# Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd

ABN 50 153 234 532

Annual Report - 31 December 2022

# Contents

# Directors' report

The directors submit their report on Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd ("the Company") and its controlled entities (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

## Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are set out below. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zhaoping Liu | Appointed: 07 January 2019; Resigned: 31 May 2024 |
| Yuanguang Huang | Appointed: 06 October 2023 |
| Yuguang Lai | Appointed: 06 October 2023 |
| Weifeng Jian | Appointed: 31 May 2024 |
| Wei Lin | Appointed: 29 July 2024 |

## Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared since the end of the financial year, nor do the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend (2021: nil).

## Principal activities

Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd's principal activities focused on the exploration and development of the Bullabulling Gold Project in Western Australia. The company conducted extensive drilling and feasibility studies to assess the viability of large-scale open-pit gold mining. It also managed resource estimation and engaged with stakeholders to ensure compliance with environmental and regulatory standards.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

## Operating results for the year

The net loss after tax of the Group for year ended 31 December 2022 was $312,214 (2021: $231,174). As at 31 December 2022, the Group has a net current liabilities position of $13,571,771 (2021: $12,842,799).

## Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

## Significant events after the reporting period

In January 2025, Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd has entered into a binding agreement with Minerals 260 Limited to sell 100% of the shares in Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd and its wholly owned subsidiary Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd for a cash consideration of A$156.5milliion plus $10.0 million of Minerals 260 shares, subject to the following conditions:

- Agreement on a side deed to effect the transfer of a pasoral lease overlapping the Bullabulling tenements, subject to obtaining the necessary approvals, including Ministerial consent.
- Shareholder approval for the transaction and the issue of the Consideration Shares.
- Completion of an equity raise of sufficient scale to fund the cash component of the transaction.
- Additional regulatory approvals and other standard conditions for a transaction of this nature.

# Directors' report (continued)

### Likely developments and expected results

The directors are not aware of any development that could be expected to significantly affect the results of the Group's operations in subsequent financial years not otherwise elsewhere disclosed in the financial statements.

### Environmental regulation and performance

The Group's projects operate in accordance with Environmental Authorities granted under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and the Mining Act 1978 in Western Australia (Department of Mines and Petroleum). The Group maintains its tenements in good standing, and it is not aware of any material non-compliance issues.

### Share options

No option to acquire shares in the Company has been granted to any person. No shares have been issued during the financial year or since the end thereof by virtue of the exercise of any options. There are no unissued shares under option at the date of this report.

### Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The Company has entered into agreements to indemnify directors and the company secretary against certain liabilities which they may incur as a result of, or by reason of (whether solely or in part), being or acting as an officer of the Company. The agreement requires the Company to indemnify officers of the Company to the maximum extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001.*

At the date of this report, no amounts have been paid in relation to the indemnity of any director or officer of the Company. The Company has paid premiums to insure each of the directors and officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of directors or officers of the Company. The policy requires that the premium paid be kept confidential.

### Indemnification of auditor

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditor, HLB Mann Judd Australia , as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify HLB Mann Judd Australia during or since the financial year.

### Auditor's independence

The directors have received an independence declaration from its auditors, HLB Mann Judd Australia, a copy of which has been included on page 3.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Wei, Lin

Kalgoorlie

30 January 2025

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

**Perth, Western Australia**
**30 January 2025**

**D I Buckley**
**Partner**

**hlb.com.au**

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# Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **$** | **$** |
| Revenue from contracts with customers | | - | - |
| Cost of sales | | 87 | 1,610 |
| **Gross (loss)** | | **(87)** | **(1,610)** |
| Other income | | (11,328) | (14,259) |
| Administrative expenses | | 200,485 | 287,456 |
| Write-off of mining and exploration and evaluation assets | | 121,148 | 55,442 |
| Finance cost | 4 | 135,628 | - |
| **Loss before tax** | | **(446,020)** | **(330,249)** |
| Income tax credit | 5 | (133,806) | (99,075) |
| **Loss for the year** | | **(312,214)** | **(231,174)** |
| **Total comprehensive loss** | | **(312,214)** | **(231,174)** |
| Total other comprehensive loss attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the Parent | | **(312,214)** | **(231,174)** |
| Non-controlling interests | | **-** | **-** |
| | | **(312,214)** | **(231,174)** |

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

# Consolidated statement of financial position

## As at 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 41,448 | 96,324 |
| Other receivables | | 89,821 | 137,214 |
| Prepayments | | 40,702 | 40,702 |
| **Total current assets** | | **171,971** | **274,240** |
| | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | 7 | **39,398,828** | **39,987,765** |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **39,398,828** | **39,987,765** |
| **Total assets** | | **39,570,799** | **40,262,005** |
| | | | |
| **Liabilities and equity** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Other payables | 8 | 13,743,742 | 13,117,039 |
| Employee benefit liabilities | | - | - |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **13,743,742** | **13,117,039** |
| | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Provisions for site restoration | 9 | 4,288,706 | 5,390,453 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 5 | 10,145,230 | 10,049,178 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **14,433,936** | **15,439,631** |
| **Total liabilities** | | **28,177,678** | **28,556,670** |
| | | | |
| **Net assets** | | **11,393,121** | **11,705,335** |
| | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Issued capital | 10 | 69,001,206 | 69,001,206 |
| Other capital reserves | | - | - |
| Accumulated losses | | (57,608,085) | (57,295,871) |
| **Total equity** | | **11,393,121** | **11,705,335** |

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

# Consolidated statement of changes in equity

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Attributable to equity holders of the Parent | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Issued capital (Note 10)** | **Accumulated losses** | **Total equity** |
| | **$** | **$** | **$** |
| **At 1 January 2022** | **69,001,206** | **(57,295,871)** | **11,705,335** |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | - | (312,214) | (312,214) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | **-** | **(312,214)** | **(312,214)** |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **69,001,206** | **(57,608,085)** | **11,393,121** |
| **At 1 January 2021** | **69,001,206** | **(57,064,697)** | **11,936,509** |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | - | (231,174) | (231,174) |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year | - | **(231,174)** | **(231,174)** |
| **At 31 December 2021** | **69,001,206** | **(57,295,871)** | **11,705,335** |

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

# Consolidated statement of cash flows

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **$** | **$** |
| **Operating activities** | | | |
| Payments to suppliers | | (54,876) | (387,870) |
| **Net cash flows used in operating activities** | | (54,876) | (387,870) |
| **Investing activities** | | | |
| Payment for exploration and mine evaluation assets | | - | - |
| **Net cash flows used in investing activities** | | **-** | **-** |
| **Financing activities** | | | |
| Payments paid on behalf by related parties | | - | - |
| **Net cash flows from financing activities** | | **-** | **-** |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | (54,876) | (387,870) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | 96,324 | 484,194 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December** | **6** | **41,448** | **96,324** |

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

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 30 January 2025.

Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd is a for-profit company domiciled in Australia. The ultimate parent of the Group is Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd, a company incorporated in China. The immediate parent of the Group is Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd, a company incorporated in Australia. The intermediate parent of the Group is Jinyu (H.K.) International Mining Company Ltd., a company incorporated in China.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Group is Level 1, Viskovich House, 377 Hannan St. Kalgoorlie, WA 6430.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group is provided in the directors' report. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 12. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 13.

### 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures. The Group is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis.

### 2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

**New and amended standards and interpretations**

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

**Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective**

Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 31 December 2022. The directors have not early adopted any of these new or amended standards or interpretations. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations when they become effective.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group’s accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies

#### a) Liquidity consideration

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

The Group generated a loss for the year of $312,214 (2021:$231,174) during the year ended 31 December 2022 and as at that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded current assets by $13,571,771 (2021: $12,842,799) and the total assets exceeded total liabilities by $11,393,121 (2021: $11,705,334).

Additional funds will need to be sourced for the Group to continue to carry on its business. The Directors have initiated a plan to sell the Group to a third party with necessary funds to continue operations. In the event the transaction is not successfully completed, Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd has indicated its willingness to provide continued financial support to the Group. Accordingly, the Directors have prepared this financial report on the going concern basis as they are of the opinion the Group and the Company will be able to realise their assets and settle their liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business and for at least the amounts stated in the financial settlements for assets.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)
### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)
### b) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

### c) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group does not have any foreign operations.

***Transactions and balances***

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.
Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)
### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)
### c) Foreign currencies (continued)

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

### d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and on hand and term deposits held at call with financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less but exclude any restricted cash. Restricted cash is not available for use by the Group and therefore is not considered highly liquid.

### e) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

***(i) Financial assets***

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price under AASB 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### e) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

***(i) Financial assets (continued)***

***Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)***

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include other receivables.

**Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

**Impairment**

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

***(ii) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and loss***

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

### e) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

***(iii) Financial liabilities (continued)***

***(iv) Financial liabilities***

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

• Financial liabilities at amortised cost (borrowings)

***Financial liabilities at amortised cost (borrowings)***

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 11.

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### f) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### g) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries held by the Group are accounted for at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position less any impairment charges.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)
### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)
### h) Exploration and evaluation costs

Prior to the acquisition by Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd (NGF) in 2014, expenditure incurred on activities that precede exploration and evaluation of mineral resources, including all expenditure incurred prior to securing legal rights to explore an area, is expensed to profit and loss as incurred.

Upon acquisition by NGF, on the basis that the management plan to recoup the expenditures through successful development of the area of interest, the Group has align its accounting policy with NGF where the exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and

(ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:

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

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to the operational activities in a particular area of interest.

If an area of interest is abandoned or is considered to be of no further commercial interest, the accumulated exploration costs relating to the area are written off against income in the year of abandonment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (or the cash-generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated, being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where a decision is made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment. To the extent that there are insufficient, un-depleted resource ounces relating to the particular area of interest, the capitalised costs relating to the area of interest are written off against income in the year. Exploration costs capitalised in relation to areas that have sufficient un-depleted resource ounces are reclassified to capitalised mining costs once a decision to proceed with development is made.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)
### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)
### i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated, based on the life-of-mine plans. The estimated cash flows are based on expected future production, metal selling prices, operating costs and forecast capital expenditure, and cash flows beyond five years are based on life-of-mine plans.

Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### j) Rehabilitation provision

Provisions are made for mine rehabilitation and restoration when there is a present obligation as a result of exploration, development, production, transportation or storage activities undertaken, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations include the costs of removing facilities, abandoning sites and restoring the affected areas. Changes in estimates are dealt with on a prospective basis as they arise.

The provision for rehabilitation costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date, based on current legal and other requirements and technology. When a liability is initially recorded, the present value of the estimated cost of rehabilitation and restoration relating to exploration, development and milling facilities is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and depreciated or amortised over the life of the related asset. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in the present value based on a discount rate that reflects current market assessments. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the provision at each reporting date.

Changes in the estimate of restoration and rehabilitation will be recognised as changes to the corresponding asset and rehabilitation provision when incurred. The unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost in the profit or loss. Costs incurred that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and do not have a future economic benefit are expensed.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

#### k) Contributed equity

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

#### l) Finance costs

Finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

#### m) Taxes

***Current income tax***

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

***Deferred tax***

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

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

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

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

### m) Taxes (continued)

***Deferred tax (continued)***

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

***Goods and services tax (GST)***

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the revenue or the expense item or as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included

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

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

### 3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

***Exploration and evaluation expenditure***
Determining the recoverability of exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy (refer to Note 2.4(h) where a potential impairment is indicated, requires estimates and assumptions as to whether successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively sale, of the respective areas of interest will be achieved. The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation is dependent on a number of key factors including: the level of measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining and future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations). If, after having capitalised the expenditure, a judgement is made that recovery of expenditure is unlikely, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss in accordance with accounting policy Note 2.4(h).

***Rehabilitation provision***
The Group has recognised a provision for rehabilitation associated with requirement by the West Australian Department of Industry and Resources, which is to ensure that appropriate rehabilitation is carried out on tenements that are mined. In determining the level of provision, consideration is given to the expected future costs to be incurred, the timing of these expected future costs and the estimated future inflation level.

The ultimate liability payable to rehabilitate the mine sites is uncertain. Factors that will affect this liability include future disturbances caused by method of rehabilitation, changes in technology, changes to the relevant legal requirements, price increases and changes in discount rates. The discount rate used in calculation of the provision is consistent with the risk free rate.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 4. Finance Costs

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Unwind of discount on provisions | 135,628 | - |
| | **135,628** | **-** |

### 5. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| ***Current income tax charge:*** | | |
| Current income tax (credit)/charge | (229,858) | (246,556) |
| ***Deferred tax:*** | | |
| Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences | 96,052 | 147,481 |
| **Income tax (credit)/expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss** | **(133,806)** | **(99,075)** |

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Australia's domestic tax rate for 2022 and 2021:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Accounting (loss)/profit before income tax** | (446,019) | (330,249) |
| At Australia's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%) | (133,806) | (99,075) |
| Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes | | |
| Others | - | - |
| | (133,806) | (99,075) |

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 5. Income tax (continued)

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

| | Consolidated statement of financial position | | Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2022** | **2021** | **2022** | **2021** |
| | $ | **$** | **$** | **$** |
| Provisions | 1,287,005 | 1,617,136 | (330,131) | - |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | (11,432,235) | (11,666,314) | 234,079 | (147,481) |
| **Deferred tax expense** | | | **(96,052)** | **(147,481)** |
| **Net deferred tax liabilities** | **(10,145,230)** | **(10,049,178)** | | |

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities, net

| | **2022** | **2021** |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | **$** |
| **As at 1 January** | **10,049,178** | **9,902,090** |
| Tax credit during the period recognised in profit or loss | 96,052 | 147,481 |
| **As at 31 December** | **10,145,230** | **10,049,178** |

### Tax consolidation

#### i) Members of the tax consolidated group and the tax sharing arrangement

Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries is part of the Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries tax consolidated group with effect from 1 July 2015. Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax sharing agreement that provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to the head entity of the tax consolidated group.

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

*Nature of the tax funding agreement*

Members of the tax consolidated group have also entered into a tax funding agreement under which the wholly owned entities fully compensate Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated by Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd for any current tax receivable. The tax consolidated Group has applied the Group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group. The allocation of taxes under the tax funding agreement is recognised as an increase or a decrease in the wholly owned entities' intercompany accounts with the tax consolidated group head entity which is receivable (payable) at call.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Cash at bank and on hand | **41,448** | **96,324** |

### 7. Exploration and evaluation assets

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **At 1 January** | 39,987,765 | 36,017,927 |
| Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised | 769,586 | 671,729 |
| Changes in rehabilitation provision (Note 9) | (1,237,375) | 3,353,551 |
| Write-off abandoned exploration tenemnets | (121,148) | (55,442) |
| **At 31 December** | **39,398,828** | **39,987,765** |

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration and evaluation phase is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective mining areas.

### 8. Other payables

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Current** | | |
| Other payables and accruals | **13,743,742** | **13,117,039** |

Other payables and accruals are non-interest bearing. Refer Note 13 for amounts owing to related parties included within the balances above.

### 9. Provisions

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Non-current** | | |
| Mine rehabilitation | **4.288,706** | **5,390,453** |

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 9. Provisions (continued)

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **At 1 January** | 5,390,453 | 2,036,902 |
| Change in rehabilitation provision | (1,237,375) | 3,353,551 |
| Unwind of discount on rehabilitation provision | 135,628 | - |
| Utilisation | - | - |
| **At 31 December** | **4,288,706** | **5,390,453** |

***Mine rehabilitation***
The nature of rehabilitation activities included dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites and restoration, reclamation and revegetation of affected areas. Mine rehabilitation activities are monitored by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum and therefore, they are subject to the approval by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum. The mine rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to mine sites which are expected to be incurred over times. These provisions have been created based on the Group's internal estimates discounted using the government bond rates with similar terms. Although the ultimate costs to be incurred is uncertain, the Group has estimated its costs using current restoration standards and techniques. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future costs for the necessary rehabilitation works required. Furthermore, timing of rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mines cease to produce at economically viable rates.

When the liability is initially recognised, a corresponding asset is also recognised as part of the exploration and evaluation asset. Over time, the liability is increased for the change in present value bases on discount rates that reflect the current market assessment and the risk specific to the liability. Changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognised as either additions to the corresponding asset or charges to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

### 10. Issued capital and reserves

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| 350,811,553 fully paid ordinary shares (2021:350,811,553) | **69,001,206** | **69,001,206** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Ordinary shares issued and fully paid (thousand shares)* | | |
| **At 1 January** | **350,811** | **350,811** |
| **At 31 December** | **350,811** | **350,811** |

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 10. Issued capital and reserves (continued)

***Ordinary shares***

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Group in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show at hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote. Changes to the Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the Group does not have a limited amount of authorised share capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

The other capital reserve is used to record equity based benefits reserve, which represents the cost of options that have been granted and vested as share based payments but not exercised. This reserve will be transferred to accumulated losses should these options be exercised, or reversed through profit and loss should certain vesting conditions not be met.

### 11. Financial instruments

### 11.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

There have been no substantive changes in the Group's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

### 11.2 Financial instruments

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Financial assets** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 41,448 | 96,324 |
| Trade and other receivables | 89,821 | 137,214 |
| | **131,268** | **233,538** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | |
| At amortised cost | | |
| Other Payables | **13,743,742** | **13,117,039** |

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts as a result of their short maturity.

### 12. Group information

**(a) Subsidiaries**

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the following entities:

| | Country of incorporation | Principal Activities | % equity interest | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2022 | 2021 |
| Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd | Australia | Ordinary | 100% | 100% |

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 13. Related party disclosures

***Parent entity***

The parent entity within the Group is Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd and ultimate Australian parent entity is Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd. The ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd (incorporated in China), which at 31 December 2022 owns 100% of the issued ordinary shares of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd through its wholly owned subsidiaryJinyu (H.K) International Mining Company Limited.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

| **Amounts owed to related parties** | **2022** | **2021** |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | **$** |
| ***Other related parties:*** | | |
| Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd | 6,289,041 | 6,336,623 |
| Paddington Gold Pty Ltd | 7,419,634 | 6,745,346 |

*The amount is classified as other payables(see Note 8)

### Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

The compensation of key management personnel of the group is $nil (2021:$nil), the key management personnel roles is assumed by the ultimate Australian parent entity, Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd.

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 14. Commitments and contingencies

#### Exploration commitments

The Group has certain statutory requirements to undertake a minimum level of exploration activity in order to maintain rights of tenure to its various exploration tenements. These requirements may vary from time to time, subject to approval of the relevant government departments and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations of the Group to avoid forfeiture of any tenement.

These exploration commitments are not provided for in the consolidated financial statements and are payable:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Within one year | 95,396 | 66,571 |
| After one year but not more than five years | 310,164 | 522,386 |
| More than five years | 3,465,570 | 3,650,311 |
| | **3,871,130** | **4,239,268** |

#### Capital commitments

The Group had $nil capital expenditure commitments at the reporting date expected to be settled within 12 months (2021: $nil).

#### Contingencies

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at the reporting date which would have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022 (2021: $nil).

# Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 15. Events after the reporting period

In January 2025, Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd has entered into a binding agreement with Minerals 260 Limited to sell 100% of the shares in Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd and its wholly owned subsidiary Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd for a cash consideration of A$156.5milliion plus $10.0 million of Minerals 260 shares, subject to the following conditions:

- Agreement on a side deed to effect the transfer of a pasoral lease overlapping the Bullabulling tenements, subject to obtaining the necessary approvals, including Ministerial consent.
- Shareholder approval for the transaction and the issue of the Consideration Shares.
- Completion of an equity raise of sufficient scale to fund the cash component of the transaction.
- Additional regulatory approvals and other standard conditions for a transaction of this nature.

### 16. Auditor's remuneration

The auditor of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd is HLB Mann Judd Australia.

| | 2022<br>$ | 2021<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Fees to HLB Mann Judd Australia | | |
| For auditing the statutory financial report | 35,000 | - |
| **Total auditor's remuneration** | **35,000** | **-** |

### 17. Information relating to Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd

| | 2022<br>$ | 2021<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets | 125,236 | 125,236 |
| Non-current assets | 27,363,371 | 27,363,371 |
| **Total assets** | **27,488,607** | **27,488,607** |
| Current liabilities | 121,600 | 121,600 |
| Non-current liabilities | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | **121,600** | **121,600** |
| Issued capital | 32,061,282 | 32,061,282 |
| Other capital reserves | - | - |
| Accumulated losses | (4,694,275) | (4,694,275) |
| **Net assets** | **27,367,007** | **27,367,007** |
| Loss for the year | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income of the Parent entity** | **-** | **-** |

***Contingent liabilities of the Parent***

The Parent has no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 (2021: nil).

***Contractual obligations for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment***

The Parent has no contractual obligations for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment as at 31 December 2022 (2021: nil).

# Directors' Declaration

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd (the Company), we state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

(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; and

2. as at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and subsidiaries identified in Note 12 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become, subject to by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee between the Company and those subsidiaries.

On behalf of the Board

Wei, Lin

Director

30 January 2025

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

*Qualified Opinion*

We have audited the financial report of Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd ("the Company") and its controlled entity ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(a) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

*Basis for Qualified Opinion*

The year ended 31 December 2022 was the first period of audit our procedures did not extend to the examination of comparatives as at 31 December 2021 with the exception of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021. Therefore we are not in a position to and do not express an opinion on the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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 Company 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.

*Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon*

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

*Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report*

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

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

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

**HLB Mann Judd**
**Chartered Accountants**

**Perth, Western Australia**
**30 January 2025**

**D I Buckley**
**Partner**