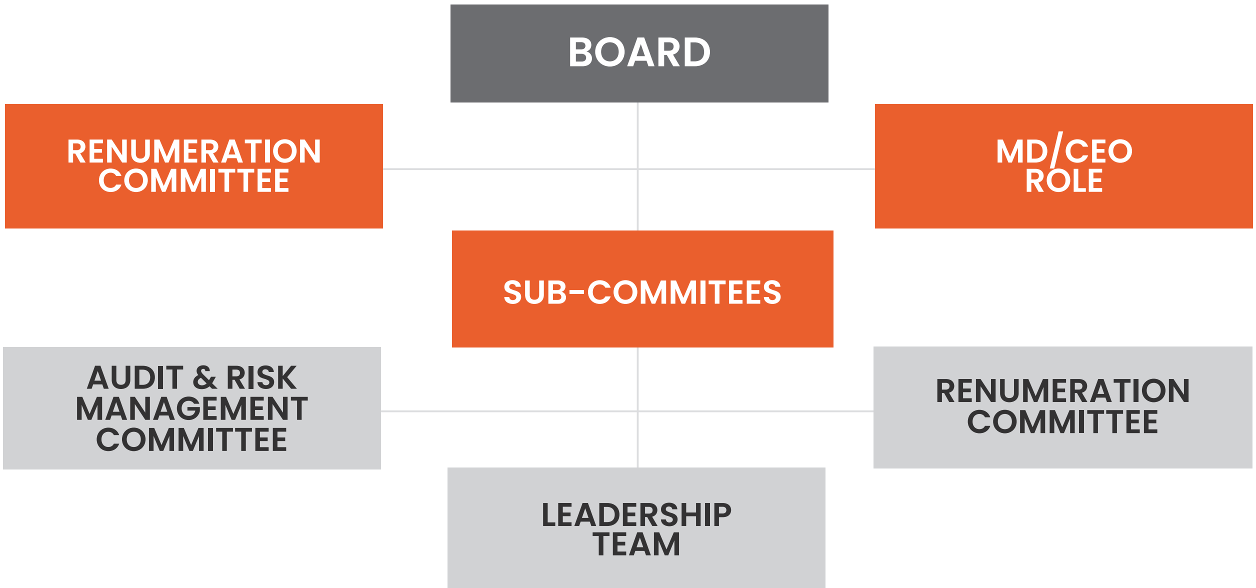
During the reporting period, the Board conducted a self-assessment of the Board's performance and prepared a skills matrix. Each director was asked to rate their assessment of how the Board performed over the previous 12 months. In addition, each director was asked to rate the performance of the Board in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.

Similarly, the Board conducted a self-assessment process to prepare a skills matrix. The skills matrix included two key principles: Principle 1 – Professional Director Skills, and Principle 2 – Industry Skills. The matrix was designed to measure the skills and experience that are considered relevant to the nature of the Company, its industry, and its size. For each skill area, each director rated their skills and experience. Details of the skills matrix and Board performance evaluation are contained in our annual Corporate Governance Statement.

We are pleased to acknowledge the appointment of Simon Lawson who has joined the Board as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer in the November 2021. Simon brings a strong track record in operational improvement and resource expansion across a number of highly successful gold producers.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

GASCOYNE'S GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK



RISK MANAGEMENT

The current risk management system is used to identify risks and set in place action plans to mitigate the effect of risk events should they occur. Gascoyne's ESG policy and framework is in the early stages of development. ESG risks fall within the current risk management system which is used as a tool to assist in meeting ESG objectives, especially in the areas of environmental and corporate governance.

LICENCE TO OPERATE

Gascoyne maintains all licences and permits required to conduct its operations and seeks approval for additional permits as required to enable the Company to conduct exploration activities on its tenement holdings. Required permits are obtained from regulatory bodies in advance of activities occurring. The Company engages external parties to audit and review its environmental management practices.

The Company also engages with traditional owners and pastoral lease holders across its tenement holding portfolio. Before ground disturbance occurs, traditional owners are invited to inspect the proposed ground disturbance area, at the Company's expense, to ensure that the Company's proposed activities will not lead to loss, or destruction, of artefacts or culturally significant areas.

During the 2022 financial year, there have been no material non-compliances with any laws or regulations. No instances of bribery or corruption have been reported or identified.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

CORPORATE ASPIRATION

Gascoyne is committed to maintaining high environmental, safety and social standards while focusing on improving economic performance and delivering financial growth to meet stakeholder expectations.

TARGET

To increase our mine life to deliver on production guidance and generate positive cashflow.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Economic performance is key to Gascoyne's sustainability as it relies on our ability to deliver operational and financial results. The economic sustainability of our business is important to all our stakeholders.

We strive to create meaningful value through the responsible acquisition, development, operation and ultimate closure of our gold mines. Our aim is to deliver shared value through effective partnerships while maintaining balance sheet strength and flexibility to act on organic growth opportunities. We continuously monitor our performance and objectives, conduct opportunity and risk assessments, and integrate these findings into our business planning. Our leadership team understands that trust must be earned, and our success in the public markets and the communities in which we operate is based upon delivering on our commitments and upholding ethical business practices. As a Company, we are committed to maintaining high environmental, safety and social standards while focusing on delivering the financial growth our stakeholders expect.

We have appropriate review processes and systems in place to ensure we achieve our targets. Through the review of near mine targets and regional resources, we aim to identify organic growth opportunities to optimise throughput of our low-cost processing plant and maximise production. The Company has implemented targeted cost management through renegotiation of current supplier contracts or sourcing alternative lower cost suppliers while maintaining or improving quality of inputs sourced. We have de-risked the balance sheet by keeping debt to a minimum.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The following highlights significant achievements in economic performance for the 2022 financial year:

- In December 2021, we completed full repayment of the Investec debt facility and in March 2022, we completed full repayment of the Convertible Note facility to de risk and strengthen our balance sheet. Gascoyne ended the financial year without any form of corporate or project finance debt for the first time since 2017.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

- The acquisition of Firefly Resources unlocks substantial regional value in the Murchison Region. Having completed the merger, Gascoyne has now increased its Murchison Region landholding to ~1,200km2.
- We acknowledge that that our staff are the key to our success as they hold the knowledge of our business. To enable continued and efficient productivity, we implemented a retention incentive bonus scheme in January 2022.
- Gascoyne's strategic focus is on maximising the value of the mineral endowment and processing plant assets held by the Company in the Murchison Region.

LOCAL COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION

The communities near our site experience the most direct social, environmental and economic impacts of our business. By prioritising local procurement and contributing our share of taxes and royalties, we aim to support these local communities. During the 2022 financial year, the Company contributed $650,000 to local community vendors in the Murchison Region, with the largest contribution on freight and $155 million to the wider WA community

STATE AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES CONTRIBUTION

$4.0 MILLION	$1.0 MILLION	$0.6 MILLION	$0.1 MILLION	$0.3 MILLION
STATE GOVERNMENT ROYALTIES	STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLL TAX	MINING TENEMENT RENT AND LEVIES	MINE SAFETY LEVY	MINE REHABILLITATION FUND LEVY

EMPLOYEE HEALTH SAFETY & WELLBEING

CORPORATE ASPIRATION

Everyone, every day is able to go home without injury and without long-term impact on their physical and mental health.

TARGET

Building and supporting employees' competency in hazard assessment and risk control, while improving our engineering controls.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Gascoyne is committed to sending everyone home safely every day. Working safely at Dalgaranga is not optional – *"it's the way we work around here". If we can't do the job safely then we don't do it.*

The Company has a Health and Safety Policy and numerous plans and procedures that support workplace safety to be maintained through good engineering practice, training, development of safe working practices, and leadership involvement. All personnel are supported to comply with relevant safety and health regulations.

Health and safety is built into our culture and begins when a new employee or contractor commences working for Gascoyne, their training begins with:

- The general induction which discusses "How we work around here"
- Critical Risk awareness
- Risk control processes
- Lifesaving behaviours
- Fitness for work, alcohol screening every day
- Awareness of company values and appropriate behaviours
- Introduction to visual felt leadership interactions.

These training programs with specific area inductions and competency developments ensure we set our new team members up for success.

We use hazard reporting as a key tool to mitigate risks and implement controls that will help ensure the safety of workers and other stakeholders.

Day to day tasks are managed through job planning and the preparation of the Job Hazard Analyses (JHA) for operations and competency development of standard work instructions.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

Prestart meetings are integral to all teams across site. In these meetings, hazard reporting is promoted and feedback of resolutions to hazards are provided back to the team. Every day the hazards reported in the past 24 hours are individually reviewed by the site leadership team.

CASE STUDY: INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOURS

Our industry was shaken this year by the realisation that inappropriate behaviours was part of its culture . The brave few who spoke up publicly caused a wave of reflection at all levels in the industry. The Parliament of Western Australia initiated an inquiry into sexual harassment against women in the FIFO mining industry.

The position of Gascoyne Resources leaders are clear – *"sexual harassment against women is unacceptable, and all forms of harassment are unacceptable to anyone".*

While inappropriate behaviours were part of the general induction, Gascoyne expanded on this material and ran workshops for all its employees and contractors highlighting and addressing what constitutes inappropriate behaviour and the actions to be taken should such behaviour occur.
Some of the feedback included:

"I feel that I have been given the support to speak up"

"It was helpful – it opened the doors for us to speak to someone"

"Reaffirmed what I knew from my years in the industry, and it was important for the younger generation entering the industry to feel safe and know where they stand and what they can do about inappropriate behaviours"

Talking about and addressing inappropriate behaviours is part of the way we work, and we work hard every day to ensure that we provide a safe space for everyone to speak up on their concerns.

We have a site safety committee that ensures employees are well represented in discussions and decisions about health and safety issues. During this reporting period there was a greater emphasis on supporting issues being addressed at the right level in the business, with issues that cannot be solved elsewhere or concern the wider business being brought to the site safety committee.

All Gascoyne employees and their families have access to an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). This program is anonymous and can be accessed by a 24-hour phone line or via face-to-face consultations.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

CASE STUDY:
VISUAL FELT LEADERSHIP

Safety always. It's the way we work around here. This central Company value guides our work and how we approach the safety of work - everyone gets to go home at the end of the day. Engaging with our employees and contractors and showing the utmost care for them is a key driver of being safe at work.

Visual felt leadership interactions were introduced in August 2021 with over 1689 interactions undertaken as at 30 June 2022. Leaders undertake two-way structured interactions with members of the workforce by engaging in the safety of work being done and showing interest and caring in the person. It is about engaging through talking around the various energies in the job and what could go wrong, chains of events that could happen, the things that we assume versus the things that we know. Each interaction can make a difference :

- The person doing the interaction learns something
- The person receiving the interaction learns something
- Conditions, systems, or behaviour made safer due to the interaction

After the initial concern of "why are these managers talking to me?" the responses to interactions have been:

"I like that the General Manager and the other Managers show interest in what I do, they are easy to talk to"

"I find that I teach Management a lot, and I also learn about identifying hazards and what controls are most effective"

"We get improvements in the workplace that make our job easier and safer"

"I make sure that the boys are thinking about the safety of the job and not just about getting the job done".

COVID-19

COVID-19 is being managed as per the guidance of the Government of Western Australia. The Company has implemented risk management strategies to minimise COVID-19 being brought to the operating site and then being transmitted about site.

While staff have been off work with COVID, other staff have been flexible with their rosters and have helped backfill roles for those affected.

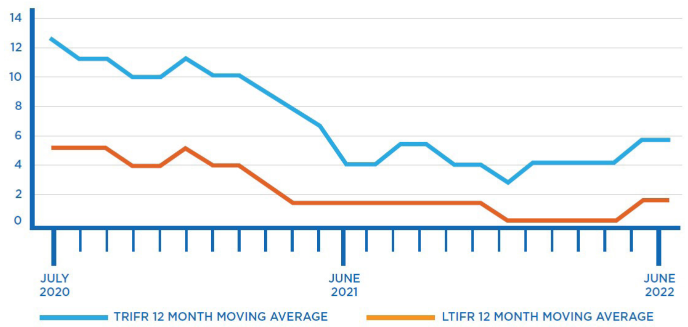
HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE

During the 2022 financial year, we introduced a Visual Felt Leadership (VFL) interaction process. This process involves leaders undertaking a structured two-way interaction process in the field with individuals on the safety of work being done and showing care for the individual undertaking the task. Response to the VFL process has been positive, with the workforce embracing the conversations and implementing safer working conditions identified during the interaction.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

In compliance with the Department of Mines, Industrial Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), we use the metric of total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR). This metric enables a degree of comparison of performance within the gold industry and the broader mining Industry. We have improved our performance as shown by the significant reduction in the TRIFR from 12.6 in July 2020 to 4.0 in June 2021 with a minor increase to 4.2 in June 2022.

This result is lower than the average for both the gold industry and the broader mining industry as reported by DMIRS in FY2021.



The Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) has also reduced over the past 2 years from 5 in July 2020 to 1.3 in June 2021 with a slight increase to 1.4 in July 2022. The 2022 change is driven by the number of hours worked in the financial year.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

CORPORATE ASPIRATION

To better understand our energy use and emission profile to enable us to evaluate reduction opportunities.

TARGET

To establish our greenhouse gas emissions footprint.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Gascoyne recognises the contributions the mining industry makes to global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and climate change, that climate-related risks may impact our business, and we have a responsibility to reduce our emissions. To reduce our emissions, we need to understand our emissions and have been collecting data and reporting in accordance with National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2007. The NGER Act is a single national framework for reporting and disseminating company information about greenhouse gas emissions, energy production and energy consumption.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are required to be measured by NGERs and are recorded by Gascoyne. Scope 1 emissions refer to the emissions that are released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, while scope 2 emissions refer to the emissions released to the atmosphere from the indirect consumption of an energy commodity.

Our main sources of GHG emissions at Dalgaranga are from electricity generation (primarily through the use of liquified natural gas (LNG) for power generation), diesel, and oils. The total energy consumed from our activities during the reporting period was 1,361,669 gigajoules (GJ), comprising:

- 1,352,217 GJ at Dalgaranga,
- 9,336 GJ from exploration activities
- 116 GJ from our Perth Office,

This year we produced a total of 68,377t CO2-e scope 1 emissions, comprising: 67,720t CO2-e at the Dalgaranga Mine and 657t CO2-e from our exploration activities. The scope 1 emissions included carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

Scope 2 emissions were reported as 22t CO2-e and was only recorded from the Perth office.

The total scope 1 and 2 emissions recorded for the reporting period was 68,399t CO2-e. This is a decrease of 3% from the 2021 scope 1 and 2 emissions. A comparison of GHG emissions and energy consumption is provided in Table 2.

The decrease in emissions was driven by a reduction in the usage of diesel, with the processing plant electricity sourced primarily from LNG in the current year.

Table 2: Comparison of GHG emissions and energy consumption

GHG EMISSIONS	UNITS	2019	2020	2021	2022
SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS	t CO2-e	73,778	67,735	70,286	68,377
SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS	t CO2-e	16	22	24	22
TOTAL EMISSIONS	t CO2-e	73,794	67,757	70,311	68,399
EMISSION INTENSITY	t CO2-e/oz	1.29	0.93	0.91	0.96
ENERGY					
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	GJ	1,360,781	1,304,351	1,382,438	1,361,669

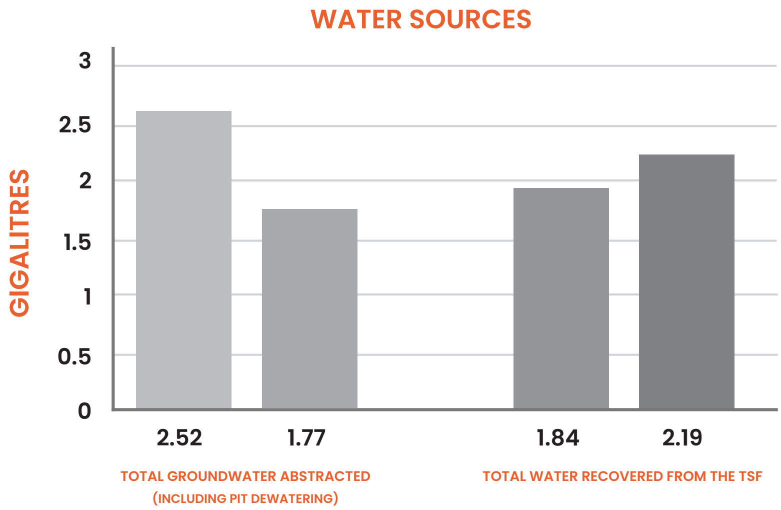
WATER MANAGEMENT

CORPORATE ASPIRATION

We are committed to minimising our reliance on natural groundwater sources and maximising our opportunities to optimise water usage efficiency and the recovery of water from our tailings storage facility.

TARGET

Reduce water extraction for non-potable uses.



MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Conservation of water is a priority for Gascoyne's sustainability agenda. We manage our water supply in accordance with our Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) groundwater licence and Gascoyne's Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy (GLOS). Our water is sourced from a groundwater borefield, pit dewatering, and tailings return water.

We are focused on water efficiency measures by maximising tailings return water to the processing plant and preferential use of mine dewater over borefield abstraction.

Gascoyne's groundwater licence permits an annual abstraction of 5.5GL for mining purposes. This includes pit dewatering, dust suppression, ore processing and other mining purposes. Groundwater abstraction is recorded monthly to ensure that we don't exceed the licence limit.

Gascoyne has implemented a potable water monitoring program in line with the Department of Health requirements and a groundwater monitoring program to monitor depth, field salinity and pH in the groundwater bores. Both programs are conducted monthly. Every quarter, groundwater samples are sent for additional analysis as per the GLOS.

All mine dewater and bore water abstracted is fresh to brackish quality. The processing plant accounts for approximately 80% of water requirements, and the remaining 20% is used for dust suppression and potable water supply.

During the reporting period, 1.77GL of water was withdrawn from pit dewatering and the groundwater borefield. This equates to 32% of Gascoyne's licence allocation and is a 30% reduction in the total groundwater abstracted compared to 2021.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022

Gascoyne has implemented an effective tailings water recovery system and is able to recover approximately 70% of the processing plant water requirements. This provided an additional water supply of 2.2GL on top of the water supplied from pit dewatering and the groundwater borefield.

No mining or processing wastewater was discharged to the environment during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, potentially acid forming (PAF) waste rock material was identified. PAF has the potential to impact groundwater if not stored correctly.This material is being placed on the decommissioned Gilbey's TSF, where it will be encapsulated to prevent acid or metalliferous drainage into the groundwater.

The results of our monitoring programs show that there has been no contamination of groundwater or surface water from our mining activities.

There were no incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards, and regulations.

CASE STUDY:
BIRD DETERRENT SYSTEM

Birds are often attracted to the water stored in TSFs as they are often the largest or only water body present for most of the year. Birds and other animals can be injured from drinking tailings water or getting stuck in the mud.

During the reporting year, the Company installed a bird deterrent system at the newly commissioned Golden Wings TSF. The deterrent system is an automatic system that is designed to prevent birds from landing on the TSF without causing any harm or injury to the birds and is planned to be trialled over two years. It consists of two types of deterrents; a bird deterrent kite and a gas-powered noise deterrent – as shown in the photo to the left.

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves

Governance

Reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves have been compiled in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code 2012), Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules and ASX Guidance Note 31. The JORC Code 2012 is a set of minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, as defined by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).

Governance of the estimate of Gascoyne's Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves is a key responsibility of the Executive Management of the Company. The Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company oversees the reviews and technical evaluations of the Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves.

The Company has governance processes in place to manage the Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves in accordance with industry best practice.

All Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are prepared by qualified professionals in accordance with JORC Code processes that ensure representative and unbiased samples are obtained with appropriate QA/QC practices in place.

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves are periodically peer reviewed by external consultants and by the Company. When an initial or maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is prepared for a deposit, the Company engages an independent technical expert to conduct an independent review. Post the end of the financial year, the Company engaged an independent technical expert to review the initial Mineral Resource Estimates for the Gilbey's North - Never Never deposits located at the Dalgaranga Gold Project.

Mineral Resources

As defined in the JORC Code 2012, a Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are subdivided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

The Group's Mineral Resources represent the estimated quantities of minerals that can potentially be commercially recovered from the Group's projects but which do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The Group's Mineral Resource Estimate was updated post the end of the financial year in September 2022 (refer ASX release dated 8 September 2022), with an updated Group Mineral Resource Estimate of 36.74Mt at 1.46g/t Au for 1,370,800 contained gold ounces. As part of its annual update and review, the Group made the decision to change the cut-off grade at the Dalgaranga Gold Project from 0.25g/t Au to 0.50g/t Au, and the updated Group Mineral Resource Estimate is presented below:

GROUP MINERAL RESOURCES			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Measured	0.59	0.93	17.6
Indicated	27.96	1.14	1,024.9
Inferred	8.19	1.25	328.3
GRAND TOTAL	**36.74**	**1.16**	**1,370.8**

Group Mineral Resource Estimates (as at various dates and cut-off grades)

Following completion of the acquisition of Firefly Resources Limited ("Firefly") in November 2021, the Group has commenced reporting its Mineral Resource Estimates in two (2) distinct regions – i) Murchison Region, and ii) Gascoyne Region. The Murchison Region comprises the Dalgaranga Gold Project ("DGP") and the Yalgoo Gold Project ("YGP"). The Gascoyne Region comprises the Glenburgh Gold Project ("GGP") and Egerton Gold Project ("EGP").

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves

Mineral Resources – Murchison Region

Group Mineral Resource Estimates for the Murchison Region are 20.17Mt at 1.29g/t Au for 833,700 ounces, and shown in the following table:

MURCHISON REGION			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Measured	0.59	0.93	17.6
Indicated	14.23	1.24	569.2
Inferred	5.35	1.44	246.9
TOTAL	**20.17**	**1.29**	**833.7**

Note: "Murchison Region" Mineral Resource includes Dalgaranga Gold Project (DGP) and Yalgoo Gold Project (YGP). The DGP also includes the Gilbey's North – Never Never and Archie Rose mineral resources. Cut-off grades are 0.5g/t Au at DGP and 0.7g/t Au at YGP

Dalgaranga Mineral Resource Estimate

The Dalgaranga Mineral Resource Estimate was updated post the end of the financial year, refer ASX announcement released on 8 September 2022. The updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Dalgaranga is 14.93Mt at 1.23g/t Au for 590,100 ounces of contained gold. Dalgaranga comprises the "Gilbey's Complex" gold deposits (Gilbey's Main, Gilbey's East, Plymouth, Sly Fox and Gilbey's South). Updates made to the MRE for the Gilbey's Complex include mining depletion through to 30 June 2022 and increase in cut-off grade from 0.25g/t Au to 0.50g/t Au. No material changes were made to the MRE for the Gilbey's Complex resulting from new drilling or geological information.

In the same ASX announcement on 8 September 2022, the Group reported initial MREs for the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits located approximately 350 metres north of the Gilbey's pit and less than 1,000 metres from the Dalgaranga process plant. As noted above, the initial MRE for the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits was subjected to an independent technical expert review prior to publication.

A maiden MRE was also reported for the Archie Rose deposit at Dalgaranga on 8 September 2022. Archie Rose is located approximately 9km from the Dalgaranga process plant.

The aggregate MRE for the Dalgaranga Gold Project comprising the Gilbey's Complex, Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits and the Archie Rose deposit is shown in the following table:

DALGARANGA GOLD PROJECT (DGP)			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Measured	0.59	0.93	17.6
Indicated	10.88	1.17	408.8
Inferred	3.46	1.47	163.6
TOTAL	**14.93**	**1.23**	**590.1**

Note: DGP Mineral Resource statement for in-situ and surface stockpile resources above 0.5g/t Au

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves

Yalgoo Mineral Resource

The Yalgoo Mineral Resource Estimate was updated and reported by the Group approximately one (1) month after the acquisition of Firefly was completed (refer ASX announcement released on 6 December 2021). The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Yalgoo Gold Project is 5.2Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 243,600 ounces of contained gold. A total of 160,400 ounces of gold (approximately 66% of the Mineral Resource) is contained in the Indicated category.

YALGOO GOLD PROJECT (YGP)			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Indicated	3.35	1.49	160.4
Inferred	1.88	1.37	83.2
TOTAL	**5.24**	**1.45**	**243.6**

Note: YGP Mineral Resource statement for in-situ resources above 0.7g/t Au.

Mineral Resources – Gascoyne Region

Group Mineral Resource Estimates for the Gascoyne Region are 16.57Mt at 1.01g/t Au for 537,100 ounces, and shown in the following table:

GASCOYNE REGION			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Indicated	13.73	1.03	455.7
Inferred	2.84	0.89	81.4
TOTAL	**16.57**	**1.01**	**537.1**

Note: Gascoyne Region Total Mineral Resource statement for in-situ resources above 0.25g/t Au for open pit at Glenburgh, above 2.0 g/t Au for underground at Glenburgh and above 0.7g/t Au for open pit at Egerton.

Glenburgh Mineral Resource

No revisions were made to the Glenburgh MRE during the year and they remain as reported in ASX announcement released on 18 December 2020. No additional information came to light during the year to warrant a change in the MRE. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Glenburgh Project is 16.3Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 510,100 ounces of contained gold. A total of 430,700 ounces of gold (approximately 85% of the Mineral Resource) is contained in the Indicated category.

GLENBURGH GOLD PROJECT (GGP)			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Indicated	13.50	1.0	430.7
Inferred	2.80	0.9	79.4
TOTAL	**16.30**	**1.0**	**510.1**

Note: GGP Mineral Resource statement for in-situ resources above 0.25g/t Au for open pit and above 2.0g/t Au for underground.

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves

Mt Egerton - Hibernian Mineral Resource

Similar to the Glenburgh MRE, no revisions were made to the Mt Egerton (Hibernian deposit) MRE during the year and they remain as reported in the ASX announcement released on 31 May 2021. The Hibernian deposit contains 0.3Mt @ 3.1g/t Au for 27,000 ounces.

MT EGERTON GOLD PROJECT (EGP)			
Category	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t)**	**Contained Metal (koz Au)**
Indicated	0.23	3.4	25.0
Inferred	0.04	1.5	2.0
TOTAL	**0.27**	**3.1**	**27.0**

Note: EGP Mineral Resource statement for in-situ resources above 0.7g/t Au.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Group Mineral Resources statement other than changes due to normal mining depletion at the Gilbey's Complex during the period from 1 July 2022 to the date of this report.

Ore Reserves

As defined in the JORC Code 2012, an Ore Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level, as appropriate, that include application of Modifying Factors (considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves). Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, economic extraction could reasonably be justified.

Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into:

- Probable Ore Reserves, the economically mineable part of an Indicated and, in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource; and
- Proved Ore Reserves, the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource.

The Dalgaranga Gold Project Ore Reserve was updated post the financial year ended 30 June 2022, refer ASX announcement dated 21 September 2022. Included within the 2022 Ore Reserve update is the initial Ore Reserve estimate for the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits at the Dalgaranga Gold Project that were discovered by the Company in January / February 2022. Group Ore Reserves were reported as 2.04Mt at 1.10g/t Au for 72,100 ounces.

The Ore Reserve estimate has been constrained within final pit designs based on A$2,500 optimised pit shells. The Ore Reserve estimate decreased by 266,900 ounces of gold from 339,000 ounces of gold as at 31 March 2021 to the updated 72,100 ounces of gold Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Ore Reserves for the Gilbey's Complex are as at 30 June 2022 and Ore Reserves for the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits are as at 15 September 2022.

Main contributors to the reduction in Ore Reserves were the deferral of the Stage 3 cut-back in the Gilbey's Main pit (143,000 contained ounces), mining depletion (100,000 contained ounces) and increase in Ore Reserve cut-off grade from 0.30g/t Au to 0.50g/t Au (43,000 contained ounces).

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Dalgaranga Ore Reserve statement as at 21 September 2022 other than changes due to normal mining depletion at the Gilbey's Complex post 30 June 2022.

Gascoyne Ore Reserves					
Classification	**Oxidation state**	**COG (g/t Au)**	**Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au koz**
Proved	Oxide	0.50	-	-	-
	Transition	0.50	0.08	0.82	2.0
	Fresh	0.50	0.04	0.87	1.2
	Stockpiles	0.50	-	-	-
	Gold In circuit				1.0
	SUBTOTAL		**0.12**	**1.10**	**4.2**

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves

Probable	Oxide	0.50	0.32	1.26	13.1
	Transition	0.50	0.23	1.87	13.6
	Fresh	0.50	1.37	0.94	41.2
	SUBTOTAL		**1.92**	**1.10**	**67.9**
Total			**2.04**	**1.10**	**72.1**

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding.

Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves

Competent Persons Statement

As defined in the JORC Code 2012, a Competent Person is a minerals industry professional who is a Member or Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, or of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (or of a 'Recognised Professional Organisation', as included in a list available on the JORC and ASX websites) and must have a minimum of five years' relevant experience in the style of mineralisation or type of deposit under consideration and in the activity that they are undertaking.

The information in this report that relates to the Group Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Competent Persons, as named below.

Each Competent Person named below:

- has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that was undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012; and
- consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Accountability	Competent Person	Employer	Institute
Dalgaranga Gold Project (Exploration and Sampling)			
	Mr Monty Graham *Senior Exploration Geologist*	Gascoyne Resources Limited	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy *Member*
Dalgaranga Gilbey's Complex MRE			
	Mr Michael Job[1,2] *Principal Geologist/Geostatistician*	Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy *Fellow*
	and		
	Mr Michael Millad[1,2] *Director and* *Principal Geologist/Geostatistician*	Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	Australian Institute of Geoscientists *Member*
Gilbey's North - Never Never MRE			
	Ms Lisa Milham *Senior Geology Consultant*	Entech Pty Ltd	Australian Institute of Geoscientists *Member*
Archie Rose MRE			
	Mr Simon Lawson *Managing Director / CEO*	Gascoyne Resources Limited	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy *Member*
Dalgaranga Ore Reserve			
	Mr Neil Rauert[3] *Senior Mining Engineer*	Gascoyne Resources Limited	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy *Fellow*
Yalgoo MRE			
	Mr Simon Lawson *Managing Director /CEO*	Gascoyne Resources Limited	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy *Member*
Glenburgh and Mt Egerton - Hibernian MRE			
	Mr Brian Fitzpatrick *Principal Geologist*	Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy *Member*

1 Information compiled under the supervision of named Competent Person.
2 Information relating to the Mineral Resource for the Gilbey's, Gilbey's East, Gilbey's South, Plymouth and Sly Fox deposits.
3 Information relating to the Ore Reserve for the Gilbey's, Gilbey's East, Gilbey's South, Gilbey's North, Never Never and Plymouth deposits.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Corporate governance statement

The Board of Gascoyne Resources Limited is committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Board is responsible to its shareholders for the performance of the Company and seeks to communicate extensively with shareholders. The Board believes that sound Corporate Governance practices will assist in the creation of shareholder wealth and provide accountability. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, the Company has elected to disclose its Corporate Governance policies and its compliance with them on its website, rather than in the Annual Report. Accordingly, information about the Company's Corporate Governance practices is set out on the Company's website at https://gascoyneresources.com.au/company-overview/corporate-governance/.

Directors’ report

The Directors of Gascoyne Resources Limited (Gascoyne or the Company) present their report together with the financial statements of the consolidated entity, being Gascoyne Resources Limited and its controlled entities (together, the Group), for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

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

Rowan Johnston BSc (Mining Engineering)
Independent Non-Executive Chair
Appointed as Non-Executive Director on 5 August 2020, Interim Non-Executive Chair on 31 January 2022 and Non-Executive Chair on 31 March 2022

Mr Johnston is a mining engineer with over 40 years’ resources industry experience, including 12 years’ experience as a company director through executive and non-executive directorship roles. Mr Johnston has held various senior executive roles in Australia and internationally, primarily in the gold sector, and has experience in feasibility studies, company formations, construction, expansions and mergers.

Mr Johnston is a Non-Executive Director of Kin Mining NL, Interim Non-Executive Chair of Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited and was the Managing Director of Excelsior Gold Limited. Previous roles held by Mr Johnston include Acting Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of Operations for Mutiny Gold Limited, prior to its takeover by Doray Minerals Limited, and Executive Director of Integra Mining Limited prior to its merger with Silver Lake Resources Limited.

Board committee membership:
Audit and Risk Committee; Remuneration Committee.

Other directorships of ASX listed entities in the past three years:
- Non-Executive Director of Kin Mining NL since July 2022
- Interim Non-Executive Chair of Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited since July 2022 and Non-Executive Director from December 2021 to July 2022
- Non-Executive Director of Bardoc Gold Limited from December 2019 to April 2022 and Executive Director from October 2018 to December 2019

Interests in shares and performance rights over shares of the Company: Nil shares; Nil performance rights

Simon Lawson MSc
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Appointed 13 November 2021

Mr Lawson is a geoscientist with over 16 years’ experience in exploration, production and managerial roles. Prior to joining the Company, Mr Lawson was Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Firefly Resources Limited, following a Chief Geologist role at Superior Gold Inc.

Mr Lawson was a founding member of Northern Star Resources Limited, where he held senior geology roles, including Principal Geologist, and was a member of the team which transformed the company from junior explorer to a major global producer.

Board committee membership:
Nil.

Other directorships of ASX listed entities in the past three years:
- Non-Executive Director of Firetail Resources Limited since June 2021 (listed on the ASX in April 2022)
- Technical Director of Labyrinth Resources Limited since November 2021
- Managing Director of Firefly Resources Limited from May 2018 to November 2021

Interests in shares and performance rights over shares of the Company: 3,827,234 shares; 6,000,000 performance rights

Directors (continued)

Hansjoerg Plaggemars MBA
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 1 July 2021

Mr Plaggemars is an experienced company director specialising in corporate finance, corporate strategy and governance and has served on the Board of Directors of various international listed and unlisted companies, in a variety of industries including mining, agriculture, shipping, construction and investment. Mr Plaggemars has previously served on the Board of Deutsche Balaton AG, the Company's largest shareholder, and is the founder of Value Consult, a management consultancy firm.

Board committee membership:
Audit and Risk Committee; Remuneration Committee.

Other directorships of ASX listed entities in the past three years:
- Non-Executive Director of Geopacific Resources Limited since July 2022
- Non-Executive Director of Wiluna Mining Corporation Limited since July 2021
- Non-Executive Director of PNX Metals Limited since November 2020
- Non-Executive Director of Altech Chemicals Limited since August 2020
- Non-Executive Director of Azure Minerals Limited since November 2019
- Non-Executive Director of South Harz Potash Limited since October 2019
- Non-Executive Director of Kin Mining NL since July 2019

Interests in shares and performance rights over shares of the Company: Nil shares; Nil performance rights

David Coyne B.Com (Acct and Economics), CPA, GDIP (Applied Finance and Investment)
Finance Director and Company Secretary
Appointed as Company Secretary on 6 October 2020 and as Finance Director on 18 November 2021

Mr Coyne has over 25 years' experience in the mining, and engineering and construction industries, both within Australia and internationally. Prior to joining Gascoyne, Mr Coyne held senior executive positions with Australian listed companies Macmahon Holdings Limited, VDM Group Limited, Peninsula Energy Limited and with unlisted global manganese miner Consolidated Minerals. Over the past 15 years, Mr Coyne has been directly involved in a number of equity and debt raising transactions. Mr Coyne has previously served as a Non-Executive Director of Peninsula Energy Limited and on the Board of BC Iron Limited, where he also held the role of Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Board committee membership:
Nil.

Other directorships of ASX listed entities in the past three years:
- Non-Executive Director of Peninsula Energy Limited from July 2020 to October 2021

Interests in shares and performance rights over shares of the Company: 74,999 shares; 4,258,546 performance rights

George Bauk B.Bus, FCPA, MBA, GAICD
Independent Non-Executive Chair
Appointed Non-Executive Director on 5 August 2020 and Non-Executive Chair on 20 October 2020
Resigned 31 January 2022

Mr Bauk is an experienced mining executive with over 30 years' experience in the resources industry, including over 15 years' experience as a listed company director in Australian companies with interests in Australian and international production and exploration assets.

Prior to Gascoyne, Mr Bauk was Managing Director of Northern Minerals Limited from 2010, leading its rapid development from a greenfields heavy rare earths explorer to a global producer of dysprosium.

Mr Bauk previously held global operational and corporate roles with WMC Resources Limited and Western Metals Limited and has significant experience in strategic management, business planning, leadership and corporate financing, across commodities, in particular rare earths, gold and industrial minerals.

Mr Bauk has served in a number of senior governing positions with The Chamber of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia, including as Vice President.

Directors (continued)

Board committee membership:
Nil. Previously a member of: Audit and Risk Committee; Remuneration Committee.

Other directorships of ASX listed entities in the past three years:
- Executive Director of PVW Resources Limited since February 2021
- Executive Chair of Valor Resources Limited since October 2020
- Non-Executive Chair of BlackEarth Minerals NL since November 2020 and former Non-Executive Director from February 2018 to November 2020
- Non-Executive Chair of Lithium Australia NL since July 2015
- Managing Director of Northern Minerals Limited from March 2010 to June 2020

Interests in shares of the Company as at resignation date: 700,000 shares

Richard Hay MSc, MAIG
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Appointed as Executive Director on 5 August 2020 and Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on 20 October 2020
Resigned 13 November 2021

Mr Hay is a geologist and highly experienced mining executive with over 30 years' operational experience. Mr Hay initially joined Gascoyne as Executive General Manager in January 2019, prior to his appointment as Chief Executive Officer of the Company in April 2019. Mr Hay led the successful operational turnaround of the Company's Dalgaranga mine resulting in the Group's exit from Administration on 20 October 2020.

Prior to joining the Company, Mr Hay was General Manager of Evolution Mining Limited's Mt Carlton gold operation in North Queensland. Mr Hay previously held the role of Managing Director of gold developer Dampier Gold Limited, following a successful 14-year career with Barrick Gold Corporation, which included four years as Mine General Manager at the Darlot gold mine in Western Australia and two years as General Manager - Shared Services for four gold operations in Western Australia.

Board committee membership:
Nil.

Interests in shares of the Company as at resignation date: 700,000 shares

Principal activities

During the year, the principal activities of the Group were the production of gold from the Dalgaranga Gold Project (Dalgaranga) and the exploration and evaluation of gold projects in Western Australia.

Directors' report

Overview

Gascoyne is a gold mining and exploration company. The Group holds assets and exploration tenements in the Murchison and Gascoyne regions of Western Australia.

The Group's current projects include:

- gold production and exploration at the Dalgaranga Gold Project;
- gold exploration and evaluation at the Yalgoo Gold Project; and
- gold exploration and evaluation at the Glenburgh Gold Project and the Mt Egerton Gold Project.

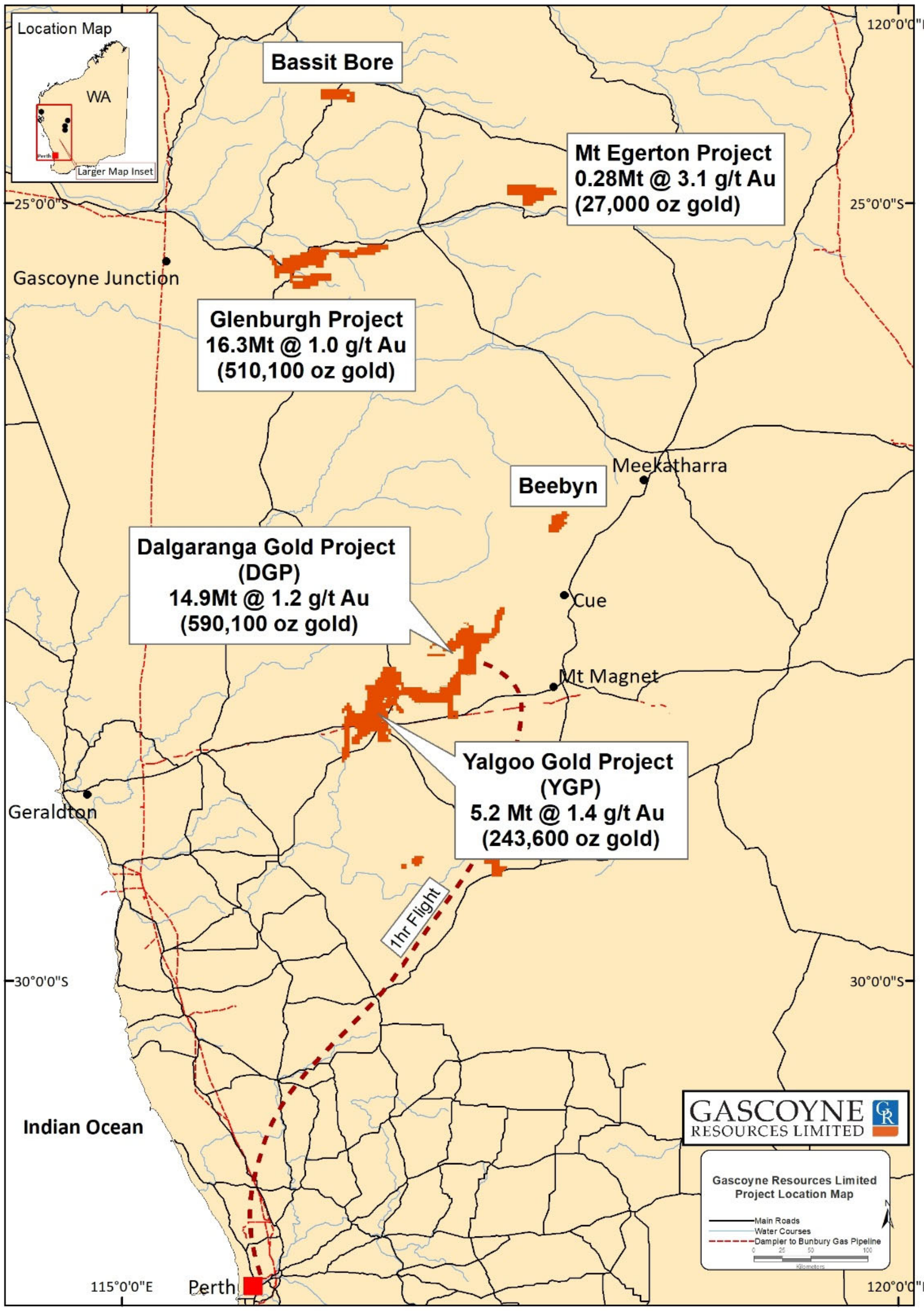


Figure 1: Gascoyne project locations

Directors’ report

Group financial review

Financial performance

Gold sales revenue of $184.7 million (2021: $202.0 million) was generated from the sale of 71,479 ounces at an average gold price of A$2,569 per ounce sold (2021: 78,495 ounces at an average price of A$2,574 per ounce). Revenue from the sale of 31,697 ounces of silver was $1.0 million (2021: $1.1 million; 32,651 ounces). The decrease in revenue compared to the prior year is driven by a reduction in gold production as discussed in the ‘Operating review’ section below, as well as a marginal decrease in the average realised gold price.

Total cost of sales inclusive of depreciation and amortisation was $208.4 million (2021: $150.1 million). The $58.3 million movement in cost of sales is driven by a significant decrease in the proportion of mining costs capitalised to deferred waste from Gilbey’s Stage 2, the write-off of the remaining unamortised capitalised deferred waste stripping costs related to Gilbey’s Stage 3 due to the deferral of mining activities at Stage 3 discussed in the ‘Significant changes in the state of affairs’ section on page 43 of the Director’s Report, partly offset by a reduction in the write-down of gold inventory including run of mine stockpiles to net realisable value. Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and capitalised mine properties expenditure totalled $44.1 million (2021: $52.0 million) for the year. The lower charge for the year is due to a decreased level of production resulting in lower depreciation against assets depreciated on a units of gold production basis.

The net consolidated loss of the Group for the year was $81.4 million (2021: $44.1 million) primarily due to the impairment expense of $47.7 million (pre-tax) (2021: $80.2 million) recorded against the assets of the Dalgaranga gold operations. The Group was required to test for impairment due to a reduction in the then scheduled mine life as a result of the implementation of the Enhanced Business Plan in October 2021. Refer to note 14 for further details on the impairment expense.

Corporate expenses for the year totalled $7.3 million (2021: $9.5 million). The decrease is primarily due to abnormally high administration and legal expenses incurred in the prior period due to successfully defending the action brought against the Group, and the Deed Administrators, by Habrok (Dalgaranga) Pty Ltd.

A tax expense of $0.03 million has been recognised by the Group for the period (2021: $2.4 million) as well as tax payable of the same amount (2021: $nil). The tax liability relates to a subsidiary of Firefly Resources Limited (Firefly) prior to entry into the Gascoyne tax consolidated group. As at 30 June 2022, the Group has total tax losses of $166.4 million. Refer to note 7 for further details on income tax.

In November 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of Firefly by way of Scheme of Arrangement. The Company issued 118.9 million fully paid ordinary shares to Firefly shareholders in exchange for all of the issued capital of Firefly. Upon completion of the acquisition, the Group recognised an increase of $44.7 million to its Exploration and Evaluation non-current asset class.

On the same date that acquisition of Firefly was completed, but prior to the Group acquiring Firefly, Firefly completed a demerger of its lithium and non-Murchison region gold assets to a newly created entity named Firetail Resources Limited (Firetail). Congruent to the demerger, the Group sold lithium rights in certain wholly-owned tenements at Dalgaranga to Firetail in exchange for Firetail shares.

In June 2022, the Group completed the divestment of its Mumbakine Well tenement to ASX-listed Capricorn Metals Limited (Capricorn) for proceeds of up to $4.75 million plus a 0.5% net smelter royalty. Settlement of the first tranche of consideration was by way of the issuance to the Group of 344,752 Capricorn shares.

The market value on the reporting date of the Group’s investments in ASX-listed Firetail and Capricorn was $2.7 million.

Gold price risk management

In December 2021, following the retirement of the Investec debt, the Group closed out its remaining gold forward sale contracts that were in place with Investec. In July 2022, the Group entered into new gold forward contracts with MKS PAMP, a Swiss-based company focussed on sourcing, supplying, refining and trading precious metals products. A total of 11,000 ounces of gold have been hedged for delivery between July and December 2022 at an average price of A$2,555 per ounce. The decision to enter into new forward contracts was made to partially insulate the Group from increasing volatility in commodity markets until the higher-grade Gilbey’s North – Never Never deposits are reflected in the mine plan later this calendar year.

Financial position

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of $30.9 million as at 30 June 2022 (2021: $23.4 million) and $1.5 million in unsold gold on hand was recognised in inventory at net realisable value (2021: $1.2 million at net realisable value). Market value of unsold gold on hand at 30 June 2022 was $1.6 million (2021: $1.2 million) and the market value of investments in ASX-listed companies was $2.7 million (2021: nil).

Group financial review (continued)

The Group's free cashflow generation (cash flow from operations less cash flows used in investing activities) decreased from the prior year as a result of lower production. The Group generated cash from operations of $25.2 million for the year offset by investing activities of $16.1 million, resulting in positive free cashflow generation of $9.1 million for the year. Free cashflow generation was impacted by lower production, the current inflationary cost environment in Western Australia, investment in increased exploration and resource development offset by reduced waste material movements.

As at 30 June 2022 the Group has a working capital surplus of $26.2 million (2021: $12.6 million) which includes a cash balance of $30.9 million. The significant improvement in working capital over the year is driven by the repayment in full of the Investec debt facility in December 2021 and extinguishment in full of the convertible note facility in March 2022. The Group has no corporate or project finance debt at 30 June 2022, meaning that the Group's balance sheet has been de-risked and is in a robust position. Gascoyne now has financial flexibility and optionality moving forward as it progresses its mine life extensions and production growth objectives.

Operating review

Dalgaranga Gold Project

Overview

The Dalgaranga Gold Project, with a tenement area of around 500km^2, is located approximately 65km by road north-west of Mount Magnet in the Murchison region of Western Australia and covers the majority of the Dalgaranga greenstone geological belt.

Dalgaranga consists of a fully established mine and carbon-in-leach processing facility, camp and airstrip. Between the first gold pour in May 2018 and the end of June 2022, over 280,000 ounces of gold have been produced from Dalgaranga.

Over the past 12 months, the Group has focussed on maintaining a viable gold mining operation despite the impact of COVID-19 and the labour shortages in Western Australia. Production for the 2022 financial year of 71,153 ounces was within the originally published guidance range (70-80,000 oz) and includes a record quarterly production result of 21,669 ounces achieved in the March 2022 quarter.

During the financial year, mining was predominantly carried out in Stage 2 of the Gilbey's Main Zone (GMZ) pit and the Plymouth pit. Both GMZ Stage 2 and the Plymouth pit are scheduled to be depleted during the 2023 financial year. The Company is focussed on accessing new sources of ore at the Dalgaranga Gold Project, primarily from the newly discovered Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits and from the eastern footfall of the Gilbey's Main pit.

Mining

During 2022, Dalgaranga mined a total of 3.4Mt of ore at an average grade of 0.85g/t Au for 93,150 contained ounces (2021: 3.2Mt at an average grade of 0.95g/t Au for 96,638 contained ounces). The 10% reduction in mined grade contributed to lower production in the current year and is primarily driven by mining shifts lost due to inclement weather in the Murchison region and periodic understaffing of mining crews due to COVID-19 and labour shortages in Western Australia. The cumulative impact of these factors had a significant impact to the planned mining schedule with a number of modifications during the year, adversely impacting on the sequencing of access to higher-grade ore, combined with the effect of the deferral of the Gilbey's Stage 3 cutback.

Ore was predominantly sourced from GMZ Stage 2, with mining of the Plymouth deposit, located between Gilbey's and Sly Fox pits, commencing in September 2021. Total material movement decreased to 6.4 million BCM in the current year (2021: 7.5 million BCM). The decrease is due to the increased waste stripping undertaken in the prior year to gain access to the deeper, wider, more continuous high-grade GMZ.

Processing

Total ore processed during 2022 was 2.7Mt at a feed grade of 0.96g/t Au and a gold recovery of 86.9% for 71,153 ounces of gold produced (2021: 2.6Mt at a feed grade of 1.03g/t Au and a gold recovery of 88.3% for 77,278 ounces of gold produced).

Whilst processing plant throughput improved compared to the prior year with excellent full year throughput of 2.7Mtpa exceeding fresh rock nameplate design of 2.5Mtpa, both feed grade and recovery decreased in the current year. Plant feed grade dropped in 2022 reflecting the impact on the mining schedule and timing of access to higher-grade ore referenced above. The reduced feed grade resulted in a 1.4% reduction in gross metallurgical recoveries in the current year.

Directors’ report

Operating review (continued)

Average gravity gold recovery improved in the current year to 24.0% compared to the prior year average of 20.9%. Increased year-on-year gravity recovery was primarily due to the much higher-grade and coarser ore feed during the record March 2022 quarter.

Continued above nameplate capacity throughput from year to year, combined with ongoing operational enhancement initiatives, provides Gascoyne with confidence that the plant will continue to exceed its design capacity. As part of its ongoing improvement initiatives, the Group invested in the conversion of the carbon-in-leach tank 1 into a pre-oxidisation tank. The conversion will assist in optimising the usage of processing reagents such as cyanide, oxygen and lime.

Cost performance

The increase in All-in sustaining cost (AISC) to $2,250 per ounce in 2022 (2021: $1,308 per ounce) largely reflects lower gold poured, a substantially lower proportion of mining costs capitalised to deferred waste in the current year (6% of total mining costs in 2022; 59% of total mining costs in 2021), and the general cost escalation being experienced across the mining industry in Western Australia. Decrease in gold ounces poured is a result of the combination of factors discussed above. The increase in All-in cost (AIC) to $2,346 per ounce in 2022 (2021: $2,064 per ounce) is primarily due to lower ounces poured in the current year.

During the year, the Group invested significantly in the future of Dalgaranga as part of a strategy aimed at finding and delineating future sources of shallower and higher-grade ore feed.

In conjunction with the optimised mine plan, this strategy is aligned to the target of delivering a consistent +1.0g/t Au head grade to the Dalgaranga process plant. Results of the drilling are discussed in the Exploration sections below.

Directors' report

Operating review (continued)

Key operating indicators

Key operational information is summarised as follows:

Production summary	Unit	Quarter September 2021	December 2021	March 2022	June 2022	Financial year 2022	2021
Mining							
Total material movement	Kbcm	1,683	2,204	1,646	879	6,412	8,720
Waste	Kbcm	1,323	1,896	1,356	573	5,149	7,533
Ore (volume)	Kbcm	359	308	290	306	1,264	1,188
Ore (tonnage)	Kt	984	848	750	822	3,403	3,164
Mined grade	g/t Au	0.73	0.82	1.11	0.80	0.85	0.95
Processing							
Throughput	Kt	701	647	635	667	2,650	2,635
Feed grade	g/t Au	0.87	0.91	1.20	0.89	0.96	1.03
Recovery	%	85.9	86.9	88.7	85.7	86.9	88.3
Recovered gold	Ounces	16,744	16,442	21,669	16,298	71,153	77,278
Poured fine gold	Ounces	16,800	16,858	21,319	16,597	71,575	77,014
Revenue summary							
Production sold	Ounces	16,759	16,578	21,260	16,882	71,479	78,495
Average price	A$/oz	2,529	2,537	2,586	2,620	2,569	2,574
Gold sales revenue	A$'000	42,377	42,064	54,987	44,227	183,655	202,037
Cost summary							
Mining (net)	A$/oz	1,300	1,577	1,140	1,429	1,347	573
Processing	A$/oz	587	515	472	549	527	431
Site support	A$/oz	(65)	249	304	76	152	113
Site cash cost	**A$/oz**	**1,822**	**2,341**	**1,917**	**2,054**	**2,026**	**1,117**
Royalties	A$/oz	52	61	65	67	61	60
Sustaining capital, leases & exploration	A$/oz	88	102	112	244	134	114
Corporate allocation	A$/oz	15	32	33	32	28	17
AISC[1]	**A$/oz**	**1,976**	**2,536**	**2,127**	**2,396**	**2,250**	**1,308**
AIC[2]	**A$/oz**	**2,258**	**2,651**	**2,134**	**2,399**	**2,346**	**2,064**
Gold on hand[3]	Ounces	546	826	885	600	600	504

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding.

1 AISC includes mining (net of deferred waste capitalised) and processing costs, site administration, net movement in the value of site stockpiles, refining charges, sustaining exploration and capital, site rehabilitation, state government royalties and a share of corporate overheads. Capitalised stripping costs and non-sustaining exploration and capital costs are not included. AISC is a non-IFRS measure.
2 AIC is the AISC plus deferred waste capitalised, plus non-sustaining exploration and capital costs. AIC is a non-IFRS measure.
3 Gold on hand as at period end.

Exploration projects – Murchison Region

Dalgaranga Gold Project – Active mining areas

Dalgaranga comprises approximately 90% of the Dalgaranga greenstone belt. Exploration to date by the Group has been predominantly focussed on the central mining lease area (ML59/749). The Dalgaranga greenstone belt is a zoned belt, the southern portion of the Dalgaranga Belt is gold dominated, while the layered mafic intrusives and felsic volcanics in the northern domain are also prospective for Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide base metals and pegmatite-related mineralisation in addition to gold.

The 2022 financial year has been a year of investment in Dalgaranga's future as part of a strategy aimed at identifying and delineating future sources of higher-grade ore feed within a 5km radius of the Dalgaranga process plant through selective targeting of previously under-drilled prospects. This investment has yielded immediate dividends with the discovery of the exciting Gilbey's North deposit, located approximately 1km from the process plant and immediately north of the main Gilbey's operating pit. 47,985 metres of exploration and resource definition drilling was completed during the year at Dalgaranga, predominantly focussed on Gilbey's North – Never Never, Gilbey's Eastern Footwall, Gilbey's South and Plymouth.

Gilbey's North – Significant new near-mine discovery

In February 2022, the Company announced the discovery of extensive shallow mineralisation immediately north of the Gilbey's Main Pit. An initial campaign of 21 shallow RC drill-holes resulted in 17 holes intersecting mineralisation from 1m below surface across zones up to 18m wide and down to 53m below surface within a structural corridor directly along-strike from the Gilbey's pit.

The discovery was initially named "Gilbey's North" and additional drilling resources, including a diamond rig were mobilised to site during the months of February through to June 2022 to follow-up the success of the initial campaign.

A number of significant shallow high-grade gold intercepts were generated, delineating a thick, consistent zone of shallow gold mineralisation which is rapidly emerging as the likely next source of higher-grade production at Dalgaranga. Results generated during the final quarter of the year, confirmed the presence of deeper and materially higher-grade material at Gilbey's North, while also highlighting the continuity of the mineral system. Importantly, the thicknesses of the mineralised zones extending to the north-west are very consistent, with the rock type and alteration showing strong similarities to the main Gilbey's orebody. These results have also highlighted that the initial Gilbey's North discovery (now known as the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits) was developing into two different orientations that can be separated as follows:

- A distinct north-striking footwall zone resembling the main Gilbey's "G-Fin" mineralisation with a regional stratiform affinity; and
- A higher-grade north-west to west striking hanging wall zone. This mineralisation style is not typical for Dalgaranga, has a much higher silica content, intensive sericite alteration and cross-cuts stratigraphy with heavy shearing and folding fabrics. This style of mineralisation is more typical of orogenic lode-gold systems seen elsewhere in the Goldfields of Western Australia and is of potentially regional-scale structural origin.

The two mineralisation orientations form in a zone of collision between "typical" Gilbey's-style shale-associated north-south mineralisation and a significant north-west to west-striking shear zone. The result is a broad zone of intense rock shearing and damage and associated gold mineralisation deposition.

Results from drilling undertaken after the end of the financial year, confirmed a high-grade western extension to the Gilbey's North prospect as well as consistent width and continuity of the newly named high-grade "Never Never" lode system. The drilling which delivered these exceptional results was oriented in a northerly direction to specifically target the definition of approximate volumes across-strike and up-dip of recently reported high-grade intercepts.

The change in drilling orientation has resulted in a major exploration breakthrough at Dalgaranga, resulting in the discovery of a new style of mineralisation that sits roughly at right angles to the predominantly north-south orientation of most of the known deposits.

Diamond drilling undertaken in June 2022, assisted with obtaining geotechnical and geo-metallurgical samples to facilitate the submission of an initial mining proposal and benchmark recovery test work for proposed mining in the Gilbey's North area. An initial MRE and Ore Reserve for the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits were released in September 2022. Refer to the 'Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves' section of the Annual Report for further details.

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

Significant intercepts reported by the Company from Gilbey's North – Never Never during and after the end of the financial year include:

- 59m @ 12.5g/t Au from 139m including 13m @ 51.1g/t Au (DGRC1110)
- 50m @ 4.58g/t Au from 191m, including 24m @ 7.3g/t (DGRC1123)
- 31m @ 3.42g/t Au from 172m, including 15m @ 5.0g/t (DGRC1122)
- 39m @ 3.09g/t Au from 99m and 20m @ 1.12g/t Au from 156m (DGRC1109)
- 54m @ 6.55g/t Au from 116m down-hole including 12m @ 20.1g/t Au (DGRC0971)
- 32m @ 8.58g/t Au from 167m down-hole including 14m @ 16.4g/t Au (DGRC1026)
- 20m @ 7.24g/t Au from 73m including 1m @ 47.9g/t and 5m @ 9.3g/t Au (DGRC0974)
- 16m @ 9.06g/t Au from 74m, including 3m @ 40.7g/t Au, and 18m @ 3.0g/t Au from 155m (DGRC1002)
- 53m @ 3.59g/t Au from 71m down-hole including: 9m @ 6.8g/t Au and 6m @ 6.6g/t Au (DGRC0957)
- 31m @ 2.54g/t Au from 23m, including 3m @ 6.57g/t Au and 3m @ 8.58g/t Au (DGRC0835)

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

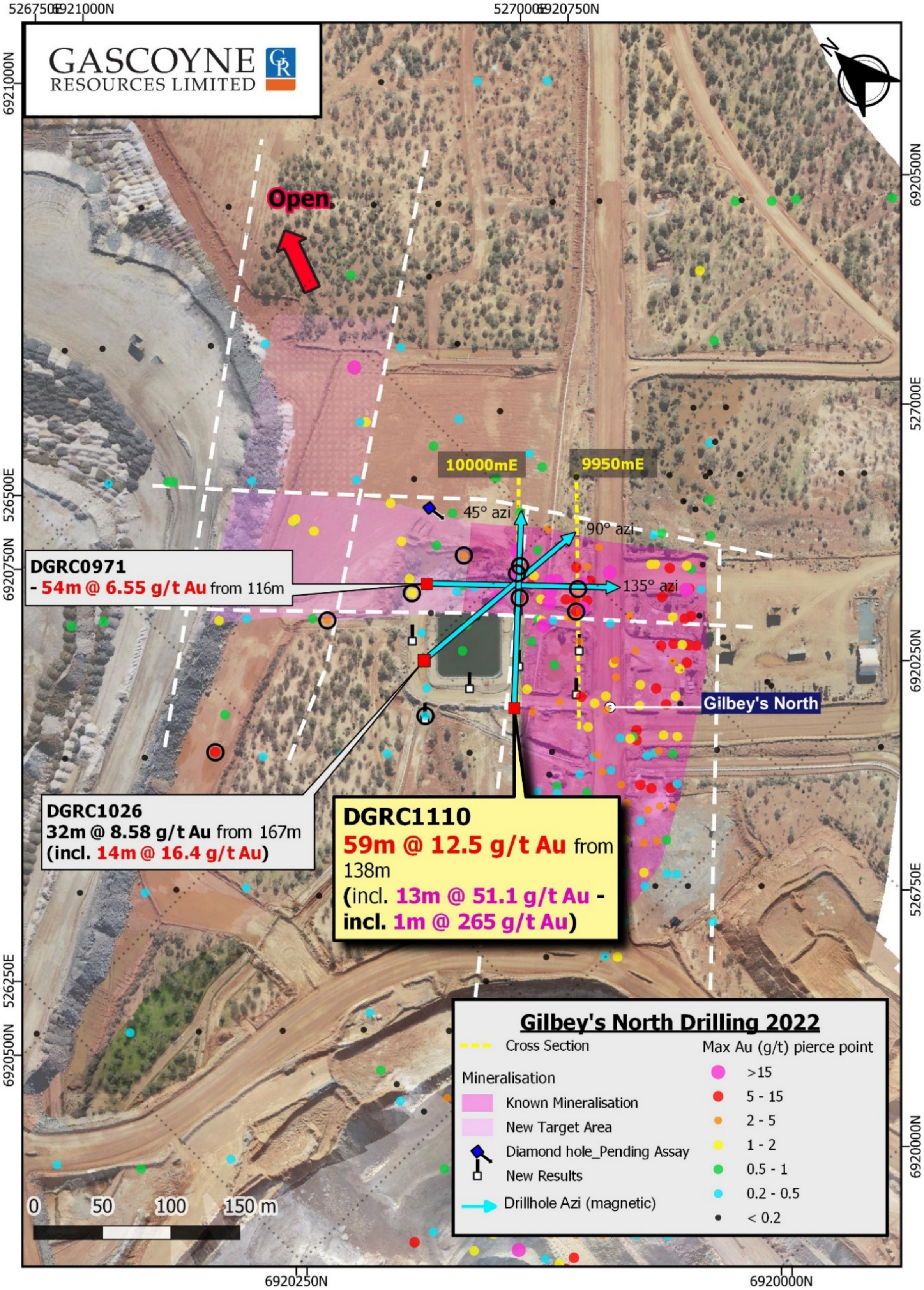


Figure 2: Plan view showing the location of some RC drill-hole assays, the schematic understanding of mineralisation in the Gilbey's North – Never Never target area and the location of other nearby holes drilled (as at 16 August 2022).

Directors' report

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

Figure 3: Aerial image looking east showing the Gilbey's North Extension Lode in yellow (initial discovery) and the newly defined west-plunging high-grade "Never Never" Lode (red), as well as proximity to nearby infrastructure.

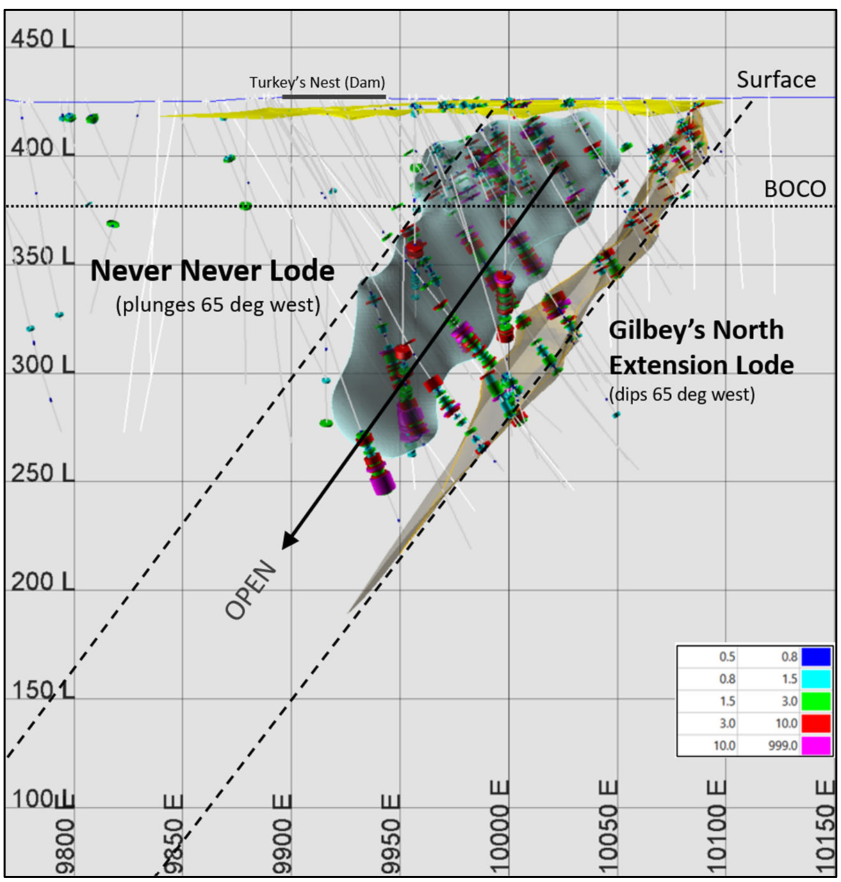


Figure 4: Long-section (looking north) showing high-grade intercepts so far and early wireframe interpretations. This viewpoint gives a good early understanding of the west-plunging high-grade shoot orientation and geometry of the "Never Never" Lode and its relationship to the original north-south striking Gilbey's North Extension Lode (as at 16 August 2022).

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

Gilbey's East

A detailed review of the active Gilbey's mine environment also identified a range of targets within the existing mine approval footprint, including an extensive area along the entire eastern (footwall) of the Gilbey's Open Pit. Drilling in the Eastern Footwall of the main Gilbey's open pit during the final quarter of the financial year resulted in another near-mine exploration breakthrough with extensive and continuous gold mineralisation intersected over hundreds of metres of strike.

The Eastern Footwall represents a target area for delivering mine life extensions at Dalgaranga given the presence of numerous high-grade mineralised horizons, a potentially lower strip ratio than other advanced targets and ease of drilling and mining access.

Significant intercepts reported by the Company from Gilbey's East during and after the end of the financial year include:

- 3m @ 4.5g/t Au from 54m (DGRC0897)
- 5m @ 7.8g/t Au from 43m including 1m @ 30.1g/t Au (DGRC0899)
- 2m @ 5.2g/t Au from 76m and 3m @ 4.0g/t Au from 87m (DGRC0965)
- 13m @ 2.0g/t Au from 65m including 5m @ 4.2g/t Au (DGRC0966)
- 5m @ 38g/t Au from 50m including 1m @ 176g/t Au (DGRC0853)

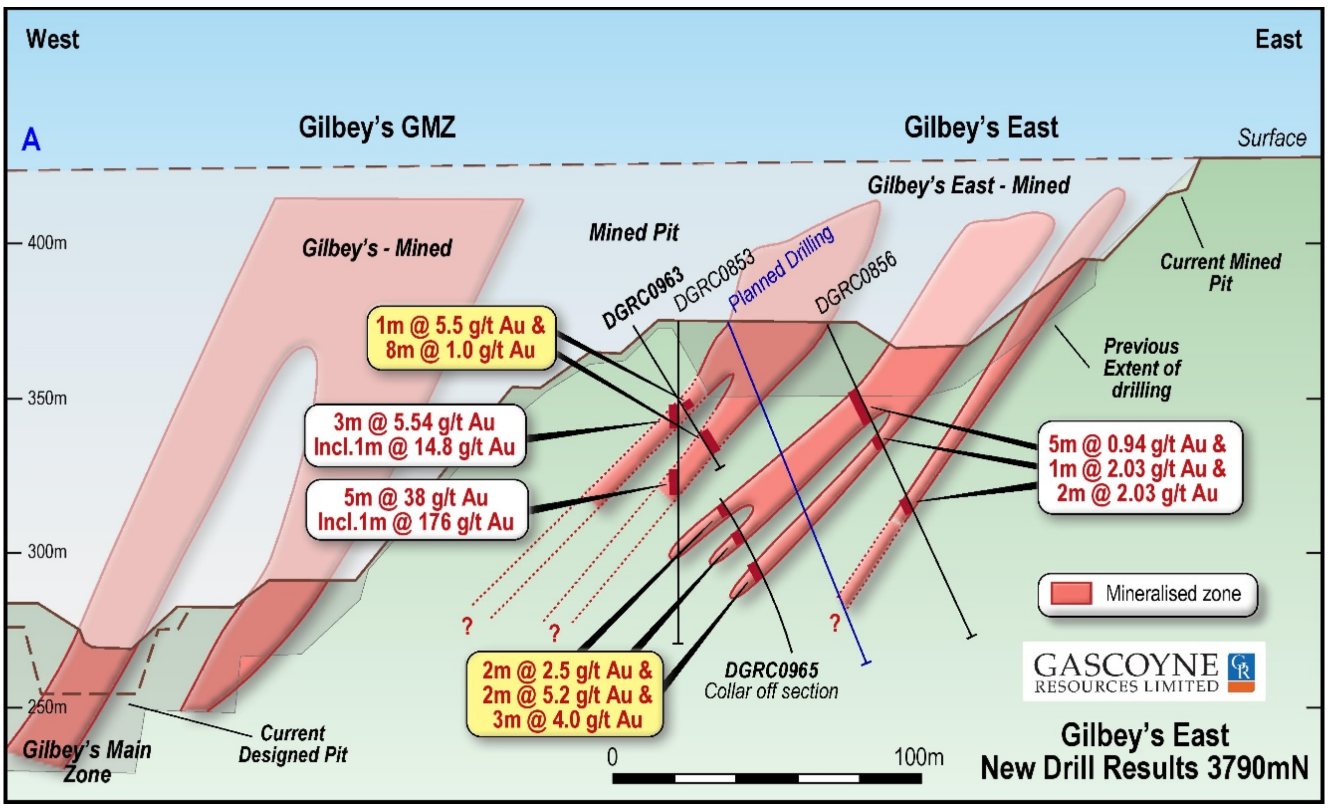


Figure 5: An East-West cross-section through the 3790mN section at the Gilbey's East prospect (as at 11 August 2022).

Gilbey's South

During the June 2022 quarter, 3,348 Reverse Circulation (RC) metres were drilled at the Gilbey's South prospect as part of the overall strategy to grow Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and extend the mine life at Dalgaranga. Results from Gilbey's South are assisting in the evaluation of a potential southern ramp access point to the Gilbey's pit which is expected to reduce the volume of waste movement and improve ore access in updated mine designs for the Gilbey's Main pit.

The Gilbey's South area appears to represent shallow "base-load" material for Gascoyne to mine while higher-grade areas such as the existing Plymouth pit and the emerging Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits are expected to provide the incremental ounces required to sustain the target of greater than 1.0g/t Au production in the medium to long-term.

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

Significant intercepts reported by the Company from Gilbey's South during and after the end of the financial year include:

- 3m @ 4.5g/t Au from 56m including 1m @ 12.7g/t Au (DGRC0930)
- 3m @ 3.8g/t Au from 20m (DGRC0934)
- 5m @ 2.5g/t Au from 37m to end of hole (DGRC0935)

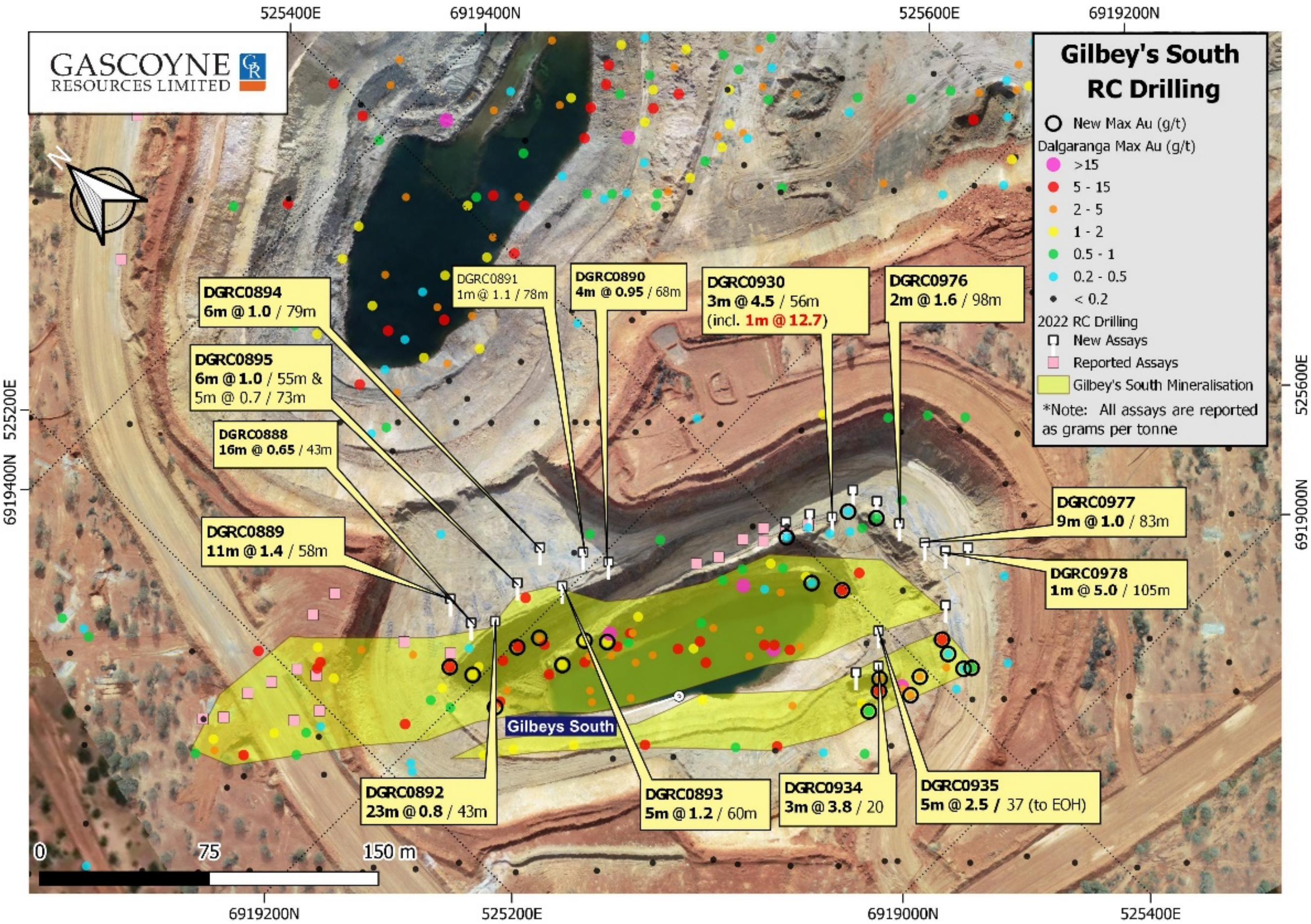


Figure 6: Plan view of recent drillhole results at the Gilbey's South prospect (as at 11 August 2022).

Plymouth

During the year, Resource extension drilling was completed at Plymouth, located less than 2km from the Dalgaranga process plant, with a total of 35 RC holes and one diamond hole drilled.

Several significant intercepts were returned below the current Resource and active mining areas in the Plymouth pit with the diamond drilling providing geotechnical information for a review of pit-slope angles in preparation for a possible expansion and pit redesign. Results received show that the main Plymouth ore zone continues at least 20m beneath the floor of the then current optimised mine design and remains open.

Significant intercepts reported by the Company from Plymouth during the financial year include:

- 11m @ 2.8g/t Au from 89m
- 4m @ 5.6g/t Au from 56m
- 7m @ 2.6g/t Au from 87m, including 4m @ 4.1g/t Au

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

Dalgaranga Gold Project – Non-active mining areas

Sly Fox Trend

A total of five RC holes were completed on the Sly Fox Trend during the year targeting further high-grade shoot positions south-east from the Sly Fox deposit along a prominent shear/structural zone, with a focus on Resource extensions. Encouraging broad altered sheared volcaniclastic and shale zones were intersected. Gold mineralisation was intersected in several holes with encouraging results returned, including:

- 4m @ 1.1g/t Au from 98m in DGRC0705
- 1m @ 2.5g/t Au from 88m in DGRC0703
- 1m @ 1.8g/t Au from 109m in DGRC0705

Hendricks

During the year, at Hendricks, located 1.5km east of the Dalgaranga processing plant on tenement E59/1709 (80% Gascoyne interest), four RC holes were completed targeting down dip extensions to the known mineralisation and 11 RC holes were completed as part of a program of in-fill drilling targeting 25m spaced in-fill lines to better define shallow oxide mineralisation at the prospect.

Significant results returned include:

- 8m @ 1.2g/t Au from 54m in DGRC0693
- 5m @ 8.3g/t Au from 80m in DGRC0694
- 1m @ 12.7g/t Au from 24m in DGRC0690

Mineralisation at Hendricks is interpreted to be contained within 60 - 70 degree steeply west-dipping quartz-pyrite altered veins hosted in sheared basalt with shallower mineralisation occurring in overlying near-surface laterite sequences. The Hendricks prospect is located in an 'axial planar' fold hinge position within the regional antiform structure that hosts the Gilbey's and Sly Fox deposits at Dalgaranga.

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

Lindville

Four RC holes were drilled at Lindville during the latter half of the year. The Lindville gold prospect lies approximately 8km north-east of the Dalgaranga process plant. The most encouraging result reported from Lindville was 10m @ 1.5g/t Au from 45m, including 5m @ 2.3g/t Au.

Yalgoo Gold Project

In November 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of Firefly by way of Scheme of Arrangement. Shortly after the completion of the acquisition and following the incorporation of the results of the additional drilling completed by Firefly prior to the acquisition, in December 2021 the Company announced a 24% increase to Yalgoo gold resources. Indicated and Inferred Resources at Yalgoo increased by 24% from the previous MRE prepared by Firefly to 5.238Mt at 1.45g/t Au for 243,613oz of gold.

The Yalgoo Gold Project is comprised of two deposits, namely the flagship Melville deposit and the Applecross deposit that is adjacent to the northern end of the Melville deposit.

Melville Gold Deposit

Prior to the acquisition, Firefly completed six diamond drill-holes at Melville to provide samples for metallurgical test work and geotechnical information to assist in open pit design.

Assay results received from the drilling reflected a number of shallow gold intersections.

Significant results include:

- 20m @ 2.1g/t Au from 57m including 8m @ 4.0g/t Au and 11.33m @ 1.4g/t Au from 85.67m
- 37m @ 1.4g/t Au from 10m, including 7m @ 4.3g/t Au from 39m
- 22.68m @ 1.0g/t Au from 39 and 11m @ 2.9g/t Au from 83m

During the year, the Company progressed a range of development activities required to progress a Feasibility Study on Melville and for the Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plans to support the future commencement of mining at the Melville deposit. Activities included metallurgical testwork, surface hydrological studies, waste rock characterisation studies, geotechnical analysis, fauna and flora studies and road ore haulage studies.

As at the date of this report, the Group has slowed down the rate of progress on the aforementioned studies as the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits at Dalgaranga have taken priority as the most likely next source of higher-grade ore.

Applecross Gold Deposit

The Applecross Gold Deposit consists of an Archaean lode-gold system intersecting an extensive structurally modified Banded-Iron-Formation which has resulted in a broad gold deposit extending to depth and mineralised from surface. Given the proximity of the Applecross deposit to the Melville deposit, Applecross may potentially be mined as an extension of future mining at Melville.

Exploration projects – Murchison Region (continued)

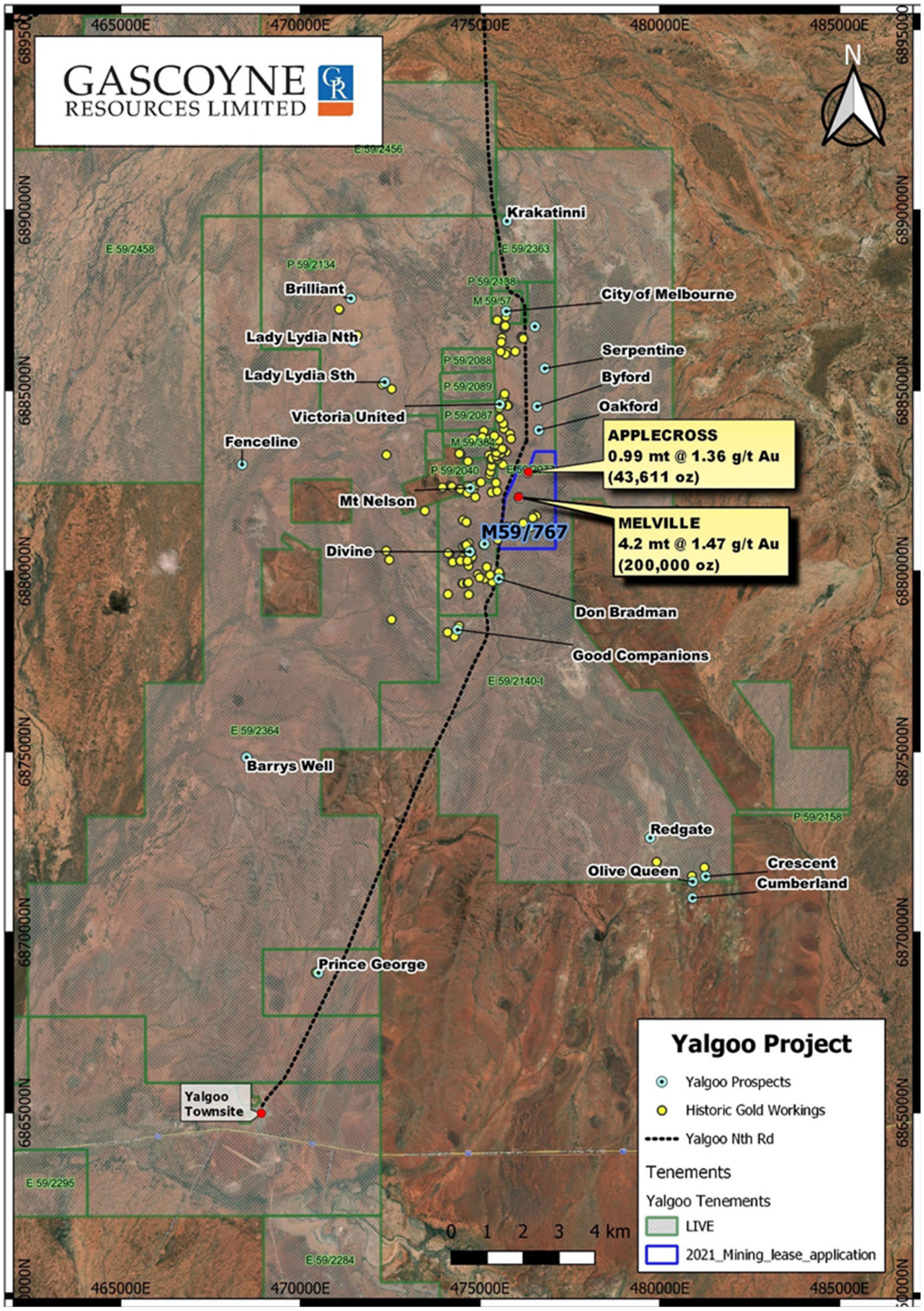


Figure 7: Location of Yalgoo Project tenements and Melville and Applecross deposits.

Exploration projects – Non-Murchison Region

During the second half of the year, the Company undertook a full strategic review of all assets located outside of the Murchison region. This resulted in the sale of Mumbakine Well and expressions of interest in a number of other assets.

In light of the current volatility in global equity and commodity markets, the Company has elected to retain the Glenburgh / Egerton assets for the foreseeable future. Gascoyne continues to consider the options for other assets such as Beebyn and Andy Well North.

Exploration projects – Non-Murchison Region (continued)

Glenburgh Gold Project

The Glenburgh Gold Project (Glenburgh) with a tenement area of around 2,000km^2, is located approximately 250km east of Carnarvon in the southern Gascoyne region of Western Australia. The project consists of a gold mineralised shear system hosted in interpreted remnants of Archean terrain in a Proterozoic mobile belt in a similar setting to the Tropicana Gold Mine. The tenement holding for Glenburgh includes one mining lease as well as a number of exploration licenses.

During the first quarter of the year, the Company completed a 17 hole RC drill program at Glenburgh. The results received from the drilling targeted down dip extensions to the high-grade gold lodes in the Zone 126 deposit. The Zone 126 high-grade intersections lie outside of the existing MRE.

Significant results from the 17 hole drill program include:

- 8m @ 11.6g/t Au from 187m, including 4m @ 21.3g/t Au
- 8m @ 2.3g/t Au from 141m
- 4m @ 2.4g/t Au from 221m
- 2m @ 4.6g/t Au from 170m

No significant field activity occurred at Glenburgh during the latter half of the year with the Company's focus being primarily on its flagship Murchison assets. A Resource definition drilling program targeting known deposits is planned for the 2023 financial year.

Mt Egerton Gold Project

The Mt Egerton Gold Project (Egerton) consists of two granted mining leases and three exploration licences covering approximately 200km^2 of the Lower Proterozoic Egerton inlier in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia.

No significant field activity occurred at Egerton during the year with the Company's focus being primarily on its flagship Murchison assets. In July 2022, a drilling program of 17 holes was completed at Egerton, targeting Gaffney's Find prospect, with assay results yet to be reported as at the date of this report.

Beebyn

Beebyn is located 45km north of Cue; previous exploration has identified high-grade iron ore and arsenic anomalies that have not been tested for gold. Three exploration holes were drilled on Beebyn during the financial year targeting gold anomalies. No material mineralisation was evident in the three holes drilled.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 7 July 2021, the Company entered into a binding Demerger Implementation Deed, pursuant to which the Company and Firefly Resources Limited (Firefly) agreed the terms of a demerger of various assets including the Paterson Copper-Gold Project, the Forrestania Gold Project and lithium mineral rights over various tenements held by both the Company and Firefly which were acquired by a newly incorporated subsidiary of Firefly, Firetail Resources Limited. As part of the Demerger Implementation Deed, the Group also agreed to sell lithium rights to Firetail in certain wholly-owned tenements at Dalgaranga.

In August 2021, the Group signed a cost settlement deed with Habrok (Dalgaranga) Pty Ltd and Habrok Mining Pty Ltd to settle recovery of legal costs awarded to the Group in September 2020 following successful defence by the Group of legal action commenced by Habrok (Dalgaranga) Pty Ltd. Proceeds under the settlement deed were received by the Group in September 2021 and January 2022. The terms of the settlement deed are confidential.

On 13 October 2021, the Company announced the implementation of an Enhanced Business Plan that deferred the Stage 3 eastern and western wall cutbacks in the Gilbey's pit in favour of introducing higher-grade ore sources both at Dalgaranga and from regional satellite ore sources including from the Yalgoo deposits. In making the decision to defer the cut-back, the Company also took into consideration the heightened cost profile across the Western Australian mining industry, the then current gold price trend, the potential for alternative, lower cost ore sources, increased capital requirements and the potential for elevated financial and operational risks.

Directors' report

Significant changes in the state of affairs (continued)

On 10 November 2021, the Scheme of Arrangement relating to the merger of Gascoyne and Firefly was implemented following the issue of Gascoyne shares to Firefly shareholders. In accordance with the Scheme, consideration of 0.34 new Gascoyne shares were issued for every Firefly share held at the Scheme Record Date, 3 November 2021. Refer to note 25 in the financial statements for further details.

On 6 December 2021, the Company released an updated Mineral Resource Estimate in accordance with JORC Code 2012 for its Yalgoo Gold Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia of 5.2Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 243,613 ounces of contained gold.

On 17 December 2021, the Company entered into a convertible note facility agreement (Facility) with its major shareholder, Deutsche Balaton AG, and certain funds controlled by Deutsche Balaton AG, for the provision of $20.0 million in unsecured finance, split into two tranches of $10.0 million each. On 16 March 2022, the Company made a $10.0 million repayment to Deutsche Balaton AG, reducing the amount owing under the Facility from $20.0 million to $10.0 million. On 31 March 2022, the remaining $10.0 million owing on the Facility was repaid in full, extinguishing all debt owed under the Facility. Refer to note 17 in the financial statements for further details.

On 8 February 2022, the Company announced a new gold discovery located immediately north of the Gilbey's pit and approximately 1km from the Dalgaranga process plant. Subsequent exploration and delineation activities have since progressed this initial discovery to what is now the Gilbey's North – Never Never deposits.

In March 2022, the Company completed a $15.0 million share placement to institutional, professional and sophisticated investors at an issue price of $0.30 per share (Placement). The Company also launched a Share Purchase Plan (SPP), raising $1.7 million at the same share price as the Placement (SPP closed on 19 April 2022). Proceeds from the Placement and SPP were used to retire the Company's remaining convertible note debt, fund an accelerated drilling program at Dalgaranga and for general working capital purposes.

On 30 May 2022, the Company agreed to sell its Mumbakine Well tenement to Capricorn Metals Limited for $1.3 million payable upon completion, $3.5 million contingent consideration and 0.5% net smelter royalty. The sale was completed on 29 June 2022 and Gascoyne received initial consideration of Capricorn shares to the value of $1.3 million. Refer to note 15.

Dividends

No dividend has been paid or recommended for the current year.

Events occurring after the reporting date

On 8 September 2022, the Company released an updated Group Mineral Resource Estimate of 36.74Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 1,370,800 ounces of contained gold.

On 21 September 2022, the Company released an updated Dalgaranga Ore Reserve Estimate of 2.04Mt @ 1.10g/t Au for 72,100 ounces of contained gold.

At 29 September 2022, the Company's equity investments disclosed in note 12 had a fair value of $2.2 million.

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future years.

Future developments

The Group is focussed on increasing mine life at Dalgaranga and will continue with further drilling at the newly discovered "Never Never" lode system as well as pursuing other high priority near mine targets. The Group also expects to progress the studies and approvals required to commence initial mining activities from the Melville deposit at Yalgoo, with ore to be processed at the Dalgaranga Gold Project processing facility.

Environmental regulation

The Group is subject to significant environmental regulations under laws of the Commonwealth and State in respect of its exploration, evaluation and development activities and its mining operations. The Group aspires to the highest standard 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.

During the year, the Group continued to regularly engage with relevant regulators regarding ongoing matters as part of normal operations management including seeking modifications to certain licence conditions and limits at Dalgaranga. In November 2021, the limit to the weak acid dissociable cyanide discharge into the tails storage facility was removed by the regulator, following the submission of a formal application for removal of the limit in July 2021. Removal of the limit brings Dalgaranga into line with other gold processing plants in the region. A bird deterrent system was installed during the period at the newly commissioned Golden Wings Tails Storage Facility (TSF). The deterrent system is an automatic system that is designed to prevent birds from landing on the TSF without causing any harm or injury to birds.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings held during the year by the Board of Directors (Board) and Board committees, and the number of those meetings attended by each Director were:

	Board meetings		Remuneration Committee meetings		Audit and Risk Committee meetings	
	Entitled to attend[1]	Attended	Entitled to attend[1]	Attended	Entitled to attend[1]	Attended
R Johnston[2]	16	16	2	2	3	3
G Bauk[3]	10	10	1	1	2	2
S Lawson[4]	8	8	-	-	-	-
R Hay[5]	8	8	-	-	-	-
D Coyne[6]	8	8	-	-	-	-
H Plaggemars	16	16	2	2	3	3

1 In addition to the above meetings a number of meetings were dealt with by circular resolution.
2 Mr R Johnston was appointed as Interim Non-Executive Chair on 31 January 2022 and Non-Executive Chair on 31 March 2022.
3 Mr G Bauk resigned as Non-Executive Chair on 31 January 2022.
4 Mr S Lawson was appointed as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on 13 November 2021.
5 Mr R Hay resigned as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on 13 November 2021.
6 Mr D Coyne was appointed as Finance Director on 18 November 2021.

Gender diversity

The Board of the Company is currently comprised of four male directors and no female directors (100% male). Within senior executive positions of the Company, 67% of persons holding these positions are male and 33% are female. Senior executive positions are those roles that are, or directly report to, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. Across the whole Group, 83% of employees are male and 17% are female.

Directors' report

Remuneration report (audited)

The Directors of the Company present the Remuneration report for Directors and other Key Management Personnel (KMP) prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and applicable accounting standards.

This Remuneration report is presented under the following sections:

- Key management personnel
- Remuneration governance
- Remuneration policy and framework
- Short and long term incentives
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based remuneration
- Other information.

Key management personnel

The term KMP refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group, as defined by AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*.

The Directors and other KMP of the Group during the year were:

Name	Position[1]	Term as KMP during the financial year
Directors		
R Johnston[2]	Non-Executive Chair	Full year
G Bauk	Non-Executive Chair	Resigned 31 January 2022
S Lawson[3]	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	Appointed 10 November 2021
R Hay	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	Resigned 13 November 2021
D Coyne[4]	Finance Director and Company Secretary	Full year
H Plaggemars	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Other KMP		
D Baumgartel[5]	Chief Operating Officer	Full year
J Goldsworthy	Chief Geologist	Resigned 22 December 2021
N Jolly	General Manager - Business Development	Appointed 1 February 2022
T Magan[6]	Chief Financial Officer	Full year

1 At the reporting date or on the last day of designation as KMP.
2 Mr R Johnson was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 5 August 2020, Interim Non-Executive Chair on 31 January 2022 and Non-Executive Chair on 31 March 2022.
3 Mr S Lawson was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 10 November 2021 and as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on 13 November 2021.
4 Mr D Coyne was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 20 July 2020, as Company Secretary on 30 March 2021 and as Finance Director on 18 November 2021.
5 Mr D Baumgartel was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on 18 November 2021, following his appointment as Executive General Manager on 1 November 2020.
6 Ms T Magan, previously Head of Finance, was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 18 November 2021.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Remuneration governance

The Board has an established Remuneration Committee which operates in accordance with its Charter as approved by the Board and is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and the Executive team. The full Board currently serves as the Nomination Committee and it also operates in accordance with its Board approved Charter.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for assessing the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration on a periodic basis by reference to recent employment market conditions with the overall objective of maximising shareholder value. The payment of bonuses, equity-settled awards, and other incentive payments are reviewed by the Remuneration Committee annually having regard to performance against expectations and market conditions as part of the review of executive remuneration, and a recommendation is submitted to the Board for approval.

The Remuneration Committee may engage independent external remuneration consultants to provide advice on remuneration. No external remuneration consultants were engaged by the Group during the year.

The Remuneration Committee is comprised of Mr Rowan Johnston as Chair and Mr Hansjoerg Plaggemars as Committee member.

Remuneration policy and framework

The principles of the Group's executive remuneration policy are to ensure that remuneration packages properly reflect the duties and responsibilities of Executives and are sufficient to attract, retain and motivate personnel of the requisite capabilities and experience. The Board reviews principles governing the Group's executive remuneration policy to ensure that these are appropriately aligned with shareholder expectations and the objectives of the Group.

The preferred remuneration structure adopted by the Group consists of the following components:

- fixed remuneration being annual salary and superannuation; and
- variable at-risk incentive remuneration comprising:
    - short-term incentives, including bonuses; and
    - long-term incentives, including employee equity-settled awards.

During the 2022 financial year, the Remuneration Committee was faced with the dual challenges of increased competition for skilled personnel in the West Australian resources sector and uncertainty associated with the Dalgaranga mine plan caused by the deferral in October 2021 of the Stage 3 eastern and western wall cutbacks in the Gilbey's pit.

To counter these challenges, the Group implemented a quarterly retention bonus for all Group employees, excluding the Managing Director / CEO and the Finance Director / Company Secretary. The retention bonus applies for the quarters ending 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2022. To be eligible to receive a quarterly retention bonus, an employee, amongst other things, needs to remain employed by the Group on a payment date and must not have submitted a resignation notice on or before a payment date.

This quarterly retention bonus replaced the previously implemented short-term incentive plan (STIP) for the 2022 financial year and for the first half of the 2023 financial year. Toward the end of the first half of the 2023 financial year, a decision will be made by the Board on whether or not to extend the quarterly retention bonus scheme.

During the second half of the 2022 financial year, the Group granted Performance Rights to certain Group employees. Vesting conditions attached to the Performance Rights are intended to align part of employee remuneration to shareholder returns and provide employees the opportunity to share in longer term value creation of the Company through part-ownership of the Company. Grant of the Performance Rights with vesting condition hurdles replaced the previous annual long-term incentive plan (LTIP) for the 2022 and 2023 financial years.

Short and long term incentives

Short-term incentives

Ordinarily, the Group would prefer to use short-term incentives (STIs) to incentivise members of KMP that are linked to defined performance measures that are aligned to specific operational and strategic plan objectives. Performance measures would typically involve the use of annual performance objectives, metrics, performance appraisals and Group values.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, no specific operational and strategic plan objectives were used for STIs due to the implementation of the quarterly retention incentive to counter skills shortages and increased competition for personnel, as well as fluidity in the mine plan at Dalgaranga due to the deferral of the Gilbey's Stage 3 cutback and the pivot during the year to focussed exploration activities within close proximity to the Dalgaranga process plant aimed at finding and delineating higher-grade ore.

STIP objective

The intent of the STIP is to incentivise achievement of key annual targets that are expected to contribute to the growth in shareholder value and reward Executives for achieving those targets. Due to the nature of events during the financial year ended 30 June 2022, specific STIP objectives were not established for KMP or other employees.

Retention incentive for all employees (excluding Executive Directors)

During the financial year, the Board implemented a quarterly retention incentive instead of the STIP for all employees with the exception of the Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer and the Finance Director / Company Secretary. The quarterly retention incentive applies for the quarters ending 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December during the 2022 calendar year.

Eligible employees may receive 10% of their annual base salary each quarter as a retention bonus payment. An employee commencing employment with the Group during a calendar quarter shall have their quarterly retention incentive pro-rated, and must have completed at least one (1) full calendar month of employment with the Group. To remain eligible on the payment date of each quarterly incentive, an employee must not have resigned, or submitted their notice of resignation, on or before each payment date.

In making the decision to implement the quarterly retention incentive, the Board considered the following matters:

- Increased competition for skilled resources in the Western Australian mining sector;
- Increasing base salaries across the board for employees would create an ongoing salary cost increase, whereas implementation of a quarterly retention scheme, without increasing base salaries, can be modified or even removed in the future;
- Use of a quarterly incentive could be more easily and rapidly adjusted to suit prevailing circumstances, whereas increases in base salaries are institutionalised and extremely difficult to roll back;
- Meaningful and definitive STIP targets that could be rolled out across the entire workforce were difficult to set due to material changes in the mine plan, highlighted by the decision in October 2021 to defer the Gilbey's Stage 3 cutback (western and eastern wall cutbacks); and
- The incentivisation amount needed to be at a level that was meaningful enough to discourage employees from accepting alternate offers of employment that had higher rates of base salary.

Implementation of the quarterly retention incentive had the immediate effect of reducing employee turnover. In addition, where employees have left the Group, the retention incentive has proved to be a key factor in attracting replacement personnel at a time when there is significant competition for skilled personnel within the resources sector, and the general economy as a whole.

STI performance measurement (Executive Directors)

As noted above, the quarterly retention incentive did not apply to the Executive Directors. Following the end of the financial year, the Remuneration Committee assessed the performance of the Managing Director / CEO and Finance Director / Company Secretary in light of the achievements made by the Group during the preceding 12 months and considered the challenges faced by the Group during this period. The Remuneration Committee resolved to approve a discretionary cash-based STIP amount of $90,000 (pre-tax) for both the Managing Director / CEO and the Finance Director / Company Secretary for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Key achievements considered by the Remuneration Committee when making this discretionary award included, but were not limited to the following:

- Following a change in executive management in November 2021, a re-focussed near mine exploration strategy was implemented at the Dalgaranga Gold Project. This program directly led to the discovery of the Gilbey's North deposit which shapes as the Group's next major mining area and is likely to result in higher-grade feed to the Dalgaranga process plant (versus historical average);
- The Group successfully repaid, in full, its previous corporate debt facilities during the year and eliminated the requirement to put in place mandatory gold hedges that were required under a previous corporate debt facility;
- The Group ending the financial year with a net cash balance in excess of $30 million; and
- Base salaries for the Executive Directors were not reviewed or increased even though there is elevated competition for skilled resources in the mining sector and the general economy is experiencing much higher rates of inflation.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) are set by the Board and are typically advised to Executives prior to or at the commencement of each financial year.

For the financial year ending 30 June 2023, the Board has set the following STIP KPIs for the Executive Directors:

KPI	Weighting	Performance measure[1]
Safety and environment	10%	Improvement in LTIFR by at least 20%; no more than two (2) LTIs across the Group; and no major environmental spills or incidents
Production	20%	Achievement of annual production guidance; 0% earned if actual production is at least 5% less than lower end of guidance range; 20% earned if actual production is at least 5% greater than high end of guidance range
Cost guidance	20%	Achievement of annual AISC guidance; 0% earned if actual AISC exceeds the high end of guidance range by more than 5%; 20% earned if actual AISC is lower than the low end of guidance range by greater than 5%
Mine plan growth / extension	40%	Board approved mine plan by 31 December 2022 that delivers an economic production plan and forecast for the Dalgaranga Gold Project for the 12 months ending 31 December 2023 that achieves a mill throughput of at least 2.5 million tonnes and a production output of at least 70,000oz
Investor relations / stakeholder management	10%	Board discretionary component based on the assessment by the Board on how well and how effective management has communicated / engaged with investors and internal / external stakeholders

1 LTIFR = Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate; LTI = Lost Time Injury; and AISC = All-in Sustaining Cost ($/oz).

STI award and quarterly retention incentive

The STI award is ordinarily based on a maximum percentage of annual base salary (excluding superannuation) and is determined following assessment of the Executive's annual performance. STI awards are usually paid in cash, and typically before 31 August in the following financial year and this applied to the Managing Director / CEO and Finance Director / Company Secretary.

Those KMP and employees on the quarterly retention incentive are paid the incentive within 10 calendar days after the end of each quarter.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Details of the STI awards and quarterly retention incentive paid to and/or payable to KMP for the current year, are as below:

KMP	Maximum STI opportunity[1] %	STI achieved[2] %	STI awarded[3] $
S Lawson	40%	37%	90,000
D Coyne	30%	24%	90,000
D Baumgartel	30%	24%	90,000
N Jolly	30%	39%	41,111
T Magan	30%	21%	52,000

1 Maximum percentage of KMP's base salary, excluding superannuation as specified in the contract of employment for each KMP member. The percentage assigned to each KMP is dependent on the individual KMP's role within the Group. The Board reserves the right to award a higher percentage.
2 For S Lawson and D Coyne, the STI achieved percentage is based on the discretionary STI amounts awarded by the Board. For D Baumgartel, T Magan and N Jolly, the STI achieved percentage is based on the March 2022 and June 2022 quarterly retention incentive amounts.
3 Award excludes compulsory superannuation contributions (if applicable).

Long-term incentives

The Board considers that long-term incentives (LTIs) should form a key component of total annual remuneration of Executives, KMP and other eligible employees (collectively Eligible Participants), which can be achieved by setting a significant portion of total annual remuneration 'at risk' to better align interests with those of shareholders to encourage the production of long-term sustainable growth and to assist with retention.

The Board recognises that to preserve shareholder value it must operate a long-term remuneration structure which ensures Eligible Participants are attracted, retained and motivated by the Group.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Group had in place an LTI structure that awarded performance rights (rights) based on the outcome of set KPIs for the year, with the KPIs aligned to activities that underpinned the Group's longer term objectives. Once awarded, the rights would automatically vest to the Eligible Participant in two equal tranches one and two years later. The rights were issued for nil consideration and contain service and performance conditions. Any unvested rights lapse on the date of cessation of employment, subject to the discretion of the Board and the terms of the Company's GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules (Incentive plan).

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group awarded Eligible Participants rights based on three vesting conditions, replacing the LTI structure used for the year ended 30 June 2021. Vesting conditions for the rights are aligned to outcomes that are expected to result in increases in shareholder value.

LTIP objective

The intent of the LTIP is to support long-term business strategy and value creation, and reward sustained performance in achieving long-term growth in shareholder value.

LTI award

Based on the outcome of LTI KPIs for the financial year ending 30 June 2021, in September 2021 a total of 2,131,492 rights were granted and issued to Eligible Participants, excluding the then Managing Director / CEO (Mr R Hay). The rights comprised 1,065,746 Class A rights and 1,065,746 Class C rights. The Class A rights vested to the recipients on 30 June 2022 and the Class C rights vest to the recipients on 30 June 2023. A recipient must remain employed by the Group on the date of vesting, otherwise the rights are forfeited.

The then Managing Director / CEO (Mr R Hay) was granted 452,352 rights which were to be subject to the approval of shareholders at the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting. As Mr Hay ceased employment with the Group prior to issuance of the Notice of Meeting for the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting, approval was sought from shareholders, and granted, for the issue of 452,352 fully paid ordinary shares to Mr Hay, at nil cost to Mr Hay, as satisfaction of the 2021 LTI result.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, an aggregate of 22,450,000 rights were granted to Eligible Participants, including KMP. Within this aggregate, 6,000,000 and 3,750,000 were respectively approved by shareholders on 20 January 2022 for issue to the Managing Director / CEO and Finance Director / Company Secretary.

The determination of the number of rights granted is based on the Eligible Participant's role within the Group and the contribution that they are expected to make toward achieving the longer-term objectives of the Group. The aggregate number, by rights class and vesting conditions, are shown in the table below:

Class of right	Number granted	Vesting condition[1]
Class A	1,065,746	Vested on 30 June 2022 and an Eligible Participant must remain employed by the Group on the date of vesting.
Class C	1,065,746	Vest on 30 June 2023 and an Eligible Participant must remain employed by the Group on the date of vesting.
Class D	7,483,320	*Executive Directors* When mining commences on or before 12 November 2024 on non-Gilbey's deposits that, in aggregate, have at least 100,000 contained ounces at 2.0 grams per tonne (or ounce equivalent) and are economic at the Company's prescribed ore reserve price (currently A$2,100/oz). Gilbey's deposits are the Gilbey's and Plymouth open cut pits at the Dalgaranga Gold Project. *Eligible Participants (excl Executive Directors)* During the 3 year period commencing 13 November 2021 through to 12 November 2024, the Class D rights shall vest when, during a rolling 12 month period, the weighted average recovered grade of production from Dalgaranga is equal to or exceeds 0.8 grams per tonne of gold.
Class E	7,483,320	*Executive Directors* When mining commences on or before 12 November 2024 on non-Gilbey's deposits that, in aggregate, have at least 250,000 contained ounces at 2.0 grams per tonne (or ounce equivalent) and are economic at the Company's prescribed ore reserve price (currently A$2,100/oz). Gilbey's deposits are the Gilbey's and Plymouth open cut pits at the Dalgaranga Gold Project. *Eligible Participants (excl Executive Directors)* During the 3 year period commencing 13 November 2021 through to 12 November 2024, the Class E rights shall vest when, during a rolling 12 month period, total production from the Dalgaranga process plant exceeds 75,000 ounces of gold.
Class F[2]	4,233,360	During the 3 year period commencing 13 November 2021 through to 12 November 2024, the Class F rights shall vest when the Gascoyne share price is equal to or exceeds A$0.55 per share on a 30-day volume weighted average price basis.
Class G[3]	3,250,000	During the 3 year period commencing 13 November 2021 through to 12 November 2024, the Class F rights shall vest when the Gascoyne share price is equal to or exceeds A$0.60 per share on a 30-day volume weighted average price basis.

1 Class A rights expire on 30 June 2032, Class C, D, E, F and G rights expire on 30 June 2033.
2 Class F rights granted to Eligible Participants excluding the Managing Director / CEO and Finance Director / Company Secretary.
3 Class G rights granted to Managing Director / CEO and Finance Director / Company Secretary only.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Details of rights granted as remuneration to KMP during the year are as follows:

2022 KMP	Class of right[1]	Grant date[2]	Maximum LTI opportunity[3] %	Rights granted No.	Grant date fair value $/right
S Lawson	D	20 January 2022	N/A	2,000,000	0.2850
	E	20 January 2022		2,000,000	0.2850
	G	20 January 2022		2,000,000	0.1777
D Coyne	A	10 September 2021	40%	154,273	0.3200
	C	10 September 2021		154,273	0.3200
	D	20 January 2022		1,250,000	0.2850
	E	20 January 2022		1,250,000	0.2850
	G	20 January 2022		1,250,000	0.1777
D Baumgartel	A	10 September 2021	40%	154,273	0.3200
	C	10 September 2021		154,273	0.3200
	D	14 December 2021		1,250,000	0.3000
	E	14 December 2021		1,250,000	0.3000
	F	14 December 2021		1,250,000	0.2179
J Goldsworthy[4]	A	10 September 2021	20%	45,501	0.3200
	C	10 September 2021		45,501	0.3200
N Jolly	D	14 December 2021	N/A	500,000	0.3000
	E	14 December 2021		500,000	0.3000
	F	14 December 2021		500,000	0.2179
T Magan	A	10 September 2021	30%	44,557	0.3200
	C	10 September 2021		44,557	0.3200
	D	14 December 2021		500,000	0.3000
	E	14 December 2021		500,000	0.3000
	F	14 December 2021		500,000	0.2179

1 Class A rights vested on 30 June 2022 and expire on 30 June 2032. Class C rights vest on 30 June 2023 and expire on 30 June 2033. Class D, E, F and G rights remaining eligible to vest on or before 12 November 2024 and expire on 30 June 2033.
2 Class A and C rights issued during the year pertain to long term incentives earned for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 but issued to Eligible Participants during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.
3 Maximum LTI opportunity represents the maximum annual percentage contained in the employment contract for each Eligible Participant. The Board retains discretion to award a higher percentage value in any one year if the award is intended to replace LTIs that may otherwise be eligible for earning in subsequent years. If shown as "N/A", current contract does not specify a maximum annual percentage.
4 Mr J Goldsworthy resigned on 22 December 2021.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Non-Executive Director remuneration

Non-Executive Directors are remunerated by fees determined by the Board within the aggregate Directors' fee pool limit as approved by shareholders, currently $450,000. Total Non-Executive Directors' fees paid during the year was $340,783. In setting the fees, account is taken of the responsibilities inherent in the stewardship of the Company and the demands made of Directors in the discharge of their responsibilities. Advice is taken from independent consultancy sources where appropriate, to ensure remuneration accords with market practice. The Group has largely adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and decided to remunerate its Non-Executive Directors on an ongoing basis with no accrual or entitlement to a retirement benefit, save as for statutory superannuation contributions to Australian resident Non-Executive Directors.

Voting and comments made at the Company's last Annual General Meeting

At the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting (AGM) 87.0% of the votes cast in relation to the resolution to adopt the 2021 Remuneration report were cast in favour of the resolution. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM on its Remuneration report.

Statutory performance indicators

The Company aims to align KMP remuneration to its 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 financial 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 indicators and the variable remuneration awarded.

Statutory key performance indicator	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Profit/(loss) per share (cents)[1]	(23.9)	(22.8)	4.0	(371.0)	(2.7)
Dividends (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit/(loss) ($'000)	(81,378)	(44,130)	1,989	(107,105)	(559)
Share price[2]	$0.245	$0.300	$0.039	$0.039	$0.50

1 Profit/(loss) per share has been restated for the years ended 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2020 to account for the effect of the 1-for-20 share consolidation undertaken in the year ended 30 June 2021.

2 Closing share price at 30 June (or the last trading day immediately before) for the relevant year, other than for years ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2020, where the closing price is at the last trading day before suspension from official quotation on 3 June 2019, following the voluntary appointment of Administrators on 2 June 2019.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of remuneration of each Director and other KMP of the Group, measured in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, are presented in the table below:

2022	Short-term employee benefits			Long-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments[1]	Total	Performance related[2]
	Salary and fees[3]	Non-monetary benefit	Bonus[4]	Movement in accrued leave[5]	Super-annuation	Shares, options and performance rights		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Directors								
R Johnston[6]	126,470	-	-	-	12,647	-	139,117	-
G Bauk[7]	74,242	-	-	-	7,424	-	81,666	-
S Lawson[8]	240,625	21,304	90,000	4,720	17,325	313,518	687,492	59%
R Hay[9]	589,097	-	-	(39,968)	25,000	117,658	691,787	17%
D Coyne	379,688	-	90,000	18,407	25,000	328,018	841,113	50%
H Plaggemars[10]	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-
	1,530,122	21,304	180,000	(16,841)	87,396	759,194	2,561,175	
Other KMP								
D Baumgartel	379,688	-	90,000	17,033	25,000	322,324	834,045	39%
J Goldsworthy[11]	273,366	-	-	(69,512)	17,920	-	221,774	-
N Jolly[12]	104,167	-	41,111	4,813	12,028	60,376	222,495	27%
T Magan	246,189	-	52,000	19,382	27,000	94,934	439,505	22%
	1,003,410	-	183,111	(28,284)	81,948	477,634	1,717,819	
	2,533,532	**21,304**	**363,111**	**(45,125)**	**169,344**	**1,236,828**	**4,278,994**	

1 Share-based payments represent the fair value of granted shares, options and rights over the vesting period, recognised as an accounting expense during the year.
2 Calculated as the total of 'Bonus' plus 'Share-based payments' divided by Total remuneration, reflecting the percentage of at-risk performance-tested remuneration. For KMP that have received quarterly retention incentives (D Baumgartel, N Jolly and T Magan), the amount of the quarterly retention incentive included within 'Bonus' has been treated as not at risk for the purpose of the percentage of at-risk performance-tested remuneration.
3 Salary and fees include eligible termination payments on cessation of employment with the Group.
4 Includes the retention incentive bonus earned during the year for D Baumgartel, N Jolly and T Magan. For further information, refer to the 'Retention incentive for all employees (excluding Executive Directors)' section above in this Remuneration report.
5 Benefits for movement in accrued leave represent the movements in the annual leave and long service leave provisions. Amounts are net of leave taken, therefore they may be negative where KMP have taken more leave than accrued during the year, when accrued leave is paid as part of final salary payments or when accrued long service leave is forfeited when an employee resigns before they reach the date where they are entitled to take long service leave.
6 Mr R Johnston was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 5 August 2020, as Interim Non-Executive Chair on 31 January 2022 and Non-Executive Chair on 31 March 2022.
7 Mr G Bauk resigned on 31 January 2022.
8 Mr S Lawson was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 10 November 2021 and as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on 13 November 2021. Mr Lawson received a non-monetary benefit comprising a reportable fringe benefit relating to the provision of a Company motor vehicle of $21,304 in accordance with his employment agreement.
9 Mr R Hay resigned on 13 November 2021. Mr Hay received equity-settled remuneration of $117,658 on 28 January 2022, following shareholder approval on 20 January 2022. Mr Hay was paid a termination benefit of $350,000 comprised of $275,000 in accordance with his employment agreement and an ex-gratia award of $75,000.
10 Mr H Plaggemars was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 1 July 2021.
11 Mr J Goldsworthy resigned on 22 December 2021. Mr Goldsworthy was paid a termination benefit of $90,895 in accordance with his employment agreement.
12 Mr N Jolly was appointed as General Manager - Business Development on 1 February 2022.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

2021

	Short-term employee benefits			Long-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments[1]	Total	Performance related[2]
	Salary and fees[3]	Non-monetary benefit	Bonus[4]	Movement in accrued leave[5]	Super-annuation	Shares, options and performance rights		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Directors								
G Bauk[6]	115,825	-	-	-	11,003	-	126,828	-
R Hay[7]	538,090	-	302,250	39,968	57,144	250,000	1,187,452	47%
R Johnston[8]	99,278	-	-	-	9,431	-	108,709	-
	753,193	-	302,250	39,968	77,578	250,000	1,422,989	
Other KMP								
D Coyne[9]	348,790	-	51,375	23,186	25,000	18,870	467,221	15%
D Baumgartel[10]	250,000	-	21,375	22,115	19,586	18,870	331,946	12%
J Goldsworthy[11]	224,658	-	19,320	5,145	23,210	-	272,333	7%
T Magan[12]	220,000	-	30,580	14,473	24,558	-	289,611	11%
S McBride[13]	142,869	-	-	-	13,573	-	156,442	-
	1,186,317	-	122,650	64,919	105,927	37,740	1,517,553	
	1,939,510	**-**	**424,900**	**104,887**	**183,505**	**287,740**	**2,940,542**	

1 Share-based payments represent the fair value of granted shares, options and rights over the vesting period, recognised as an accounting expense during the year.
2 Calculated as the total of ‘Bonus’ plus ‘Share-based payments’ divided by Total remuneration, reflecting the percentage of at-risk performance-tested remuneration.
3 Salary and fees include eligible termination payments on cessation of employment with the Group.
4 Bonuses comprised of:
  a. STI award earned for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.
  b. Retention bonuses earned during the Administration period (which ended on 20 October 2020).
5 Benefits for movement in accrued leave represent the movements in the annual leave and long service leave provisions. Amounts are net of leave taken, therefore they may be negative where KMP have taken more leave than accrued during the year, when accrued leave is paid as part of final salary payments or when accrued long service leave is forfeited when an employee resigns before they reach the date where they are entitled to take long service leave.
6 Mr G Bauk was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 5 August 2020 and as Non-Executive Chair on 20 October 2020.
7 Mr R Hay received a cash bonus of $250,000 and a discretionary equity-settled bonus of $250,000 upon the Company exiting Administration. Mr Hay also received $52,250 as an STI award earned for the 2021 financial year. S
8 Mr R Johnston was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 5 August 2020.
9 Mr D Coyne received $30,000 in retention bonuses earned during the Administration period and $21,375 as an STI award earned for the 2021 financial year.
10 Mr D Baumgartel was appointed as Executive General Manager on 1 November 2020. Mr Baumgartel received $21,375 as an STI award earned for the 2021 financial year.
11 Mr J Goldsworthy received $11,232 in retention bonuses earned during the Administration period and $8,088 as an STI award earned for the 2021 financial year.
12 Ms T Magan received $22,000 in retention bonuses earned during the Administration period and $8,580 as an STI award earned for the 2021 financial year.
13 Mr S McBride resigned on 30 March 2021.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for Executive Directors and other KMP are formalised in service agreements. The major provisions of the agreements relating to remuneration as at the date of this report or on the last day of designation as KMP are presented below.

KMP	Position	Base salary[1]	Term of agreement	Company and employee notice period
S Lawson[2]	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	$402,000 p.a.	Unspecified	Nine and three months
R Hay[3]	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	$575,000 p.a.	Unspecified	Six and three months
D Coyne	Finance Director and Company Secretary	$405,625 p.a.	Unspecified	Six and three months
D Baumgartel	Chief Operating Officer	$405,625 p.a.	Unspecified	Six and three months
J Goldsworthy[4]	Chief Geologist	$252,065 p.a.	Unspecified	Three months
N Jolly	General Manager - Business Development	$275,000 p.a.	Unspecified	Two and three months
T Magan	Chief Financial Officer	$286,000 p.a.	Unspecified	Two and three months

1 Inclusive of superannuation entitlement.
2 Mr S Lawson has been supplied with a Company vehicle for the purposes of travelling to and from the Company's corporate office, its project sites and any other locations required to perform his duties under his employment agreement. Under the agreement the Company bears the cost of the fringe benefits tax costs associated with the provision of the vehicle.
3 Mr R Hay resigned on 13 November 2021.
4 Mr J Goldsworthy resigned on 22 December 2021.

Short-term incentives

Performance and retention bonuses

Refer to the 'Short-term incentives' section above in this Remuneration report for details of STI cash bonuses and quarterly retention incentives awarded during the year.

Share-based remuneration

Long-term incentives

Long-term incentive plans were re-introduced during financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Performance rights

Granted performance rights

Refer to the 'Long-term incentives' section above in this Remuneration report for details of LTI rights awards granted during the year.

Rights are granted to eligible employees under the Company's GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules (Incentive plan) as part of their remuneration. Each right entitles the employee to receive one fully paid ordinary share in the Company, for nil consideration on exercise, after vesting.

The rights may contain performance conditions and/or service conditions that are required to be met in order for granted rights to vest to employees. Refer to the 'Long-term incentives' section above in this Remuneration report for details of the vesting conditions for each class of rights issued by the Company.

Rights may be exercised from the vesting date until expiry and are not transferrable. The employee may only exercise the rights by submitting a written notice of exercise to the Board of Directors.

The rights refer to rights over ordinary shares in the Company, which are exercisable on a one-for-one basis under the terms of the Incentive plan rules. The rights are provided at no cost to the recipients.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Unvested rights are forfeited within 30 days of cessation of the employee's employment, subject to Board discretion. Rights which have vested but not exercised lapse on their expiry date. The rights carry no dividend or voting rights and do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company other than on exercise of the right.

There has been no alteration of the terms and conditions of the above rights since grant date.

The terms and conditions of outstanding rights over ordinary shares granted as compensation to KMP outstanding at the reporting date are:

Grant date	Grant date fair value $/right	Exercise price $	Vesting and exercisable date(s)	Expiry date(s)
26 March 2021[1]	$0.525	$nil	1 July 2022 / 1 January 2023	30 June 2032 / 31 December 2032
10 September 2021[1]	$0.320	$nil	30 June 2022 / 2023	30 June 2032 / 2033
14 December 2021[2]	$0.273	$nil	12 November 2024	30 June 2033
20 January 2022[3]	$0.249	$nil	12 November 2024	30 June 2033

1 The rights contain a service condition, vesting in two equal tranches of 50% on each of the vesting dates listed.
2 The rights comprise three tranches. Tranches 1 and 2 contain non-market performance conditions, based on the delivery of a minimum ore grade and total gold ounce production target at Dalgaranga over a rolling 12 month period. Tranche 3 contains a market condition based on a 30-day VWAP share price target of $0.550.
3 The rights comprise three tranches. Tranches 1 and 2 contain non-market performance conditions, based on the delivery of minimum ore mining volumes at minimum grades on non-Gilbey's deposits. Tranche 3 contains a market condition based on a 60-day VWAP share price target of $0.600.

Performance rights held by KMP

The rights held by KMP at the reporting date are summarised as follows:

Grant year:	2021	2022	2022	2022	
Grant date:	**26 Mar 2021**	**10 Sep 2021**	**14 Dec 2021**	**20 Jan 2022**	**Balance**
KMP					
S Lawson	-	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,000
D Coyne	200,000	308,546	-	3,750,000	4,258,546
D Baumgartel	200,000	308,546	3,750,000	-	4,258,546
N Jolly	-	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
T Magan	-	89,114	1,500,000	-	1,589,114

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

The following table discloses details of movements in rights over ordinary shares in the Company held during the year by KMP of the Group.

2022 KMP Grant year	Balance at start of year No.	Granted as remuneration No.	Exercised No.	Forfeited/ lapsed No.	At end of year Balance at end of year No.	At end of year Vested and exercisable No.	At end of year Unvested No.	Vested during the year No.
S Lawson								
2022	-	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-
D Coyne								
2022	-	4,058,546	-	-	4,058,546	154,273	3,904,273	154,273
2021	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	-
D Baumgartel								
2022	-	4,058,546	-	-	4,058,546	154,273	3,904,273	154,273
2021	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	-
J Goldsworthy								
2022	-	91,002	-	(91,002)	-	-	-	-
N Jolly								
2022	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
T Magan								
2022	-	1,589,114	-	-	1,589,114	44,557	1,544,557	44,557

Exercised performance rights

No performance rights granted as part of KMP remuneration were exercised in the current year.

Share options

No options were granted as remuneration to KMP during the current year, or were exercised in the current year. There were no options held by KMP at the end of, or during, the current year.

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

Other information

Shares held by KMP

The following table discloses details of ordinary shares in the Company held during the year by KMP of the Group.

2022	Balance at start of year No.	Granted as remuneration No.	Share purchase[1] No.	Received on exercise of options and performance rights No.	Net other change No.	Balance at end of year No.	Balance held nominally No.
Directors							
R Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Bauk[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Lawson[3]	-	-	-	-	3,827,234	3,827,234	-
R Hay[2]	700,000	-	-	-	(700,000)	-	-
D Coyne	50,000	-	24,999	-	-	74,999	30,000
H Plaggemars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other KMP							
D Baumgartel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Goldsworthy[2]	276,500	-	-	-	(276,500)	-	-
N Jolly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T Magan	4,000	-	-	-	2,000	6,000	-
	1,030,500	**-**	**24,999**	**-**	**2,850,734**	**3,906,233**	**30,000**

1 Cash subscription as part of share purchase plan at $0.30 per share.
2 Resigned as KMP during the year.
3 Mr Lawson held 3,827,234 shares in the Company at the time of the commencement of his employment on 10 November 2021.

Other transactions with KMP

Mr S Lawson is a Director of Firetail Resources Limited (Firetail) and has the capacity to significantly influence decision making of Firetail. The Company holds an 8.36% share interest in Firetail, on the same basis as other shareholders.

The Company paid $113,154 to Firetail following the acquisition of Firefly, which represented the final Firefly cash balance available for transfer to Firetail in accordance with the terms of the Scheme Implementation Deed between the Company and Firefly.

Other transactions between the Group and Firetail during the year were based on normal commercial terms and conditions and are considered to be trivial in nature.

As part of the $20.0 million Facility obtained from the Deutsche Balaton AG group on 17 December 2021, the Company entered into a convertible note facility agreement with 2invest AG, of which Mr H Plaggemars is the sole board member, for the provision of $5.0 million in unsecured finance on normal commercial terms, on an arm's length basis. On 31 March 2022, the Company repaid the $5.0 million amount due. An aggregate of $249,041 in interest was paid under the convertible note facility agreement with 2invest AG.

There were no other transactions between the Company and KMP during the year.

End of audited Remuneration report.

Shares under option

There are no unissued ordinary shares of the Group under options at the date of this report. No options were granted, and there were no shares issued upon the exercise of options, during and since the end of the year.

Refer to the Remuneration report and note 28 for information on rights over unissued ordinary shares.

Indemnification and insurance of Officers

The Company has entered into deeds of indemnity, insurance and access with each Director and Executive Officer. Each deed contains a right of access to certain books and records of the Group for a period of seven years after the Director or Executive Officer ceases to hold office. This seven-year period is extended where certain proceedings or investigations commence during the seven-year period but are not resolved until later.

Pursuant to the Company's Constitution, the Group must indemnify Directors and Executive Officers on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law against all losses, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses incurred by those individuals as Officers of the Group. Under the deeds of indemnity, insurance and access, the Company indemnifies each Director and Executive Officer on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law, against all losses or liabilities (including all reasonable legal costs) incurred by the Director as an Officer of the Group.

On 10 June 2021 the Company paid an insurance premium to insure all of the Directors and Officers of the Group.

The liabilities insured include legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the Officers in their capacity as Officers of the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the Officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the Officers or the improper use by the Officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the Group. Under the deeds of indemnity, insurance and access, the Company must maintain such insurance for each Director and Executive Officer until a period of seven years after a Director or Executive Officer ceases to hold office. This seven-year period is extended where certain proceedings or investigations commence during the seven-year period but are not resolved until later.

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 Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd and related entities on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the Group are important. No non-audit services were provided to the Group by the Group's auditor for the year ended 30 June 2022. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for audit services provided during the year are disclosed in note 29.

The Board considered the non-audit services provided during the prior year by the auditor and is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the prior year is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and have been reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact upon the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the non-audit services do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is attached to and forms part of this Directors' report.

Directors’ report

Rounding of amounts

The Company has relied on the relief provided by the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191*, and therefore the amounts contained in the Directors’ report and the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

David Coyne
Finance Director
Perth
29 September 2022

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

T +61 8 9480 2000

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Gascoyne Resources Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Gascoyne Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

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

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

B P Steedman
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Perth, 29 September 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Level 43 Central Park
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To the Members of Gascoyne Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

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

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

a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of $81.4 million during the year ended 30 June 2022 that includes a pre-tax non-cash impairment of mine assets of $47.7 million. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Mine properties, property, plant, and equipment – notes 13 and 14	
The Group's Dalgaranga Gold Project (DGP) had a carrying amount for mine properties, property, plant, and equipment totalling $79.5 million at 30 June 2022 prior to the impairment. Management, as prescribed in AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, is required to undertake impairment testing is an impairment trigger is identified. Management tested the assets of DGP for impairment by comparing their carrying amounts against their recoverable amounts determined by either, the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, resulting in an impairment of $47.7 million being recorded during the year. This value of property, plant and equipment was considered a key audit matter due to the size of property, plant and equipment asset recorded and the level of estimates and judgements used by management within the assumptions in determining a fair value less cost of sale or value in use calculation. These assumptions included; • forecast mining production and gold sale schedules • forecast gold price • forecasted production costs • life of mine reserves underpinning production schedules • discount rate • comparable transactions These estimates and judgements required specific valuation expertise and analysis.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • enquiring with management to obtain and document an understanding of management's process relating to the assessment of impairment, including management's consideration of valuation techniques required by the accounting standards for determining the recoverable amount for the DGP; • obtaining the management reconciliation of capitalised mine properties and agreeing to the general ledger; • evaluating the value-in-use models and fair value less cost of sales assessment against the requirements of AASB 136, including consultation with our valuations experts; – scrutinising management's life-of-mine production schedules; – testing the mathematical accuracy of the calculation formulas; – evaluating management's ability to perform accurate estimates; – testing forecast cash inflows and outflows to be derived by the DGP's assets; – scrutinising discount rates forecasted gold and foreign exchange rates applied to forecast future cash flows; and – consideration of comparable transactions in the gold industry to evaluate the fair value of the mining processing plant and associated assets. • evaluating the competence and objectivity of the experts used by management; and performing sensitivity analysis on the significant inputs and assumptions made by auditor's expert in preparing its calculation.

Provision for rehabilitation – Note 18	
The Group held a rehabilitation provision of $47 million as at 30 June 2022 relating to the DGP. The Group reviews its rehabilitation calculations annually or as new information becomes available. Changes in estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed annually including changes to the mining operations, local regulations, and rehabilitation requirements. The process for determining the rehabilitation provision involves significant management judgement and subjectivity with regard to the underlying assumptions in determining the expected significant increase in rehabilitation provision. The ability for the Group to determine an appropriate rehabilitation provision based on the expected life of mine is dependent on readily available information to support the estimates and judgements used within the calculation in determining the rehabilitation provision. This area is a key audit matter due to the judgemental nature of the estimates and assumptions used in the rehabilitation provision assessment.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • obtaining an understanding of management's process for determining the rehabilitation provision; • evaluating the reasonableness of management's estimates and judgements to available supporting documentation, including assessing estimates and judgements determined by management experts; • assessing the competencies of management's expert in accordance with ASA 500; • assessing the Group's legal obligations with respect to the rehabilitation requirements in accordance with the Mining Rehabilitation Fund 2012 and the associated effect on the estimated costs; and • reviewing the appropriateness of the related disclosures within the financial statements.
Asset acquisition – Note 25	
The Group entered a scheme of arrangement relating to the merger of Gascoyne and Firefly Resources Limited which was implemented on 10th November 2021. In accordance with the scheme, Gascoyne acquired all the shares in Firefly and eligible Firefly shareholders have been issued scheme consideration of 0.34 new Gascoyne shares for every Firefly share held. The acquisition was treated as an asset acquisition. Management judgement was involved in determining whether the acquisition should be accounted for as a business combination under AASB 3 *Business Combination* or as an asset acquisition under AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. Management concluded that AASB 6 was applicable to the transaction. In addition, the transaction was of significant value and thus is subject to risk of misstatement. This area is a key audit matter due to the significant value of the transaction and the judgement involved in determining the appropriate accounting treatment.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • obtaining the trial balances of the acquired Group as at the date of acquisition and agreed material items to supporting documentation; • obtaining the tenement register of the acquired Group and performed a search for each respective tenement on the DMP website portal ensuring each tenement is in good standing and there are no indications of impairment; • obtaining the bank statements for the acquired Group post the acquisition date and performed a search for unrecorded liabilities; • assessing the appropriateness of the accounting treatment determined by management; • assessing the appropriateness of transaction costs capitalised in accordance with AASB 6; and • reviewing the appropriateness of the related disclosures within the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors' for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1_2020.pdf.This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 47 to 60 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

Responsibilities

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

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

B P Steedman
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Perth, 29 September 2022

Directors' declaration

1 In the Directors' opinion:

(a) the consolidated financial statements and notes of Gascoyne Resources Limited and its controlled entities are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
(ii) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and

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

2 Note 2 confirms that the consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

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

David Coyne
Finance Director
Perth
29 September 2022

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Revenue	4	184,692	203,149
Cost of sales	5	(208,397)	(150,145)
Gross (loss)/profit		**(23,705)**	**53,004**
Other income	4	2,222	1,354
Impairment expense	14	(47,699)	(80,232)
Other expenses	5	(9,032)	(11,955)
Operating loss		**(78,214)**	**(37,829)**
Finance income	6	9	2
Finance costs	6	(3,145)	(3,863)
Loss before income tax		**(81,350)**	**(41,690)**
Income tax expense	7	(28)	(2,440)
Loss for the year after income tax		**(81,378)**	**(44,130)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in fair value of equity investments		22	-
Total other comprehensive income		22	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(81,356)**	**(44,130)**
Loss for the year after income tax attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(81,378)	(44,130)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(81,378)	**(44,130)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(81,356)	(44,130)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(81,356)	**(44,130)**
Loss per share			
Basic (cents per share)	8	(23.9)	(22.8)
Diluted (cents per share)	8	(23.9)	(22.8)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	30,862	23,448
Trade and other receivables	10	1,509	5,504
Inventories	11	15,985	13,029
Prepayments		1,874	1,697
		50,230	**43,678**
Non-current assets			
Mine properties, property, plant and equipment	13	31,803	112,575
Exploration and evaluation	15	84,782	32,881
Other financial assets	12	3,127	407
		119,712	**145,863**
Total assets		**169,942**	**189,541**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	12,366	9,736
Borrowings and lease liabilities	17	3,228	16,769
Current tax liabilities	7	28	-
Provisions	18	3,695	2,650
Other financial liabilities	12	4,718	1,894
		24,035	**31,049**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and lease liabilities	17	8,309	11,526
Provisions	18	47,309	28,147
Other financial liabilities	12	4,833	10,929
		60,451	**50,602**
Total liabilities		**84,486**	**81,651**
Net assets		**85,456**	**107,890**
Equity			
Share capital	19	324,496	266,196
Non-controlling interests	19	1,479	1,352
Reserves	19	2,076	672
Accumulated losses		(242,595)	(160,330)
Total equity		**85,456**	**107,890**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Share capital	Convertible notes	Other reserves	Accumulated losses	Attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 July 2020	**171,583**	**-**	**861**	**(116,200)**	**56,244**	**1,125**	**57,369**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(44,130)	(44,130)	-	(44,130)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(44,130)	(44,130)	-	(44,130)
Movement in non-controlling interests' share of net assets	-	-	(227)	-	(227)	227	-
Shares issued during the year	100,307	-	-	-	100,307	-	100,307
Share issue costs (net of tax)	(5,694)	-	-	-	(5,694)	-	(5,694)
Share-based payments	-	-	38	-	38	-	38
At 30 June 2021	**266,196**	**-**	**672**	**(160,330)**	**106,538**	**1,352**	**107,890**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(81,378)	(81,378)	-	(81,378)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	22	-	22	-	22
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	22	(81,378)	(81,356)	-	(81,356)
Convertible notes issue (net of tax)	-	600	-	-	600	-	600
Convertible notes retirement	-	(600)	-	(887)	(1,487)	-	(1,487)
Movement in non-controlling interests' share of net assets	-	-	(127)	-	(127)	127	-
Shares issued during the year	59,045	-	-	-	59,045	-	59,045
Share issue costs (net of tax)	(745)	-	-	-	(745)	-	(745)
Share-based payments	-	-	1,509	-	1,509	-	1,509
At 30 June 2022	**324,496**	**-**	**2,076**	**(242,595)**	**83,977**	**1,479**	**85,456**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		188,015	199,826
Payments to suppliers and employees		(160,680)	(121,280)
Other revenue received		175	15
Finance charges paid		(51)	(57)
Interest received		2	2
Interest paid		(2,270)	(3,434)
Income tax refund		1	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	9	**25,192**	**75,072**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(7,343)	(3,306)
Payments for mine properties, property, plant and equipment		(7,566)	(61,117)
Payments for equity investments		(804)	-
Payments for acquisition of assets, net of cash acquired		(382)	-
Proceeds from sale of mine properties, property, plant and equipment		16	-
Transfer from/(to) security deposits		17	(27)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(16,062)**	**(64,450)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		16,660	85,243
Share issue costs		(745)	(8,134)
Proceeds from borrowings		20,000	40,000
Repayment of borrowings		(33,998)	(105,864)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(3,233)	(3,008)
Payments for borrowings transaction costs		(400)	(1,051)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		**(1,716)**	**7,186**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		7,414	17,808
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		23,448	5,640
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	9	**30,862**	**23,448**

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

This section includes the accounting policies, accounting estimates and judgements relating to the consolidated financial statements of Gascoyne Resources Limited (Gascoyne or the Company) and its controlled entities (together, the Group). The recognition and measurement principles of each accounting policy and the critical accounting estimates and judgements are contained within the note for the financial item to which they relate. Accounting policies which are not specific to an individual financial item are presented in note 31.

The financial report for the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022 was approved and authorised for issue by the Directors on the 29 September 2022.

Basis of preparation

1 Reporting entity

Gascoyne Resources Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and operating in Australia. The address of its registered office and its principal place of business is Level 1, 41-47 Colin Street, West Perth, Australia.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

Gascoyne Resources Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing financial statements.

Accounting policies

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

Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of the Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Accounting estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates of future events that affect the carrying amounts disclosed in these financial statements. Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience, reasonable expectation of future events and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on the latest available information. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Accounting estimates and judgements which are material to the financial report are contained in the following notes:

Note		Item subject to estimates and judgement
7	Income tax	Income tax provisions; Recognition of deferred tax assets
11	Inventories	Inventory valuation; Net realisable value and classification of inventory
13	Mine properties, property, plant and equipment	Mine properties under development; Mine properties; Deferred stripping costs; Depreciation and amortisation; Units of production method; Mineral resources and ore reserves estimates
14	Impairment of non-current assets	Assessment of indicators of impairment; Assessment of asset or CGU recoverable amounts
15	Exploration and evaluation	Recovery of capitalised expenditure
17	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Identifying a lease; Determining the lease term; Determining the incremental borrowing rate
18	Provisions	Rehabilitation and mine closure
20	Financial risk management	Fair value measurement
28	Share-based payments	Valuation methodology

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

For the year ended 30 June 2022 the Group recorded a net loss after tax of $81.4 million that includes a pre-tax non-cash impairment expense of $47.7 million, an operating cash inflow of $25.2 million and free cashflow generation of $9.1 million.

The working capital surplus of $26.2 million includes a cash balance of $30.9 million. Unsold gold on hand had a market value of $1.5 million as at 30 June 2022 and the Group had investments in listed companies with a market value of $2.7 million as at 30 June 2022. Non-current rehabilitation and mine closure obligations for the Group amounted to $47.2 million as at 30 June 2022.

The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Group to find and delineate additional gold bearing ore that is of a sufficient volume and grade that will enable economic extraction and processing. Ore Reserves for the Group at 30 June 2022 indicate that mining would be completed within the next 12 months and processing would be completed within the next 24 months. The Directors note that the Ore Reserves at 30 June 2022 exclude Ore Reserves at the Gilbey's North / Never Never Lode deposit. To enable processing of ore at Dalgaranga beyond April / May 2023, the Group is required to invest in significant capital to increase the capacity of its Golden Wings in-pit tails storage facility. To increase the tails storage capacity and to further explore and delineate the Gilbey's North / Never Never Lode, the Group is likely to require additional funding in the near to medium term. Additional funding may also be required to develop and ramp-up future mining of the Gilbey's North / Never Never Lode.

These conditions indicate that there is a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. In addition, the Directors also note that the Independent Auditor's Report contains an emphasis of matter regarding the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The Directors have an appropriate plan to raise additional funds as and when they are required. The Group has a track record of successfully securing additional funding as and when required from both the debt and equity markets. As the Group currently has no project finance or corporate level debt, the Directors are of the view that the low level of gearing serves as an attractive funding proposition for potential providers of both debt and equity funding.

Additionally, the recent discovery of the high-grade Never Never Lode at Dalgaranga has also improved the attractiveness of the Company to potential providers of debt and equity finance. The relatively young age and low $ per tonne cost of the 2.5 million tonne per annum process plant at Dalgaranga is also viewed favourably by potential providers of funding.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Accordingly, the Directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation for the financial statements is appropriate.

Should the Group not be able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements.

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

Rounding of amounts

The Company has relied on the relief provided by the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191*, and therefore the amounts contained in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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Notes to the financial statements

Financial performance

This section of the notes to the financial statements provides information relevant to the financial results and performance of the Group during the year, including the resultant tax position.

3 Operating segments

The Group's operating segments are based on the internal management reports that are reviewed and used by the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive team, identified together as the chief operating decision makers, in assessing performance. The Group's business is organised into two operating segments, being gold operations and the exploration, evaluation and development of gold projects, all conducted within Western Australia.

The evaluation of each segment's performance is based on revenue, costs and earnings before tax.

Corporate expenditures supporting the business during the period, adjustments and eliminations processed on consolidation and other items that cannot be directly attributed to the reportable operating segments are identified as 'Other' balances. The Group has formed a tax consolidation group and therefore tax balances have been included in the 'Other' grouping.

During the year to 30 June 2022, there have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine operating segments and reported segment profit or loss.

The revenues and results generated by each of the Group's operating segments are summarised as follows:

2022	**Gold operations $'000**	**Exploration, evaluation and development $'000**	**Total operations $'000**	**Other $'000**	**Total $'000**
External revenue	184,692	-	184,692	-	**184,692**
Segment loss before income tax	(72,477)	(268)	(72,745)	(8,605)	**(81,350)**
Segment loss includes the following adjustments:					
Depreciation and amortisation	(43,890)	(26)	(43,916)	(146)	**(44,062)**
Impairment expense	(47,699)	-	(47,699)	-	**(47,699)**
Deferred stripping costs capitalised	6,049	-	6,049	-	**6,049**
Deferred stripping costs write-off	(15,218)	-	(15,218)	-	**(15,218)**
Exploration and evaluation expenditure write-off	-	(20)	(20)	-	**(20)**
Inventory movement and provision	2,738	-	2,738	-	**2,738**
	(98,020)	(46)	(98,066)	(146)	**(98,212)**
At 30 June 2022					
Segment assets	73,355	39,138	112,493	57,449	**169,942**
Segment liabilities	242,234	19,332	261,566	(177,080)	**84,486**

3 Operating segments (continued)

2021	Gold operations $'000	Exploration, evaluation and development $'000	Total operations $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
External revenue	203,149	-	203,149	-	**203,149**
Segment loss before income tax	(29,782)	(1,043)	(30,825)	(10,865)	**(41,690)**
Segment loss includes the following adjustments:					
Depreciation and amortisation	(51,807)	-	(51,807)	(189)	**(51,996)**
Impairment expense	(80,232)	-	(80,232)	-	**(80,232)**
Deferred stripping costs capitalised	54,325	-	54,325	-	**54,325**
Deferred stripping costs write-off	(1,225)	-	(1,225)	-	**(1,225)**
Exploration and evaluation expenditure write-off	(29)	(1,043)	(1,072)	-	**(1,072)**
Inventory movement and provision	(3,349)	-	(3,349)	-	**(3,349)**
	(82,317)	(1,043)	(83,360)	(189)	**(83,549)**
At 30 June 2021					
Segment assets	152,292	32,568	184,860	4,681	**189,541**
Segment liabilities	248,694	18,610	267,304	(185,653)	**81,651**

4 Revenue and other income

Revenue

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Gold sales	183,657	202,038
Silver sales	1,035	1,111
	184,692	**203,149**

During the year, the Group sold gold and silver in the form of bullion to:

- The Perth Mint which is wholly owned by the Government of Western Australia;
- ABC Refinery (Australia) Pty Ltd; and
- Investec Bank plc (Investec), the Group's former finance facility provider (refer note 22).

Management of gold price risk

The Group uses derivative gold contracts to manage its exposure to gold price fluctuations.

During the year, the Group entered into and utilised gold forward sale contracts (gold forward contracts) to assist in managing the price risk associated with a portion of its estimated future gold sales. Following the retirement of the debt facility with Investec during the year, the Company closed out all of its forward contracts.

4 Revenue and other income (continued)

The Group also purchased short-term gold put options during the year to provide protection against a fall in gold prices. There were no put options remaining at 30 June 2022.

The sale price of gold bullion not sold into gold forward contracts is fixed on the date of sale, based on the Australian dollar denominated gold spot price.

Recognition and measurement

Sales revenue is recognised when:

- control of the goods has been transferred to the customer, which occurs when goods are delivered to the customer;
- the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership through the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the goods;
- there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods; and
- payment is due from the customer.

The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration to which the Group is, or expects to be, entitled in exchange for the goods. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under a sales contract.

Gold bullion and silver sales

Revenue from gold bullion and silver sales is recognised at the time of physical delivery on the settlement date, when control of the goods passes to the customer, satisfying the sole performance obligation to deliver gold bullion and silver. For gold bullion and silver sales, the transfer of control is generally at the point in time when gold bullion and silver is credited to the metal account of the customer on the settlement date.

Other income

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	54
Fair value gain on remeasurement of NRW liability[1]	266	1,285
Net gain on sale of exploration interest	786	-
Net gain on settlement of convertible note[2]	351	-
Other income[3]	819	15
	2,222	**1,354**

1 Refer to note 12 for details of the NRW liability payment arrangement.
2 Refer to note 17 for details of the settlement of the convertible note.
3 Other income includes the recognition of the value of shares received for the sale of lithium rights on certain wholly-owned tenements at Dalgaranga. Refer note 12.

5 Expenses

Cost of sales

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Cash costs of production	153,344	143,425
Deferred stripping costs capitalised	(6,049)	(54,325)
Inventory movement	(385)	(1,861)
Inventory net realisable value provision	(2,353)	5,210
Depreciation and amortisation[1]	43,890	51,807
Royalties	4,399	4,664
Deferred stripping costs write-off[2]	15,218	1,225
Share-based payments	333	-
	208,397	**150,145**

1 Refer to note 13 for details on the Group's accounting policy for depreciation and amortisation.
2 Relates to write-off of remaining unamortised capitalised deferred waste costs due to the deferral of mining activities at Gilbey's Stage 3.

Cash costs of production

Cash costs of production includes ore and waste mining costs, processing costs and site administration and support costs. Cash costs of production includes employee benefits expense of $13.5 million (2021: $13.8 million).

Net deferred stripping costs capitalised

Net deferred stripping costs capitalised represent costs incurred in the development and production phase of a mine and are capitalised as part of the upfront cost of stripping overburden in order to access ore and subsequently amortised over the useful life of the ore body that access is provided to on a units-of-production basis. Where the waste to ore stripping ratio in a period exceeds the stripping ratio for the life of that stage, the cost of waste movement beyond the average stripping ratio for that stage is capitalised. The amount recognised in a period is the gross amount capitalised less amortisation of previously capitalised amounts. Refer to note 13 for further details on the Group's accounting policy for deferred stripping costs.

Inventory movement

Inventory movement represents the movement in the inventory value of ore stockpiles, gold in circuit, gold on hand and consumable stores. Refer to note 11 for further details on the Group's accounting policy for inventory.

Inventory net realisable value provision

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 amount before provision. Refer to note 11 for further details on the Group's accounting policy for inventory.

Royalties

Royalties are payable based on the amount of gold produced from a mining tenement and are payable quarterly at a fixed rate of 2.5% (2021: 2.5%) of the royalty value of gold sold. The royalty value of gold is the amount of gold produced during the month multiplied by an average gold spot price for the month provided by the Government of Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

5 Expenses (continued)

Other expenses

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Corporate expenses	7,317	9,506
Put option expense[1]	266	1,150
Exploration and evaluation expenditure write-off[2]	20	1,072
Depreciation and amortisation	172	189
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22	-
Share-based payments	1,235	38
	9,032	**11,955**

1 Relating to short-term put options purchased to protect revenue, measured at cost.
2 Refer to note 15 for details of the exploration and evaluation expenditure write-off.

Employee benefits expense

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Salaries and wages	15,921	15,542
Superannuation	1,485	1,431
Share-based payments	1,568	38
Other employment costs	955	750
	19,929	**17,761**
Amounts capitalised	(753)	(887)
	19,176	**16,874**

6 Finance income and costs

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Finance income		
Interest income	**9**	**2**
Finance costs		
Interest expense on borrowings	1,841	2,538
Interest expense on lease liabilities	784	951
Borrowing costs	68	40
Unwinding of discount	452	334
	3,145	**3,863**

6 Finance income and costs (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Interest income and interest expense is accrued using the effective interest rate method.

Finance costs are expensed as incurred, except where costs relate to the financing of construction or development of qualifying assets.

7 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Current income tax	28	-
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(23,817)	(15,095)
Deferred tax liability offset by deferred tax asset losses	325	2,600
Derecognition of previously recognised deferred tax asset losses	(7)	14,935
Unrecognised deductible temporary differences	23,499	-
Income tax expense	**28**	**2,440**

Income tax expense

The current income tax expense of $0.03 million recorded for the year (2021: $2.4 million) relates to a subsidiary of Firefly Resources Limited prior to entry into the Gascoyne tax consolidated group. The Group is liable to pay this amount to the Australian Taxation Office in the next financial year and the amount has, therefore, been recognised as a current tax liability in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position at reporting date. The Group remains in a cumulative tax loss position for income tax purposes.

Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Accounting loss before income tax	(81,350)	(41,690)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%)	(24,405)	(12,507)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes:		
Share-based payments	370	11
Entertainment expenditure	2	1
Fines and donations	5	-
Current tax liabilities	28	-
Other	536	-
Derecognition/(recognition) of deferred tax asset losses	(7)	14,935
Unrecognised deductible temporary differences	23,499	
Income tax expense	**28**	**2,440**

7 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax

Recognised deferred tax balances

The movement for the year in the Group's net deferred tax position is as follows:

	Opening balance $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	Recognised in equity $'000	Over/(under) provision $'000	Recognised/ (Unrecognised) $'000	Closing balance $'000
2022						
Deferred tax assets						
Tax losses	317	(324)	-	-	7	-
Capital raising costs	2,564	(682)	230	-	(42)	2,070
Mine properties, property, plant and equipment	6,404	25,635	-	-	(23,687)	8,352
Provisions	672	779	-	-	-	1,451
	9,957	25,408	230	-	(23,722)	11,873
Deferred tax liabilities						
Exploration and evaluation	(9,572)	(2,222)	-	-	-	(11,794)
Financial assets and liabilities	(385)	306	-	-	-	(79)
	(9,957)	(1,916)	-	-	-	(11,873)
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	**23,492**	**230**	**-**	**(23,722)**	**-**
2021						
Deferred tax assets						
Tax losses	17,847	(2,600)	-	5	(14,935)	317
Capital raising costs	1,134	(1,010)	2,440	-	-	2,564
Mine properties, property, plant and equipment	-	6,404	-	-	-	6,404
Provisions	772	(100)	-	-	-	672
Borrowing costs	349	(349)	-	-	-	-
	20,102	2,345	2,440	5	(14,935)	9,957
Deferred tax liabilities						
Exploration and evaluation	(8,710)	(862)	-	-	-	(9,572)
Mine properties, property, plant and equipment	(11,392)	11,397	-	(5)	-	-
Financial assets and liabilities	-	(385)	-	-	-	(385)
	(20,102)	10,150	-	(5)	-	(9,957)
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	**12,495**	**2,440**	**-**	**(14,935)**	**-**

7 Income tax (continued)

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. Therefore, these entities are taxed as a single entity and the deferred tax assets and liabilities of these entities have been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

Unrecognised tax losses

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Unrecognised tax losses	**166,418**	**166,441**
Potential tax benefit at 30% (2021: 30%)	**49,925**	**49,932**

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 reserves, exchange rates, future capital requirements, future operational performance, the timing of estimated cash flows and the ability to successfully develop and commercially exploit resources.

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.

At 30 June 2022 the Group has $166.4 million of tax losses available to be offset against future taxable income. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised for tax losses at the reporting date due to the uncertainty of their recoverability in future periods, because the period over which the losses can be applied to future taxable incomes and the period 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. These tax losses do not expire and can be used to reduce future tax profits subject to relevant tax legislation associated with recoupment including the same business test and continuity of ownership test.

Tax consolidation legislation

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation and are therefore taxed as a single entity. The head entity, Gascoyne Resources Limited, and the wholly-owned controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to 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, the Company also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from wholly-owned controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

The entities have also entered into a tax funding agreement, under which the wholly-owned controlled entities:

- fully compensate the Company for any current tax payable assumed; and
- are compensated by the Company for any:
    - current tax receivable; and
    - deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to the Company under the tax consolidation legislation.

The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognised in the wholly-owned controlled 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.

7 Income tax (continued)

Recognition and measurement

The income tax expense or credit recognised in profit or loss for the period comprises the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset:

- when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset; and
- when the tax balances are related to taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, including any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Any research and development tax offset due to the Company, from the Australian Taxation Office, will be recognised in current income tax expense when the amount to be received is known.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Income tax provisions

The Group is subject to income taxes in Australia. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate taxation determination is uncertain. The Group estimates its tax liabilities based on its understanding of the tax law. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such a determination is made.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Group recognises deferred tax assets, relating to carry forward tax losses and other unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities), relating to the same taxation authority, against which the losses and other unused tax credits can be utilised. Utilisation of the tax losses also depends upon the ability of the Group to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. Significant judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and amount of future taxable income, together with future tax planning strategies.

8 Earnings per share

	2022	2021
	Cents per share	Cents per share
Basic loss per share	(23.9)	(22.8)
Diluted loss per share	(23.9)	(22.8)

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share are as follows:

	$'000	$'000
Earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Loss after tax attributable to the owners of the Company	**(81,378)**	**(44,130)**

	No. of shares	No. of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating earnings per share[1]	**340,279,690**	**193,147,001**

1 In accordance with paragraph 26 of AASB 133 *Earnings per Share*, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented shall be adjusted for events, such as a share consolidation, that have changed the number of shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources. As a result, the share consolidation described in note 19 was applied to year ended 30 June 2021.

Earnings per share is the amount of post-tax profit or loss attributable to each share.

Performance rights have not been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share as the Group was loss-making and the effect on earnings per share would have been anti-dilutive.

Recognition and measurement

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 year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings by allowing for:

- the post-tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares; and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Potential ordinary shares

Employee share options and rights over ordinary shares in the Company are considered to be potential ordinary shares, and are included in determining diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive.

Notes to the financial statements

Capital management

This section of the notes to the financial statements provides information on the assets used to generate the Group's trading performance and the resultant liabilities incurred, including working capital, long-term assets, liabilities arising from finance activities, and equity.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Cash at bank and on hand	**30,862**	**23,448**

Recognition and measurement

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.

Reconciliation of cash flows

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Loss for the year after income tax	(81,378)	(44,130)
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortisation	44,062	51,996
Exploration and evaluation expenditure write-off	20	1,072
Deferred stripping costs write-off	15,218	1,225
Impairment expense	47,699	80,232
Unwinding of discount	452	334
Share-based payments	1,686	38
Net gain on settlement of convertible note	(351)	-
Finance costs	313	(553)
Income tax expense	28	2,440
Gain on disposal of assets	(764)	749
Equity investments acquired	(644)	-
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	4,192	(1,308)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(2,924)	1,493
Increase in prepayments	(165)	(322)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(93)	(16,902)
Decrease in provisions	(2,159)	(1,292)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**25,192**	**75,072**

9 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Non-cash transactions

No additional assets arising from lease arrangements during the year was included Mine properties, property, plant and equipment (2021: $1.3 million).

On 10 November 2021, the Company issued 118.9 million shares as purchase consideration for the acquisition of Firefly Resources Limited (Firefly).

On 10 November 2021 the Company acquired a 9.9% shareholding in Firetail Resources Limited (Firetail) as consideration for the sale of lithium rights in certain wholly-owned tenements at Dalgaranga.

The Group received shares as consideration for the sale of exploration interests, refer note 15.

The Group equity-settled an employee bonus refer to note 28 for further details.

Reconciliation of changes in borrowings and lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Secured bank loan facility $'000	Working capital facility $'000	Investec finance facility $'000	Convertible notes $'000	Lease liabilities $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2020	56,049	12,000	-	-	14,161	82,210
Cash flows						
Proceeds	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Repayments	(55,244)	-	(26,002)	-	(3,008)	(84,254)
Interest and transaction costs	(1,463)	-	(2,177)	-	(960)	(4,600)
Non-cash movements						
Additions	-	-	-	-	1,299	1,299
Interest and fees expense	658	-	1,716	-	951	3,325
Remeasurement[1]		-	-	-	3,191	3,191
Other movements[2]	-	(12,000)	-	-	(876)	(12,876)
At 30 June 2021	**-**	**-**	**13,537**	**-**	**14,758**	**28,295**
Cash flows						
Proceeds	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Repayments	-	-	(13,998)	(20,000)	(3,233)	(37,231)
Interest and transaction costs	-	-	(312)	(1,576)	(783)	(2,671)
Non-cash movements						
Interest and fees expense	-	-	773	1,040	783	2,596
Remeasurement[1]	-	-	-	(943)	13	(930)
Other movements[3]	-	-	-	1,479	(1)	1478
At 30 June 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,537**	**11,537**

1 Remeasurement arising from:
  a. Convertible notes: Fair value adjustment relating to the repurchase of the convertible note facility agreement (Facility) in accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. Refer to note 17 for details of the repurchase of the Facility.
  b. Lease liabilities: A change in the lease term and/or revised contractual payments.
2 Other movements in lease liabilities include the impact of lease terminations. Other movements in the working capital facility relate to equity-settlement of pre-Administration debt.
3 Refer to note 17 for details of the remaining balances of the equity and embedded derivative components on repurchase of the Facility.

10 Trade and other receivables

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Trade receivables	24	3,361
GST and fuel tax receivables	1,481	1,881
Other receivables	4	262
	1,509	**5,504**

Recognition and measurement

Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less loss allowance. The carrying amounts of receivables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

The Group applies a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables classified at amortised cost. The expected credit loss on trade receivables is estimated by reference to past default experience and credit rating, adjusted as appropriate for current observable data.

Other receivables

As other receivables mainly comprise balances due from the Australian Taxation Office, the Group's exposure to credit risk on other receivables is limited.

11 Inventories

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Ore stockpiles	8,314	5,316
Gold in circuit	1,997	2,628
Gold on hand	1,543	1,160
Consumable stores	4,131	3,925
	15,985	**13,029**

Ore stockpiles represent material with a grade greater than 0.5g/t Au that, at the time of extraction, is expected to be processed into a saleable form and sold at a profit. Lower grade ore stockpiles yet to be processed at Dalgaranga are not recognised in inventories. Gold in circuit represents gold in the processing circuit that has not completed the production process, and is not yet in a saleable form. Gold on hand represents the pre-refined saleable product before refining.

Consumable stores include diesel, grinding media, reagents and other consumables held for use in the production process or maintenance of the operating plant and equipment.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. At the reporting date, ore stockpiles, gold in circuit and gold on hand are valued at net realisable value, consumable stores are valued at cost (2021: ore stockpiles, gold in circuit and gold on hand at net realisable value, consumable stores at cost).

A provision of $2.9 million was required to write down inventories (except consumable stores) to their recoverable value at 30 June 2022 (2021: $5.2 million (except consumable stores)).

11 Inventories (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Ore stockpiles, gold in circuit and gold on hand are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and comprises direct materials, direct labour, depreciation and amortisation expense and an appropriate proportion of project overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Consumable stores are valued at weighted average cost, after appropriate provision for obsolete and slow-moving items.

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

Accounting estimates and judgements

Inventory valuation

Accounting for inventory involves the use of judgements and estimates, particularly related to the measurement and valuation of inventory on hand within the production process. Certain estimates, including expected metal recoveries and work in progress volumes, are calculated by engineers using available industry, engineering and scientific data. Estimates used are periodically reassessed by the Group after considering technical analysis and historical performance. Changes in estimates are adjusted for on a prospective basis.

Net realisable value and classification of inventory

The assessment of the net realisable value and classification of inventory involves significant judgements and estimates in relation to timing and cost of processing, commodity prices, recoveries and the likely timing of sale of the bullion produced. A change in any of these assumptions will alter the estimated net realisable value and may therefore impact the carrying amount of inventory.

12 Other financial assets and liabilities

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Non-current assets		
Term deposits	407	407
Equity investments	2,720	-
	3,127	**407**
Current liabilities		
NRW liability payment arrangement[1]	**4,718**	**1,894**
Non-current liabilities		
NRW liability payment arrangement[1]	**4,833**	**10,929**

1 These values represent the net present value of the NRW liability payment arrangement at 30 June 2022. The face value of the liability is $11.1 million at 30 June 2022.

Term deposits

The Group holds cash in term deposits used as bank guarantees provided by the Group in favour of service providers for credit card facilities, leased premises and road maintenance responsibilities. These bank guarantees are secured by blocked deposits held by the grantor of the guarantee.

12 Other financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Equity investments

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Firetail Resources Limited[1]	1,641	-
Capricorn Metals Limited[2]	1,079	-
	2,720	**-**

1 The fair value measurement was initially categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, as defined in note 20, on acquisition as the shares were unlisted and there had been no recent observable arm's length transactions in the shares. Following the ASX listing of Firetail Resources Limited (Firetail) shares in April 2022, the fair value measurement was transferred from level 3 to level 1, as at the reporting date.

2 As the Capricorn Metals Limited (Capricorn) shares are listed, the fair value measurement of the equity investment is categorised as fair value hierarchy level 1.

Firetail

On 10 November 2021 the Company acquired an initial 9.9% shareholding in Firetail as consideration for the sale of lithium rights on certain wholly-owned tenements at Dalgaranga.

Capricorn

On 29 June 2022 Gascoyne received shares to the value of $1.3 million in Capricorn as initial consideration for the sale of exploration interests.

Fair value classification

The equity investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) as they are not held for trading and the Group intends to hold the investments long-term for strategic purposes.

NRW liability payment arrangement

During the year ended 30 June 2020, the Group entered into an arrangement with NRW to settle the pre-Administration total amount owing of $34.8 million including GST ($32.7 million excluding GST). The arrangement included entry into a liability payment arrangement (LPA) for the remaining balance due after settlement of an upfront cash payment and conversion of debt to equity.

As the LPA liability is not expected to be settled within 12 months, the liability has been discounted to net present value using the Group's incremental borrowing rate of 18% as a discount rate. The amount of the fair value gain on remeasurement is disclosed in note 4 as other income. There is no interest payable on the LPA liability.

Recognition and measurement

The Group classifies financial assets at amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Other financial liabilities, which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Refer to note 20 for further details on accounting for financial assets and liabilities.

13 Mine properties, property, plant and equipment

	Right-of-use assets			Owned assets			
	Plant and equipment $'000	Property $'000	Mine properties $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Capital work in progress $'000	Mine properties $'000	Total $'000
Cost							
At 1 July 2020	19,476	254	394	84,487	1,328	182,462	288,401
Additions	884	415	-	58	4,073	58,641	64,071
Disposals	(1,465)	(254)	-	(279)	-	(1,225)	(3,223)
Remeasurement[1]	3,162	-	29	-	-	-	3,191
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	1,151	(3,978)	2,827	-
At 30 June 2021	22,057	415	423	85,417	1,423	242,705	352,440
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment							
At 1 July 2020	6,766	147	54	32,274	-	69,413	108,654
Depreciation and amortisation	3,589	135	64	9,713	-	38,495	51,996
Impairment expense	-	-	-	18,976	-	61,256	80,232
Disposals	(788)	(229)	-	-	-	-	(1,017)
At 30 June 2021	9,567	53	118	60,963	-	169,164	239,865
Net book value	**12,490**	**362**	**305**	**24,454**	**1,423**	**73,541**	**112,575**
Cost							
At 1 July 2021	22,057	415	423	85,417	1,423	242,705	352,440
Additions	-	-	13	-	497	25,569	26,079
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	167	-	-	167
Disposals	-	-	-	(38)	-	(15,246)	(15,284)
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	502	(1,869)	1,367	-
At 30 June 2022	22,057	415	436	86,048	51	254,395	363,402
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment							
At 1 July 2021	9,567	53	118	60,963	-	169,164	239,865
Depreciation and amortisation	3,348	104	72	4,733	-	35,805	44,062
Impairment expense	-	-	-	-	-	47,699	47,699
Disposals	-	-	-	(27)	-	-	(27)
At 30 June 2022	12,915	157	190	65,669	-	252,668	331,599
Net book value	**9,142**	**258**	**246**	**20,379**	**51**	**1,727**	**31,803**

1 Remeasurement arising from a change in the lease term and/or revised contractual payments.

No additional assets arising from lease arrangements were included in mine properties, property, plant and equipment during the year (2021: $1.3 million).

Following the review of the rehabilitation and mine closure provision, refer to note 18, the rehabilitation asset was increased by $18.8 million (2021: $2.4 million increase in the asset value) at the reporting date. Subsequently the asset was impaired to nil at 30 June 2022, refer to note 14 for additional details.

13 Mine properties, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Mine properties, property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation and accumulated impairment expenses.

Items of mine properties, property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost at the date of acquisition when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only where it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is immediately written down 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 and are recognised in profit or loss.

Mine properties under development

Mine properties under development (within mine properties) represents the costs incurred in preparing mines for production and includes plant and equipment under construction and operating costs incurred before production commences.

Pre-production revenues are offset against capitalised pre-production costs. Refer to note 31 for details of the change in this accounting treatment from 1 July 2022. The impact of adoption of this amendment is not considered to be material to the Group.

Once production commences, these costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment and mine properties as appropriate, and are depreciated and amortised using the units of production method based on the estimated economically recoverable resource contained in the mine plan to be extracted to which they relate, or are written off if the mine property is abandoned.

Mine properties

Mine properties represent the accumulation of all pre-production expenditure incurred in relation to areas of interest for which the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources are demonstrable.

Production is deemed to commence when the mine assets are installed and ready for use in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These costs are capitalised to the extent they are expected to be recouped through the successful exploitation of the related mining leases.

Mine properties include:

- Capitalised expenditure in relation to exploration, evaluation, feasibility and acquisition costs incurred on projects for which the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable.
- The cost of rehabilitation and mine closure relating to assets reflected in mine properties.
- Capitalised development and production stripping costs.
- Pre-production operating costs, net of pre-production revenue, previously accumulated and carried forward in mine properties under development, transferred to mine properties in relation to areas of interest in which mining has now commenced.
- Associated mine infrastructure including access roads, evaporation ponds, tailings facility and the airstrip.
- Mining contractor mobilisation costs.

Mine properties are amortised on a units of production basis over the economically recoverable ore reserve contained in the relevant mine plan.

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.

13 Mine properties, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use (ROU) assets, representing the Group's right to use an underlying leased asset for the lease term, are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Refer to note 17 for the lease accounting policy and the related accounting estimates and judgements.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress represents expenditure incurred on mine asset enhancement and sustainment projects which are incomplete at the reporting date and are therefore not yet depreciated or amortised.

Deferred stripping costs

Stripping costs are incurred in both development and production phases during the removal of overburden and waste materials in order to access the ore.

Development stripping costs

Overburden and other mine waste materials removed during the initial development of an open pit mine in order to access the mineral deposit is referred to as development stripping. Costs directly attributable to development stripping, inclusive of an allocation of relevant overhead expenditure, are capitalised in mine properties under development when future economic benefits are probable.

Capitalisation of development stripping costs cease at the time that ore begins to be extracted from the mine. Development stripping costs are amortised over the useful life of the ore body that access has been provided to on a units of production basis, based on the estimated economically recoverable ore reserve contained in the mine plan to be extracted.

Production stripping costs

Production stripping commences when ore begins to be extracted from the mine and normally continues throughout the life of a mine. The costs of production stripping are recognised as operating costs in profit or loss, when the current ratio of waste material to ore extracted for a component of the ore body is below the expected stripping ratio of that component or production stage.

When the ratio of waste to ore is not expected to be constant, production stripping costs are accounted for as follows:

- All costs are initially charged to profit or loss as operating costs.
- When the current ratio of waste to ore is greater than the estimated ratio of a component of the ore body, a portion of the stripping costs, inclusive of an allocation of relevant site overhead expenditure, is capitalised to mine properties.
- The capitalised stripping asset is amortised on a units of production basis (contained gold ounces mined) over the useful life of the identified component of the ore body to which access has been improved.

The amount of production stripping costs capitalised or charged in a reporting period is determined so that the stripping expense for the period reflects the estimated strip ratio of the economically recoverable ore reserve component over its relevant life. Changes to the estimated waste to ore ratio of a component of the ore body are accounted for prospectively from the date of change.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation commences when an asset is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of assets is calculated using either the straight-line method or units of production method to allocate the assets' cost, net of residual values, over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Mine-related plant and equipment is depreciated on a units of production basis, except for assets with a useful life less than the life of mine, for which the straight-line method is applied. Non-mine-related plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis. The depreciation rates used when applying the straight-line method vary between 10% to 33% per annum.

Mine properties are amortised on a units of production basis over the life of the estimated ore reserve of the mine.

13 Mine properties, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Units of production method

Where the useful life of an asset is directly linked to the extraction of ore from a mine, the asset is depreciated using the units of production method. The units of production method results in depreciation and amortisation charges proportional to the depletion of the estimated ore reserve of the mine. The unit of account used in the calculation is ounces fine gold poured except for deferred stripping costs that utilises contained gold ounces mined as the unit of account.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Mine properties under development

Development activities commence after a project is considered economically viable and a final investment decision has been made to develop the asset. In determining economic viability, significant judgement is required in the estimates and assumptions made, including future reserve estimates, existence of an accessible market, forecast prices and cash flows. These estimates and assumptions may be subject to change.

Mine properties

The future recoverability of mine properties is dependent on the generation of sufficient future cash flows from operations or through sale of the respective mine property assets. Factors that could impact the future recoverability of mine properties include resource and reserve estimates, 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.

Deferred stripping costs

Significant accounting judgements and estimates are required when identifying components of an ore body and estimating stripping ratios and ore reserves by component. Changes to estimates related to life-of-component waste-to-ore strip ratios and the expected ore production from identified components are accounted for prospectively and may affect depreciation rates and asset values.

Depreciation and amortisation

The estimation of useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods requires judgement and is reviewed annually, based on the expected utilisation of the assets. Any changes to current estimations may affect prospective depreciation rates and asset values.

Units of production method

The Group uses the units of production method when amortising mine properties and depreciating other mine-related assets, which results in an amortisation or depreciation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining ore reserve. The annual assessment of an asset's economic life includes evaluation of its physical life limitations and current assessments of economically recoverable ore reserves of the mine property at which it is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

Mineral resources and ore reserves estimates

Estimates of economically recoverable quantities of mineral resources and ore reserves also include assumptions requiring significant judgement as detailed in mineral resources and ore reserves statements. The Group estimates its mineral resources and ore reserves in accordance with the 2012 edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code 2012). The information on mineral resources and ore reserves was prepared by Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code 2012.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and ore reserves, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information is available. Information obtained through infill drilling, changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, operating costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may ultimately result in the reserves being restated. Changes in reported reserve estimates can impact the carrying amount of mine properties and related amortisation, exploration and evaluation expenditure, the rehabilitation and mine closure provision, and the recognition of deferred tax assets.

14 Impairment of non-current assets

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Dalgaranga Gold Project	**47,699**	**80,232**

At the end of the reporting period, the Group assessed each of its assets at the Dalgaranga Gold Project (Dalgaranga) for the existence of indicators of impairment. The following factors were considered as potential indicators of impairment:

- The October 2021 deferral of the Stage 3 cut-back of the western and eastern walls of the main Gilbey's pit;
- Industry-wide cost increases in the mining sector, particularly in the areas of labour, energy (diesel and LNG), reagents and equipment parts; and
- Increased cost estimates for rehabilitation and restoration.

It is important to note that the impairment assessment performed at 30 June 2022 has been carried out at a point in time that is before updated Mineral Resource Estimates and Ore Reserves for the significant new discoveries at the Gilbey's North - Never Never deposits had been determined and before the results from addition delineation drilling at the Gilbey's Eastern Footwall had been incorporated into the mine plan. The impairment assessment, therefore, excludes any financial benefits that the Group expects to realise from mining these deposits in the future.

Impairment testing

Impairment is recognised when the assets' carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, being the higher of the assets' fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and value in use. The recoverable amount has been determined based on FVLCD using the market approach basis.

Market approach methodology

In the absence of an independent valuation or recent offer to acquire the assets at Dalgaranga including the process plant and associated infrastructure, the market approach methodology was adopted, taking into consideration market transactions in the gold industry over the previous 12 months for companies / assets that are similar in size, nature and scale to those at Dalgaranga.

In some instances, the referenced offer of a market transaction included an integrated value for the process plant, mineral properties and a strategic component (noting that the strategic component reflects the location of the processing infrastructure and its perceived value to a proposed acquirer).

To determine the market value of each of the components, noting that it is not possible to place a value on the intangible strategic component, the Group has considered market referenced multiples for mineral resources being "dollars per in-situ resource ounce", as the means to determine the market value ascribed to the mineral properties for each referenced transaction. The derived mineral properties values were then subtracted from the total offer value to estimate a market value for the comparable process plants and associated infrastructure.

Impact

Mine / Mineral Properties

The Group has exercised its judgement to assign a FVLCD value of nil to all mine / mineral properties assets at Dalgaranga as at 30 June 2022, noting that the mine / mineral properties assets at this date exclude Gilbey's North - Never Never deposits and the Gilbey's Eastern Footwall deposit. The FVLCD is estimated based on future estimated cashflows of the assets discounted using a real post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Group. In exercising this judgement, the Group considered a Life of Mine Plan that generated nil cashflows due to the exclusion of the aforementioned recent discoveries at Dalgaranga, use of a forecast gold price that is lower than the prevailing spot price of gold on the reporting date, increased cost for rehabilitation and restoration and industry wide cost increases in the mining sector to only mine out the remainder of Stage 2 of the GMZ and Plymouth. Key assumptions underpinning the Life of Mine Plan that was used to estimate the FVLCD are reflected in the table below, noting that the mining schedule used assumed a significantly lower quantity of gold being mined and produced than the "Ore Reserve" of 339,000 ounces shown in the table.

14 Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

Key assumptions used in calculations

Key assumption	Unit	2022	2021
Gold price (spot)	A$/oz	2,500	2,300
Average gold hedge price (forward contracts)	A$/oz	2,555	2,564
Pre-tax discount rate	%	18	18
Ore Reserve[1]	Ounces	339,000	339,000
Recovery %	%	87	88
Process plant capacity per annum (fresh ore feed)	tonnes	2,750,000	2,750,000

1. The 2022 Ore Reserve for 2022 of 339,000 ounces was as at 31 March 2021 and before the effects of mining depletion between 1 April 2021 and 30 June 2022. Additionally, the amount of 339,000 ounces does not reflect the changes made to the Ore Reserve that were announced on 21 September 2022.

Processing plant and associated infrastructure

Based on the relevant market transactions considered, the recoverable amount of the Dalgaranga processing plant and associated infrastructure is estimated to be in the range of $23.0 million to $80.0 million, which exceeds its carrying amount of $21.9 million at 30 June 2022. The Group has therefore not impaired the Dalgaranga processing plant and associated infrastructure at 30 June 2022 as the low end of the recoverable amount value range approximates the carrying value amount.

The range adopted for the recoverable amount of the processing plant and associated infrastructure exceeds the carrying amount of these assets at 30 June 2022 and the Group has considered a reversal of previous impairment applied to these assets. In the current economic environment within the Western Australian mining industry and in the absence of an updated Life of Mine Plan that incorporates the Gilbey's North - Never Never deposits and mining of the Gilbey's Eastern Footwall, the Group has elected not to reverse impairments previously applied to the Dalgaranga processing plant and associated infrastructure.

The impairment expense of $47.7 million recognised at 30 June 2022, predominantly relates to historic capitalised costs on mine / mineral properties at Dalgaranga and excludes any costs capitalised to date that have been incurred exploring and evaluating the Gilbey's North - Never Never deposits.

Mine properties, property, plant and equipment	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Carrying amount	79,502	192,807
Impairment	(47,699)	(80,232)
Recoverable amount	**31,803**	**112,575**

Recognition and measurement

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been subject to an impairment expense, or reversal of impairment expense. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent if any, of the impairment expense or reversal. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (CGUs). If the assets that originally formed a CGU do not generate net cash inflows, the individual assets within the original CGU are individually assessed for impairment.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

14 Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and its value in use (VIU). FVLCD is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of a CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties, less the costs of disposal. This estimate is determined on the basis of best available market information considering specific conditions. VIU is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU or group of CGUs. Cash flow projections are based on economic and regulatory assumptions and forecast trading conditions prepared by management.

Where an impairment expense subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment expense been recognised for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Assessment of indicators of impairment

The assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal requires significant management judgement. Indicators of impairment may include unfavourable changes in market rates, indication of a decline in asset value, the anticipation of lower than expected asset performance and significant adverse market, technological, economic or legal changes.

Assessment of asset or CGU recoverable amounts

The assessment of the recoverable amount of non-current assets involves significant judgements and estimates in relation to the determination of estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the assets' use and the associated discounting of those cash flows to the estimated present value. CGU recoverable amounts are subject to variability in key estimates and assumptions which include ore reserves, commodity prices, currency exchange rates, discount rates, production profiles, operating and sustaining capital costs and operating performance. The inputs to models used in these assessments are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, management uses the best information available and a degree of judgement is required in establishing recoverable amounts. Changes in assumptions used to estimate VIU or FVLCD could affect the reported recoverable amounts of assets.

15 Exploration and evaluation

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
At 1 July	32,881	30,114
Expenditure incurred during the year	8,386	5,835
Acquisition of exploration asset	44,742	-
Sale of exploration interest	(446)	-
Expenditure reclassified to mine properties	(761)	(1,996)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure write-off	(20)	(1,072)
At 30 June	**84,782**	**32,881**

Exploration expenditure is incurred in the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or in the process of obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits. Evaluation expenditures are the costs incurred to establish the technical and commercial viability of developing identified mineral deposits.

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.

As part of annual impairment testing, the Group's currently held exploration and mining tenements were assessed for any events or issues that would impact the Group's ongoing ability to perform exploration and evaluation activities. On completion of this testing, one tenement was voluntarily relinquished by the Company after the reporting date. This tenement was written down to $nil carrying value as at 30 June 2022.

15 Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Acquisition of exploration asset

On 10 November 2021 the Group acquired control of Firefly. Significant exploration assets acquired comprised of the Firefly Yalgoo Gold Project including the Melville mineral resource, and other exploration tenements within the Yalgoo greenstone belt. Refer to note 25 for details of the acquisition.

Sale of exploration interest

On 30 May 2022, the Company agreed to sell its Mumbakine Well tenement to Capricorn Metals Limited (Capricorn) for $1.3 million payable upon completion, $3.5 million contingent consideration and 0.5% net smelter royalty. The non-royalty payments are payable in either cash or Capricorn shares, at the election of Capricorn. Capricorn's right to elect to settle any contingent deferred payment in shares expires on 30 May 2027.

The sale was completed on 29 June 2022 and Gascoyne received initial consideration of Capricorn shares to the value of $1.3 million.

The contingent consideration is only receivable on achievement of a minimum mineral resource estimate on the tenement ($1.5 million) and commencement of mining activities on the tenement ($2.0 million). As receipt of the contingent consideration and the royalty income is highly susceptible to factors outside Gascoyne's control, post-completion consideration is constrained to nil applying the most likely amount method.

No impairment was necessary on classification of the asset as held for sale on 30 May 2022.

Recognition and measurement

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised and carried forward on an area of interest basis to the extent that rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and either:

- the expenditure is 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.

No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Reclassification to mine properties

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable and a management decision to invest further has been made, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mine properties under development, within mine properties.

Impairment

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

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment when reclassified to mine properties under development, or whenever facts or circumstances indicate impairment. An impairment expense 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.

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition and management is committed to the sale, which is expected to complete within one year, subject to regulatory requirements.

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised through profit or loss.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately as current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

15 Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Accounting estimates and judgements

Recovery of capitalised expenditure

The Group has capitalised significant exploration and evaluation expenditure on the basis that such expenditure is expected to be recouped through future successful development or through 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 area of interest itself, or if not, whether it successfully recovers the asset through sale.

16 Trade and other payables

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Trade payables	12,363	9,725
Employee benefits	3	11
	12,366	**9,736**

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition or in accordance with the payment terms agreed with the supplier.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Trade and other payables are presented in current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting date.

17 Borrowings and lease liabilities

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Current		
Investec finance facility	-	13,537
Lease liabilities	3,228	3,232
	3,228	**16,769**
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	**8,309**	**11,526**

Refer to note 9 for reconciliation of changes in borrowings and lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.

17 Borrowings and lease liabilities (continued)

Investec finance facility

On 22 December 2021, the balance due to Investec was repaid in full, thereby releasing the security held by Investec over the Group's assets. Principal repayments of $14.0 million were made during the year (2021: $26.0 million).

Lease liabilities

The Group leases power generating and storage facilities, plant and equipment, and property, for which contracts are typically entered into for fixed periods and may include extension options.

Lease liabilities are secured with the rights to leased assets recognised in the financial statements reverting to the lessor in the event of default.

Convertible notes

On 17 December 2021, the Company entered into a convertible note facility agreement (Facility) with certain funds controlled by its major shareholder Deutsche Balaton AG (Balaton Group), for the provision of $20.0 million in unsecured finance, split into two tranches of $10.0 million each. Interest was payable in arrears at a fixed rate of 18% over the two year term.

The Facility contained conversion rights which, if exercised, allowed conversion of both tranches of debt into fully paid ordinary shares in Gascoyne. The ability to convert the Facility was subject to shareholder approval and a general meeting of shareholders was to be called for this purpose.

Tranche 1 was convertible at the election of Balaton Group only, at any time during the term, at $0.30 per share, and was determined to be a compound financial instrument, the fair value of the liability component was calculated using a discount rate of 22%.

Tranche 2 contained various conversion options and was determined to be a hybrid financial liability. The fair value of the embedded derivative liability was independently determined using the Black Scholes option valuation methodology for each conversion scenario with a probability assessment of conversion estimated for each conversion option.

On 16 March 2022, the Company made a $10.0 million repayment to Deutsche Balaton AG, reducing the amount owing under the Facility from $20.0 million to $10.0 million. On 31 March 2022, the Company made a further $10.0 million repayment, extinguishing all debt owed under the Facility. Interest payments of $0.92 million were made during the year.

Reconciliation of the movements in the Facility during the year are as follows:

	$'000
At 1 July 2021	-
Proceeds	20,000
Interest and fees expense	1,040
Remeasurement of liability component on repurchase[1]	(943)
Conversion rights extinguished on repurchase[2]	1,479
Repayments	(20,000)
Interest and transactions costs paid[3]	(1,576)
At 30 June 2022	**-**

1 In order to allocate the repurchase consideration to the liability, equity and embedded derivative components of the convertible note, the fair value of the liability component of the convertible note was determined at the repurchase date in accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* (AASB 132), resulting in a debt settlement gain of $943,125 recognised in profit or loss.

2 Following determination of the fair value of the liability at the repurchase date, the remaining equity component deficit of $886,788 was transferred to accumulated losses as at 30 June 2022 in accordance with AASB 132 and the loss on the embedded derivative component of $592,275 was recognised in profit or loss.

3 Interest and transaction costs paid consists of transactions costs of $653,906 and interest paid of $922,192 on repayment of the Facility in March 2022.

17 Borrowings and lease liabilities (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are derecognised when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. Any difference between the carrying amount of a derecognised liability and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation, are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported as finance costs in profit or loss.

Convertible notes

Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments contain both a liability and an equity component, the equity component representing the fair value of the embedded conversion option to convert a fixed amount of liability into a fixed number of shares of the Company.

The fair value of the liability portion of the note is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible note at the issue date. The liability is subsequently recognised on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the notes. The remainder of the note proceeds is allocated to the conversion option and recognised in equity, net of income tax, and is not subsequently remeasured. Transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds. On conversion, the liability is reclassified to equity and no loss or gain is recognised.

Hybrid financial liabilities

Hybrid financial liabilities contain both a non-derivative host liability and an embedded derivative liability representing the fair value of the conversion options.

The fair value of an embedded derivative is determined at the issue date and the residual amount is assigned to the host liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value of an embedded derivative is determined each reporting period with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The host liability is subsequently recognised on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the notes.

Transaction costs are allocated to the liability and embedded derivative components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds, and subsequently expensed through profit or loss. On conversion, both components of the hybrid financial liability are reclassified to equity and no loss or gain is recognised.

Repurchase of convertible notes

When a convertible note is repurchased before the maturity date, the repurchase consideration paid is allocated to the liability and equity components by determining the fair value of the liability at the repurchase date, with the residual amount of the repurchase consideration allocated to the equity component. Transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the repurchase consideration.

The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the liability at the repurchase date, the debt settlement gain or loss, is recognised in profit or loss. Following the allocation of the residual amount of the repurchase consideration to the equity component, the resulting equity balance may be transferred to retained earnings.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognised on the commencement date of the lease, measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

17 Borrowings and lease liabilities (continued)

Lease assessment

Applying the definition of a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, by determining whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Control is considered to exist if the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an explicitly or implicitly identified asset over which the supplier does not have a substantive substitution right, and the right to direct the use of that asset throughout the period of use.

Lease term

The lease term is the non-cancellable term of the lease and any periods covered by:

- an extension option, if that option is reasonably certain to be exercised, and;
- a termination option, if that option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Non-lease components

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the consideration in the contract is allocated to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices, unless an election is made to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Non-lease components are excluded from future lease payments and recognised separately as incurred as operating expenses on a straight-line basis in profit or loss.

Initial recognition

Leases are recognised as an ROU asset and a corresponding lease liability at the commencement date, which is the date the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

All leases are accounted for by recognising an ROU asset and a lease liability except for:

- short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and which do not contain a purchase option) and;
- leases of low-value assets.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as incurred as operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term in profit or loss.

Lease liabilities

Initial measurement

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be paid after the commencement date over the lease term, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate (IBR), if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

The lessee’s IBR is the rate the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. To determine the IBR, the Group obtains external interest rate advice and adjusts the interest rates to reflect the lease conditions and the underlying asset.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities comprise:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- amounts payable under residual value guarantees; and
- payments arising from purchase, extension or termination options reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group.

17 Borrowings and lease liabilities (continued)

Variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate, for example, variable lease payments linked to the use of an underlying asset, are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities, and are recognised as operating expenses in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement

The lease liability is subsequently measured on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method, where the lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced by the lease payments made, over the lease term.

Interest expense is recognised as interest expense on lease liabilities in profit or loss over the lease term, on the remaining lease liability balance for each period.

Remeasurement

Lease liabilities are remeasured if:

- there is a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease; or
- there are changes in: the lease term; the assessment to exercise a purchase option; amounts payable under a residual guarantee; in-substance fixed payments; or future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate.

A revised discount rate is applied when there is a change in the assessment to exercise a purchase option, the lease term or floating interest rates. A corresponding adjustment is recognised in the ROU asset, or in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to nil.

ROU assets

ROU assets, representing the Group’s right to use the underlying leased asset for the lease term, are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment expenses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Initial measurement

The initial cost of ROU assets includes:

- the initial measurement of the related lease liabilities recognised;
- any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- restoration cost estimates, recognised and measured applying AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Subsequent measurement

ROU assets are subsequently depreciated, in accordance with the Group's existing depreciation accounting policy, over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the underlying asset and the lease term. If it is reasonably certain that the Group will either obtain ownership of the underlying asset by the end of the lease term or exercise a purchase option, the ROU asset is depreciated over its estimated useful life.

ROU assets are assessed for any impairment in accordance with the Group's existing impairment accounting policy.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Leases

The application of AASB 16 *Leases* requires judgements that affect the valuation of lease liabilities and ROU assets. In addition to the critical judgements and areas of estimation uncertainty discussed below, the following judgements and estimations need to be considered when assessing leases:

- determination of stand-alone prices of lease and non-lease components, whether remeasurement or a separate lease is required following a change in lease terms and conditions, and whether variable payments are in-substance fixed or not to be included in the calculation of the lease liability; and
- assessments of whether a purchase option will be exercised or an ROU asset is impaired.

17 Borrowings and lease liabilities (continued)

Identifying a lease

Identifying whether a contract is, or contains, a lease involves the exercise of judgement about whether:

- the contract depends on a specified asset;
- the Group obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset and has the right to direct the use of the asset; and
- the contract is perpetual or for a period of time over which the underlying assets are to be used.

Determining the lease term

The following assessments impact the lease term which may significantly affect the amount of lease liabilities and ROU assets recognised.

Extension and termination options

The Group applies judgement in determining whether it is reasonably certain to exercise extension or termination options, by considering all relevant factors that could provide an economic incentive to exercise these options.

Non-cancellable period

In determining the lease term, the assessment of a contract following the contractual non-cancellable period needs to consider the substance of the contract and whether any economic penalties exist which may affect the term of the non-cancellable period.

Determining the incremental borrowing rate

Where the Group (or Group entity) cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the ROU asset in a similar economic environment.

Therefore, as the IBR reflects what the Group would have to pay, estimation is required when no observable rates are available or when observable rates need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

18 Provisions

	2022 $'000	**2021 $'000**
Current		
Employee benefits	2,584	1,624
Royalty payments	1,111	1,026
	3,695	**2,650**
Non-current		
Employee benefits	115	90
Rehabilitation and mine closure	47,194	28,057
	47,309	**28,147**

18 Provisions (continued)

Movements in the rehabilitation and mine closure provision during the year are as follows:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
At 1 July	28,057	25,524
Expenditure on rehabilitation and closure activities	(74)	(169)
Reassessment of economic assumptions	18,759	2,368
Unwinding of discount	452	334
At 30 June	**47,194**	**28,057**

The Group completed a review of the rehabilitation and mine closure provision during the year, which resulted in an increase of $18.8 million (2021: $2.4 million increase) to both the provision and the corresponding rehabilitation asset recorded in mine properties due to inclusion of rehabilitation on tailings facility and increased mining cost rates.

Recognition and measurement

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss.

Employee benefits

The provision for employee benefits relates to the Group's liabilities for annual leave, long service leave and the short-term incentive plan (STIP).

The current provision represents amounts for annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of the period in which the employees render the service and is measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

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 service is recognised in the non-current provision for employee benefits and is 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 on high quality corporate bonds at the reporting date with terms and currencies that match the estimated future cash outflows as closely as possible.

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.

For details of the STIP, refer to the 'Short-term incentives' section of the Remuneration report.

Rehabilitation and mine closure

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

A provision is recognised for the estimated cost of settling the rehabilitation and restoration obligations existing at the reporting date, discounted to present value using high quality corporate bond market yields at the reporting date, that match the timing of the estimated future cash outflows as closely as possible.

Where the obligation is related to an item of mine properties, 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. The related rehabilitation asset for Dalgaranga is included in mine properties. Costs that relate to obligations arising from waste created by the production process are recognised as operating costs in the period in which they arise.

18 Provisions (continued)

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. Over time, the discounted value is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. This increase in the provision, being the periodic unwinding of the discount due to the passage of time, is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss.

The provision is reassessed at least annually. A change in any of the assumptions used to determine the provisions could have a material impact on the carrying amount of the provision. Any change in the provision is reflected as an addition to, or deduction from, the related rehabilitation asset in mine properties and amortised as appropriate.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Rehabilitation and mine closure

The provision recognised for rehabilitation and mine closure costs relating to Dalgaranga represents the discounted value of the present obligation to restore, dismantle and rehabilitate certain items of mine properties, property, plant and equipment and to rehabilitate the site.

As 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, then changes to one or more of these assumptions is likely to result in changes to the carrying amount of the provision and the related rehabilitation asset and costs and may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided.

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19 Equity

Share capital

	2022		2021	
	No. of shares	$'000	No. of shares	$'000
Fully paid ordinary shares				
At 1 July	250,858,128	266,196	1,004,864,955	171,583
Issue of shares[1]	184,836	59	-	-
Issue of shares[2]	118,895,126	42,208	-	-
Issue of shares[3]	452,532	118	-	-
Issue of shares[4]	50,000,000	15,000	-	-
Share purchase plan[5]	5,533,428	1,660	-	-
Issue of shares[6]	-	-	2,009,729,916	50,243
Issue of shares[7]	-	-	1,400,000,000	35,000
Issue of shares[8]	-	-	480,000,000	12,000
Issue of shares[9]	-	-	112,566,745	2,814
Issue of shares[10]	-	-	10,000,000	250
Effect of 1-for-20 share consolidation	-	-	(4,766,303,488)	-
Share issue costs	-	(745)	-	(8,134)
Deferred tax credit relating to share issue costs	-	-	-	2,440
At 30 June	**425,924,050**	**324,496**	**250,858,128**	**266,196**

1 Shares issued under Employee Share Scheme on 10 September 2021.
2 Shares issued as purchase consideration for acquisition of Firefly on 10 November 2021, refer note 25.
3 Shares issued to former Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Mr Richard Hay at $0.26 per share, at nil consideration, on 28 January 2022, following shareholder approval on 20 January 2022.
4 Private placement at $0.30 per share on 31 March 2022.
5 Share purchase plan at $0.30 per share on 22 April 2022.
6 Entitlement offer at $0.025 per share (pre-equity consolidation) on 13 October 2020.
7 Private placement at $0.025 per share (pre-equity consolidation) on 13 October 2020.
8 Private placement issued to NRW at $0.025 per share (pre-equity consolidation), at nil consideration representing a conversion from debt to equity, on 13 October 2020.
9 Private placement issued to the GRL Group Creditors' Trust at $0.025 per share (pre-equity consolidation), at nil consideration representing equity settlement of pre-Administration unsecured creditor claims, on 13 October 2020.
10 Bonus shares issued to former Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Mr Richard Hay at $0.025 per share (pre-equity consolidation), at nil consideration representing an equity-settled sign-on bonus, on 13 October 2020.

Fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

Every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Ordinary shares have no par value.

Recapitalisation

As proposed under the DOCA executed on 26 June 2020, 4,012,296,661 shares (pre-equity consolidation) were issued on 13 October 2020 to meet working capital requirements and equity-settlement of debt, creditor and employment contract obligations. Following the capital raising, the total shares on issue were consolidated on a basis of 1 share for every 20 shares on issue, resulting in 250,858,128 shares on issue on 20 October 2020.

The prior period earnings per share quoted in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income was adjusted as a result of the completion of the share consolidation.

19 Equity (continued)

Non-controlling interests

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
At 1 July	1,352	1,125
Non-controlling interests' share of current year exploration expenditure	127	227
At 30 June	**1,479**	**1,352**

Under the contractual joint venture agreements giving rise to the non-controlling interests (NCI), the Company is required to free carry the NCI by sole funding the joint venture operations until the earlier of the completion of a bankable feasibility study, a decision to commence mining operations, or an election by the non-controlling joint venture partner to convert their respective 20% participation interest to a 2% net smelter return royalty.

Reserves

Convertible notes reserve

The convertible notes reserve comprises the equity component of convertible debt instruments, representing the value of the conversion rights. Refer to note 17 for details of the movements in the reserve during the year.

Other reserves

	Equity investments reserve $'000	Share-based payments reserve $'000	Exploration asset reserve $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2020	-	1,674	(813)	861
Share-based payments	-	38	-	38
Non-controlling interests' share of current year exploration expenditure	-	-	(227)	(227)
At 30 June 2021	**-**	**1,712**	**(1,040)**	**672**
Share-based payments	-	1,509	-	1,509
Non-controlling interests' share of current year exploration expenditure	-	-	(127)	(127)
Changes in fair value of equity investments	22	-	-	22
At 30 June 2022	**22**	**3,221**	**(1,167)**	**2,076**

Equity investments reserve

The equity investments reserve represents the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity investments are derecognised.

Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve recognises the fair value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to eligible employees as part of their remuneration including options issued under the Company's Employee Share Option Plan, and performance rights issued under the Company's GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules.

Exploration asset reserve

The exploration asset reserve recognises exploration expenditure incurred on contractual joint venture tenements in proportion to any non-controlling interest in the joint venture during the free carry/sole funding period.

Notes to the financial statements

Risk management

This section of the notes to the financial statements provides information about the Group's exposure to various risks, how these risks could affect the Group's financial position and performance, and how the Group manages these risks.

20 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to financial risks including market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, arising from the financial instruments held by the Group. The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of a risk management framework, through the Audit and Risk Committee, to ensure that financial activities are governed by policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with policies, to support the delivery of financial targets while protecting future financial security. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Group's financial instruments are as below:

2022	Interest bearing - variable $'000	Interest bearing - fixed $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	30,851	-	11	30,862
Trade and other receivables[1]	-	-	28	28
Term deposits	-	407	-	407
Financial assets at FVOCI[2]				
Equity investments	-	-	2,720	2,720
Total financial assets	**30,851**	**407**	**2,759**	**34,017**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables[1]	-	-	11,735	11,735
Lease liabilities	-	11,537	-	11,537
Other financial liabilities	-	-	9,551	9,551
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**11,537**	**21,286**	**32,823**

1 Excludes balances which do not meet the definition of financial instruments.
2 Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

20 Financial risk management (continued)

2021	Interest bearing - variable $'000	Interest bearing - fixed $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	23,434	-	14	23,448
Trade and other receivables[1]	-	-	3,623	3,623
Term deposits	-	407	-	407
Total financial assets	**23,434**	**407**	**3,637**	**27,478**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables[1]	-	-	9,232	9,232
Investec finance facility	13,537	-	-	13,537
Lease liabilities	-	14,758	-	14,758
Other financial liabilities	-	-	12,823	12,823
Total financial liabilities	**13,537**	**14,758**	**22,055**	**50,350**

1 Excludes balances which do not meet the definition of financial instruments.

Recognition and measurement

Initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Classification and measurement of financial assets are based on the business model in which they are managed and their contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost, any interest income, impairment expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI – equity instruments

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). The election to classify equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

Equity investments designated at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss. On disposal of these equity investments, any related balance within the equity investments reserve is reclassified to retained earnings. Equity investments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest, or are not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, are measured at FVTPL. Derivative financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

For financial assets subsequently measured at FVTPL, net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with debt instruments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expire.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as held for trading for accounting purposes and are accounted for at FVTPL. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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 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); or
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

Accounting estimates and judgements

Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, they are measured using valuation techniques including discounted cash flows (DCF). The inputs to DCF models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, management uses the best information available and a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices and arises from the Group's exposure to movements in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency. At the reporting date, the Group has minimal exposure to foreign currency risk as the Group's operations are all located within Australia and material transactions are denominated in Australian dollars, the Group's functional currency.

The Group manages market risk through the use of derivatives, within the guidelines set by the Audit and Risk Committee.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Group is typically exposed to interest rate risk on its outstanding borrowings and short-term cash deposits, as profiled in the Financial assets and liabilities analysis above. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from the variable rates from short-term cash deposits which exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity

The analyses below illustrate the sensitivity of profit or loss and other equity to a change in interest rates of +/- 1% (2021: +/- 1%), representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. This analysis assumes that all other factors remain constant.

	Profit/(loss)		**Other equity**	
	+1% $'000	**-1% $'000**	**+1% $'000**	**-1% $'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	309	(309)	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	**309**	**(309)**	**-**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents	234	(234)	-	-
Borrowings	(140)	140	-	-
At 30 June 2021	**94**	**(94)**	**-**	**-**

Commodity price risk

The Group uses derivative commodity contracts to manage its exposure to commodity price fluctuations.

Gold price risk

The Group's exposure to gold price fluctuations is managed by executing derivative gold contracts such as gold forward sales commitments, or purchasing gold put options, all denominated in Australian dollars, refer to notes 4 and 22.

Oil price risk

The Group's diesel fuel costs are exposed to the volatility in crude oil prices. To mitigate the risk of adverse movements in the diesel fuel price, the Group may execute derivative fuel contracts such as diesel swap transaction contracts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that that the Group might be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring cash flows and ensuring that adequate levels of working capital are maintained.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments are as follows:

	Within 1 year $'000	Between 1 and 2 years $'000	Between 2 and 5 years $'000	Later than 5 years $'000	Total contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying amount $'000
2022						
Trade and other payables[1]	11,735	-	-	-	11,735	11,735
Lease liabilities	3,816	3,542	5,626	-	12,984	11,537
Other financial liabilities	4,718	1,923	4,461	-	11,102	9,551
	20,269	**5,465**	**10,087**	**-**	**35,821**	**32,823**
2021						
Trade and other payables[1]	9,232	-	-	-	9,232	9,232
Investec finance facility	14,466	-	-	-	14,466	13,537
Lease liabilities	4,015	3,813	7,530	1,630	16,988	14,758
Other financial liabilities	1,894	3,284	8,930	-	14,108	12,823
	29,607	**7,097**	**16,460**	**1,630**	**54,794**	**50,350**

1 Excludes balances which do not meet the definition of financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Group. 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.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk in relation to cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets by only dealing with banks and financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

As prescribed under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy, which categorises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

The valuation inputs are categorised as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Therefore Level 3 inputs include the highest level of estimation uncertainty.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available 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.

For financial instruments that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, at the end of each reporting period.

Other than the equity investments referred to in note 12, there were no other financial assets and financial liabilities measured and recognised at fair value on a recurring basis as at 30 June 2022 or 30 June 2021. The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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.

The Group monitors the adequacy of capital by analysing cash flow forecasts.

The Group manages and adjusts the capital structure when funding is required.

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Notes to the financial statements

Unrecognised items

This section of the notes to the financial statements provides information about items not recognised in the financial statements, as they do not satisfy recognition criteria, but which could affect the Group's financial position and performance in future.

22 Commitments

Exploration expenditure

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Minimum exploration expenditure commitments due:		
Within one year	2,328	2,138
Between one year and five years	5,701	2,971
Later than five years	3,066	3,945
	11,095	**9,054**

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to meet minimum expenditure commitments required under the lease conditions. These expenditure obligations can be reduced by selective relinquishment of exploration tenure or application for expenditure exemptions.

Capital expenditure

Group subsidiary GNT Resources Pty Ltd had commitments for capital expenditures relating to Dalgaranga at the reporting date that were not recognised as liabilities amounting to $0.1 million (2021: $0.1 million) all due within one year.

Gold delivery commitments

A requirement under the Investec finance facility was to partially protect against adverse movements in the gold price by hedging, on a rolling 18-month basis, a minimum of 40% of forecast gold sales. Following the retirement of the debt facility with Investec during the year, the Company closed out its remaining gold forward sale contracts that were in place with Investec.

At the reporting date the Group has no contractual sale commitments for gold (30 June 2021: 44,782 ounces at an average forward price of A$2,528 per ounce).

Recognition and measurement

Gold delivery commitments

The gold forward contracts are settled by the physical delivery of gold as per contract terms. These physical gold forward contracts are considered a contract to sell a non-financial item and therefore do not fall within the scope of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. Accordingly, no derivatives are recognised and the gold forward contracts are accounted for as sale contracts with revenue recognised at the agreed price when the contractual commitment is met through physical delivery of gold.

The market value of the outstanding gold forward contracts varies over time as a result of changes in the market price of gold. At each reporting date the Group calculates the fair value of outstanding gold forward contracts and discloses the fair value as either a contingent asset or liability in the notes to the financial statements. The fair value represents the amount which would be received (asset) or paid (liability) if the outstanding obligations were settled on the valuation date, in the event the gold forward contracts were not settled by the physical delivery of gold.

23 Contingent assets and liabilities

Bank guarantees

The Group has provided bank guarantees in favour of service providers for credit card facilities, leased premises and road maintenance responsibilities. The total of these guarantees at the reporting date was $0.4 million (2021: $0.4 million). The bank guarantees are secured by blocked deposits held by the grantor of the guarantee. The deposit accounts are recognised as other financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Demobilisation costs

The Group has entered into certain contracts relating to Dalgaranga that provide for the payment of demobilisation costs upon termination of the contract. The amount to be paid is contingent upon the timing and basis of contract termination. The Group estimates that the maximum amount payable is not greater than $3.1 million (2021: $1.3 million).

Early termination payment

The Group has entered into a contract relating to Dalgaranga that provides for the payment to the contractor in the event of early termination of that contract. The amount to be paid is dependent on the period of time remaining under the contract at the time of termination. The amount payable in the event of early termination of this contract varies on a sliding scale between $nil and $6.9 million.

24 Events occurring after the reporting date

On 8 September 2022, the Company released an updated Group Mineral Resource Estimate of 36.74Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 1,370,800 ounces of contained gold.

On 21 September 2022, the Company released an updated Dalgaranga Ore Reserve Estimate of 2.04Mt @ 1.10g/t Au for 72,100 ounces of contained gold.

At 29 September 2022, the Company's equity investments disclosed in note 12 had a fair value of $2.2 million.

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future years.

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Notes to the financial statements

Other information

This section of the notes to the financial statements provides additional financial information, including information which is not specifically related to individual financial items, and other disclosures which are required to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other regulatory pronouncements.

25 Asset acquisition

On 10 November 2021, Gascoyne acquired control of Firefly Resources Limited (Firefly), following implementation of the Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme) relating to the merger of Gascoyne and Firefly. In accordance with the Scheme, Gascoyne acquired all of the shares in Firefly and eligible Firefly shareholders were issued Scheme consideration of 0.34 new Gascoyne shares for every Firefly share held.

Details of the purchase consideration, recognised fair values of identifiable net assets acquired and net cash outflow at the date of acquisition are as follows:

	$'000
Purchase consideration	
Ordinary shares issued (118,895,126)	42,208
Acquisition costs	3,001
	45,209

Net assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	427
Prepayments	11
Other receivables	137
Inventory	11
Plant and equipment	167
Exploration and evaluation assets[1]	44,742
Trade and other payables	(133)
Provisions	(153)
	45,209

1 Includes acquisition transaction costs and stamp duty payable on the transaction.

Net cash outflow – investing activities	
Acquisition costs	3,001
Less:	
Accrued acquisition costs	(2,168)
Acquisition cost paid in prior year	(24)
Cash balance acquired	(427)
	382

25 Asset acquisition (continued)

Recognition and measurement

The fair value of the shares issued to Firefly shareholders as purchase consideration was measured with reference to the Gascoyne listed share price of $0.355 on 10 November 2021, the acquisition date.

The transaction was determined to be an asset acquisition, as the acquired assets do not meet the definition of a business combination in accordance with AASB 3 *Business Combinations*.

The acquired assets and assumed liabilities were measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, and transaction costs were included in the capitalised cost of the assets.

No goodwill arose on the asset acquisition and no deferred taxes were recognised on the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, as the initial recognition exemption available under AASB 112 *Income Taxes* was applied.

26 Interests in other entities

Interests in subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2022 %	Ownership interest 2021 %
Gascoyne Resources (WA) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Dalgaranga Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
GNT Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Egerton Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Dalgaranga Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Gascoyne (Ops Management) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Firefly Resources Limited	Australia	100	-
Gascoyne Mumbakine Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Gascoyne Andy Well James Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Aurum Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Yalgoo Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Lightning Bug Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Dalgaranga Joint Ventures[1]	Unincorporated	80	80

1 Principal place of business is Perth, Western Australia.

Gascoyne is party to two contractual joint ventures to undertake mineral exploration on tenements that form part of Dalgaranga. The joint venture entities are classified as subsidiaries of the Group in accordance with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

The Dalgaranga Joint Ventures' activities include the exploration of the joint venture tenements for minerals and if successful, to develop and mine minerals within the joint venture tenements. Under the terms of the agreements Gascoyne is required to free carry the vendors' participating interest in the joint ventures by sole funding the joint venture costs until the earlier of the completion of a bankable feasibility study, a decision to commence mining operations, or an election by the non-controlling joint venture partner to convert their respective 20% participation interest to a 2% net smelter return royalty. If an election is made to convert the 20% participation interest to a net smelter royalty, the Group's ownership interest in the respective joint ventures' net assets will increase to 100%.

27 Related party transactions

Key management personnel remuneration

	2022 $	2021 $
Short-term employee benefits	2,917,947	2,364,410
Long-term employee benefits	(45,125)	104,887
Post-employment benefits	169,344	183,505
Share-based payments	1,236,828	287,740
	4,278,994	**2,940,542**

Detailed KMP remuneration disclosures are provided in the 'Remuneration report' section of the Directors' report.

Other transactions with key management personnel

Mr S Lawson is a Director of Firetail Resources Limited (Firetail) and has the capacity to significantly influence decision making of Firetail. The Company holds an 8.36% share interest in Firetail, on the same basis as other shareholders.

The Company paid $113,154 to Firetail following the acquisition of Firefly, which represented the final Firefly cash balance available for transfer to Firetail in accordance with the terms of the Scheme Implementation Deed between the Company and Firefly.

Other transactions between the Group and Firetail during the year were based on normal commercial terms and conditions and are considered to be trivial in nature.

As part of the $20.0 million Facility obtained from the Deutsche Balaton AG group on 17 December 2021, the Company entered into a convertible note facility agreement with 2invest AG, of which Mr H Plaggemars is the sole board member, for the provision of $5.0 million in unsecured finance on normal commercial terms, on an arm's length basis. On 31 March 2022, the Company repaid the $5.0 million amount due. An aggregate of $249,041 in interest was paid under the convertible note facility agreement with 2invest AG.

There were no other transactions between the Company and KMP during the year.

28 Share-based payments

Employee share-based remuneration

Benefits in the form of share-based remuneration are provided to employees via the Company's incentive plans. The total of share-based payments recognised in profit or loss during the year as part of employee benefits expense was $1,568,252 (2021: $37,740).

Employee performance rights

	2022 No. of rights	2021 No. of rights
Employee performance rights		
Outstanding at 1 July	400,000	-
Granted during the year	24,581,492	400,000
Forfeited during the year[1]	(2,170,152)	-
Outstanding at 30 June	**22,811,340**	**400,000**
Exercisable at 30 June	**780,670**	**-**

28 Share-based payments (continued)

1 On 11 July 2022 (grant date), 1,600,000 forfeited performance rights (rights), at a weighted average fair value of $0.228, were reallocated to new and existing employees as permitted by the shareholder approved 'GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules'. The vesting date and terms and conditions of the reallocated rights will remain the same as the forfeited rights.

Employee performance rights plan

Eligible employees are entitled to obtain shares or rights to shares in the Company, under the Company's GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules (Incentive plan), through the grant of performance rights (rights), as part of employee remuneration. Each right entitles the employee to receive a fully paid ordinary share in the Company, for nil consideration on exercise, after vesting. Employee rights do not carry any dividend or voting rights. All rights are equity-settled.

In accordance with the terms of the Incentive plan, rights may be exercised at any time from the vesting date to the date of their expiry. Unvested rights are forfeited within 30 days of cessation of the employee's employment, subject to Board discretion.

Details of rights outstanding at the reporting date, including rights granted during the year, under the Company's GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules are as follows:

	March 2021	August 2021	November 2021	December 2021
Number granted	400,000	2,131,492	9,750,000	12,700,000
Vested and exercisable	-	780,670	-	-
Vesting conditions	Service[1]	Service[1]	Performance[2]	Performance[3]
Vesting period end date	1 Jul 2022 / 1 Jan 2023	30 Jun 2022 / 2023	12 Nov 2024	12 Nov 2024
Grant date	26 Mar 2021	10 Sep 2021	20 Jan 2022[4]	14 Dec 2021
Expiry date(s)	30 Jun 2032 / 31 Dec 2032	30 Jun 2032 / 2033	30 Jun 2033	30 Jun 2033
Weighted average remaining contractual life	9 years	10.5 years	11.0 years	11.0 years
Weighted average fair value at grant date[5]	$0.525	$0.320	$0.249[4]	$0.273

1 The rights contain a service condition, vesting in two equal tranches on each of the vesting dates listed above.
2 The rights are comprised of three tranches. Tranches 1 and 2 contain non-market performance conditions, based on the delivery of minimum ore mining volumes at minimum grades on non-Gilbey's deposits. Tranche 3 contains a market condition based on a 60-day VWAP share price target of $0.600. For further details of the vesting conditions, refer to the 'LTI award' section in the Remuneration report.
3 The rights are comprised of three tranches. Tranches 1 and 2 contain non-market performance conditions, based on the delivery of a minimum ore grade and total gold ounce production target at Dalgaranga over a rolling 12 month period. Tranche 3 contains a market condition based on a 30-day VWAP share price target of $0.550. For further details of the vesting conditions, refer to the 'LTI award' section in the Remuneration report.
4 The service period commenced on 13 November 2021 with an estimated fair value of $0.377 per right. Shareholder approval was obtained on 20 January 2022 and the fair value was adjusted prospectively to reflect a grant date of 20 January 2022.
5 Refer to the 'Fair value of rights granted' section in this note.

Fair value of rights granted

March and August 2021 awards

The fair value assigned to each right at grant date was the underlying share price of the Company's shares at the grant date, as the rights contain a service condition only and there is no expectation of dividends being declared during the vesting period.

November and December 2021 awards

The fair value of rights at grant date was independently determined using a combination of the Black Scholes (Tranches 1 and 2 non-market vesting conditions) and Monte Carlo simulation (Tranche 3 market based vesting condition) models.

28 Share-based payments (continued)

The following model inputs were used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date:

	November 2021	December 2021
Share price at grant date	$0.405	$0.300
Exercise price	$nil	$nil
Expected volatility	70%	70%
Risk-free interest rate	1.02%	0.89%
Expected life	3 years	3 years
VWAP hurdle	$0.60	$0.55

Employee share options

	2022		2021	
	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price[1]
Employee share options				
Outstanding at 1 July	107,000	$7.40	3,800,000	$0.38
Expired during the year	(107,000)	$7.40	-	-
Cancelled during the year[1]	-	-	(1,660,000)	$0.37
Effect of 1-for-20 option consolidation	-	-	(2,033,000)	-
Outstanding at 30 June[2]	**-**	**-**	**107,000**	**$7.40**
Exercisable at 30 June	**-**	**-**	**107,000**	**$7.40**

1 In September 2020, option holders were offered nominal consideration of $100 (per option holder) to relinquish their options resulting in the cancellation of 1,660,000 options, leaving a remaining balance of 2,140,000 options. Options outstanding were repriced in accordance with ASX listing rule 6.22, on issue of shares pursuant to a pro-rata non-renounceable entitlement offer. The option price was reduced from $0.38 to $0.37.

2 Following the 1-for-20 share consolidation completed on 20 October 2020, the option exercise price was adjusted from $0.37 to $7.40.

Employee share option plan

Eligible employees are entitled to purchase shares in the Company, under the Company's Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP). Employee share options do not carry any dividend or voting rights. All options are equity-settled.

In accordance with the terms of the ESOP, options may be exercised at any time from the vesting date to the date of their expiry. Unvested options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or within 30 days of cessation of the employee's employment, subject to Board discretion.

Valuations of options may not necessarily represent the market price of the options at the date of valuation.

Employee bonus share issue

Following shareholder approval on 20 January 2022, the Company issued 452,532 bonus shares at $0.26 per share to Mr Richard Hay (former Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer) related to the FY21 LTIP award for nil consideration on 28 January 2022.

28 Share-based payments (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Employee share-based payments

The fair value of equity-settled share-based payment awards (awards), measured at grant date, is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards (the vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date). The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the awards 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, for example, profitability and sales growth targets.

At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of awards that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefits expense recognised each period includes the most recent estimate.

Upon the exercise of awards, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those awards is transferred to share capital.

Fair value of rights

The fair value of rights at grant date is determined using the most appropriate valuation model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions upon which the rights were issued, including market and non-vesting conditions.

Fair value of options

The fair value of options at grant date is determined using a Black Scholes option pricing model that considers the exercise price, term of the option, share price at grant date of the underlying share, expected price volatility of the underlying share, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Valuation methodology

Management and external specialists use Black Scholes and Monte Carlo simulation pricing models to determine the fair values of options and rights granted. Both the selection of the valuation methodology and various inputs to models are subject to judgement.

29 Auditor’s remuneration

	2022 $	2021 $
Audit and review of financial statements	142,550	110,000
Other assurance services	-	1,700
	142,550	**111,700**

The auditor of the parent entity Gascoyne Resources Limited is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd.

30 Parent entity financial information

Summary financial information

The individual financial statements of Gascoyne Resources Limited, the parent entity, are summarised below:

	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Current assets	12,598	3,760
Non-current assets	78,198	120,593
Total assets	**90,796**	**124,353**
Current liabilities	5,140	16,161
Non-current liabilities	200	302
Total liabilities	**5,340**	**16,463**
Net assets	**85,456**	**107,890**
Issued capital	324,496	266,196
Equity investments reserve	22	-
Share-based payments reserve	3,221	1,712
Accumulated losses	(242,283)	(160,018)
Total equity	**85,456**	**107,890**
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	**(81,379)**	**(44,130)**

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 for tax consolidation legislation as referred to in note 7.

Contingent liabilities

Refer to note 23 for details of a bank guarantee given by the parent entity for leased premises.

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as at the reporting date (2021: $nil).

31 Summary of other significant accounting policies

The Group's accounting policies referred to in this financial report are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the previous year. Significant accounting policies not already disclosed in the notes to the financial statements above are presented in this note.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries as at the reporting date. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the parent. The parent controls an entity if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

31 Summary of other significant accounting policies (continued)

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for each Group member and all Group members have a 30 June reporting date.

The Group consolidates the assets, liabilities and results of a subsidiary from the date on which it first controls the entity. On loss of control of a subsidiary the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary, and recognises any investment it retains in its former subsidiary in accordance with the relevant accounting standard(s).

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group entities. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

A non-controlling interest is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity where an entity outside of the Group has an ownership interest in a subsidiary or its net assets.

Joint ventures

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the parties have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investments in joint ventures are recognised as an investment and are typically accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The Dalgaranga Joint Ventures, refer to note 26, are classified as subsidiaries of the Group, based on the Group's controlling interest in the joint ventures.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of 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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

New standards not yet adopted by the Group

The Group has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current reporting period. The adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations has had no effect on the amounts reported for prior periods.

There are no new standards and interpretations in issue which are mandatory for 30 June 2022 reporting periods that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

The Group has not elected to early adopt any issued standards and interpretations which are not mandatory for 30 June 2022 reporting periods. All issued standards and interpretations relevant to the Group will be adopted on their effective date. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

31 Summary of other significant accounting policies (continued)

Amendment to AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before intended use

The Group intends to adopt the amendment to AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* from 1 July 2022, which is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Following the amendment, an entity recognises the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related cost in profit or loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of AASB *102 Inventories*.

The Group will amend the relevant accounting policies to reflect the change in accounting treatment. Revenue from gold recovered from a mine before the mine is considered capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the associated production costs, will no longer be recognised in capitalised pre-production costs, but will be recognised through profit or loss. The impact of adoption of this amendment is not considered to be material to the Group.

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ASX additional information

The following information as required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules was current as at 29 September 2022.

Voting rights

Fully paid ordinary shares

On a show of hands, every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote in accordance with the Company's Constitution.

Performance rights

Performance rights hold no voting rights.

Distribution of shareholdings – ordinary fully paid shares (ASX:GCY)

Size of holding	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	% of Issued capital
1 - 1,000	1,916	552,091	0.13
1,001 - 5,000	1,647	4,180,753	0.98
5,001 - 10,000	636	4,787,353	1.12
10,001 - 100,000	1,285	42,450,871	9.96
100,001 and over	338	374,064,186	87.80
	5,822	**426,035,254**	**100.00**

There were 2,557 holders of less than a marketable parcel of shares.

Distribution of unquoted equity securities – employee performance rights

Size of holding	Number of rights holders	Number of rights	% of Outstanding rights
1 - 1,000	-	-	-
1,001 - 5,000	-	-	-
5,001 - 10,000	-	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	4	300,000	1.18
100,001 and over	21	25,024,473	98.82
	25	**25,324,473**	**100.00**

ASX additional information

Substantial shareholders[1]

Shareholder	Number of shares	% of Issued capital
Deutsche Balaton AG	64,181,844	17.35
First Sentier Investors Holdings Pty Limited	49,853,073	13.47
NRW Holdings Limited	36,935,762	8.67

1 As notified in substantial shareholder notices received by the Company.

Twenty largest shareholders

Rank	Shareholder	Number of shares	% of Issued capital
1	Deutsche Balaton	75,848,513	17.80
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	68,935,435	16.18
3	NRW Holdings Limited	36,935,762	8.67
4	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <Ib Au Noms Retailclient Drp>	27,941,542	6.56
5	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	7,158,970	1.68
6	National Nominees Limited <Db A/C>	6,500,000	1.53
7	Troca Enterprises Pty Ltd	5,326,207	1.25
8	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <Drp>	5,108,181	1.20
9	Kitara Investments Pty Ltd <Kumova #1 Family A/C>	4,644,400	1.09
10	National Nominees Limited	4,091,494	0.96
11	Mr Simon Lawson	3,663,095	0.86
12	Mr Craig Graeme Chapman <Nampac Discretionary A/C>	3,223,118	0.76
13	Konkera Pty Ltd <Konkera Family Account>	2,518,519	0.59
14	Sisu International Pty Ltd	2,518,519	0.59
15	DC & PC Holdings Pty Ltd <DC & PC Neesham Super A/C>	2,400,000	0.56
16	Mr Robert Andrew Jewson	2,200,000	0.52
17	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	2,027,759	0.48
18	McNeil Nominees Pty Limited	2,000,000	0.47
19	Sanperez Pty Ltd <P Chalmers Partnership A/C>	1,892,693	0.44
20	Goldsborough Pty Ltd	1,600,000	0.38
		269,720,875	**63.31**

On-market buy-back

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

Restricted securities or securities subject to voluntary escrow

Fully paid ordinary shares issued to employees on 10 September 2021 under the GCY Equity Incentive Plan Rules are subject to a three-year escrow period from the date of issue. The escrow period applies while the recipient remains employed by the Group.

Tenement schedule

As at 30 June 2022

Tenement	Tenement name	Mineral targeted	Location	Ownership interest
EL21/195	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	80% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/1709	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	80% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/1904	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	80% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/1906	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	80% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2053	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2150	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/141	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/142	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/151	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/152	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/153	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/167	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/168	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/169	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L59/170	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML59/749	Dalgaranga	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL51/1648[1]	Andy Well North	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL51/1681	Beebyn	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2077	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2140	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2230	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2252	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2284	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2289	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2295	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2363	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2364	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2456	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2458	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2468	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2469	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL59/2534	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2457	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2459	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2460	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2478	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2543	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2544	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2615	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2616	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2638	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA59/2688	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
LA59/200	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources

Tenement schedule (continued)

Tenement	Tenement name	Mineral targeted	Location	Ownership interest
LA59/201	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
LA59/212	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML59/0057	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML59/0384	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
MLA59/767	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2040	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2042	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2086	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2087	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2088	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2089	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2134	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2138	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
PL59/2158	Yalgoo	Gold	Murchison Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL09/1325	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL09/1764	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL09/1865	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL09/1866	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL09/2025	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL09/2148	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ELA09/2352	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L09/56	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
L09/62	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML09/148	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML09/181	Glenburgh	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL52/2117	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL52/2515	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL52/3574	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL52/3756	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL52/3894	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML52/343	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
ML52/567	Mt Egerton	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources
EL52/3490[2]	Mt James	Gold	Gascoyne Region	100% Gascoyne Resources

1 Andy Well North was voluntarily surrendered by the Company on 27 September 2022.
2 Mt James was voluntarily surrendered by the Company on 25 July 2022.

Abbreviations used in Tenement schedule:

EL	Exploration Licence	ELA	Exploration Licence Application
L	Miscellaneous Licence	LA	Miscellaneous Licence Application
ML	Mining Lease	MLA	Mining Lease Application
PL	Prospecting Licence	PLA	Prospecting Licence Application

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