

**DATELINE
RESOURCES**



2025

Annual Report

Year ending 30 June 2025

ASX: **DTR**

OTCQB: **DTREF**

FSE: **YE1**

ABN: 63 149 105 653

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Corporate Directory

Board of Directors

Mark Johnson AO – Chairman
Stephen Baghdadi – Managing Director
Tony Ferguson – Non-Executive Director
Greg Hall – Non-Executive Director
Bill Lannen – Non-Executive Director

Management

Simon Slesarewich – Chief Operating Officer
John Smith – CFO/ Company Secretary
Andrew Rowell – Investor Affairs Manager

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

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Sydney, NSW, 2000
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Australian Business Number (ABN)

63 149 105 653

Stock Exchanges

Australian Securities Exchange (ASX): DTR
OTCQB Venture Markets (US): DTREF
Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Germany): YE1

Auditors

DFK Laurence Varnay Auditors Pty Ltd
Level 22, 222 Pitt Street,
Sydney NSW 2000
Website: www.dfklv.com.au

Share Registry (ASX and OTCQB)

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Sydney NSW 2001
www.automicgroup.com.au
1300 288 664 (within Australia)
+61 2 9698 5414 (outside Australia)

Solicitors

K & L Gates
Level 31, 1 O'Connell Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Website: www.klgates.com

Bankers

Commonwealth Bank of Australia
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Website: www.commbank.com.au

Domicile & Country of Incorporation

Australia

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Company's website
www.datelineresources.com.au



Chairman and Managing Director's Letter

Dear fellow shareholder,

It is our pleasure to present the Annual Report for Dateline Resources Limited for the financial year ending 30 June 2025.

This year has been a transformational one for the Company. Our flagship Colosseum Gold Project has delivered exceptional results, with the Scoping Study confirming strong economic returns and exploration programs reinforcing the rare earth potential of the project. These rare earth results also continue to support the geological connection between Colosseum and the nearby Mountain Pass deposit.

The Colosseum Project currently hosts a 1.1-million-ounce gold Mineral Resource, which underpinned the initial Scoping Study released in October 2024. This study set out a clear, robust development strategy and a viable pathway to production. The base case was prepared using a conservative gold price of US\$2,200 per ounce. Following continued strength in the gold market, an updated Scoping Study was released in May 2025 using a revised gold price of US\$2,900 per ounce.

Key highlights of the updated Scoping Study include:

- Production of 635,000 ounces of gold over an initial eight-year mine life
- Total revenue of US\$1.77 billion
- Pre-production capital of US\$153 million
- Net Present Value (NPV6.5) of US\$550 million
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 61%
- All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) of US\$1,490 per ounce

Following these strong results, we commenced a Bankable Feasibility Study. This next phase incorporates several opportunities identified during the Scoping Study, including:

- Early processing of 750,000 tonnes of existing on-site stockpiles
- Re-optimisation of the mine plan using the updated gold price
- Assessment of potential by-product sales of waste or tailings as aggregate for the local construction sector
- Expansion of the Mineral Resource, which remains open at depth

Importantly, the Colosseum Gold-Rare Earths Project benefits from existing Mining Rights and an approved Plan of Operation. These approvals were reconfirmed by the US Federal Government during the year, with public endorsement from President Trump via a Truth Social post.

The change in administration in January 2025 has resulted in a notable shift in policy support for mining. We are now seeing increased engagement from federal agencies regarding the development of both gold and rare earths at Colosseum.



In early 2025, President Trump issued two Executive Orders encouraging the development of critical minerals, including rare earths. The US remains heavily reliant on imports, with Mountain Pass - located just 10km south of Colosseum - currently the only rare earth operation in the country. Since the end of the financial year, Mountain Pass' owner, MP Materials, has attracted significant investment, including a US\$400 million contribution from the Department of Defense and a US\$500 million offtake and development commitment from Apple to establish two rare earth magnet facilities.

Growing interest in critical minerals and the strength of our gold strategy drove increased attention from US investors. To facilitate investment, Dateline successfully dual-listed on the OTCQB Venture Market in the United States, providing a platform for US investors to trade our stock locally.

This increased exposure and growing investor confidence saw Dateline's share price rise over significantly during the financial year. This momentum also led to a wave of option conversions, providing the Company with A\$8.7 million in cash during the June quarter, including a A\$1 million contribution from the Managing Director.

While this past year has laid a strong foundation, there is much still to achieve. Our focus remains firmly on bringing Colosseum into production and continuing to advance our rare earth prospects from promising targets to defined deposits.

To support this next phase, we have begun building a high-quality development team. We were pleased to announce the appointment of Mr Simon Slesarewich as Chief Operating Officer. Simon brings decades of global experience in mining project development, and we are confident in his ability to lead the delivery of Colosseum. Significantly, Simon has demonstrated his personal commitment by holding A\$1 million of Dateline shares.

We are continuing to recruit for key roles to ensure we have the team in place to finance, construct and operate the Colosseum Project.

On behalf of the Board, we thank you for your continued support as a shareholder. We would also like to acknowledge the dedication of our employees, contractors, suppliers, and the communities in which we operate. Together, we look forward to delivering on the significant potential of Colosseum and building a world-class gold and rare earths business.

Yours faithfully,



Mark Johnson AO
Non-Executive Chairman



Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Review of Operations

Dateline's focus for the year was on its 100% owned Colosseum Gold and Rare Earths Project located in San Bernardino County, California, USA. The Company's main activities during the reporting period were gold and rare earths exploration.

Gold exploration at Colosseum consisted of diamond drilling at the North Pipe, which returned broad gold intercepts up to 203m in length. Other exploration that targeted both gold and rare earth mineralisation consisted of a magnetotelluric survey and a soil geochemistry survey, the results of which will be used to aid in planning drilling programs for the first half of FY26.

The Company released the original Scoping Study¹ for the Colosseum Gold Project in October 2024 using a gold price of US\$2,200 per ounce and an updated Scoping Study² in May 2025 using a gold price of US\$2,900 per ounce. Over the course of FY25, the gold price gained significantly, rising 44% from US\$2,327/oz to US\$3,356/oz.

The updated Scoping Study generated excellent economic outcomes that are currently the subject of a Bankable Feasibility Study, due for completion at the end of 2025.

In May 2025³, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell the Company's Udu Copper Project in Fiji for staged payments of up to A\$4.35 million in cash and shares based on achieving various milestones.

Colosseum Gold and Rare Earth Project (Dateline 100%)

The work programs at Colosseum in FY25 consisted of gold exploration drilling at the North Pipe, completion of the Scoping Study, commencement of the Bankable Feasibility Study, geophysical surveys for both gold and rare earths and a large-scale soil geochemistry program.

Gold Exploration Drilling

During the September quarter⁴, the Company reported results from two diamond holes drilled in the North Pipe. The holes were drilled to test for extensions of the mineralised zone and verify historical drill results undertaken in the late 1980's prior to mine development.

The first hole, CM24-18 (Figure 1), was drilled from the bottom of the pit at the northeast corner directed toward the east. The drillhole reached 317 metres below the bottom of the north pit bench at a dip of -60 degrees. The hole collared in the felsite breccia host rock returned **192.0 metres @ 1.00 g/t Au**.

CM24-19a was drilled approximately 30 metres to the south of CM24-18 directed to the east at a dip of -80 degrees. The hole was terminated at 205.1 metres. Overall, CM24-19a intersected the same lithologies as CM24-18 but with increased feldspathic alteration in segments, which carried up to 33.4 g/t Au. CM24-19a returned **203.6 metres @ 1.03 g/t Au**.

When the Colosseum mine was operational in the late 1980's and early 1990's, the main focus was on the South Pipe, with only a relatively shallow pit developed at the North Pipe. At the time of closure in 1993, mining was suspended at the North Pipe with significant gold mineralisation in the base of the pit, as shown in Figure 2.

¹ ASX Announcement 23 October 2024 - Colosseum project Scoping Study

² ASX Announcement 26 May 2025 - Full Updated Scoping Study including Supporting Information

³ ASX Announcement 13 May 2025 - Sale of Non-Core Asset

⁴ ASX Announcement 27 August 2024 - 200-metre wide gold intersection at North pipe at Colosseum



Figure 1: Drillhole traces of the diamond drilling at the North Pipe in FY25

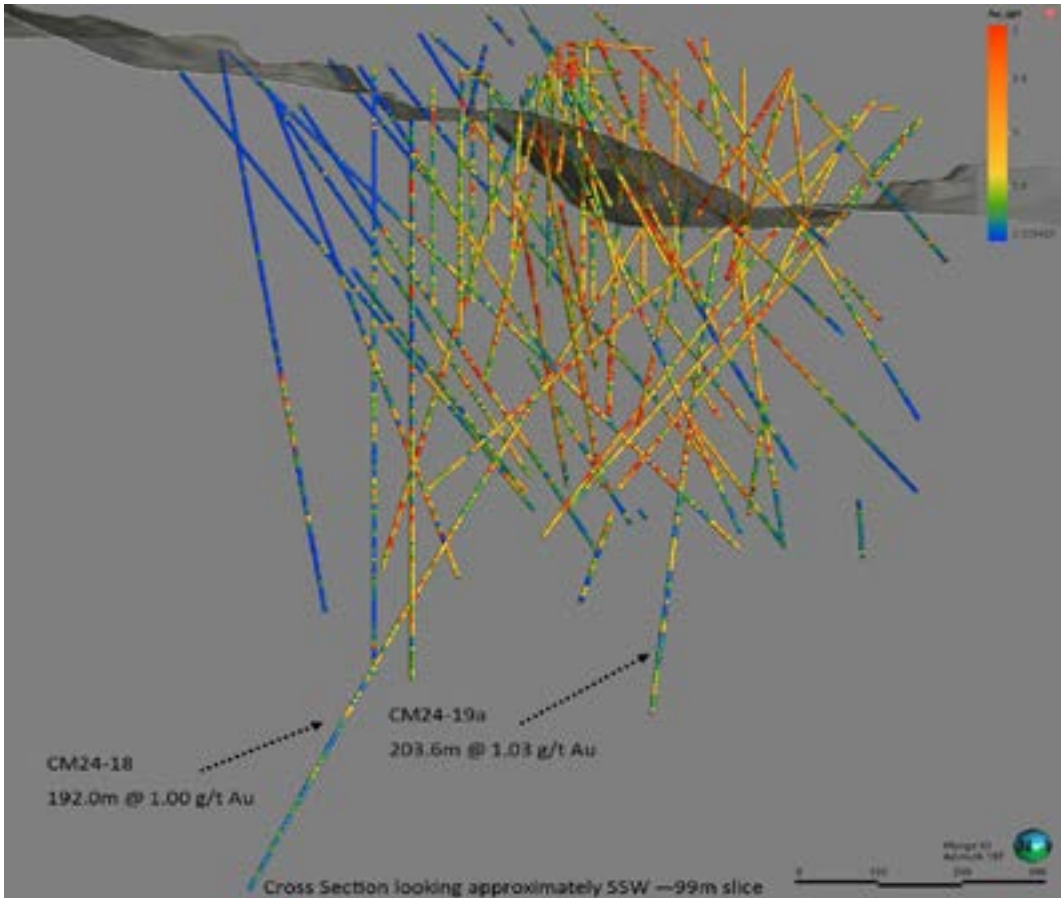


Figure 2: Cross section looking SSW through the north Pipe at Colosseum

Colosseum Gold Scoping Study

The Colosseum Scoping Study, originally released¹ in October 2024, assessed two different development scenarios, with the first assessing underground mining of the south pipe and open pit mining of the north pit and the second contemplating open pit mining of both pipes. Case 2 (open pit only of both pipes) produced better economic outcomes and is currently the subject of the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS).

The original Scoping Study was undertaken at a conservative gold price of US\$2,200 per ounce. In May 2025, the Company released an updated Scoping Study², which was calculated using a US\$2,900 per ounce gold price, keeping all other parameters the same.

Table 1: Updated Colosseum Scoping Study – Estimates of Inputs and Outcomes²

PARAMETER	UNIT	PROJECT TOTAL*
PRODUCTION TARGET		
Life of Mine	Months	100
Total Ore Mined	M Tonnes	16.6
Total Waste Mined	M Tonnes	56.8
Total Material Movement	M Tonnes	73.3
Strip Ratio	x:x	3.4:1
Total Tonnes Milled	M Tonnes	16.6
Average Plant Throughput	Mtpa	1.8
Average Head Grade	g/t Au	1.3
Average Recovery	%	92
Total Net Gold Produced	koz	635
Ave Annual Gold Production	Koz pa	71
FINANCIALS		
Gold Price	US\$/oz	2,900
Discount Rate	%	6.5
Total Operating Costs	US\$M	751
Total Capital Costs	US\$M	195
Pre-production Capex	US\$M	138
Total pre-production capital expenditure and working capital requirements	US\$M	153
Total Net Revenue	US\$M	827
Total Sales Revenue	US\$M	1,773
Discounted Cashflow (@6.5%) - NPV	US\$M	550
Internal Rate of Return	%	61
UNIT COSTS		
Unit Operating Costs (C1)	US\$/oz milled	1,182
All In Sustaining Costs	US\$/oz	1,490

Note: The above table should be read in conjunction with the cautionary statement included in the Scoping Study date 26 May 2025. The results are estimates only, based on an estimated level of accuracy of +/- 35%

It should be noted that the Scoping Study did not include the results of the drilling at the North Pipe in FY2025, nor did the mine plan include the processing of 750kt of existing stockpiles at site. In addition, during the Scoping Study phase, the Company was approached by various concrete producers in the region about the potential sale of waste and/or tailings material to be used as aggregate. These potential by-product sales were not included in the Scoping Study.

As noted above, the updated Scoping Study maintained all of the parameters of the original October 2024 Scoping Study except for the change in gold price. The original mine design and schedule was completed using a gold price of US\$2,200 per ounce and re-optimising at a higher gold price is likely to result in a change to the tonnes, grade and ounces in the schedule.

Colosseum Bankable Feasibility Study

In April 2025, the Company announced the commencement of the Bankable Feasibility Study (**BFS**) for the Colosseum Gold Project⁵. The BFS will largely be based upon the parameters used in the updated Scoping Study, however, will include investigation of the following project enhancement opportunities that have been identified:

- Processing of the existing 750kt stockpile material;
- Updated estimation of the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at US\$2,900/oz gold price and including all the results from drilling at the North Pipe that were received after the cut-off date;
- Re-optimisation of the mine design and schedule at US\$2,900/oz gold price; and
- Investigation of the feasibility of selling waste and/or tailings material to supply the local concrete sector.

The Company is aiming to complete the BFS towards the end of 2025/ early 2026.

Geophysical Programs

In June 2025⁶, Dateline announced a re-examination of the 2023 gravity survey data, considering recent geochemical findings. The review confirmed that gravity low anomalies coincide with known breccia pipes and newly discovered felsite outcrops around the Colosseum pits. This correlation strengthens the gold exploration model and target confidence.

Geological mapping and historic records indicate the Colosseum breccia pipes formed in connection with a felsic intrusive event. The felsite dykes that were recently sampled, 200–900m from the open pits, appear to follow an orthogonal fracture network and ring-dyke pattern consistent with an underlying intrusive centre. This mapping supports an updated geological interpretation, suggesting the two known pipes are part of a larger cluster.

The presence of additional, intact gold-bearing breccia pipes beyond the mined areas is now considered highly prospective.

This review of the 2023 gravity data (conducted in conjunction with recent geochemical results) has effectively validated gravity lows as a direct exploration tool at Colosseum. Each known breccia pipe corresponds to a gravity low, and importantly, the newly mapped felsite dykes west and southwest of the pits are also in gravity low zones (see Figure 3).

⁵ ASX Announcement 22 April 2025 - Colosseum Feasibility Study Underway

⁶ ASX Announcement 2 June 2025 - Potential Cluster of Breccia Pipes at Colosseum

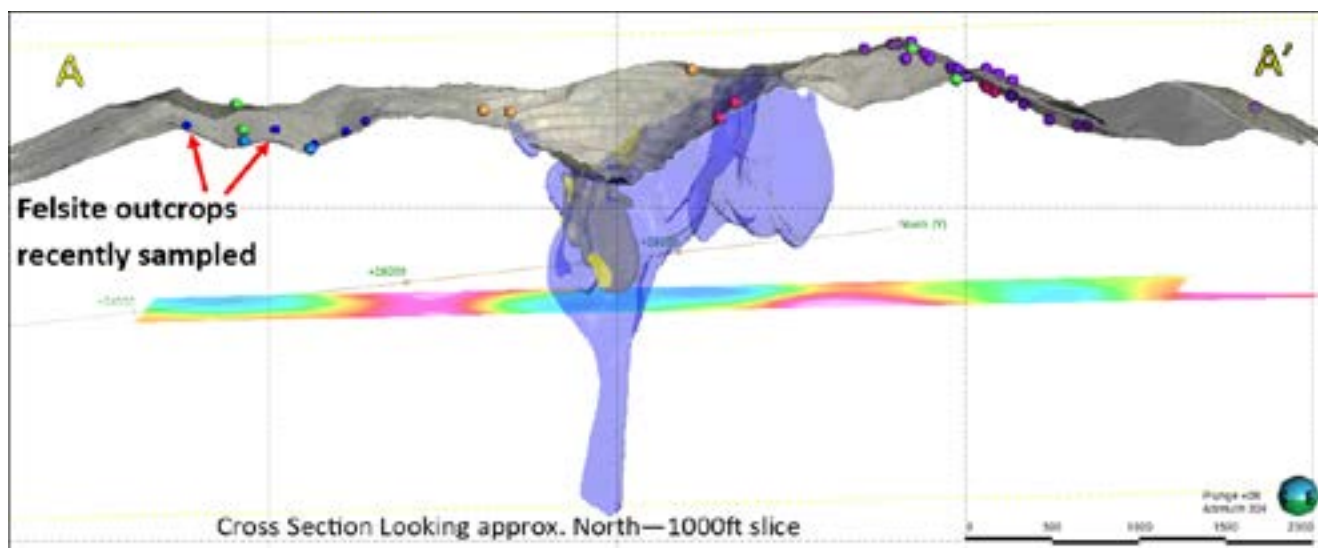


Figure 3: Cross-section A–A' (looking approximately north) showing the drilled Colosseum breccia pipe (blue volume) centered within a pronounced gravity low (light blue colour) and recently sampled felsite dykes (red arrows) to the west also sit in gravity lows.

In essence, the Colosseum deposit is now interpreted as a large, zoned breccia pipe complex. The two mined pipes may be just part of this complex, likely the most exposed and eroded tops of the system, while additional pipe structures could be preserved nearby.

Following the gravity data review, the Company commissioned a comprehensive magneto-telluric (MT) survey at Colosseum⁷, with 167 stations surveyed. 3D inversion modelling revealed that survey line 2200N contains an anomalously high-resistivity zone that extends to surface, directly coincident with mapped REE-bearing fenite dykes.

Portions of Colosseum's emerging geophysical signature closely mirror that of the world-class Mountain Pass REE deposit (~10km to the south of Colosseum) exhibiting the same trio of anomalies seen at Mountain Pass:

- Coincident relative gravity high,
- Relative magnetic low and,
- Moderate resistivity (~70–120 Ωm)

This combination of features is characteristic of carbonatite REE systems, and its presence at Colosseum underscores the strong exploration potential and analogies to Mountain Pass.

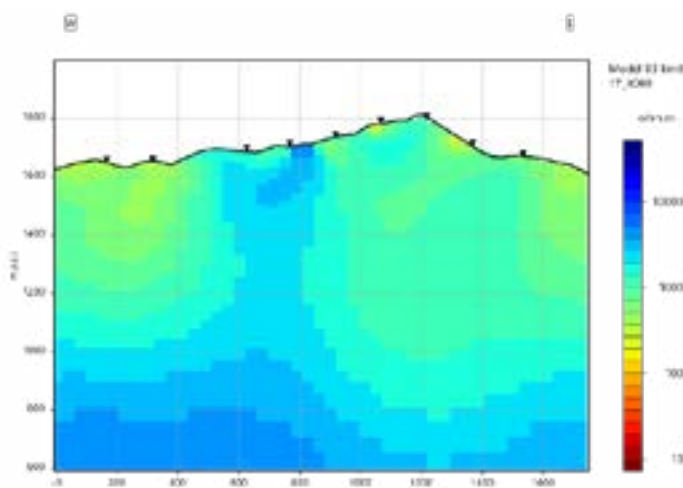


Figure 4: Prominent 2200N Anomaly broad resistivity anomaly that shows depth penetration down to at least 1,000m depth. This anomalous zone in the middle of the figure will be the subject of a deep drilling campaign to identify a carbonatite source.

⁷ ASX Announcement 1 July 2025 - Colosseum Geophysics Survey Similar to Mountain Pass

The spatial coincidence of the MT resistivity high with surface fenite outcrops suggests a deep-seated resistive body at 2200N, potentially a carbonatite intrusive complex associated with REE mineralisation. Carbonatite intrusions are well known as primary hosts of REE deposits (e.g. Mountain Pass) and often produce fenite alteration halos as alkali-rich, carbonatite-derived fluids permeate surrounding rocks. This geological context adds weight to the interpretation of the 2200N anomaly as a high-priority REE exploration target.

Importantly, the area of the 2200N anomaly⁸ has seen no historical drilling. Past exploration at Colosseum was largely gold-focused and concentrated around the known breccia pipe gold deposits, leaving the REE potential of the broader system underexplored. The newly defined 2200N target therefore represents a potential fresh discovery. Given its strong geophysical expression and favourable surface indicators, the Company has designated this anomaly as a priority for deep drill testing.

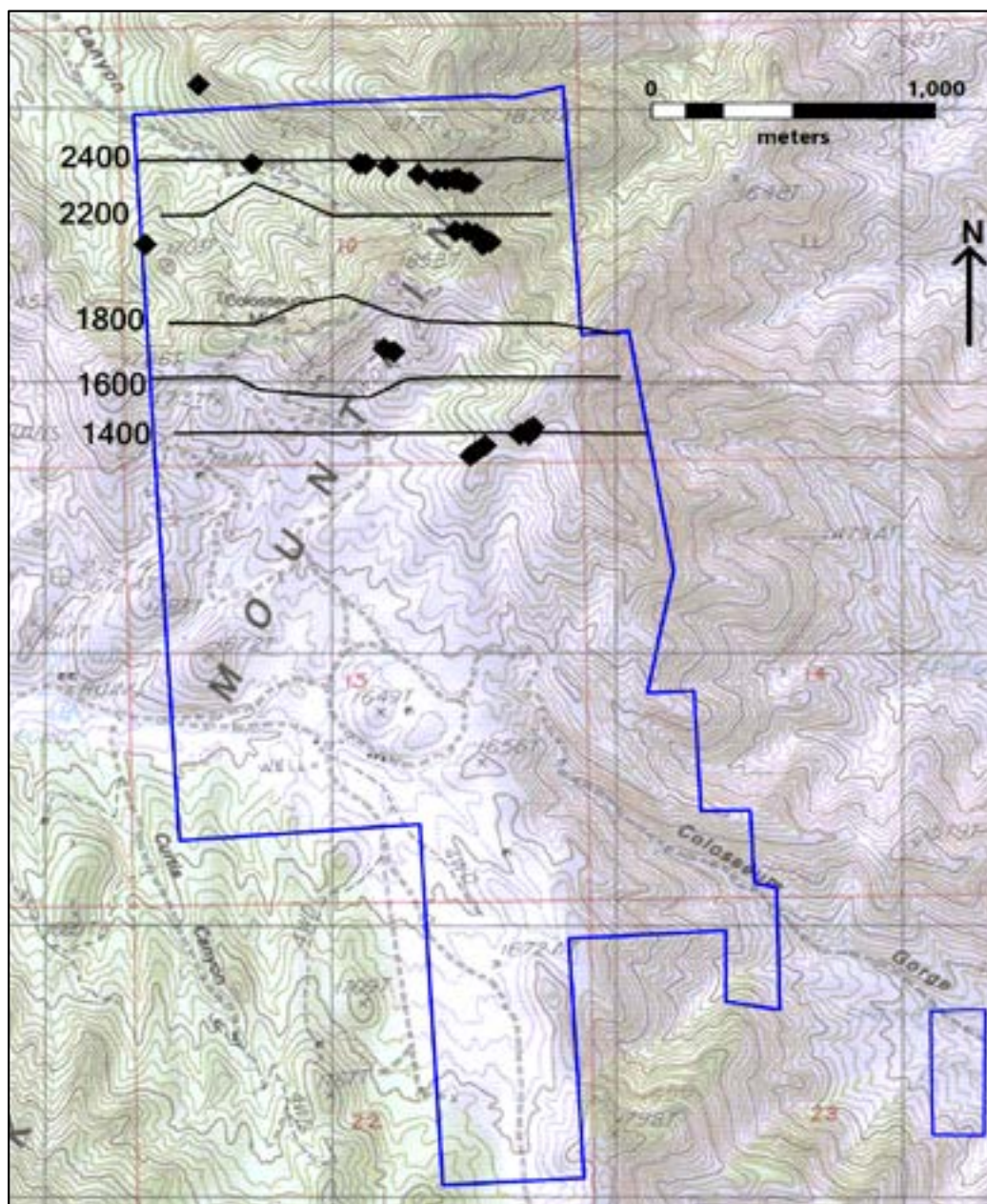


Figure 5: Plan view of Colosseum claim boundary showing MT survey lines and REE bearing fenite outcrops in black diamonds.

⁸ ASX Announcement 11 August 2025 - REE Target Found Beneath Fenite Outcrops

Six New Gold Breccia Pipe Targets Identified⁹

A 3D MT inversion model cross-section through the current Mineral Resource demonstrates a strong correlation between **low-resistivity anomalies** and the mineralised breccia pipes. The geometry of the known pipes closely aligns with both this MT resistivity response and an associated **gravity low** (low-density zone) evident in the cross-section, confirming the expected breccia pipe geophysical signature. Importantly, the MT inversion also shows that the known breccia pipes remain open at depth for at least an additional ~300 metres below the deepest historical drilling.

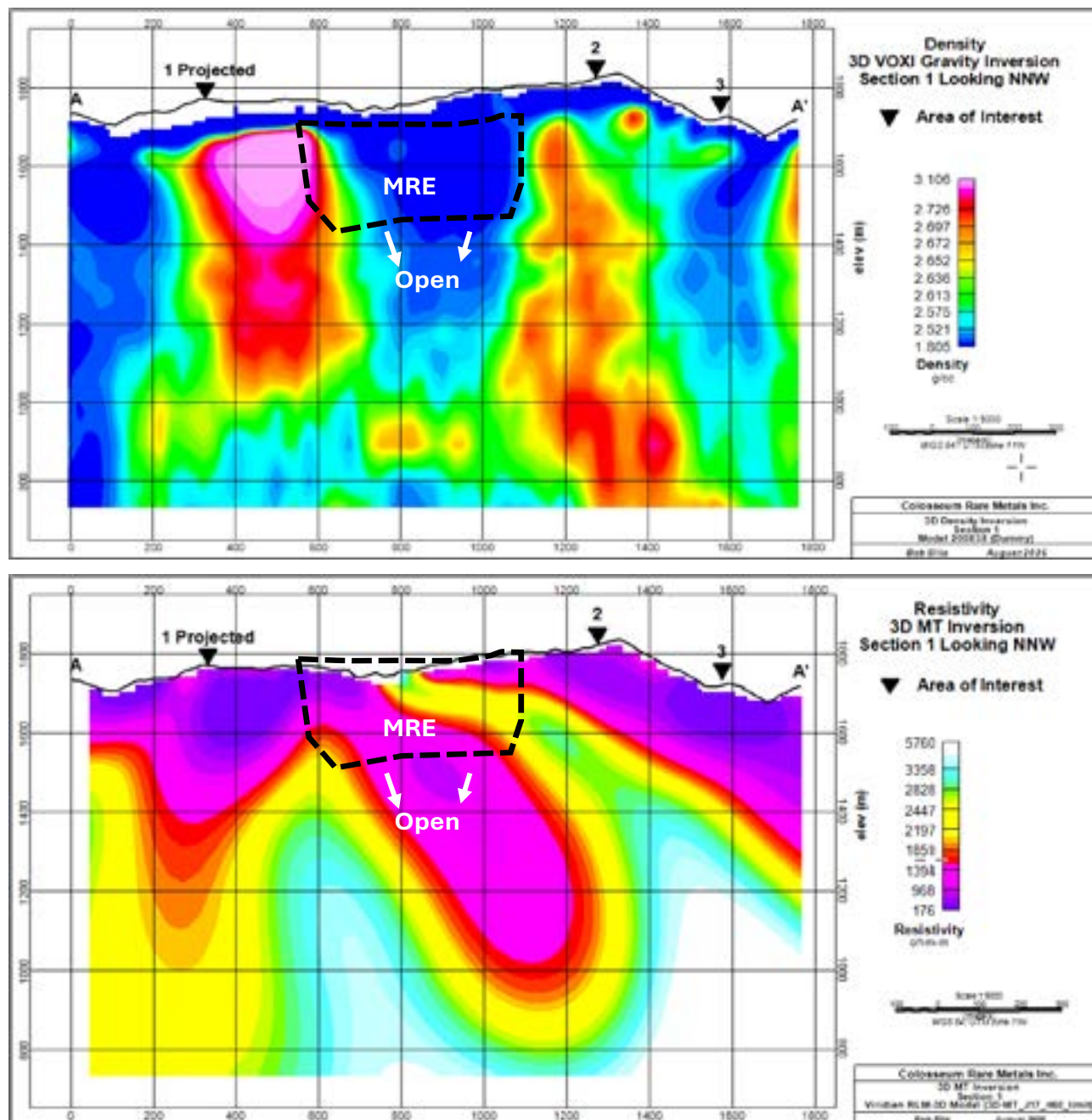


Figure 6: Top cross section shows a gravity low anomaly that correlates with the 1.4Moz Au (1.1Moz MRE & 344koz Au produced) within the upper 250m vertically. The bottom cross section shows the resistivity low anomaly from the MT survey. Both sections indicate potential for at least 300m vertically below the mineral resource model.

The Company's geophysical consultants completed the 3D MT inversion and then integrated (layered) the results with the gravity and mapping datasets to produce a revised updated set of gold targets for Colosseum.

⁹ ASX Announcement 19 August 2025 - Six New Breccia Pipe Targets at Colosseum

Six high priority breccia pipe targets have been identified. Four of the six gold targets have dimensions that are comparable or larger in area than the response to the existing mineral resource.

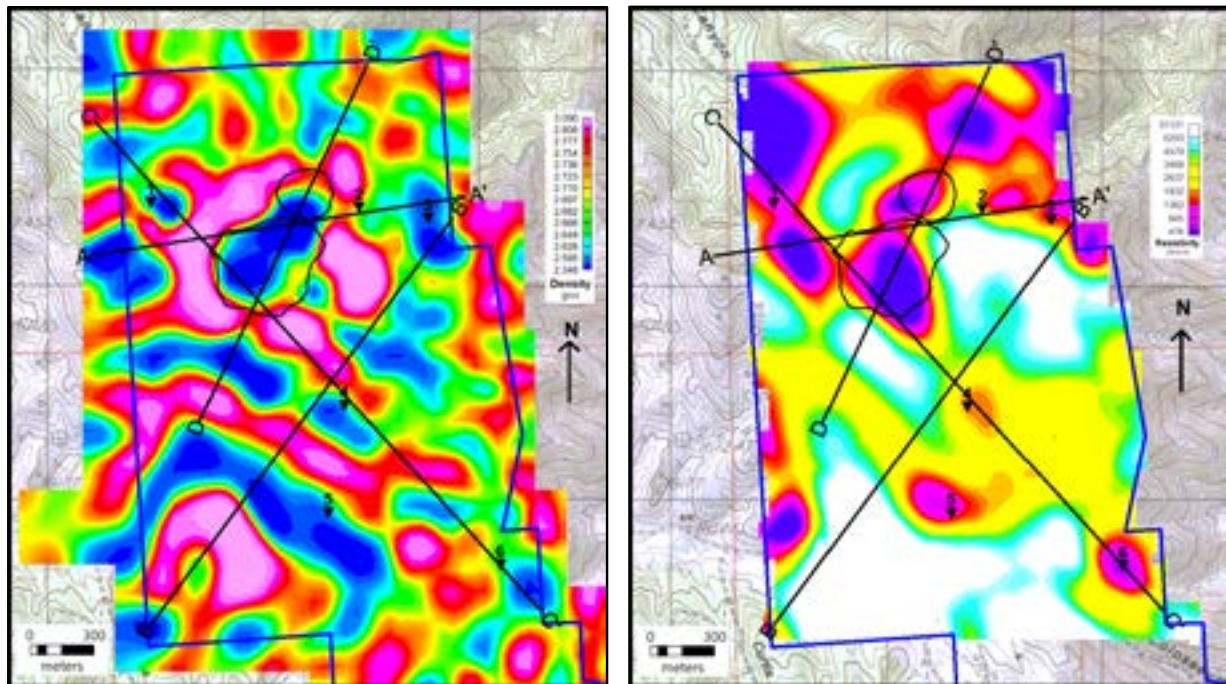


Figure 7: Depth slice at 200m below topography through the 3D density model (left) and resistivity model (right). The new priority targets are labelled 1 to 6 and the positions of the cross sections are also shown.

In Figure 7, lower density (dark blue) and low resistivity (purple) areas are interpreted to identify alluvial fill, alteration, and brecciation of host lithologies. Higher density (red) and high resistivity (blue-white) areas are interpreted to be Early Proterozoic granites possibly including fenitisation and/or carbonatite.

The black triangles denote the new target areas based on this data. The location designated is at the centre of a more extensive geophysical response suggesting considerable extent to the targets. The data also suggests the known mineralisation may extend to the northeast. Black outlines are the pit boundaries and black lines are section locations.

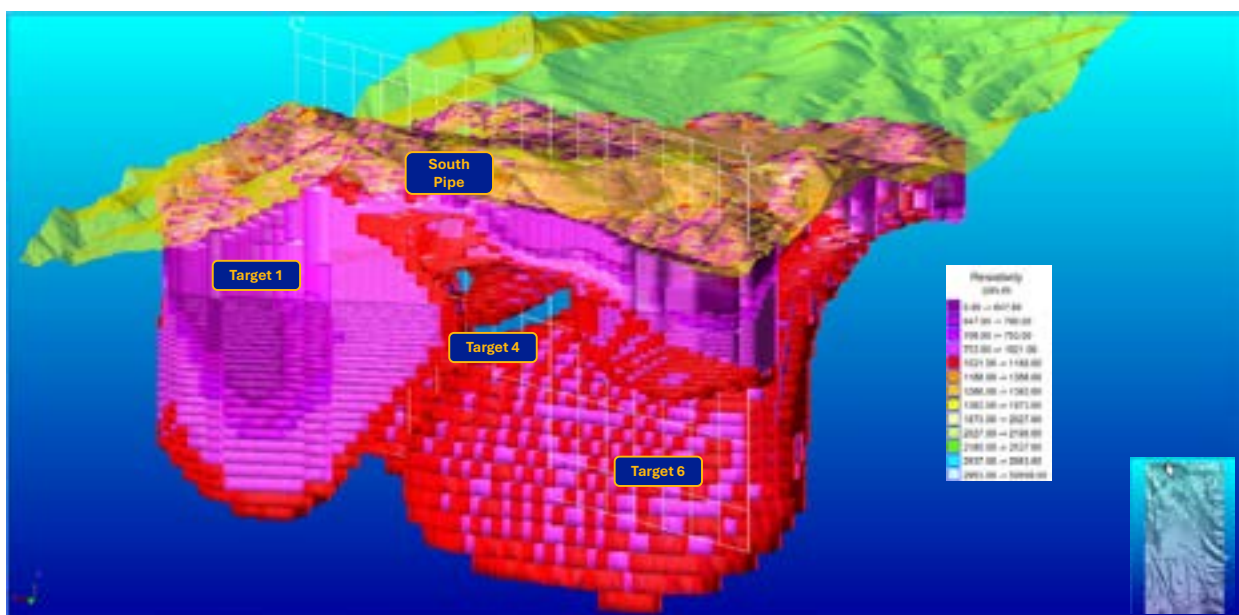


Figure 8: 3D view of the resistivity anomalies draped over the topography of the area, with the relative sizes of the new targets compared to the existing known South Pipe mineralisation

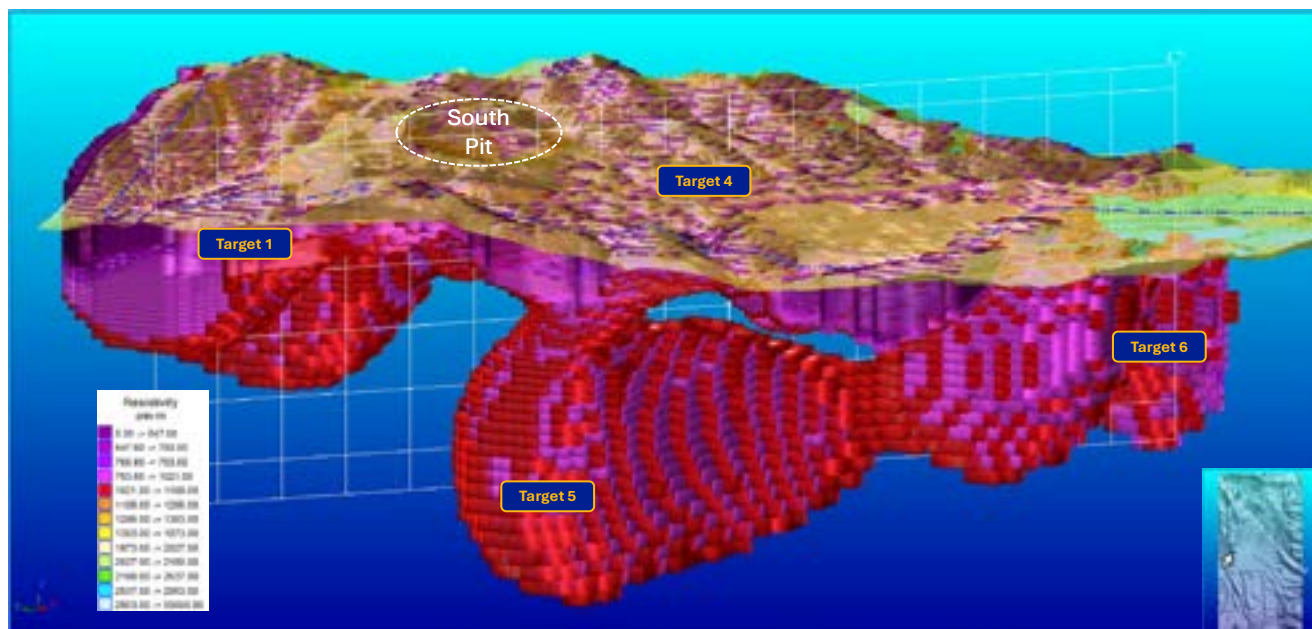


Figure 9: 3D resistivity model shown below a draped topography model. The outline of the current South pit is shown along with cross section C-C' (refer Figure 7). The resistivity anomalies for some of the new targets demonstrate a higher response than that over the known mineral resources.

Soil Geochemistry

In addition to the MT survey, the Company also undertook an extensive rock and soil geochemistry sampling program, comprising ~1,200 samples across the claim area¹⁰. The results from this program are expected in early FY26 and will be incorporated with the other data sets to aid in the planning of the next phases of gold and rare earth exploration at Colosseum.

Udu Copper Project, Fiji

In May 2025³, the Company announced that it had agreed to divest the non-core Udu Copper Project in Fiji. Under the Agreement, the Company has sold its total interest in Dateline Resources Pty Ltd (Fiji), the 100% owner of the Udu Copper Project in Fiji to Viva Metals Pty Ltd (**Viva Metals**), a private Australian company that is building a significant portfolio of Fijian mining assets and attracting investment into the country.

This strategic divestment allows Dateline to focus on its core US projects while ensuring that Udu's future development will be led by an owner dedicated to Fiji. The Company acknowledges the invaluable support of Fijian stakeholders, including the Fijian Government, local communities and landowners, throughout its tenure at Udu, and is confident that the project's new ownership will continue to engage respectfully and deliver positive outcomes for all stakeholders in Fiji.

The sale agreement provides Dateline with a combination of cash, shares, and future payments of up to A\$4.35 million as consideration for the Udu Project. Through its shareholding in Viva Metals, Dateline will retain a meaningful interest in the future success of the Udu Project.

- **A\$350,000 in cash**, received at the end of the reporting period.
- **A\$1,000,000 in Ordinary shares** to be issued to Dateline upon Viva Metals (or its nominee) achieving a future ASX listing.
- Deferred contingent milestone payments up to A\$3,000,000, made up as follows:
 1. A\$750,000 payable upon Viva Metals delineating a JORC-compliant Indicated Mineral Resource of at least 150,000 ounces of gold equivalent at the Udu Mine Project.
 2. A\$750,000 upon commencement of commercial production at Udu.
 3. 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty on any metals or minerals produced from Udu, capped at A\$1,500,000 in total royalty payments.

¹⁰ ASX Announcement 16 June 2025 - Colosseum Geochemistry Exploration Update

Corporate

US Government Support¹¹

In May 2025, President Donald J. Trump highlighted Colosseum in his official Truth Social weekly update, stating:

“The Colosseum Mine, America’s second rare earths mine, has been approved after years of stalled permitting.”

The US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) also issued a media release stating:

“The resumption of mining at Colosseum Mine, America’s second rare earth elements mine, supports efforts to bolster America’s capacity to produce the critical materials needed to manufacture the technologies to power our future... Interior continues to support industries that boost the nation’s economy and protect national security.”

In June 2025, Dateline’s Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, attended meetings in Washington DC at the US Department of the Interior and White House to discuss Dateline’s Colosseum Project and how restarting the Colosseum Mine is a pivotal step towards bolstering America’s supply of critical minerals.

The Company welcomes this positive engagement and support from the US Government as it looks to commence construction in 2026, subject to funding.

OTCQB Dual Listing

In June 2025¹², the Company dual listed its shares on the OTCQB Venture Market in the United States, aiming to broaden its reach and engagement with US-based investors. The Company’s shares trade in the US under the OTCQB code DTREF.

The OTCQB listing operates in parallel with Dateline’s primary ASX listing, with no new material compliance or reporting requirements imposed on the Company as a foreign issuer. Dateline will continue to meet its ASX disclosure obligations, which satisfies OTCQB market requirements under the established foreign listing exemptions.

The decision to enhance US market access follows a surge in interest from North American investors after the US Department of the Interior (DOI) confirmed Dateline’s mining rights at the Colosseum gold and rare earth project in California. This milestone, combined with increasing US strategic focus on critical minerals, has significantly elevated US investor engagement with Dateline.

Equity Placements

In July 2024, the Company undertook a 2-for-3 renounceable Rights Issue¹³, raising A\$4.56 million (before costs) at an issue price of \$0.006 per share.

Following the completion of the Rights Issue, the Company placed the shortfall of \$1.27 million and to accommodate demand, placed an additional \$392k¹⁴.

The total amount raised from the Rights Issue, Shortfall Placement and Follow on Placement was A\$6.22 million.

¹¹ ASX Announcement 2 May 2025 - US Presidential Recognition - OTCQB Listing

¹² ASX Announcement 6 June 2025 - OTCQB Uplisting Approved

¹³ ASX Announcement - 31 July 2024 - Results of Renounceable Rights Issue

¹⁴ ASX Announcement 27 August 2024 - \$1.66 million Rights Issue Shortfall Placed

In April 2025, the Company announced two separate placements^{15,16} of A\$700,000 each to raise a total of A\$1.4 million to progress the Colosseum Gold BFS. One of the placements was to a strategic US investor, whilst the other was to an Australian institutional investor.

Each placement involved the issue of 100 million Ordinary shares at A\$0.007 per share to raise A\$700,000, with each investor issued 50 million Options with an exercise price of A\$0.02 that expire on 2 August 2026.

Exercise of Options

During the reporting period, a number of Options (listed and unlisted) were exercised and fully paid Ordinary shares issued.

Following is a summary of the Options exercised during the reporting period:

Class	Listed or Unlisted	Number exercised	Option Price	Funds Received
DTRO	Listed	272,042,842	\$0.02	A\$5,440,857
DTRAF	Unlisted	4,761,906	\$0.03	A\$142,857
DTRAR	Unlisted	45,838,409	\$0.03	A\$1,375,152
DTRAS	Unlisted	4,853,745	\$0.03	A\$145,612
DTRAU	Unlisted	54,516,664	\$0.03	A\$1,635,500

At the end of the reporting period, the Company had 3,149,322,186 fully paid Ordinary shares on issue.

Appointment of Chief Operating Officer¹⁷

Post the end of the reporting period, the Company announced the appointment of Mr Simon Slesarewich as Chief Operating Officer, commencing in August 2025. Mr Slesarewich is a mining engineer with over 25 years' experience and will lead the development of the Company's Colosseum Gold-REE Project.

Mr Slesarewich has held senior roles delivering large-scale mining projects, including the Olive Downs Complex in Queensland (pioneering autonomous mining operations) and the Middlemount Coal Mine in Queensland (developed into a major producing mine).

In his most recent role at Thiess (the world's largest mining services provider with over 12,000 employees globally), Simon held various roles including Project Director, Operations Director and Head of Integration where he managed mining contracts generating significant annual revenues and oversaw commercial strategy and operational integration initiatives, delivering cost and productivity improvements.

Underscoring his confidence in Dateline's future, Mr Slesarewich has invested in Dateline with a personal equity position of approximately \$1 million in the Company, directly aligning his incentives with those of Dateline's shareholders.

¹⁵ ASX Announcement 15 April 2025 - Placement Details

¹⁶ ASX Announcement 16 April 2025 - Placement to Institutional Investor

¹⁷ ASX Announcement - 15 July 2025 - New Dateline COO to accelerate Colosseum Project

Events Subsequent to the Reporting Date

REE Targets Defined⁸

On 11 August 2025, the Company announced that a magneto-telluric survey had identified a high priority REE target to the north of the existing gold mineral resources.

Six High Priority Gold Targets Defined⁹

On 11 August 2025, the Company announced that the magneto-telluric survey had identified six new high priority gold targets, all located within 1.5 kilometres of the existing mineral resources.

A\$25 million Placement¹⁸

On 1 September 2025, the Company announced that it had raised A\$25 million via a placement to institutional investors at A\$0.215 per share. The shares were issued under the Company's existing authorities under ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

¹⁸ ASX Announcement 1 September 2025 - \$25M Institutional Cap Raise Boosts Dateline Funds to \$35M

Statement of Mineral Resources – as at 30 June 2025

Dateline Resources announced an updated gold Mineral Resource Estimate for Colosseum on 6 June 2024. The Company engaged H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**HSC**) to update the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Colosseum gold deposit.

The Mineral Resource Estimate has not been updated since 6 June 2024 and remains unchanged as at 30 June 2025.

Recoverable Multiple Indicator Kriging (**MIK**) was used to complete the gold grade estimation using HSC's in-house GS3M modelling software. The geological interpretation, such as it is, block model creation and validation were completed using the Surpac mining software. HSC considers MIK to be an appropriate estimation technique for the type of mineralisation and extent of data available.

Table 2: Colosseum Mineral Resource Estimate (at 0.5g/t Au cut-off, as at 30 June 2025)

	Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Metric Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (Ounces)	Percentage
South Pit	Measured	0.5	2,670,000	2.23	191,200	
	Indicated	0.5	3,000,000	1.28	123,800	
	Inferred	0.5	5,010,000	1.13	182,600	
	TOTAL	0.5	10,680,000	1.45	497,600	
North Pit	Measured	0.5	6,930,000	1.18	263,800	
	Indicated	0.5	4,220,000	1.16	157,700	
	Inferred	0.5	5,260,000	1.07	182,000	
	TOTAL	0.5	16,420,000	1.14	603,400	
Combined	Measured	0.5	9,600,000	1.47	455,000	41%
	Indicated	0.5	7,200,000	1.21	281,400	26%
	Inferred	0.5	10,300,000	1.10	364,000	33%
	TOTAL	0.5	27,100,000	1.26	1,100,400	100%

Notes:

- Mineral Resource estimated at 0.5g/t Au cut-off
- Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
- Differences occur when converting from Imperial to Metric units are less than 1%
- Further information in ASX announcement dated 6 June 2024

The updated MRE represents a 35%, or 288koz, increase in the total MRE since it was first reported on 6 July 2022. Importantly, the Measured component of the MRE has increased by 77% in ounces to 455koz and 23% in grade to 1.47g/t Au.

Directors' Report



The Directors submit their report on the consolidated entity ("the Group"), which consists of Dateline Resources Limited (the "Company" or "Dateline") and the entities it controlled during the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

1. INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

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

Mr. Mark Johnson AO

Non-Executive Chairman (Appointed 22 April 2013) LLB MBA (Harvard)

Mr. Johnson has worked in banking and corporate finance for more than fifty years. He retired as Deputy Chairman of Macquarie Bank in mid-2007 and now divides his time between work in the private and public sectors.

Mr. Johnson is a senior adviser to Gresham Partners, and from 2002 to 2013 one of the three Australian members of the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC).

During the past three years, Mr. Johnson held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:
NIL

Stephen Baghdadi

Managing Director and CEO (Appointed 3 July 2014)

Since 1993 Mr. Baghdadi has acted as an executive director for numerous ASX listed companies including the Horizon group of companies, Afro-West, Alamain Investments, Marino as well as privately held controlling interests in manufacturing, software development and property concerns. Mr. Baghdadi has completed several transactions in Australia, South East Asia, Europe and North America and brings to the table the ability to identify an undervalued asset or opportunity that has the potential to yield high returns.

During the past three years, Mr. Baghdadi held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:
NIL

Mr. Gregory Hall

Non-Executive Director (Appointed 19 January 2015)

B. Applied Geology (1st Class Honors)

Mr. Hall is an exploration geologist with over 50 years of international experience. From 1988-2006, he was employed by the Placer Dome group of companies, serving as Chief Geologist-World Wide during the last five years he was there.

Placer Dome was later acquired by Barrick Gold Corporation in early 2006.

Over the course of his career, Mr. Hall had a senior role in the discoveries of both Gold Field's Granny Smith mine and Rio Tinto's Yandi iron ore mine. In addition, he took part in the discoveries of Keringal and Wallaby gold mines in Australia's Eastern Goldfields, as well as the definition of AngloGold Ashanti's Sunrise gold mine.

During the past three years, Mr. Hall held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:

- Non-Executive Chairman of Greater Boulder Resources Limited (current);

Mr. Anthony Ferguson

Non-Executive Director (Appointed 29 August 2019) MBA (Dist), B.Sc, B.E (Hons)

Mr. Ferguson is an investor, entrepreneur and an investment banker.

The majority of Mr. Ferguson's career was with Macquarie Group where he established and led the natural resources team that advised on many major transactions in the mining industry. He established Macquarie's presence in Canada, headed Macquarie's Asian investment banking operations, established and led the Asia Resources Fund. Mr. Ferguson's career included three years as Managing Director and Head of Investment Banking at Rothschild Australia and a Global Partner of Rothschild Investment Bank.

Before commencing his investment banking career Tony practiced as an engineer and worked at Rio Tinto's Woodlawn Mine.

During the past three years, Mr. Ferguson held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:
NIL

Mr. Francis William Lannen

Non-Executive Director (Appointed 15 January 2021)

B.E (Mining)(Hons)

Mr. Lannen is a Mining Engineer with a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) Honors, from the University of Sydney and holds statutory qualifications as a Mine Manager of underground and open pit mines in both NSW and Tasmania.

Mr. Lannen's early career was with Aberfoyle Ltd where he worked in both technical and operating roles at Cleveland Tin, Ardlethan Tin and the Melbourne head office. His last project was to take the Hellyer base metal mine in Tasmania from feasibility to full production as the mine manager.

In 1990, Mr. Lannen started Mancala Pty Ltd, a specialist mining contractor and mine engineering group and managed Mancala's operations for over 25 years. As a mine contractor, Mancala has successfully completed projects in both metalliferous and coal in Australia and offshore. Projects have included whole of mine contracts in open pit and underground as well as specialist contracts in the development and recovery of shafts. Several key projects involved mechanized mining of narrow vein deposits.

During the past three years, Mr. Lannen held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:
NIL

2. INFORMATION ON COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. John Smith

(Appointed 5 October 2022)

B. Com, MBA, FCPA

Mr. Smith is a Certified Practicing Accountant with over 40 years' experience as CFO and Company Secretary of ASX listed and unlisted companies.

3. DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS

The following table sets out each current Director's relevant interest in shares and rights or options to acquire shares of the Company as at the date of this report.

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Listed Share Options	Unlisted Share Options
Mr Johnson	488,470,438	97,668,802	500,000
Mr Baghdadi	396,890,307	-	-
Mr Hall	9,349,995	-	-
Mr Ferguson	26,378,333	-	500,000
Mr Lannen	9,713,023	-	-
	930,802,096	97,668,802	1,000,000

4. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

Directors	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Mark Johnson	8	8
Stephen Baghdadi	8	8
Gregory Hall	8	8
Anthony Ferguson	8	8
Francis Lannen	8	8

Functions normally assigned to an Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee are undertaken by the full Board.

5. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid during the financial year and no dividend is recommended for the financial year.

6. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) is an Australian company focused on mining and exploration in North America. The Company owns 100% of the Colosseum Gold-REE Project in California.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California. On 6 June 2024, the Company announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 27.1Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.1Moz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 455koz @ 1.47/t Au (41%) are classified as Measured, 281koz @1.21g/t Au (26%) as Indicated and 364koz @ 1.10g/t Au (33%) as Inferred.

On 23 May 2025, Dateline announced that updated economics for the Colosseum Gold Project

generated an NPV_{6.5} of US\$550 million and an IRR of 61% using a gold price of US\$2,900/oz.

The Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. Planning has commenced on drill testing the REE potential at Colosseum.

7. FINANCIAL REVIEW

(a) Financial Performance & Financial Position

The financial results of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are:

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	% Change
Cash & Cash Equivalent (\$)	9,945,254	849,473	953.0%
Net Assets (\$)	9,227,930	3,585,666	157.4%
Revenue (\$)	308,119	-	0.0%
Net Profit (loss) After Tax (\$)	(11,728,758)	(17,237,428)	-32.0%
Profit/(Loss) per Share (cents)	(0.47)	(1.42)	-66.8%
Dividend (\$)	-	-	-

(b) Business Strategies and Prospects for future financial years

The Group actively evaluates the prospects of each project as results from each program become available, these results are available via the ASX platform for shareholders information. The Group then assesses the continued exploration expenditure and further asset development. The Group will continue the evaluation and development of its existing mineral projects.

There are specific risks associated with the activities of the Group and general risks which are largely beyond the control of the Group and the Directors. The risks identified below, or other risk factors, may have a material impact on the future financial performance of the Group and the market price of the Company's shares.

(c) Operating Risks

The operations of the Group may be affected by various factors, including failure to locate or identify mineral deposits, failure to achieve predicted grades in exploration and mining, operational and technical difficulties encountered in mining, difficulties in commissioning and operating plant and equipment, mechanical failure or plant breakdown, unanticipated metallurgical problems which may affect extraction costs, adverse weather conditions, industrial and environmental accidents, industrial disputes and unexpected shortages or increases in the costs of consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment.

(d) Permitting and Regulatory Risks

Mineral exploration and commercialization activities are subject to diverse regulatory and permitting frameworks across different jurisdictions. These frameworks introduce potential risks, as regulatory changes, permitting delays, or non-compliance can impact project timelines and viability.

(e) Environmental Risks

The operations and proposed activities of the Group are subject to the laws and regulations of Australia, the USA and the Republic of Fiji concerning the environment. As with most exploration projects and mining operations, the Group's activities are expected to have an impact on the environment, particularly if advanced exploration or mine development proceeds. It is the Group's intention to conduct its activities to the highest standard of environmental obligation, including compliance with all

environmental laws.

(f) Economic

General economic conditions, movements in interest and inflation rates and currency exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Group's exploration, development and production activities, as well as on its ability to fund those activities.

(g) Market conditions

Share market conditions may affect the value of the Company's quoted securities regardless of the Company's operating performance. Share market conditions are affected by many factors such as:

- i. general economic outlook;
- ii. introduction of tax reform or other new legislation;
- iii. interest rates and inflation rates;
- iv. Commodity prices;
- v. changes in investor sentiment toward particular market sectors;
- vi. the demand for, and supply of, capital; and
- vii. terrorism or other hostilities.

The market price of securities can fall as well as rise and may be subject to varied and unpredictable influences on the market for equities in general and resource exploration stocks in particular. Neither the Company nor the Directors warrant the future performance of the Company or any return on an investment in the Company.

8. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

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

9. AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE EVENTS

On 1 September 2025, the Company announced that it had completed a placement of 116,279,070 new fully paid Ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.215 per share, raising \$25 million. The new shares will represent approximately 3.5% of Dateline's enlarged share capital. The Placement was completed under the Company's existing placement capacity pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

No other matter or event has arisen since 30 June 2025 that would be likely to materially affect the operations of the Group, or the state of affairs of the Company not otherwise disclosed in the Group's financial report.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Group needs to comply with environmental regulations at the sites where it has exploration activities. The Board is not aware of any breach of environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

11. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

The Board of Dateline Resources Limited is responsible for determining and reviewing the remuneration of the Directors of the Company, within parameters approved by shareholders. No performance hurdles have been imposed so far, due to the size of the Group and the structure of the remuneration in respect of the non-executive Directors. Remuneration is not related to the company's financial performance. Accounting and administration services were provided by consultants at reasonable commercial rates.

The Company's Key Management Personnel comprise all the Directors. Company Secretarial services were provided by Mr. J Smith.

Remuneration of executives and consultants, whenever appointed, is determined by market conditions and is not linked to the Group's performance. There are no service agreements in place relating to Directors' fees paid.

No equity-based payments or other benefits were paid to Directors or consultants during the year under review; no shares or options were issued by way of remuneration.

Directors	Position	Duration of Appointment
Mark Johnson	Non-Executive Chairman	Appointed 22 April 2013
Stephen Baghdadi	Managing Director	Appointed 4 July 2014
Gregory Hall	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 19 January 2015
Anthony Ferguson	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 29 August 2019
Francis Lannen	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 15 January 2021

Details of remuneration of the KMP of Dateline Resources Limited are shown below:

	Position	2025	2024
Mr Johnson	Director	-	-
Mr Johnson	Consultant	-	-
Mr Baghdadi	Director	-	-
Mr Baghdadi	Consultant	\$480,000	\$480,000
Mr Hall	Director	-	-
Mr Hall	Consultant	-	-
Mr Ferguson	Director	-	-
Mr Ferguson	Consultant	-	-
Mr Lannen	Director	-	-
Mr Lannen	Consultant	-	-
	Total	\$480,000	\$480,000

Dateline Resources Limited, as an ASX listed company, has produced the Remuneration Report in accordance with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Key management personnel holdings

(i) UNLISTED OPTIONS OF KMP'S

Details of unlisted options held directly, indirectly or beneficially by key management personnel and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 are set out below. There were no unlisted options issued or held by key management personnel in the year ended 30 June 2025.

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Closing Balance
Mr Johnson	5,426,046	-	-	(4,926,046)	500,000
Mr Baghdadi	4,926,046	-	-	(4,926,046)	-
Mr Hall	4,926,046	-	-	(4,926,046)	-
Mr Ferguson	5,426,046	-	-	(4,926,046)	500,000
	20,704,184	-	-	(19,704,184)	1,000,000

(ii) LISTED OPTIONS OF KMP'S

Details of unlisted options held directly, indirectly or beneficially by key management personnel and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 are set out below. There were no unlisted options issued or held by key management personnel in the year ended 30 June 2025.

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Closing Balance
Mr Johnson	-	-	-	97,668,802	97,668,802
	-	-	-	97,668,802	97,668,802

(iii) NON RECOURSE LOANS OF KMP'S

During the 2021 year, there were Non-Recourse Loans issued to 2 Directors (and approved by shareholders at a General Meeting held on 21 May 2021 which under AASB2 are considered to be options. These amounts are listed below.

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Closing Balance
Mr Baghdadi	1,132,990	-	-	-	1,132,990
Mr Lannen	169,949	-	-	-	169,949
	1,302,939	-	-	-	1,302,939

(iv) SHAREHOLDINGS OF KMP'S

Details of shares held directly, indirectly or beneficially by key management personnel and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 are set out below.

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Closing Balance
Mr Johnson	293,132,835	-	-	195,337,603	488,470,438
Mr Baghdadi	200,589,838	-	-	196,300,469	396,890,307
Mr Hall	4,349,995	-	-	-	4,349,995
Mr Ferguson	21,378,333	-	-	-	21,378,333
Mr Lannen	4,713,023	-	-	-	4,713,023
	524,164,024	-	-	391,638,072	915,802,096

Details of shares held directly, indirectly or beneficially by key management personnel and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2024 are set out below:

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Closing Balance
Mr Johnson	121,629,633	-	-	171,503,202	293,132,835
Mr Baghdadi	46,894,119	-	-	153,695,719	200,589,838
Mr Hall	4,349,995	-	-	-	4,349,995
Mr Ferguson	21,378,333	-	-	-	21,378,333
Mr Lannen	4,713,023	-	-	-	4,713,023
	198,965,103	-	-	325,198,921	524,164,024

As the Company is not yet in the production phase, and therefore not generating revenue, there is no direct link between performance and shareholder wealth.

The adoption of the Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 was put to the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held 26 November 2024. The resolution was passed by a poll of shareholders without amendment. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

End of remuneration report.

12. OPTIONS

At the date of this report, there were 415,564,765 options as depicted below:

Total	Listed	Unlisted	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
4,954,250		4,954,250	\$0.135	14-Oct-25
1,000,000		1,000,000	\$0.135	17-Oct-25
6,798,500		6,798,500	\$0.135	19-Dec-25
17,718,828		17,718,828	\$0.030	12-May-26
1,876,955		1,876,955	\$0.030	18-May-26
365,213,856	365,213,856		\$0.020	2-Aug-26
1,904,598		1,904,598	\$0.030	9-Aug-26
16,097,778		16,097,778	\$0.030	8-Apr-27
415,564,765	365,213,856	50,350,909		

13. 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 Group, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Group is a party, for the purposes of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or part of those proceedings.

14. INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the financial year no premium was paid to insure Directors against claims while acting as a Director. No indemnity has been granted to the Auditor of the Company.

15. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

No non-audit services were provided by DFK Laurence Varnay Auditors Pty Ltd to the Group during the financial year.

16. LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on page 28.

17. CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE (CEDS) DECLARATION

Directors declare that information disclosed in the consolidated entity disclosure statement prepared as required by s295 (3A)a) of the Corporations Act 2001 is true and correct.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.



Mr. Mark Johnson
Non-Executive Chairman
24 September 2025

Dateline Resources Limited
ABN: 63 149 105 653

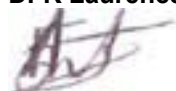
**Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under
Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors
of Dateline Resources Limited**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the year ended 30 June 2025, there have been:

- i. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Dateline Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.

DFK Laurence Varnay Auditors Pty Ltd



Faizal Ajmat
Director
Sydney

Dated: 24th day of September 2025

Local knowledge. National connections. Global reach.



DFK Laurence Varnay is a member of DFK International, a worldwide association of independent accounting firms and business advisers. Our DFK membership means that we can assist you with expanding your business overseas by networking with other member firms. You can have the essential combination of global reach and local knowledge. Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

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DFK Laurence Varnay Auditors Pty Ltd
ABN 75 648 004 595

Financial Report



DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	30-Jun-25 \$	30-Jun-24 \$
Continuing operations			
Interest income			-
Revenue from operations		308,119	-
Debts Forgiven		100,000	-
Loss on sale of CRG/ALSH		-	(9,502,016)
Unrealised exchange gain/(loss)		89,807	(554,161)
Interest Income		69,422	-
Interest expense		(172,414)	(388,971)
Employee and contractor costs		(589,877)	(732,530)
Mining and exploration expenses		(277,029)	(536,771)
Depreciation expense		(123,819)	(1,038,284)
Option valuation expense		(1,013,529)	(545,475)
Loss on sale of asset		(429,276)	-
Impairment of Exploration Expenses	2aa	(4,646,792)	-
Administration expenses		(5,043,370)	(3,939,220)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(11,728,758)	(17,237,428)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss from continuing operations after income tax		(11,728,758)	(17,237,428)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to loss:			
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(144,500)	2,671,570
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(11,873,258)	(14,565,858)
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(11,728,758)	(17,237,428)
		<u>(11,728,758)</u>	<u>(17,237,428)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(11,873,258)	(14,565,858)
		<u>(11,873,258)</u>	<u>(14,565,858)</u>
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic and diluted loss per share – cents per share	18	(0.47)	(1.42)

This Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	30-Jun-25 \$	30-Jun-24 \$
Current Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	8	8,945,254	849,473
Trade & other receivables	9	311,745	288,986
Financial assets	10	1,281,462	1,684,555
Total Current Assets		10,538,461	2,823,014
Non-Current Assets			
Plant & equipment land & buildings	11	538,736	547,621
Exploration & evaluation expenditure	12	2,446,831	6,520,400
Right-of-use assets	19	80,029	137,960
Total Non-Current Assets		3,065,595	7,205,981
TOTAL ASSETS		13,604,056	10,028,995
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	13	1,349,580	888,731
Financial liabilities to related parties	14	2,473,949	4,128,527
Short term loans	15	464,585	1,286,062
Lease liabilities	20	61,047	53,792
Total Current Liabilities		4,349,161	6,357,112
Non Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	20	26,965	86,217
Total Non-Current Liabilities		26,965	86,217
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,376,126	6,443,329
NET ASSETS		9,227,930	3,585,666
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
Contributed equity	16(a)	81,827,496	65,325,502
Reserves	17	3,890,519	3,021,491
Accumulated losses		(76,490,085)	(64,761,327)
TOTAL EQUITY		9,227,930	3,585,666

This Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Option Valuation Reserve	Share Based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Reserve	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July, 2024	65,325,502	(64,761,327)	1,050,302	1,680,846	290,343	3,585,666
Total loss	-	(11,728,758)	-	-	-	(11,728,758)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(144,500)	(144,500)
Teal comprehensive loss for the year	-	(11,728,758)	-	-	(144,500)	(11,873,258)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>						
Options expired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options issued			1,013,528	-	-	1,013,528
Ordinary shares issued	16,501,994	-	-	-	-	16,501,994
Balance as at 30 June, 2025	81,227,496	(76,490,085)	2,063,830	1,680,846	145,843	9,227,930

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Option Valuation Reserve	Share Based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Reserve	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July, 2023	58,783,327	(48,055,446)	1,036,373	1,680,846	(2,381,227)	11,063,873
Total loss	-	(17,237,428)	-	-	-	(17,237,428)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,671,570	2,671,570
Teal comprehensive loss for the year	-	(17,237,428)	-	-	2,671,570	(14,565,858)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>						
Options expired	-	531,547	(531,547)	-	-	-
Options issued	-	-	545,476	-	-	545,476
Ordinary shares issued	6,542,175	-	-	-	-	6,542,175
Balance as at 30 June, 2024	65,325,502	(64,761,327)	1,050,302	1,680,846	290,343	3,585,666

This Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		\$	\$
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Revenue from operations		308,119	-
Payment to suppliers and employees		(5,478,877)	(5,254,792)
Interest (paid)		(102,992)	(388,971)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	8a	(5,273,750)	(5,643,763)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of investment/PPE			3,427,689
Payment for exploration & evaluation expenditure		(573,223)	(1,082,157)
Investment in term deposits		(487)	278
Payment for property, plant & equipment		(57,002)	(992,872)
Deposits (paid)		(25,696)	(58,330)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(656,408)	1,294,608
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advance of related party loans		(1,654,578)	(2,116,507)
Proceeds from issue of shares		16,944,809	6,619,871
Transaction costs from the issue of shares		(442,815)	(77,696)
Proceeds from (Repayment of) borrowings		(821,477)	(1,55,980)
Net cash flows from financing activities		14,025,939	4,269,688
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,095,781	(79,467)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		849,473	928,940
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	8,945,254	849,473

This Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The financial report includes financial statements for the consolidated entity consisting of Dateline Resources Limited (the “Company”) and the entities it controlled during the year (“the Group”). The Company is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange Limited (“ASX”), the OTCQB Venture Market (“OTCQB”) and Frankfurt Stock Exchange (“FSE”). The Company is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing financial statements. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the Corporate Directory of the annual report.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors’ Report.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial report of the Group also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2025.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis unless otherwise stated.

(c) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

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

(d) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Dateline Resources Limited, Dateline Fiji Pty Limited and Gunnison Gold Pty Limited’s functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and there is a valid sales contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

(f) New accounting standards and interpretations

The Group has applied all new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the current reporting period. These and together with other amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not result in any material adjustments to the amounts recognised or disclosures in the financial report.

(g) Going concern

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

During the year, the consolidated entity incurred a net loss of \$11,728,758 (2024: \$17,237,428 loss) a net cash inflow of \$8,095,781 (2024: \$79,467) and net cash out flow from operations of \$5,273,750 (2024: \$5,643,763). As at 30 June 2025, the consolidated entity also had a working capital surplus of \$6,189,300 (2024: deficit \$3,534,098).

The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Group being able to generate sufficient funds to satisfy exploration commitments and working capital requirements. The Company has taken steps to ensure that it has adequate working capital to not only satisfy existing commitments but to also future expenditure required to meet its objectives. These include:

- A capital raising in September 2025 of \$25,000,000
- The consolidated entity's projected cash flow analysis supporting its ability to meet its financial obligations, whereby we will control expenditure according to our level of cash inflows.
- Additional funding that may be raised through various transactions including future fundraising from financial institutions and the market; and
- Issuing equity to settle future liabilities, if appropriate.

As a result of the above, the Company is able to execute its corporate strategy, and the directors believe that the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial report of the Group is appropriate. Should the Company not be able to execute its corporate strategy there will be a material uncertainty that exists relating to events or conditions that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustment has been made in relation to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the consolidated entity not continue as a going concern.

(h) Reverse Acquisition Accounting

Dateline Resources Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Dateline Resources Limited completed the legal acquisition of Dateline Fiji Pty Limited on 3rd October 2013.

Under the principles of AASB 3 *Business Combinations* Dateline Fiji Pty Limited was deemed to be the acquirer for accounting purposes. Therefore, the transaction has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition under AASB3. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of Dateline Resources Limited have been prepared as a continuation of the consolidated financial statements of Dateline Fiji Pty Limited.

(i) Income tax

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

Deferred income tax is recognised except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit; and in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future and the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities shall be offset only if:

- (i) there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - (a) the same taxable entity; or
 - (b) 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.

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(j) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and receivables and payables are stated with amounts 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 Statement of Financial Position.

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

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, 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 or changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(l) Plant and equipment

Owned assets

Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and any impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a work condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Subsequent costs

The Group recognises in the carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the profit or loss using a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives in the current financial year are as follows:

- Plant and equipment 3 years.
- Office equipment 3 years.
- Fixtures and fittings 3 years.
- Motor Vehicles 3 years.
- Mining equipment 10 years.

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reassessed at least annually. Depreciation is commenced on plant, property and equipment once they are ready for use.

(m) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration costs are accounted for under the "Area of Interest" method, whereby costs are carried forward provided that rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and either there is a reasonable probability of recoupment through successful development and exploitation or by their sale, or exploration activities in the area have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable mineral reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area are continuing. The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest still in the exploration or evaluation phases is dependent upon successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas. Exploration & Evaluation Assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

(n) Trade and other payables

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

(o) 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.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit or loss after income tax attributable to members of the Group, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(q) Investments and other financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either:

- (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or
- (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

(r) Share Based Payments

Equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions

is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

(s) Borrowings

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

(t) Convertible Notes

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issue of the convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a non-current liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

(u) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes.

(v) Exploration & Evaluation Expenditure

The Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation is set out in Note 2(l) above. If, after having

capitalised expenditure under this policy, the Directors conclude that the Group is unlikely to recover the expenditure by future exploration or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(w) Discounting

The Group has discounted non-interest bearing payables to the vendors of acquired subsidiaries, refer note 13. This discount rate is reviewed annually.

(x) Share Based Payments

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity. Refer to note 17 for further information.

(y) Lease term

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

(z) Incremental borrowing rate

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

(aa) Renewal of Matai Holdings Tenements – SPL 1387 and SPL 1396

A subsidiary, Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited holds Special Prospecting License (SPL) 1387 and SPL 1396, which expired on 26 August 2020 and is undergoing renewal, and is subject to assessment of local authorities being Mineral Resources Department of Fiji (MRD). A revised Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was submitted to MRD in FY25 and on 8 July 2025, the MRD advised that following an internal review, the EMP did not fully meet the requirements outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR). As at the date of this report, an external consultant is working towards addressing the EMP concerns raised as part of ordinary course of the tenement renewal process. The Board of Dateline Resources Limited is confident that SPL 1396 and SPL 1387 will be renewed. The Parent (Dateline Resources Limited) announced the sale of Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited on ASX on 13 May 2025. Post year end, \$350,000 has been received. Whilst the sale has not been completed as at the date of signing, due to prolonged delay and based on sale information of Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited, Exploration & Evaluation expenditure incurred by Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited of AUD \$4,676,792 was impaired as at 30 June 2025.

(bb) Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a 'first in first out' basis. Cost comprises direct materials and delivery costs, direct labour, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity.

Cost is determined on the following basis:

- (a) Gold and other metals on hand is valued on an average total production cost method
- (b) Ore stockpiles are valued at the average cost of mining and stockpiling the ore, including haulage
- (c) A proportion of related depreciation and amortisation charge is included in the cost of inventory

Stock in transit is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

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

(cc) Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

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

(dd) Lease Liabilities

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

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

(ee) Finance costs

Finance costs attributable the group's financial arrangements are capitalised as part of the borrowing and amortised over the term of that borrowing or financial instrument. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

The segments are consistent with the internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the Board of Directors.

The reportable segments are based on aggregated operating segments determined by the similarity of economic characteristics, the nature of the activities and the regulatory environment in which those segments operate.

Management has identified three reportable operating segments based on the three principal locations of its projects – Australia, USA and Fiji. Unallocated results, assets and liabilities represent corporate amounts that are not core to the reportable segments. Segment assets include the costs to acquire tenements and the capitalised exploration costs of those tenements.

30 June 2025	Australia	USA	Fiji	Consolidation Entries	TOTAL
	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Revenues	-	308,119	-	-	308,119
Segment Result	(4,032,288)	(3,048,557)	(4,647,913)	-	(11,728,758)
Total Segment Assets	20,359,118	5,992,990	31,179	(12,779,231)	13,604,056
Total Segment Liabilities	9,794,369	(15,248,610)	(5,435,160)	6,513,275	(4,376,126)
30 June 2024	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$	A\$
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Segment Result	(13,100,791)	(4,136,637)	-	-	(17,237,428)
Total Segment Assets	13,739,733	4,394,462	4,603,386	(12,708,587)	10,028,995
Total Segment Liabilities	2,930,519	(10,457,868)	(5,358,611)	6,442,631	(6,443,329)

8 CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	8,945,254	849,473
	<u>8,945,254</u>	<u>849,473</u>

Reconciliation of net (loss) after tax to net cash flow used in operating activities

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
8a Net (loss) after income tax	(11,728,758)	(17,237,428)
Adjustments for:		
Debt forgiveness	(100,000)	-
Depreciation	123,819	1,038,284
Foreign Exchange	(89,807)	554,161
Share based payments and option valuation	1,013,529	545,475
Proceeds from sale of Investment/PPE	-	9,502,016
Finance costs		388,971
Impairment of Exploration Expenses	4,646,792	
Loss on sale of asset	429,276	
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(22,759)	(186,043)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	454,158	(249,199)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(5,273,750)</u>	<u>(5,643,763)</u>

9 TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Other receivables	311,745	288,986
	<u>311,745</u>	<u>288,986</u>

(a) Trade receivables past due but not impaired

There were no trade receivables past due but not impaired.

(b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to Note 21 for more information on the risk management policy of the Group and the credit quality of the Group's trade receivables.

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Current		
ANZ term deposits	13,751	13,264
Exploration deposits	1,259,711	1,234,015
Investments in unrelated companies	8,000	437,276
	<u>1,281,462</u>	<u>1,684,555</u>
 Exploration deposits:	 30-Jun-2025	 30-Jun-2024
Deposits held as security by government authorities	50,241	24,545
Amounts held in escrow for exploration contractors	1,209,470	1,209,470
	<u>1,259,711</u>	<u>1,234,015</u>

11	PLANT & EQUIPMENT LAND & BUILDINGS	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		\$	\$
	Carrying amount of plant & equipment land & buildings	538,736	17,890,385
(a)	Plant and Equipment		
	At Cost	578,790	523,801
	Less accumulated depreciation	(116,357)	(8,060)
	Total plant and equipment	462,433	515,741
	Movement during the year		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	515,741	196,813
	Additions	-	523,801
	Disposals	-	(196,813)
	Depreciation expense	(53,308)	(8,060)
	Balance at the end of the year	462,433	515,741
(b)	Office Equipment		
	At Cost	20,980	20,980
	Less accumulated depreciation	(20,980)	(20,980)
	Total office equipment	-	-
	Movement during the year		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	8,076
	Disposals	-	(8,076)
	Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(c)	Mining equipment		
	At Cost	-	426,563
	Less accumulated depreciation	-	(426,563)
	Total mining plant & equipment	-	-
	Movement during the year		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	5,691,734
	Additions	-	426,563
	Disposals	-	(5,691,734)
	Depreciation expense	-	(426,563)
	Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(d)	Mining Land & Buildings		
	At Cost	-	11,938,350
	Total Mining land and buildings	-	11,938,350
	Movement during the year		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	11,938,350
	Additions/(Disposal)	-	(11,938,350)
	Balance at the end of the year	-	-

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
(e) Furniture & Fixtures		
At Cost	-	-
Less accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total Furniture & Fixtures	-	-
Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	12,704
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	(12,704)
Depreciation expense	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(f) Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	99,510	42,508
Less accumulated depreciation	(23,207)	(10,627)
Total Motor Vehicles	76,303	31,881
Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,881	42,708
Additions	57,002	42,508
Disposals	-	(42,708)
Depreciation expense	(12,580)	(10,627)
Balance at the end of the year	76,303	31,881
12 EXPLORATION & EVALUATION EXPENDITURE		
Carrying amount of exploration expenditure	2,446,831	6,520,400
Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,520,400	16,243,470
Expenditure/(transfer) during the year	(4,073,569)	(9,723,070)
Balance at the end of the year	2,446,831	6,520,400

Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised relates to expenditure incurred and capitalised for the Colosseum Project in California USA. This expenditure has been accounted for in accordance with AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources.

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration expenditure is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, the sale of the respective area of interest and also dependent on the Group's ability to renew the expired tenements without exception.

13	TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		\$	\$
	Current		
	Trade and sundry creditors	1,294,782	791,375
	Accruals	54,798	97,356
		<u>1,349,580</u>	<u>888,731</u>

Current trade & other payables are non-interest bearing and are settled on 30 day terms.

14	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO RELATED PARTIES	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		\$	\$
	Current		
	Loan - Mr. Mark Johnson	2,473,949	3,528,527
	Loan - Mr. Stephen Baghdadi	-	600,000
		<u>2,473,949</u>	<u>4,128,527</u>

Loans from Directors – Mr. Johnson

Interest for the year ended 30 June 2025 was \$163,423. Total interest of \$821,708 has been accrued as at 30 June 2025. Refer to the table below for a summary of loans outstanding to Mr. Johnson as at 30 June 2025.

LOANS FROM MARK JOHNSON AS AT 30 JUNE 2025						
Loan Date	Principal	Repayments	Principal Outstanding	Interest	Loan Outstanding	Interest Rate
Outstanding interest on loans repaid				\$206,959	\$206,959	
1 Nov 2022	\$1,250,000	\$1,050,759	\$199,241	\$238,671	\$437,912	10%
17 Nov 2022	\$500,000	-	\$500,000	\$131,370	\$631,370	10%
23 Nov 2022	\$300,000	-	\$300,000	\$78,329	\$378,329	10%
2 Dec 2022	\$75,000	-	\$75,000	\$19,397	\$94,397	10%
9 Dec 2022	\$428,000	-	\$428,000	\$109,873	\$537,873	10%
11 Jan 2023	\$150,000	-	\$150,000	\$37,110	\$187,110	10%
TOTAL	\$2,703,000	\$1,050,759	\$1,652,241	\$821,708	\$2,473,949	

Loans from Directors - Mr. Baghdadi

Mr. Baghdadi made a short-term loan of \$600,000 in June 2024 which was repaid by the Company on 2 August 2024. No interest was payable.

15 LOANS		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		\$	\$
Current			
Short term loans		464,585	1,286,062
		<u>464,585</u>	<u>1,286,062</u>
16 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY		Consolidated	
		30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Share Capital			
(a)	Ordinary Capital - Number of Shares	3,149,322,158	1,457,546,951
	Ordinary Capital - Paid Up	\$81,827,496	\$65,325,502
(b) Movements in Share Capital		Consolidated	
		No. of Shares	\$
01 Jul 2024	Opening Balance	1,457,546,951	65,325,502
22 Jul 2024	Issue of shares	759,966,244	4,559,798
21 Aug 2024	Issue of shares	2,666,666	16,000
30 Aug 2024	Issue of shares	274,500,001	1,647,000
29 Feb 2024	Issue of shares	21,580,607	129,484
18 Feb 2025	Issue of shares	49,308,151	295,949
16 Apr 2025	Issue of shares	100,000,000	700,000
17 Apr 2025	Issue of shares	100,000,000	700,000
19 Jun 2025	Issue of shares	1,740,000	156,600
May & June 2025	Conversion of DTRO options to shares	272,042,813	5,440,857
May & June 2025	Conversion of DTRAR options to shares	46,194,409	1,385,832
May & June 2025	Conversion of DTRAS options to shares	4,497,745	134,932
May & June 2025	Conversion of DTRAF options to shares	4,761,906	142,857
May & June 2025	Conversion of DTRAU options to shares	54,516,665	1,635,500
	Share Issue Costs		(442,815)
Closing Balance		<u>3,149,322,158</u>	<u>81,827,496</u>

Ordinary shares 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. At shareholders meetings, each ordinary share is entitled to one vote per share when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

At 30 June 2025, there were 3,149,322,158 (2024: 1,457,546,951) fully paid Ordinary shares on issue, which are freely tradeable.

There are no preference shares on issue.

Capital Management

The Group's capital includes share capital, reserves and accumulated losses. The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to achieve this, the Group may issue new shares in order to meet its financial obligations. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

17	RESERVES	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
		\$	\$
	Option Valuation Reserve	2,063,833	1,050,304
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	145,840	290,341
	Share Based Payments Reserve	1,680,846	1,680,846
		<u>3,890,519</u>	<u>3,021,491</u>

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled subsidiaries.

Option Valuation Reserve

Issue Date	Removal Or Lapse Date	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Option Expense
Opening Balance 30 June 2023			\$1,036,373		
14 Oct 22		11,937,500	\$0.1350	14 Oct 25	162,748
19 Dec 22		15,587,500	\$0.1350	19 Dec 25	77,938
12 May 23		75,100,000	\$0.0300	12 May 26	215,287
18 May 23		13,550,000	\$0.0300	18 May 26	35,230
10 Aug 23		6,666,504	\$0.0300	09 Aug 26	24,911
08 Apr 24		71,614,442	\$0.0300	08 Apr 27	29,362
	30-Jul-23	(7,000,000)			(267,522)
	30-Jun-24	(10,000,000)			(264,022)
Closing Balance 30 June 2024			\$1,050,305		
14 Oct 22		11,937,500	\$0.1350	14 Oct 25	162,748
19 Dec 22		15,587,500	\$0.1350	19 Dec 25	77,938
12 May 23		75,100,000	\$0.0300	12 May 26	215,287
18 May 23		13,550,000	\$0.0300	18 May 26	35,230
10 Aug 23		6,666,504	\$0.0300	09 Aug 26	28,025
08 Apr 24		71,614,442	\$0.0300	08 Apr 27	128,906
02 Aug 24		388,501,094	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	230,079
18 Aug 24		1,333,333	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	943
28 Aug 24		96,014,557	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	62,672
28 Aug 24		41,235,443	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	26,916
10 Oct 24		35,790,304	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	15,699
13 Feb 25		13,230,000	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	2,398
15 Apr 25		50,000,000	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	12,045
16 Apr 25		50,000,000	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	11,910
28 Apr 25		10,000,000	\$0.0200	02 Aug 26	2,731
Closing Balance 30 June 2025			\$2,063,833		

On 30 July 2023, 7,000,000 unlisted options expired - \$267,522 was removed from the reserve.

On 30 June 2024, 10,000,000 unlisted options expired - \$264,022 was removed from the reserve.

Share Based Payments Reserve

On 28 May 2021 (after receiving the approval of shareholders at a General Meeting on 21 May 2021), the Company did issue to related parties a total of 18,883,179 fully paid Ordinary shares (Mr. Baghdadi: 16,420,156 and Mr. Lannen: 2,463,023). These shares were issued with the consideration payable by Mr. Baghdadi and Mr. Lannen for the shares funded by an interest free and limited recourse loan advanced by the Company. Under AASB2, the issuance of these shares is treated as share-based payments, the cost of these were independently valued (using an option pricing model) at \$1,302,939 and are recorded in the Share Based Payments Reserve.

On 14 July 2021, the Company issued to two employees 400,000 and 200,000 fully paid Ordinary shares. These shares were issued with the consideration payable by the employees for the shares funded by interest free and limited recourse loans of \$40,000 and \$20,000 advanced by the Company, secured against the 400,000 and 200,000 Ordinary shares respectively. Under AASB2, the issuance of these shares is treated as share-based payments, the cost of these were independently valued (using an option pricing model) at \$20,746 and are recorded in the Share Based Payments Reserve.

On 30 July 2021, 7,000,000 options were issued to PAC Partners. The assessed fair value at grant date of options issued was \$357,161. The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black Scholes Model.

18 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic loss per share at 30 June 2025 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$11,728,758 (2024: loss \$17,237,428) and a weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 of 2,485,578,675 (2024:1,212,784,621) calculated as follows:

(a) Basic (loss) per share	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Net (loss) per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (\$)	(\$11,728,758)	(\$17,237,428)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	2,485,578,675	1,212,784,621
Continuing operations		
Basic loss per share (cents)	(0.47)	(1.42)
(b) Diluted (loss) per share		

Potential ordinary shareholders are not considered dilutive, thus diluted profit/(loss) per share is the same as basic loss per share.

19 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (NON-CURRENT)

Lease - Right of use	171,260	171,260
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(91,231)	(33,300)
	<u>80,029</u>	<u>137,960</u>

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were \$0 (2024: \$171,260).

The consolidated entity leases premises under agreements between one to three years with in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated. The consolidated entity leases other equipment under agreements of less than one year, are either short-term or low-value, so have been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as right-of-use-assets.

20 LEASE LIABILITIES	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities (current)	<u>61,047</u>	<u>53,792</u>
Lease liabilities (non-current)	<u>26,965</u>	<u>86,217</u>

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	8,945,254	849,473
Trade & other receivables	311,745	288,986
Financial Assets	1,281,462	1,684,555
	10,538,461	2,823,014
Financial Liabilities		
Trade & other payables	1,349,580	888,731
Financial liabilities to related parties - current	2,473,949	4,128,527
Short term loans	464,585	1,286,062
Lease Liabilities	88,012	140,009
	4,376,126	6,443,329
Net exposure	6,162,335	(3,620,315)

The Group's principal financial instruments consist of deposits with banks, receivables, other financial assets and payables. At the reporting date, the Group had the following mix of financial assets and liabilities.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board of Directors.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it invests funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate deposits.

Financial Assets	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	8,945,254	849,473

Sensitivity

Based on the cash and cash equivalent held on 30 June 2025, had the interest rate increased by 1%, the group's post-tax loss would have been decreased by \$89,453 and had the interest rate decreased by 1%, the group's post tax loss would have been increased by \$89,453. Based on the cash and cash equivalent held on 30 June 2024, had the interest rate increased by 1%, the group's post-tax loss would have been decreased by \$8,494 and had the interest rate decreased by 1% the group's post tax loss would have been increased by \$8,494.

The Company has no long term loans as at 30 June 2025.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financing loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provision for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. All trade and other receivables are due within 30 days and none are past due.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's primary banker is Commonwealth Bank of Australia (2024: Commonwealth Bank of Australia). The Board considers the use of this financial institution, which has a short term rating of AA- from Standards and Poors to be sufficient in the management of credit risk with regards to these funds.

	<u>30-Jun-25</u>	<u>30-Jun-24</u>
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	8,945,254	849,473

(ii) Trade & other receivables

While the Group has policies in place to ensure that transactions with third parties have an appropriate credit history, the management of current and potential credit risk exposures is limited as far as is considered commercially appropriate. Up to the date of this report, the Board has placed no requirement for collateral on existing debtors.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US and Fijian dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting. The group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Australian Dollars, was as follows:

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and short term bank deposits	1,981,010	30,652
Financial assets	1,273,462	1,247,279
Payables	(1,035,133)	(475,547)
Borrowings	-	(140,009)
	<u>2,219,339</u>	<u>662,375</u>

SENSITIVITY

At 30 June 2025, had the Australian dollar weakened by 10% against the US and Fijian dollar, with all other variables being constant, the net assets of the group would have increased by \$221,934 (2024: increased by \$66,237) and loss would have reduced by \$221,934 (2024: reduced by \$66,237).

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Group manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring cash reserves and cash flow forecasts to ensure that financial commitments can be met as and when they fall due.

The terms of the group's financial liabilities are detailed in notes 13, 14 and 15.

22 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

a. Key management personnel compensation

Information regarding individual Directors and Executive compensation and some equity instruments disclosures as permitted by Corporations Regulation 2M.3.03 is provided in the remuneration report section of the Directors' report.

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	\$	\$
Compensation by category		
Short term employee benefits	480,000	480,000
	<u>480,000</u>	<u>480,000</u>

b. Material contracts

(i) Directors' Deeds of Indemnity

With every Director appointment, the Group enters into a deed of indemnity, insurance and access with each of its Directors. Under these deeds, the Group agrees to indemnify each Director to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001 against any liability arising as a result of the Director acting in the capacity as a Director of the Group. The Group is also required to maintain insurance policies for the benefit of the Directors and must also allow the Directors to inspect Group documents in certain circumstances.

(ii) Loans to Directors

On 28 May 2021 (after receiving the approval of shareholders at a General Meeting on 21 May 2021), the Company did issue to related parties a total of 18,883,179 fully paid Ordinary shares (Mr. Stephen Baghdadi: 16,420,156 and Mr. Bill Lannen: 2,463,023). These shares were issued with the consideration payable by Mr. Baghdadi and Mr. Lannen for the shares funded by an interest free and limited recourse loan advanced by the Company. Under AASB2, the issuance of these shares is treated as share-based payments, the cost of these were independently valued (using an option pricing model) at \$1,302,939 and are recorded in the Share Based Payments Reserve (Note 17).

Other Fees Paid to/accrued for Directors

Other than that provided in the remuneration section of the Directors' report, there were no other fees paid to Directors.

(iii) Balances outstanding

As at 30 June 2025, there were no amounts unpaid to KMP and or Directors. (2024: NIL)

23 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(i) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to directors and executives are set out in note 22 Key Management Personnel Disclosures.

(ii) Transactions with related parties

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO RELATED PARTIES

Current

Loan - Mr. Mark Johnson

Loan - Mr. Stephen Baghdadi

30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
\$	\$
2,473,949	3,528,527
-	600,000
2,473,949	4,128,527

Directors Loans

Loans from Directors – Mr. Johnson

Interest for the year ended 30 June 2025 was \$163,423. Total interest of \$821,708 has been accrued as at 30 June 2025. Refer to the table below for a summary of loans outstanding to Mr. Johnson as at 30 June 2025.

LOANS FROM MARK JOHNSON AS AT 30 JUNE 2025						
Loan Date	Principal	Repayments	Principal Outstanding	Interest	Loan Outstanding	Interest Rate
Outstanding interest on loans repaid				\$206,959	\$206,959	
1 Nov 2022	\$1,250,000	\$1,050,759	\$199,241	\$238,671	\$437,912	10%
17 Nov 2022	\$500,000	-	\$500,000	\$131,370	\$631,370	10%
23 Nov 2022	\$300,000	-	\$300,000	\$78,329	\$378,329	10%
2 Dec 2022	\$75,000	-	\$75,000	\$19,397	\$94,397	10%
9 Dec 2022	\$428,000	-	\$428,000	\$109,873	\$537,873	10%
11 Jan 2023	\$150,000	-	\$150,000	\$37,110	\$187,110	10%
TOTAL	\$2,703,000	\$1,050,759	\$1,652,241	\$821,708	\$2,473,949	

Loans from Directors - Mr. Baghdadi

Mr. Baghdadi made a short-term loan of \$600,000 in June 2024 which was repaid by the Company on 2 August 2024. No interest was payable. (Refer note 14)

(iii) Subsidiaries and associates

Name of subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest (%)	Ownership Interest (%)
		30.6.25	30.6.24
Dateline Fiji Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Matai Holdings (Fiji) Ltd	Fiji	100%	100%
Golden Phoenix Resources Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Golden Phoenix Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Colosseum Mines Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

24 COMMITMENTS

(a) Operating Commitments

There were no operating commitments at year end.

(b) Exploration and evaluation Commitments

There were no exploration and evaluation commitments at year end.

25 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 1 September 2025, the Company announced that it had completed a placement of 116,279,070 new fully paid Ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.215 per share, raising \$25 million. The new shares will represent approximately 3.5% of Dateline's enlarged share capital. The Placement was completed under the Company's existing placement capacity pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1.

No other matter or event has arisen since 30 June 2025 that would be likely to materially affect the operations of the Group, or the state of affairs of the Company not otherwise disclosed in the Group's financial report.

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Colosseum Gold Mine

In March 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with LAC Minerals (USA) LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation to acquire the Colosseum Gold Mine, located in San Bernardino County, California. Colosseum was originally discovered in the early 1970's, with production of ~344,000 ounces of gold between 1988 and 1993 from two open pits. At the time of suspension of operations, the gold price was at a cyclical low below US\$350/oz.

In October 2021, Dateline announced that all outstanding conditions precedent for the completion of the acquisition had been fulfilled. As part of the transaction, Dateline has provided US\$770,000 in reclamation bonds to replace the Barrick bonds with the relevant authorities. At this time, the Company cannot reliably estimate the cost or timing of any remediation expenditure that may be required.

As part of the acquisition, a further payment of US\$1,500,000 to Barrick will be payable following successful completion of a bankable feasibility study or commencement of site development for the extraction of ore or sale of the properties. Barrick is also entitled to a 2.5% Net Smelter Return royalty for all future production of any metals from the mine.

27 DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid during the financial year and no dividend is recommended for the financial year.

28	REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	DFK Laurence Varnay Auditors Pty Ltd		
	An audit or review of the financial report of the Company		
		55,450	49,177
		<u>55,450</u>	<u>49,177</u>
29	PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION		
(a)	Financial Position	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	Assets	\$	\$
	Current assets	20,889,260	9,691,610
	Non-current assets	8,000	437,276
	Total Assets	<u>20,897,260</u>	<u>10,128,886</u>
	Liabilities		
	Current liabilities	1,112,277	5,792,661
	Non-Current liabilities	1,652,241	80,659
	Total Liabilities	<u>2,764,518</u>	<u>5,873,320</u>
	Net Assets	<u>18,132,742</u>	<u>4,255,566</u>
	Equity		
	Issued equity	82,510,952	63,697,421
	Reserves	2,493,014	3,326,437
	Retained earnings	(66,871,224)	(62,768,292)
	Total Equity	<u>18,132,742</u>	<u>4,255,566</u>
(b)	Financial Performance		
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	(4,102,932)	(42,571,185)
	Other comprehensive income	-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income	<u>(4,102,932)</u>	<u>(42,571,185)</u>
(c)	Guarantees Entered Into By The Parent Entity		
	No guarantees have been entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.		
(d)	Commitments And Contingencies of the Parent Entity		
	There were no commitments and contingencies for the parent entity as at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024 other than that disclosed in notes 22 and 24.		
30	ENTITIES ACQUIRED DURING THE YEAR		
	Year ended 30 June 2025 - NIL		
	Year ended 30 June 2024 - NIL		

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) The financial statements and notes set out on pages 30 to 60 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. complying with 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 2025 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.
- (c) The consolidated entity disclosure statement required by section 295(3A) of the Corporations Act is true and correct.

Note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Equivalent Chief Executive Officer and the Equivalent Chief Financial Officer required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Mr. Mark Johnson
Non-Executive Chairman
24 September 2025

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS)

Basis of Preparation:

This Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporation Act 2001 and includes required information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity as at 30 June 2025.

Consolidated Entity

This CEDS includes only those entities consolidated as at 30 June 2025 in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Determination of Tax Residence

Section 295 (3A) of the Corporations Act 2001 defines tax residency as having the meaning in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgment as there are currently several different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency. In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

Australian tax residency:

The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance.

Foreign tax residency

Where necessary, the consolidated entity has used independent tax advisers in foreign jurisdictions to assist in its determination of tax residency to ensure applicable foreign tax legislation has been complied with.

Partnerships and Trusts

Australian tax law does not contain specific residency tests for partnerships and trusts. Generally, these entities are taxed on a flow-through basis so there is no need for a general residence test. There are some provisions which treat trusts as residents for certain purposes, but this does not mean the trust itself is an entity that is subject to tax. Additional disclosures on the tax status of partnerships and trusts have been provided where relevant.

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Name of entity	Type of Entity	Trustee, partner or participant in joint Venture	% of share capital held	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident or foreign resident (for tax purpose)	Foreign tax jurisdiction of foreign residents
Dateline Resources Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	N/A	Australia	Australian	N/A
Matai Holdings (Fiji) Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Fiji	Foreign Resident	N/A
Dateline Fiji Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Australia	Australian	N/A
Golden Phoenix Resources Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Australia	Australian	N/A
Golden Phoenix Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Australia	Australian	N/A
Colosseum Mines Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	100	Australia	Australian	N/A

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Mr. Mark Johnson
Non-Executive Chairman
24 September 2025

Dateline Resources Limited
ABN: 63 149 105 653

Independent Auditor's Report to the shareholders of Dateline Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Report of Dateline Resources Limited (the Company) and Controlled Entities (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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 other explanatory information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- a) The accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of their financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(g) in the Financial Report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of \$11,728,758 (2024: \$17,237,428) during the year ended 30 June 2025 and, as of that date, net cash out flow from operations was \$5,273,750 (2024: \$5,643,763). As stated in Note 2(g), these events, or conditions, along with other matters as set forth, 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Renewal of Matai Holdings Tenements - SPL 1387 and SPL 1396

A subsidiary, Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited Special Prospecting Licence (SPL) 1387 and SPL 1396 expired on 26 August 2020 and since then has been undergoing renewal process with Mineral Resources Department of Fiji (MRD). As disclosed in note 2u (vi), parent (Dateline Resources Limited) announced the sale of Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited on ASX on 13 May 2025. Post year end, \$350,000 was received. Whilst the sale has not been completed as at the date of signing, due to prolonged delay of renewal and based on sale information of Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited, Exploration & Evaluation expenditure incurred by Matai Holdings (Fiji) Limited of AUD \$4,676,792 was impaired as at 30 June 2025.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025. 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.

Apart from above the key audit matters are:

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Going concern Refer to Note 2(g) We identified going concern as a key audit matter due to the significant level of judgement required in evaluating the Group's assessment of going concern and the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on their ability to continue as a going concern as disclosed in Note 2(g). The Directors have determined that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate in preparing the financial report based on cash flow projections which included a number of assumptions and high level of judgements. The directors are of the opinion that the range of possible outcomes considered in arriving at this judgement does not give rise to a material uncertainty casting significant doubt on the Group's	Our audit procedures in relation to going concern included but were not limited to: • We critically analysed The Group's forecasts for the next 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements by assessing key cash inflows and outflows: - We reviewed the financial position and assessed a number of key ratios; - Reviewed FY 2026 YTD cash inflows and outflow results against forecast; and

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Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
ability to continue as a going concern. The levels of uncertainty was critically scrutinised, as it related to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, within the assumptions and judgements, concentrating on: • capital raising in September 2025 of \$25,000,000; • The consolidated entity's projected cash flow analysis supporting its ability to meet its financial obligations, whereby Board will control expenditure according to level of cash inflows; • Additional funding that may be raised through various transactions including future fundraising from financial institutions and the market; and • Issuing equity to settle future liabilities, if appropriate.	- Reviewed subsequent bank statements upto date of signing to validate assumptions made in forecast.
Option Valuation – Note 17 The Group often provides benefits to Directors and others via share-based payment transactions, whereby the Directors or others render services and receive shares or the option to purchase shares. These share-based payment transactions are classified by the Group as equity settled share-based payment transactions. This is a key audit matter because the expense recognised incorporates a judgemental value. Black Scholes model's include inputs which require judgement. The share-based payment expenses were split between share-based payment expenses / reserves or option valuation expenses / reserves, depending on their type as requested by management, however, are all captured under AASB 2 Share Based Payments. Options issued to directors were valued by management using a Black Scholes model, and the vesting periods were determined by the directors. These options were accounted for in the option valuation reserve.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: • Only options were issued in FY 2025 so obtaining agreements for options and assessing the accounting treatment in conjunction with the terms; • Considering the design and implementation of controls surrounding review of valuations at the Board level • Obtaining management or expert valuation using Black Scholes models and supporting the inputs in the calculations to publicly available data; • Considering the objectivity, competence and capabilities management expert used; and • Examining the disclosures made in the financial report.

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Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Limited recourse share purchase loans, which were accounted for as options under AASB 2 Share Based Payments were valued with the assistance of an expert valuer who also used a Black Scholes model. The limited recourse share purchase loans are within the share-based payments reserve. The impact on the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025 reflected a profit or loss charge of \$1,013,529 to option valuation expense.	

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of 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 the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (Cont'd)

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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

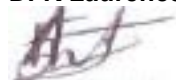
We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 18-20 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Dateline Resources Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2025 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.

DFK Laurence Varnay Auditors Pty Ltd



Faizal Ajmat

Director

Sydney

Dated: 24th day of September 2025

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The following additional information was applicable as at 24 September 2025.

1. Number of Holders of each class of equity security and the voting rights attached:

Class of Security	No. of Holders	Voting Rights Attached
Ordinary Shares	4,035	Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held
Unlisted Options	153	N/A
Listed Options	219	

There are a total of 3,376,374,986 ordinary fully paid shares on issue. There are 6,500,000 shares subject to voluntary escrow.

2. Distribution schedule of the number of holders of fully paid ordinary shares is as follows:

Distribution of Holders	Number of Fully Paid Ordinary Shareholders
1 - 1,000	168
1,001 - 5,000	746
5,001 - 10,000	591
10,001 - 100,000	1,624
100,001 and above	906

3. Holders of non-marketable parcels

Holders of non-marketable parcels are deemed to be those who shareholding is valued at less than \$500.

- There are 175 shareholders who hold less than a marketable parcel of shares.
- The number of fully paid ordinary shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 50,474.

4. Substantial shareholders

As at report date there are four substantial shareholders.

5. Share buy-backs

There is no current on-market buy-back scheme.

6. Top 20 Shareholders

The top 20 largest fully paid Ordinary shareholders together held 74.63% of the securities in this class and are listed below:

	Holder Name	Holding	% IC
1	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	743,784,997	22.03%
2	MR MARK RODERICK GRANGER JOHNSON	488,970,438	14.48%
3	MR STEPHEN BAGHDADI	396,890,307	11.75%
4	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	193,131,442	5.72%
5	BOLA INVESTMENS LLC	150,000,000	4.44%
6	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED – A/C 2	113,207,908	3.35%
7	MURTAGH BROS VINEYARDS PTY LTD	57,666,665	1.71%
8	WHITE CEDAR CORP PTY LTD	45,250,000	1.34%
9	GRAHAM CRAIG	40,934,665	1.21%
10	MR PETER DAVID COOPER	40,355,646	1.20%
11	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	32,219,676	0.95%
12	LIGON 205 PTY LTD <THE SUMMIT ROAD INVESTMENT A/C>	29,481,145	0.87%
13	HANIAN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <DELTA GAMMA A/C>	28,800,000	0.85%
14	MURTAGH BROS VINEYARDS PTY LTD <MURTAGH BROS VINEYARDS S/F>	28,477,098	0.84%
15	MR PHILIP JULIAN HARDCASTLE	28,090,000	0.83%
16	MR TONY FERGUSON	26,678,333	0.78%
17	SOUTHERN CROSS EXPLORATION N.L.	22,657,258	0.67%
18	MR ANDREW JOHN PATTERSON	17,000,000	0.50%
19	MR KENNETH JOSEPH HALL <HALL PARK A/C>	16,000,000	0.47%
20	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	15,498,602	0.46%
	Total	2,514,784,180	74.48%
	Total issued capital - selected security class(es)	3,376,374,986	100.00%

7. Unquoted Equity Securities

The Company has no listed unquoted equity securities on issue

8. Interest in Mining Licenses

The Company is an exploration entity, below is a list of its interest in licenses, where the licenses are situated and the percentage of interest held.

Project	Description / Number	Ownership	Location
Colosseum Permitted Mine	3 Patented Claims	100%	California USA
Colosseum Permitted Mine	80 Unpatented Claims	100%	California USA
Argos Strontium Project	4 Patented Claims	100%	California USA

DATELINE RESOURCES



ASX: **DTR**

OTCQB: **DTREF**

FSE: **YE1**

ABN: 63 149 105 653