MBK
METALBANKLIMITED

ABN 51 127 297 170

Metal Bank Limited
and its controlled entities

Annual Financial Report

For the year ended
30 June 2017

METAL BANK LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
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Dear Shareholder

On behalf of the Directors of Metal Bank Limited (Metal Bank, MBK or the Company), I am pleased to report on the activities of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

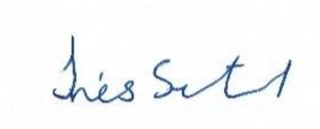
Our focus during the year has been the Triumph gold project with discoveries of high-grade gold mineralisation at the New Constitution and Handbrake Hill prospects and further high-grade mineralisation intersected at the Bald Hill prospect.

An induced polarisation (IP) survey completed during the year identified many new targets. This together with the bulk tonnage style Gold-Copper-Molybdenum mineralisation intersected in drilling, has provided additional confidence that the Triumph project potentially hosts a multi-million ounce gold deposit.

Our focus now is to define near surface high grade gold resources at the priority targets identified at Triumph and complete a feasibility in respect of an initial open pit mining operation. In addition, we will continue to target the bulk gold tonnage potential through various exploration initiatives, including further drilling on the most promising targets within an extensive pipeline of additional untested targets.

While we undertook limited exploration at the Eidsvold project during the year, recent drill results have certainly reaffirmed our confidence that the project holds enormous potential beneath the sediment cover, along strike from an historical goldfield.

We look forward to substantial progress in the year ahead and we thank our shareholders for their ongoing support.



Inés Scotland
Non-executive Chair
28 September 2017

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Metal Bank's exploration strategy is to use our core exploration competence to define gold resources associated with overlooked and underexplored intrusion related gold systems of eastern Australia. This strategy is de-risked further by focusing on brownfields exploration centred on historical goldfields.

- Primary focus is the Triumph gold project where Metal Bank has achieved discovery success on multiple prospects during the past 12 months and is now moving towards JORC resource status.
- Secondary focus is the Eidsvold gold project where Metal Bank has commenced exploration under sediment cover around an historical goldfield with 100,000oz of past production.
- In parallel, Metal Bank continues to review advanced and near production resource opportunities which have the potential to significantly enhance the current project portfolio and reduce the timeline towards production.

Metal Bank has an experienced Board with a proven track record in the discovery of mineral resources and company development through to production. The operations of the consolidated entity are as described below:

Two Gold Projects - Eastern Australia

MBK holds two gold projects prospective for intrusion related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen of Eastern Australia. This region hosts several gold mines including the Cracow (3Moz Au), and Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au) gold mines as well as the historical Mt Morgan deposit (8Moz Au) shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 below shows the intrusion related gold model and MBK projects.

The **Triumph project** represents the highest priority for MBK. High grade gold mineralisation intersected in drilling this year provides strong support for multi-million ounce gold potential within a large under-explored gold system dominantly concealed by shallow cover.

The **Eidsvold project** is centred on a historical goldfield (100,000oz Au historical production) with minimal previous exploration completed beneath the surrounding sedimentary cover in the district. Regional airborne magnetics provides support for large untested targets beneath the cover, with initial drill testing having commenced.

Results from a field programme completed at the **Mt Mackenzie project** in north Queensland did not warrant further follow-up and the project was subsequently relinquished during the year.

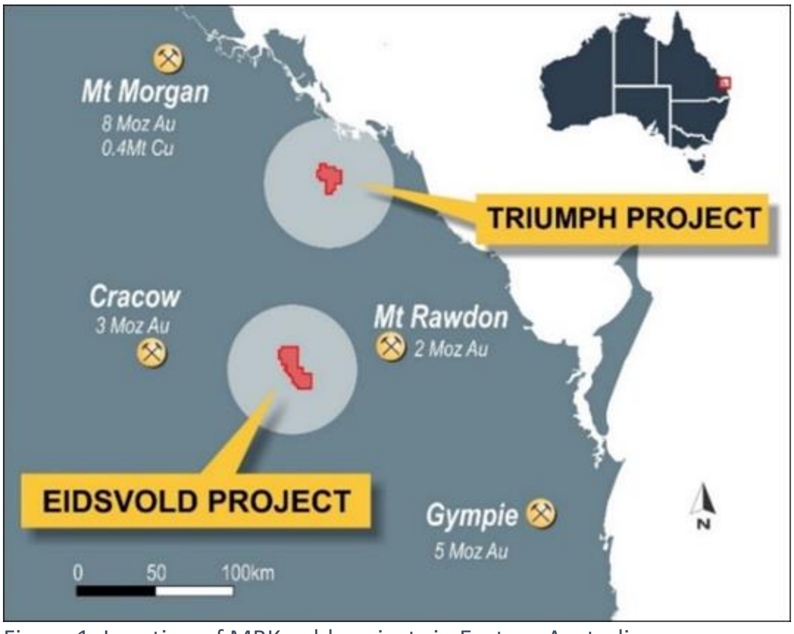


Figure 1: Location of MBK gold projects in Eastern Australia

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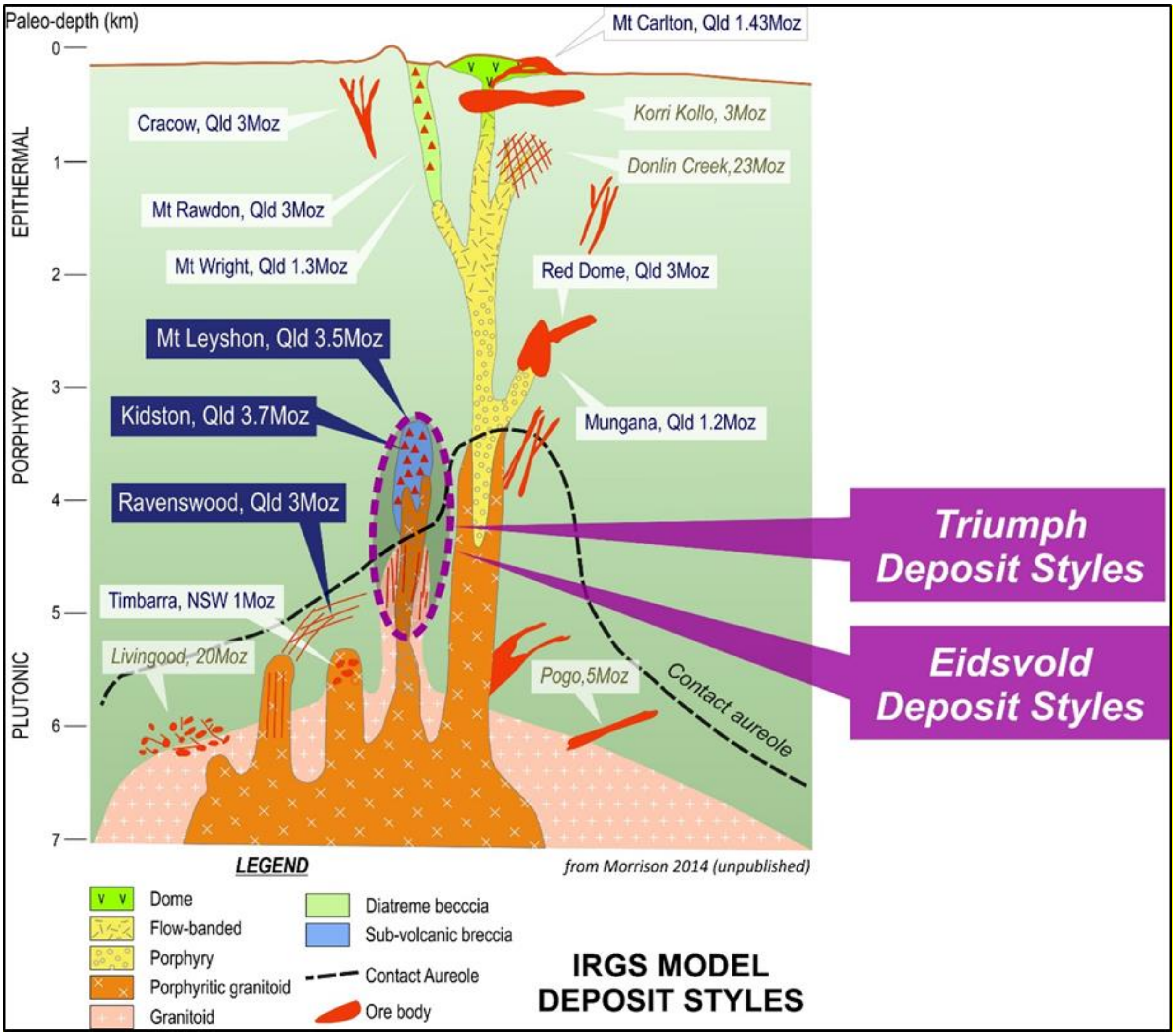

Figure 2: Intrusion related gold model for the Triumph and Eidsvold projects in Eastern Australia

Triumph Project (100% MBK)

- Discovery of high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation at **New Constitution** prospect
- Discovery of high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation in drilling at **Handbrake Hill** prospect
- Further high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation intersected at **Bald Hill** prospect
- Widespread Au-Ag-Zn mineralisation intersected at **New Constitution** prospect consistent with the 'outer zone' of a bulk tonnage gold deposit
- Bulk tonnage style Au-Cu-Mo mineralisation intersected in drilling at **Chief Adachi** prospect
- Compelling link between widespread high-grade Au and new Au-Cu-Mo bulk tonnage targets

The Triumph project (135km^2) is located within the historical high-grade Norton goldfield, mined in the late 1800's and again in the 1990's, between the Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au) gold mine and the historical Mt Morgan (8Moz Au and 0.4Mt Cu) mine in the Northern New England Orogen, south-east Queensland (Figure 1 above).

Exploration by MBK on the **Triumph project** has discovered a large underexplored gold system around an historical goldfield. The 15km^2 gold system is 95% concealed beneath shallow sediment cover and MBK has a unique opportunity and 'first mover' advantage to generate and drill test tier one and two targets on this previously unrecognised large gold system. Systematic exploration over the outcropping areas, which constitute approximately 5% of the entire gold camp, has defined multiple high-grade gold targets.

Priority Gold Targets

During the year, MBK's principal focus was at **Triumph** where near surface, high-grade Au-Ag drill results were returned across priority targets located over an extensive gold system predominantly concealed by shallow cover. The results from the first three priority targets, **New Constitution, Bald Hill** and the **Handbrake Hill** prospects support MBK's view that this underexplored and overlooked gold system holds significant upside to potentially host a multi-million ounce gold deposit and to define a maiden gold resource capable of sustaining an initial open pit mining operation.

Reverse Circulation drilling (**RC**) and Diamond drilling (**DD**) programmes were completed at the **New Constitution** and **Bald Hill** prospects to follow-up and investigate the geometry of near surface gold mineralisation intersected in previous drilling.

The programme at the **New Constitution** prospect achieved a total of six DD holes for 874 metres of drilling and thirty-three RC holes for 3,145 metres of drilling.

Significant results from the drill programmes at **New Constitution** include[1]:

- **10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6.0% Zn** from 51m (open) including
    - **7m @ 36.3g/t Au, 220g/t Ag and 7.9% Zn** from 51m (open – note an historical stope void was intersected from 41.5m to 51m)
- **3m @ 8.1 g/t Au, 79g/t Ag** from 35m
- **2m @ 4.9g/t Au, 11g/t Ag** from 18m
- **1m @ 20.4g/t Au, 12g/t Ag** from 264m
- **2m @ 6.2g/t Au, 44g/t Ag** from 298m
- **4m @ 4.1/t Au, 15g/t Ag and 0.1% Zn** from 36m
- **3m @ 6.2g/t Au, 55g.t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.2% Pb, 0.7% Zn** from 56m

Follow-up drilling at **New Constitution** has intersected a new high-grade Au-Ag vein system associated with an induced polarisation (**IP**) geophysical anomaly, 200m below shallow historical underground workings and parallel to the 'discovery' structure where previous high grade results were encountered. This new zone extends over 200m of strike (open in all directions) indicating high grade potential in the order of >10 - 20g/t Au and is parallel to the high grade 'discovery' structure at New Constitution (refer to Figure 3) where initial drilling in Q3 2016 returned a high-grade drill intersection of 10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6.0% Zn from 51m.

Across the **New Constitution** prospect, multiple interpreted target zones have been identified which collectively could indicate over 3km of strike potential, the majority of which is concealed by shallow cover (<5m).

The widespread occurrences of Zn associated with near surface high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation at **New Constitution** is typical of the 'outer halo leakage' of many large intrusion related gold deposits of eastern Australia. Exploration to date has only investigated the peripheral or 'outer zones' of a potentially larger gold system. Further drilling is planned at **New Constitution** to investigate IP geophysical targets interpreted as high-grade gold mineralisation extensions.

[1] MBK ASX Releases 05 Sept 2016, 28 Nov 2016, 24 Jan 2017, 01 Mar 2017

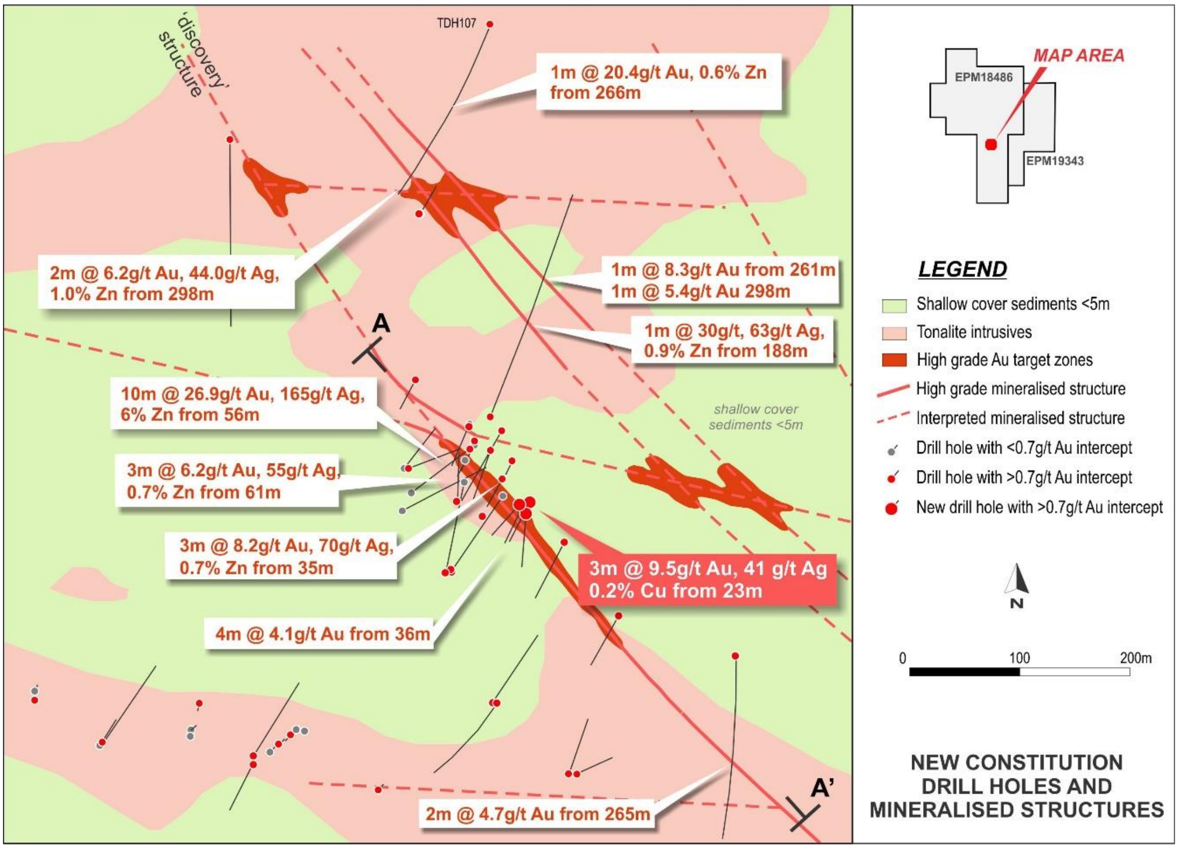

Figure 3: Drill plan of New Constitution prospect high grade structures and new priority targets

The programme at the **Bald Hill** prospect achieved a total of seven DD holes for 946 metres of drilling and nineteen RC holes for 1,540 metres of drilling.

Significant results from the drill programmes at **Bald Hill** include[2]

- **7m @ 4.9g/t Au, 27g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu** from 11m
  - **incl. 2m @ 12.7g/t Au, 74g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu** from 11m
- **8m @ 2.0g/t Au, 23g/t Ag** from 27m
- **14m @ 2.6/t Au, 34g/t Ag** from 18m
  - **Incl. 2m @ 10.6g/t Au, 152g/t Ag** from 25m
- **10m @ 3.0g/t Au, 24g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu** from 16m
- **6m @ 2.0g/t Au, 9g/t Ag, 0.1% Zn** from 35m
- **14m @ 1.0g/t Au, 10g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu** from 12m
- **3m @ 4.8g/t Au, 12g/t Ag** from 18m
- **1m @ 6.5g/t Au, 15g/t Ag, 0.5% Zn** from 23m
- **9m @ 2.4g/t Au, 32g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu** from 27m

The drill results show the continuity of near surface ore grade gold mineralisation (<40m below surface) extending over 200m of strike (Figure 4). This zone shows an excellent correlation with an IP geophysical anomaly which extends to greater than 300m depth, (the limit of the survey /model).

Diamond drilling at **Bald Hill** prospect highlights that Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation is associated with cross-cutting high-grade vein systems similar to the high-grade structures encountered elsewhere on the Triumph Project.

Gold mineralisation has also been observed along a general east west trend for over 2.4km. Detailed IP geophysics has been completed over most of the 2.4km **Bald Hill** trend identifying new gold targets which are coincident with historical high-grade gold rock chip samples (up to 180g/t Au). Surface geochemical

[2] MBK ASX Releases 14 Sept 2016, 17 Jan 2017, 01 Mar 2017

sampling (soil and rock chip) and drilling is planned at **Bald Hill** to test cross-cutting structures identified in the IP geophysics survey.

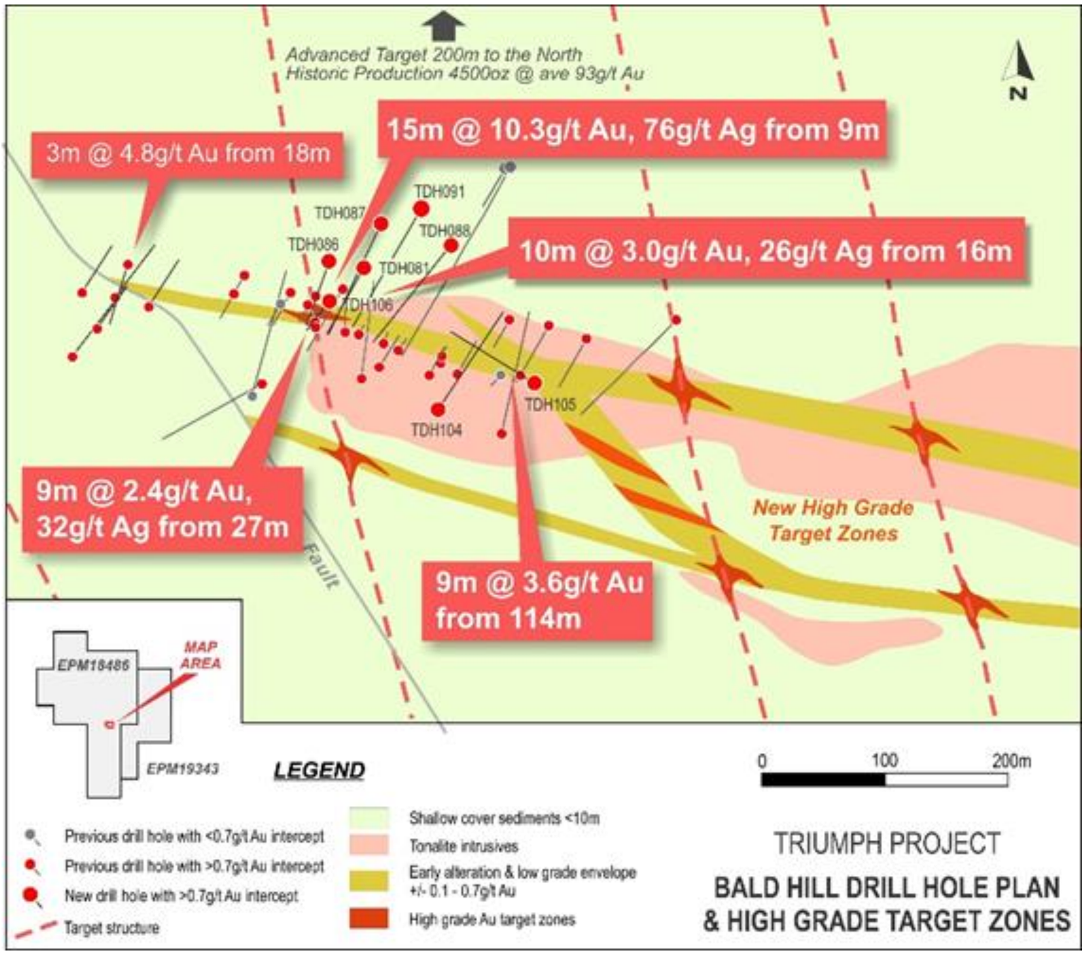

Figure 4: Drill plan of Bald Hill prospect high grade structures and new priority targets

Recent changes to the environmental conditions associated with the Triumph project, removing the 300m buffer zone, now allow exploration and drilling to be conducted up to the boundary of the National Park situated in the south-east of the project. These changes open up additional priority targets on the project including the extensions of the **Bald Hill** prospect mineralisation.

Regional Gold Targets

As part of **regional exploration** two shallow RC drill holes for 96 metres of drilling were completed on the **Harmony** prospect[3] as an initial investigation of a bedrock geochemical anomaly (Au-Ag-Bi-Cu-Mo). The drill holes intersected anomalous pathfinder geochemistry and further follow-up is warranted on this broad target concealed beneath shallow cover (<3m).

At **Handbrake Hill** prospect[4], results from two shallow RC drill hole now highlight a new target associated with a >800m long magnetic low almost entirely concealed beneath <3m of cover. Results from MBK drilling returned **1m @ 6.1g/t Au, 14g/t Ag, 0.8% Zn** from 39m within a broad mineralised envelope of **10m @ 1.2g/t Au, 8g/t Ag, 0.2% Zn** from 32m associated with the magnetic low. An historical drill hole, 600m to the south, intersected further high-grade mineralisation associated with the magnetic low with **3m @ 10.5g/t Au, 23g/t Ag, 0.6% Zn** from 31m (2007).

A detailed gradient array IP geophysical survey was completed over the central portion of the Triumph project highlighting many new targets with a similar geophysical response to known areas of mineralisation such as Bald Hill and New Constitution. Eight diamond drill holes for 1,012m of drilling were completed on IP geophysical targets concealed by shallow cover. The best drill results were returned from the **Chief Adachi**

[3] MBK ASX Release 14 Sept 2016
[4] MBK ASX Release 17 Jan 2017

prospect where a 20m zone of intense feldspathic alteration containing abundant sulfide-filled vuggy cavities, including molybdenum (Mo), chalcopyrite (Cu) and sphalerite (Zn), was intersected associated with a low resistivity IP geophysical response. This style of mineralisation and alteration is typical of leakage above the 'roof zone' of a potentially much larger mineralised Au-Cu-Mo system concealed by shallow cover and the exploration results provide a direct link between the widespread high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation and bulk tonnage style mineralisation. Importantly for the Triumph project the geological indication of these results is that the project can host large bulk tonnage systems similar to other multi-million ounce gold deposits of Eastern Australia.

Following the discovery of the Chief Adachi mineralisation, a reinterpretation of the IP geophysics data focussing on broad IP resistivity lows, has identified nine new Au-Cu-Mo bulk tonnage exploration targets within a 4km x 2km corridor, including the **Chief Adachi** prospect. These targets incorporate the latest drilling and IP geophysics and are further supported by existing geological, geochemical and airborne magnetic geophysical evidence.

A conceptual exploration model of the Triumph intrusion-related mineralised system is shown in Figure 5. This 4km long section extends across the project area from **New Constitution** in the southwest to the **Bonneville** prospect in the northeast and highlights the link between the different styles of mineralised high-grade and bulk tonnage intrusion-related exploration targets at the Triumph Project.

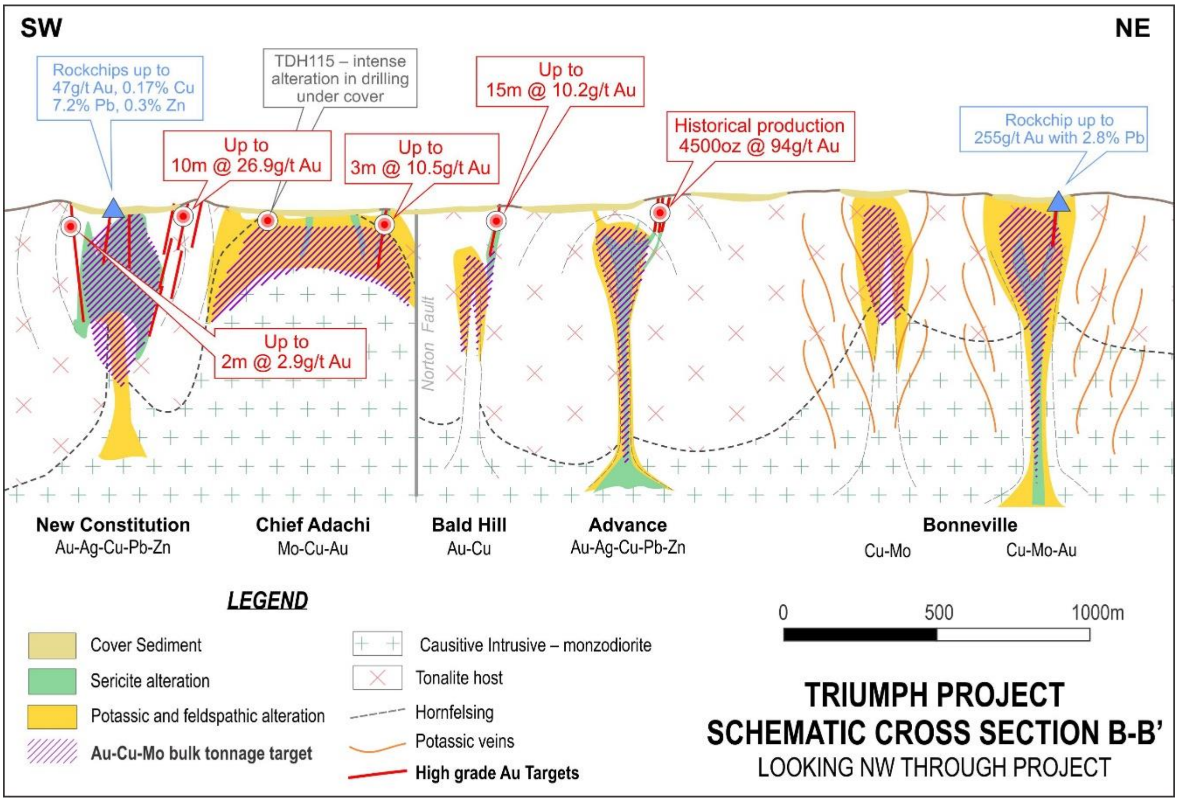

Figure 5: Schematic bulk tonnage targets model on Triumph project (section location shown in Figure 6).

Summary

While MBK's immediate focus is to define near surface high-grade gold resources at its priority targets in support of an initial open pit mining operation, there is an extensive pipeline of additional untested targets also planned for initial drill testing over the next 12 months. In conjunction with this strategy, MBK plans to target the bulk tonnage gold potential which is likely associated with the causative intrusives that are driving the widespread high-grade mineralisation within the system.

The geological model for the Triumph gold camp now provides strong indication for a bulk tonnage gold target. Large intrusion related gold systems in eastern Australia (and around the world) are commonly zoned in both hydrothermal alteration and multi-element geochemistry patterns. Improved understanding of the zoning patterns within the 15km^2 Triumph gold camp has directly contributed to the recent near surface high-grade gold drilling success at **Bald Hill, New Constitution** and **Handbrake Hill** prospects and underpins confidence in the other high priority targets.

Follow-up diamond drilling has commenced at **Chief Adachi** targeting the IP geophysics concealed by shallow cover. Reverse circulation drilling is also underway to continue to evaluate the high-grade Au-Ag targets at **Bald Hill, Handbrake Hill, Big Hans** and **New Constitution** prospects**.**

A pipeline of targets has been identified from the exploration completed to date and summarised in Table 1. Location of the targets is shown in Figure 6.

Table 1: Triumph project pipeline of targets

	Target	Attributes	Highlights
ADVANCED	**Bald Hill**	Shallow high-grade Au-Ag - >400m strike (open)	Up to 15m @ 10.3g/t Au, 76g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu from 9m in drilling
	New Constitution	Shallow high-grade Au-Ag >400m strike (open) – multiple parallel high grade structures	Up to 10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6% Zn from 51m in drilling
	Advance	Historical gold mine (max. depth 100m), no previous drilling	4500oz Au at 94g/t Au historical production. No previous drilling
	Big Hans – Super Hans	New corridor 1.5km x 400m	Up to 4m @ 3.67g/t Au from 22m and 20.1g/t Au in rock chips
BROWNFIELDS	**Harmony**	>1km strike potential bulk tonnage target	Up to 62.8g/t Au and 161g/t Ag in rock chip
	Bonneville	>1km strike potential bulk tonnage target	Up to 255g/t Au in float rock chips with coincident IP anomaly. No previous drilling
	Bald Hill East	1.7km extension to Bald Hill	500m long >100ppb Au soil anomaly (open)
	New Constitution	Bulk tonnage target associated with IP resistivity low under cover	New Constitution drilling adjacent contains Au-Ag-Zn as halo to bulk tonnage target. Rock chip up to 47g/t Au in rare basement windows
	Handbrake Hill	>1km strike potential	4m @ 10.55g/t Au from historical drilling
	Chief Adachi	1km x 300m bulk tonnage target	Intense feldspathic alteration Mo-Zn-Cu filled vughs, outer carapace alteration to a larger system
	Doughnut	250m x 250m bulk tonnage target	Up to 13g/t Au in rock chip float
	Old Welcome	>800m long shear zone	Up to 32.7g/t Au in rock chip
	Cattle Creek	>1km long shear zone	Up to 53.5g/t Au in rock chip
GREENFIELDS	**SW Moly**	500m x 500m bulk tonnage target	Strong Mo soil anomaly with rock chips to 14g/t Au
	Rands	Southern extension of Bald Hill	Up to 20.3g/t Au in historical stream sediment
	Roxy	Coincident IP resistivity low / Magnetic Low undercover - bulk tonnage target	IP resistivity low 200m x 200m
	Resolute Find	Coincident IP resistivity low / Magnetic Low undercover - bulk tonnage target	IP resistivity low 100m x 100m with adjacent rock chips to 6g/t Au
	Drone	Coincident IP resistivity low / Magnetic Low undercover - bulk tonnage target	IP resistivity low 200m x 200m
	NE Regional	5km^2 untested area entirely undercover within prospective intrusive rocks	Untested area within fertile intrusive, masked by shallow cover. Structures and alteration identified in detailed airborne magnetics data

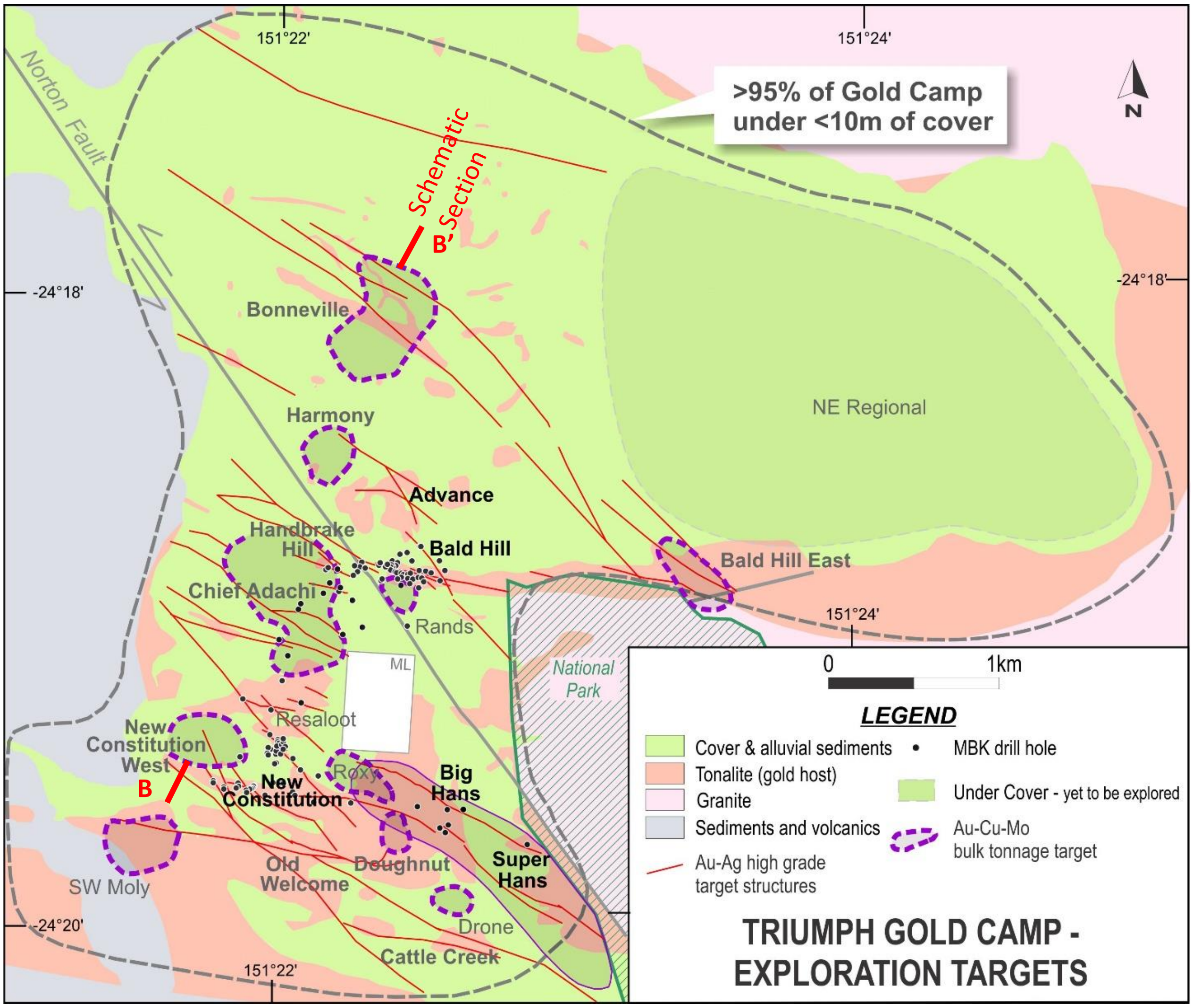

Figure 6: Triumph gold camp showing prospect locations, high-grade Au-Ag structures, and bulk tonnage targets.

Eidsvold Project (100% MBK)

- **IP geophysics survey (pole-dipole) completed** highlighting new targets adjacent to gold zones intersected in historical drilling
- **Initial drilling** to test new IP geophysical targets adjacent to the historical goldfield (100,000oz Au production) is in progress

The **Eidsvold project** is centred on the historical Eidsvold goldfield (100,000oz Au mined in the early 1900's) within the Eidsvold intrusive complex, located between the Cracow (3Moz Au) and Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au) gold mines in the Northern New England Orogen (refer Figure 1). The **Eidsvold project** represents an excellent greenfields opportunity for MBK.

Exploration by MBK to date has focused on the outcropping areas of the intrusive complex leading to the discovery of intrusion related high-grade Au mineralisation at **Mt Brady** (refer to Figure 7) including 1m @ 17.4g/t Au, 90g/t Ag and 2.5% Cu[5].

[5] MBK ASX Release 15 April 2017

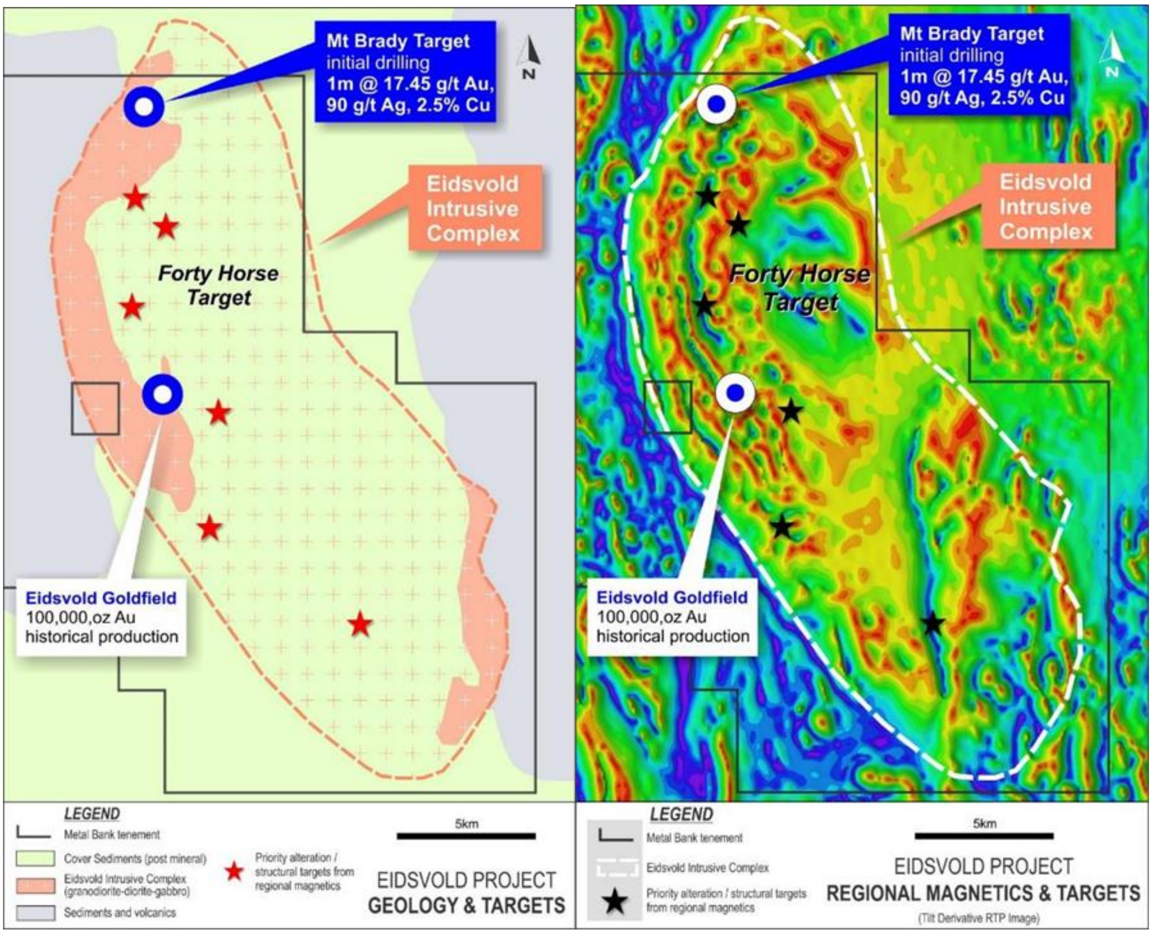

Figure 7: (left) Eidsvold project showing regional geology and (right) showing regional wide-space airborne magnetics data (400m line spacing).

Three IP geophysical pole-dipole lines, for a total length of 3.7 line km, were completed over two priority target areas where previous regional wide spaced drilling by Newcrest in 1998 intersected anomalous zones of gold beneath sedimentary cover.

RC drilling is planned to investigate the resultant IP geophysical targets and airborne magnetic targets concealed by cover sediments along strike of the historical goldfield and within close proximity to the historical drilling by Newcrest. The best results from the historical reconnaissance drilling[6] completed 2km southeast of the Eidsvold goldfield include 8m @ 0.3g/t Au associated with a 55m interval of sericite-pyrite (± quartz) alteration beneath sedimentary cover of approximately 30m in depth.

New Opportunities

The Company continues to review new project opportunities with a view to identifying projects that fit with its growth strategy and have the ability to add shareholder value.

The Company may also consider alternative funding structures for developing its projects which reduce risk and add shareholder value.

Tony Schreck
Managing Director
28 September 2017

[6] Newcrest Annual Report Eidsvold Project, 1998 CR30438

Schedule of Tenements

Mining Tenements	*Location*	*Percentage Interest*
Roar Resources Pty Ltd (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)		
Triumph Project		
EPM 18486	Queensland	100%
EPM 19343	Queensland	100%
Eidsvold Project		
EPM 18431	Queensland	100%
EPM 18753	Queensland	100%

EPM – Exploration Permit

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Tony Schreck, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schreck is an employee of the Company. Mr Schreck has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schreck consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies.

The Exploration Targets described in this report are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources. Any resources referred to in this report are not based on estimations of Ore Reserves or Mineral Resources made in accordance with the JORC Code and caution should be exercised in any external technical or economic evaluation.

Metal Bank Limited ("**Metal Bank**"), through its board and executives, recognises the need to establish and maintain corporate governance policies and practices that reflect the requirements of the market regulators and participants, and the expectations of members and others who deal with Metal Bank. These policies and practices remain under constant review as the corporate governance environment and good practices evolve.

ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations

The third edition of ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations (the "Principles") sets out recommended corporate governance practices for entities listed on the ASX.

The Company has issued a Corporate Governance Statement which discloses the Company's corporate governance practices and the extent to which the Company has followed the recommendations set out in the Principles. The Corporate Governance Statement was approved by the Board on 26 September 2017 and is available on the Company's website: http://metalbank.com.au/corporate-governance

Your directors present their report on Metal Bank Limited and its subsidiaries (Consolidated Entity or the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTORS
The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Current Directors

INĖS SCOTLAND
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIR
B App Sc

Ms Scotland was most recently the Managing Director and CEO of Ivanhoe Australia, an ASX listed entity with a market capitalisation of $500m.

Prior to this Ms Scotland was the Managing Director and CEO of Citadel Resource Group Limited. Ms Scotland was a founding shareholder of Citadel and was its managing director through its growth, until its acquisition by Equinox Minerals in January 2011.

At the time of acquisition by Equinox, Citadel was developing the Jabal Sayid Copper Project in Saudi Arabia, had a market capitalisation of $1.3B and had raised more than $380m on the equity markets.

Ms Scotland has worked in the mining industry for over 20 years for large scale gold and copper companies in Australia, Papua New Guinea, USA and the Middle East. This has included working for Rio Tinto companies, Comalco, Lihir and Kennecott Utah Copper.

Appointed 13 August 2013.

Other current public company directorships:
- None

Former directorships in the last 3 years:
- St Barbara Limited
- Ivanhoe Australia Limited
- Citadel Resource Group Limited

ANTHONY SCHRECK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
B App Sc(Geol), GDipSc, MAIG, GAICD

Mr Schreck has 25 years of mineral exploration experience in Australia and the South West Pacific region (Solomon Islands). He has managed large exploration projects in challenging terrains for major companies including North Flinders Mines, Normandy, Newmont, Anglo Gold Ashanti and Xstrata.

Mr Schreck is credited with the grassroots discovery of the multi-million ounce Twin Bonanza gold system (Buccaneer and Old Pirate gold deposits) in the Northern Territory. He has been key in the successful startup and management of a number of private resource companies.

Appointed 29 November 2013.

Mr Schreck has held no other current public company directorships or former directorships in the last 3 years.

GUY ROBERTSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
B Com (Hons), CA.

Mr Robertson has more than 30 years' experience as Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Director of both public and private companies in Australia and Hong Kong.

Previous roles included Chief Financial Officer/GM Finance of Jardine Lloyd Thompson, Colliers International Limited and Franklins Limited.

GUY ROBERTSON (CONTINUED)

Mr Robertson has over 8 years' experience in ASX listed mineral exploration companies and is currently a Director of Draig Resources Limited and Hastings Technology Metals Ltd.

Appointed 17 September 2012.

Former directorships in the last 3 years:
- Artemis Resources Limited
- Estrella Resources Limited

Secretary

SUE-ANN HIGGINS
(Company Secretary)
BA LLB Hons ACIS GAICD

Ms Higgins is an experienced company executive who has worked for over 25 years in the mining industry including in senior legal and commercial roles with ARCO Coal Australia Inc, WMC Resources Ltd, Oxiana Limited and Citadel Resource Group Limited. Ms Higgins has extensive experience in governance and compliance, mergers and acquisitions, equity capital markets and mineral exploration, development and operations.

Appointed 21 August 2013.

Interest in the shares and options of the Company
As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of Metal Bank Limited were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options	Performance Rights
Inés Scotland	96,260,780	-	-
Anthony Schreck	16,709,814	9,000,000	-
Guy Robertson	-	-	-

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than as outlined in the Chairman's report, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was mineral exploration. There have been no significant changes in the nature of the Company's principal activities during the financial year.

SIGNIFICANT AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE EVENTS

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial period that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

LIKELY FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The primary objective of Metal Bank is to continue its exploration activities on its current Triumph and Eidsvold Projects in Australia and to continue to pursue new project opportunities as they arise.

The material business risks faced by the Company that are likely to have an effect on the financial prospects of the Company, and how the Company manages these risks, are:

- Future Capital Needs – the Company does not currently generate cash from its operations. The Company will require further funding in order to meet its corporate expenses, continue its exploration activities and complete studies necessary to assess the economic viability of its projects. The Company's financial position is monitored on a regular basis and processes put into place to ensure that fund raising activities will be conducted in a timely manner to ensure the Company has sufficient funds to conduct its activities.
- Exploration and Developments Risks – the business of exploration for gold and other minerals and their development involves a significant degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. To prosper, the Company depends on factors that include successful exploration and the establishment of resources and reserves within the meaning of the 2012 JORC Code. The Company may fail to discover mineral resources on its projects and once determined, there is a risk that the Company's mineral deposits may not be economically viable. The Company employs geologists and other technical specialists, and engages external consultants where appropriate to address this risk.
- Commodity Price Risk – as a Company which is focused on the exploration of gold and base and precious metals, it is exposed to movements in the price of these commodities. The Company monitors historical and forecast price information from a range of sources in order to inform its planning and decision making.
- Title and permit risks - each permit or licence under which exploration activities can be undertaken is issued for a specific term and carries with it work commitments and reporting obligations, as well as other conditions requiring compliance. Consequently, the Company could lose title to, or its interests in, one or more of its tenements if conditions are not met or if sufficient funds are not available to meet work commitments. Any failure to comply with the work commitments or other conditions on which a permit or tenement is held exposes the permit or tenement to forfeiture or may result in it not being renewed as and when renewal is sought. The Company monitors compliance with its commitments and reporting obligations using internal and external resources to mitigate this risk.

PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The consolidated entity will comply with its obligations in relation to environmental regulation on its Queensland projects and when it undertakes exploration in the future. The Directors are not aware of any breaches of any environmental regulations during the period covered by this report.

OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The loss of the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $541,340 (2016: loss of $1,980,229). The result for the prior year was impacted by a write off of $1,354,065 in exploration expenditure.

The Group's operating income increased to $55,943 (2016: $2,988) primarily the result of an increase in interest income given increased funds on hand.

Expenses decreased to $597,283 (2016: $1,983,217). The expenses for the period included a write off of exploration expenditure in the amount of $1,354,065 relating to the Mason Valley copper project.

Exploration costs increased to $5,578,343 (2016: $3,426,949) reflecting the exploration work during the work on the Triumph project.

Net assets increased to $8,412,892 (2016: $3,013,882) reflecting a capital raise of approximately $5.4 million, before costs, and the result for the year.

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of a dividend to the date of this report.

REMUNERATION REPORT

Remuneration Policy

The Board determines, on a case by case basis, the terms and conditions of employment of company executives and consultants, including remuneration.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for Board members and executives (*Remuneration Policy*) is as follows:

- The terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior staff members, are developed by the Chair and Company Secretary and approved by the Board;
- Remuneration for directors and senior executives is determined and reviewed by the Board by reference to the Company's performance, the individual's performance, as well as comparable information from listed companies in similar industries;
- In determining competitive remuneration rates, the Board may seek independent advice on local and international trends among comparative companies and industry generally. It examines terms and conditions for employee incentive schemes, benefit plans and share plans. Independent advice may be obtained to confirm that executive remuneration is in line with market practice and is reasonable in the context of Australian executive reward practices;
- The Company is a mineral exploration company and does not generate cash from its operations. In order to preserve cash for exploration activities, the Board has determined, where possible, to pay a base remuneration less than market rates to its executive directors, employees and individual contractors with base remuneration to be supplemented by options and performance incentives to ensure attraction, retention and ongoing incentives for its directors and executives. The Board determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability;
- All remuneration paid to directors is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed. Where appropriate, shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director or executive. Options are valued using the Black-Scholes methodology;
- Issue of performance rights are subject to the terms of Metal Bank Performance Rights Plan and their vesting is subject to vesting conditions and performance hurdles relating to the performance of both the Company and the individual as determined and assessed by the Board;

The Company has not tabled figures for earnings and shareholders' funds for the last five years as, being an exploration company, these historical figures have no relevance in determining remuneration structure.

DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS –

(a) Details of Directors and Key Management Personnel

(i) <u>*Current Directors*</u>
Inés Scotland – Non-Executive Chair (appointed 13 August 2013)
Anthony Schreck – Executive Director (appointed 29 November 2013)
Guy Robertson – Executive Director (appointed 17 September 2012)

(ii) <u>*Company Secretary*</u>
Sue-Ann Higgins (appointed 21 August 2013)

(iii) <u>*Key Management Personnel*</u>
Trevor Wright - Exploration Manager (appointed 4 July 2016)

Other than the directors, the company secretary and the Exploration Manager, the Company had no Key Management Personnel for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors' remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the Board having regard to performance against goals set at the start of the year, relative comparative information and independent expert advice, where appropriate.

Except as detailed in Notes (a) – (c) to the Remuneration Report, no director or officer has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company or a related body corporate with a director, a firm of which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors and shown in Notes (a) – (c) to the Remuneration Report, prepared in accordance with the Corporations Regulations, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company.

(b) Remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel

Remuneration Policy

The Company's Remuneration Policy is outlined above. Remuneration of Directors of the Group and Key Management Personnel is set out below.

Parent & Group Key Management Personnel –

	2017				**2016**			
	Base Salary and Fees	**Share Based Payments**	**Super-annuation**	**Total**	**Base Salary and Fees**	**Share Based Payments**	**Super-annuation**	**Total**
I. Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Schreck	194,167	12,500	18,446	226,113	165,000	-	15,675	180,675
G. Robertson	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
T. Wright	168,000	10,752	-	178,752	-	-	-	-
S. Higgins	91,850	9,856	-	101,706	90,220	-	-	90,220
Totals	**504,017**	**33,108**	**18,446**	**555,571**	**305,220**	**-**	**15,675**	**320,895**

There are no other employment benefits, either short term, post-employment or long term, non-monetary or otherwise other than those outlined above.

(c) Employee Related Share-based compensation

Options

To ensure that the Company has appropriate mechanisms to continue to attract and retain the services of directors and employees of a high calibre, the Company has a policy of issuing options that are exercisable in the future at a certain fixed price.

No options were issued to employees or to directors or executives as part of their remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Performance Rights

The Metal Bank Performance Rights Plan (the *Rights Plan*) and issue of securities under the Rights Plan was first approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 30 November 2012 and this approval was renewed by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 12 November 2015.

To be eligible to participate in the Rights Plan, a person must be a full or part time employee, contractor or consultant (approved by the Board) of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company or a director.

During the reporting the Company issued 3,402,667 performance rights to a director and employees of the Company. An amount of $27,590 was expensed to profit and loss in respect of these performance rights during the period.

The Performance Period for the 2017 Performance Rights ended on 31 August 2017. After assessing the vesting conditions, the Board determined that 1,422,667 of the 2017 Performance Rights had vested with 1,422,667 shares being issued on 4 September 2017 and the balance of performance rights on issue lapsed as at this date.

The Company is an exploration company and has no revenue from sales of product. Consequently, earnings/loss and return to shareholders over the previous five years is not an appropriate benchmark for the determination of executive remuneration, and has not been tabled.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of directors' meetings (including committees) held during the financial period, each director who held office during the financial period and the number of meetings attended by each director are:

	Directors Meetings	
Director	**Meetings Attended**	**Number Eligible to Attend**
I. Scotland	5	5
A. Schreck	5	5
G. Robertson	5	5

In addition to the board meetings there were four circular resolutions by the board during the financial period.

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS

In accordance with the constitution, except as may be prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001, every officer or agent of the Company shall be indemnified out of the property of the Company against any liability incurred by him or her in his or her capacity as officer or agent of the Company or any related corporation in respect of any act or omission whatsoever and howsoever occurring or in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal.

The Company paid insurance premiums of $10,171 in September 2017 in respect of directors' and officers' liability. The insurance premiums relate to:

- costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome;
- other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving wilful breach of duty or improper use of information to gain a personal advantage.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceeding to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration under Section 307C in relation to auditor's independence for the year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on the following page.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Board of Directors advises that no non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditors during the year.

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

Guy Robertson
Director
Sydney, 28 September 2017

RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Metal Bank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

C J HUME
Partner

Sydney NSW
Dated: 28 September 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	**2017**	2016
		$	$
Revenue	2	**55,943**	2,988
Administration expenses		**(48,745)**	(53,302)
Personnel costs		**(157,340)**	(187,363)
Compliance and regulatory expenses		**(104,958)**	(80,239)
Legal fees		**(2,153)**	(13,299)
Occupancy costs		**(557)**	(26,185)
Marketing		**(2,445)**	(1,920)
Directors fees		**(50,000)**	(50,000)
Management and consulting fees		**(147,847)**	(143,149)
Travel expenses		**(33,790)**	(11,927)
Exploration expenditure written off	10	**(185)**	(1,354,065)
Depreciation		**(2,024)**	(762)
Finance costs		**(5,000)**	(28,000)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		**(14,649)**	(33,006)
Share based payments		**(27,590)**	-
(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	3	**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Income tax expense	4	**-**	-
(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF METAL BANK LIMITED		**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)		**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Metal Bank Limited		**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Total Comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Metal Bank Limited		**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	20	**(0.08)**	(0.52)

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

METAL BANK LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	**2017**	2016
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**2,983,672**	367,846
Trade and other receivables	6	**53,403**	38,902
Financial assets	7	**1,250**	1,250
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**3,038,325**	407,998
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	8	**10,062**	2,111
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	**5,578,343**	3,426,949
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**5,588,405**	3,429,060
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,626,730**	3,837,058
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	**213,838**	120,322
Borrowings	12	**-**	702,854
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**213,838**	823,176
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**213,838**	823,176
NET ASSETS		**8,412,892**	3,013,882
EQUITY			
Issued capital	13	**17,633,012**	11,720,252
Reserves	14	**165,110**	137,520
Accumulated losses		**(9,385,230)**	(8,843,890)
TOTAL EQUITY		**8,412,892**	3,013,882

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

METAL BANK LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Issued Capital $	Reserves	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2016		**11,720,252**	**137,520**	**(8,843,890)**	**3,013,882**
Loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(541,340)**	**(541,340)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(541,340)**	**(541,340)**
Issue of capital	13	**6,086,465**	**-**	**-**	**6,086,465**
Share Based Payment	14		**27,590**	**-**	**27,590**
Cost of issue of capital	15	**(173,705)**	**-**	**-**	**(173,705)**
Balance as at 30 June 2017		**17,633,012**	**165,110**	**(9,385,230)**	**8,412,892**
Balance as at 1 July 2015		10,577,912	175,020	(6,863,661)	3,889,271
Loss for the year		-	-	(1,980,229)	(1,980,229)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(1,980,229)	(1,980,229)
Issue of capital		1,107,665	-	-	1,107,665
Issue of capital on vesting performance rights		37,500	(37,500)	-	-
Cost of issue of capital		(2,825)	-	-	(2,825)
Balance as at 30 June 2016		11,720,252	137,520	(8,843,890)	3,013,882

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	**2017**	2016
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(531,854)**	(532,956)
Interest received		**54,412**	805
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22	**(477,442)**	(532,151)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for fixed assets		**(9,975)**	-
Payment for exploration and evaluation		**(2,101,662)**	(706,123)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(2,111,637)**	(706,123)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares and options		**5,378,610**	1,064,500
Cost of share issue		**(173,705)**	(2,825)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**5,204,905**	1,061,675
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		**2,615,826**	(176,599)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		**367,846**	544,445
CASH AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	5	**2,983,672**	367,846

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Metal Bank Limited and its controlled entities (**Consolidated Group** or **Group**), and a separate note on the accounts of Metal Bank Limited as the parent entity (**Parent**).

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

This financial report is presented in Australian Dollars.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial report covers the Group of Metal Bank Limited and controlled entities. Metal Bank Limited is a public listed company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by Metal Bank Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is any entity over which Metal Bank Limited has the ability and right to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 9 to the financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are reported separately within the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

b. Business Combinations

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

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is attained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

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

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

c. Going Concern

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

As disclosed in the financial statements, the consolidated entity had incurred a loss of $541,340 and had net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $2,589,079 for the year ended 30 June 2017.

The Directors believe that it is reasonably foreseeable that the consolidated entity will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report after consideration of the following factors:

- The consolidated entity had cash at year-end of $2,983,672.
- The consolidated entity had net assets of $8,412,892 as at 30 June 2017;
- The ability of the Company to raise further capital to enable the consolidated entity to meet scheduled exploration expenditure requirements, or to curtail exploration activity in order to conserve cash if necessary.
- The company has successfully raised capital of $6,086,464, before costs, during the year (per note 13); and
- The directors have assessed and satisfied themselves that the company will have adequate funding over the next 12 months to meet its obligations as and when these fall due.

d. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

Changes in accounting policies on initial application of Accounting Standards

In the year ended 30 June 2017, the Group has reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by Directors of the Group that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on its business and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

The Directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2017. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on its business and, therefore, no change necessary to Group accounting policies.

e. Income Taxes

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income). Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well unused tax losses. Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised. Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

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

f. Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment – over 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

(i) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the re-valued carrying amounts of the assets and depreciation based on the assets' original costs. Additionally, any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the re-valued amounts of the assets.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Derecognition and disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

h. Exploration and Evaluation Costs

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the facility from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with clauses of the mining permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

i. Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative recognised of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a Group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as current assets.

(iv) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses). When the financial asset is recognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.
Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derivative instruments
The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

i. hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or
ii. hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

At the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions, is documented.
Assessments, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items, are also documented.

(i) Fair value hedge
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities that are attributable to the hedged risk.

(ii) Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is deferred to a hedge reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve in equity are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit or loss.

Impairment
At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point

Financial guarantees
Where material, financial guarantees issued that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due are recognized as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition.
The guarantee is subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue. Where the entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

The fair value of financial guarantee contracts has been assessed using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow approach. The probability has been based on:

(i) the likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting in a year period;
(ii) the proportion of the exposure that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party defaulting; and
(iii) the maximum loss exposed if the guaranteed party were to default.

Derecognition
Financial assets are recognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are recognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

j. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen.

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 3 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial performance.

l. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

m. Revenue Recognition

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. It includes the amortisation of any discount or premium.

n. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

o. Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

p. Significant judgements and key assumptions

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements 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 Company.

q. Key judgements and estimates

Key Judgement Exploration Expenditure

The Company capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at reporting date at $5,578,343.

Key Judgement Environmental Issues

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and notes thereto are not adjusted for any pending or enacted environmental legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. At the current stage of the company's development and its current environmental impact the directors believe such treatment is reasonable and appropriate.

Key Estimate Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto, relating to taxation, are based on the best estimates of directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the company as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by the Australian Taxation Office.

Key Estimate Share based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by reference to the market price. Refer note 25.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

The Directors have reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2017. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no material impact, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

2. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2017 $	2016 $
Interest received	**55,943**	811
Other income	**-**	2,177
	55,943	2,988

3. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Loss for the year is after charging:

	2017 $	2016 $
Wages and salaries	**217,672**	252,410
Superannuation	**20,624**	21,613
Other employment related costs	**11,835**	52
	250,131	274,075
Less capitalised exploration costs	**(92,791)**	(86,712)
Personnel costs	**157,340**	187,363

4. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a) No income tax is payable by the parent or consolidated entity as they recorded losses for income tax purposes for the period.

(b) Reconciliation between income tax expense and prima facie tax on accounting profit (loss)

	2017 $	2016 $
Accounting profit (loss)	**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Tax at 27.5% (2016:28.5%)	**(148,869)**	(594,069)
Tax effect of other (deductible)/non-deductible items	**-**	396,387
Deferred tax asset not recognised	**148,869**	197,682
Income tax expense	**-**	-

(c) Deferred tax assets

Revenue tax losses	**816,819**	263,143
Deferred tax assets not recognised	**(148,869)**	(197,682)
Set off deferred tax liabilities	**(667,950)**	(65,461)
Income tax expense	**-**	-

(d) Deferred tax liabilities

Exploration expenditure	**667,950**	65,461
Set off deferred tax assets	**(667,950)**	(65,461)
	-	-

(e) Tax losses

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**11,012,791**	6,107,116

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and exploration expenditure carried forward have not been brought to account at 30 June 2017 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. These benefits will only be obtained if:

- the Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure to be realised;
- the Company continues to comply with conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure.

The applicable tax rate is the national tax rate in Australia for companies, which is 27.5% at the reporting date.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,983,672**	367,846

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017	2016
	$	$
CURRENT		
Other receivables	**20,024**	16,542
GST receivable	**33,379**	22,360
	53,403	38,902

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2017	2016
	$	$
CURRENT		
ASX Listed Shares		
Financial assets available for sale[1]	**1,250**	1,250
	1,250	1,250

[1] Shares in Locality Planning Energy Holdings Limited.

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017 $	2016 $
Office equipment		
At Cost	**13,610**	3,635
Accumulated depreciation	**(3,548)**	(1,524)
	10,062	2,111
Office equipment		
Opening balance	**2,111**	2,873
Purchases	**9,975**	-
Depreciation	**(2,024)**	(762)
Closing balance	**10,062**	2,111

9. CONTROLLED ENTITY

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership % 2017	Ownership % 2016
Parent Entity:			
Metal Bank Limited	Australia	-	-
Subsidiary:			
Roar Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
MBK Resources USA Inc.	United States of America	100	100

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	2017 $	2016 $
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	**5,578,343**	3,426,949
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of financial year	**3,426,949**	4,057,883
Expenditure in current year	**2,151,579**	723,131
Exploration expenditure written off	**(185)**	(1,354,065)
Balance at end of financial period	**5,578,343**	3,426,949

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade payables	**123,058**	67,484
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	**90,780**	52,838
	213,838	120,322

12. BORROWINGS

	2017	2016
	$	$
CURRENT		
Borrowings	**-**	702,854

Borrowings denominated in US $500,000 (US $500,000) were converted to 23,595,133 shares issued on 25 November 2016.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2017	2016
712,418,760 (2016 – 509,536,630) fully paid ordinary shares	**17,633,012**	11,720,252

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held. At shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

Reconciliation of movements in share capital during the year:

	2017 No. Shares	2016 No. Shares	**2017 $**	2016 $
Opening balance – start of reporting period	**509,536,630**	330,929,445	**11,720,252**	10,577,912
Share Issue – 8 September 2015		23,333,333		350,000
Share Issue – 16 November 2015		10,000,000		150,000
Share Issue – 30 March 2016		25,000,000		100,000
Share Issue – 11 April 2016		1,271,186		37,500
Share issue – 11 May 2016		116,125,000		464,500
Share issue – 30 June 2016		2,877,666		43,165
Share Issue – 30 September 2016	**116,666,667**		**3,500,000**	
Share Issue – 21 October 2016	**62,620,330**		**1,878,610**	
Share issued on conversion of loan 25 Nov 2016	**23,595,133**		**707,855**	
Cost of raising capital		-	**(173,705)**	(2,825)
	712,418,760	509,536,630	**17,633,012**	11,720,252

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company's capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, being mineral exploration, it does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Accordingly, the objective of the Company's capital risk management is to balance the current working capital position against the requirements of the Company to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. This is achieved by maintaining appropriate liquidity to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

	2017	2016
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,983,672**	367,846
Trade and other receivables	**53,403**	38,902
Financial assets	**1,250**	1,250
Trade and other payables	**(213,838)**	(823,176)
Working capital position	**2,824,487**	(415,178)

Share options

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Movements in share options		
At 1 July	**15,000,000**	15,000,000
At 30 June	**15,000,000**	15,000,000

Performance rights	**2017**	2016
	No.	No.
Movements in performance rights		
At 1 July	-	-
Performance rights issued during the year[1]	**3,402,667**	-
Performance rights vested during the year	**-**	-
At 30 June	**3,402,667**	-

[1]An amount of $27,590 was expensed during the year relating to these performance rights (see Note 14).

The Company has the following options outstanding as at 30 June 2017.

Grant/Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number	Listed/Unlisted
2 December 2013	30 November 2018	3 cents	15,000,000	Unlisted

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and weighted average exercise prices of and movements in share options issued during the year:

	2017 No.	Weighted average exercise price 2017 $	2016 No.	Weighted average exercise price 2016 $
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,000,000	$0.03	15,000,000	$0.03
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	15,000,000	$0.03	15,000,000	$0.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	15,000,000	$0.03	15,000,000	$0.03

The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of $0.03 (2016: $0.03) and weighted average remaining contractual life of 0.42 years (2016: 1.42 years).

The following share-based payment arrangements are in place during the current and prior periods:

Series	Number	Grant/Issue Date	Expiry date	Exercise Price	Fair Value at Grant Date	Listed/ Unlisted
Series 1	15,000,000	2/12/13	30/11/18	3 cents	137,520	Unlisted

	Series 1
Expected volatility (%)	78%
Risk-free interest free (%)	3.31%
Expected life of option (years)	6.0
Exercise price ($)	3 cents
Grant date share price	1.7 cents

14. RESERVES

	2017 $	2016 $
Option issue reserve	**165,110**	137,520

Movements in options issue reserve

Opening balance	**137,520**	175,020
Share Based Payment	**27,590**	-
Issue of shares on vesting of performance rights	**-**	(37,500)
Closing balance	**165,110**	137,520

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's principal financial instruments comprise mainly of borrowings and deposits with banks and shares in listed companies shown as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to achieve optimal funding for the group with limited risk and earn the maximum amount of interest at a low risk to the group. The group also has other financial instruments such as trade debtors and creditors which arise directly from its operations.

The consolidated entity holds the following financial instruments at the end of the reporting period:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,983,672**	367,846
Trade and other receivables	**53,403**	38,902
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**1,250**	1,250
	3,038,325	407,998
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**213,838**	120,322
Borrowings	**-**	702,854
	213,838	823,176

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

a. Market risk

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
The group's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings and cash deposits to be applied to exploration and development areas of interest. Borrowings are primarily to bridge the gap between funding requirements and obtaining shareholder approval for equity issues. It is the group's policy to invest cash in short term deposits to minimise the group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The group's deposits were denominated in Australian dollars throughout the year. The group did not enter into any interest rate swap contracts.

b. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. The group has adopted the policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The cash transactions of the group are limited to high credit quality financial institutions.

The group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provisions for losses, represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

All cash holdings within the Group are currently held with AA rated financial institutions.

c. Liquidity Risk

The group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Surplus funds when available are generally only invested in high credit quality financial institutions in highly liquid markets.

Financial Instrument composition and maturity analysis

The tables below reflect the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments. As such, the amounts may not reconcile to the statement of financial position.

Consolidated Group	**Within 1 year**		**1 to 5 years**		**Over 5 years**		**Total**	
	2017 $	2016 $	**2017 $**	2016 $	**2017 $**	2016 $	**2017 $**	2016 $
Financial liabilities - due for payment:								
Trade and other payables	**213,838**	120,322	**-**	-	**-**	-	**213,838**	120,322
Borrowings	**-**	702,754	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	702,754
Total contractual outflows	**213,838**	823,076	**-**	-	**-**	-	**213,838**	823,076
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,983,672**	367,846	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,983,672**	367,846
Trade and other receivables	**53,403**	38,902	**-**	-	**-**	-	**53,403**	38,902
Financial assets	**1,250**	1,250	**-**	-	**-**	-	**1,250**	1,250
Total anticipated inflows	**3,038,325**	407,998	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,038,325**	407,998
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	**2,824,487**	(415,078)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,824,487**	(415,078)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

		Change in profit		**Change in equity**	
	Carrying Value	**100bp Increase**	**100bp decrease**	**100bp increase**	**100bp decrease**
30 June 2017	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,983,672	29,836	(29,836)	29,836	(29,836)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	2,983,672	29,836	(29,836)	29,836	(29,836)
30 June 2016	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	367,846	3,678	(3,678)	3,678	(3,678)
Borrowings	(702,854)	(7,028)	7,028	(7,028)	7,028
	(335,008)	(3,350)	3,350	(3,350)	3,350

Maturity of financial assets and liabilities

The note below summarises the maturity of the group's financial assets and liabilities as per the director's expectations. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. There are no derivatives.

	< 6 months	**6 – 12 months**	**1- 5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
30 June 2017	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade and other receivables	53,403	-	-	-	53,403
Trade and other payables	213,838	-	-	-	213,838
Borrowings	-		-	-	-
30 June 2016	$	$	$	$	$
Trade and other receivables	38,902	-	-	-	38,902
Trade and other payables	120,322	-	-	-	120,322
Borrowings	-	702,854	-	-	702,854

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no difference between the fair values and the carrying amounts of the group's financial instruments. The Group has no unrecognised financial instruments at balance date.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The financial instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position have been analysed and classified using a fair value hierarchy reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Sensitivity analysis on changes in market rates

A change of 20% in equity prices at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss as shown below:

		Change in profit		**Change in equity**	
	Carrying Value	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**
	$	$	$	$	$
30 June 2017 & 30 June 2016					
Financial assets available for sale					
ASX listed investments	1,250	250	(250)	250	(250)

16. COMMITMENTS

The consolidated group currently has commitments for expenditure at 30 June 2017 on its Australian exploration tenements, up to the date of expiry, as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Not later than 12 months	**160,000**	242,000
Between 12 months and 5 years	**490,000**	650,000
Greater than 5 years	**-**	-
	650,000	892,000

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

There are no contingent liabilities or assets in existence at balance sheet date.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2017. Other than the Directors and secretary, the Company had no key management personnel for the financial period ended 30 June 2017.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company and the group during the year are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Short term employee benefits	**286,017**	305,220
Superannuation	**18,446**	15,675
Share based payments	**27,590**	-
	332,053	320,895

DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS

(a) Details of Directors and Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors

Inés Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman) (Appointed 13 August 2013)
Anthony Schreck (Executive Director) (Appointed 29 November 2013)
Guy Robertson (Executive Director) (Appointed 17 September 2012)

(ii) Company secretary

Sue-Ann Higgins (Company Secretary) (Appointed 21 August 2013)

(iii) Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the Board having regard to performance against goals set at the start of the year, relative comparative information and, where applicable, independent expert advice.

Except as detailed in Notes (a) – (c) to the Remuneration Report in the Director's Report, no director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial period, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company or a related body corporate with a director, a firm of which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors and shown in Notes (a) - (c) to the Remuneration Report, prepared in accordance with the Corporations regulations, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company.

(b) Key Management Personnel

Other than the Directors, Company Secretary and Exploration Manager, the Company had no key management personnel for the financial period ended 30 June 2017.

(c) Remuneration Options: Granted and vested during the financial year ended 30 June 2017

There were no remuneration options granted during the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

(d) Share and Option holdings

All equity dealings with directors have been entered into with terms and conditions no more favourable than those that the entity would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

Shares held by Directors and Officers

Period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Purchased	Net Change Other[1]	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	72,585,647	-	23,675,133	-	96,260,780
A. Schreck	14,584,678	-	1,458,469	-	16,043,147
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-
T. Wright	-	-	-	13,505,120	13,505,120
S. Higgins	-	-	-	2,226,667	2,226,667
	87,170,325	-	25,133,602	15,731,787	128,035,714

[1]Executive added to key personnel disclosures

Period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Purchased	Net Change Other	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	37,585,647	-	35,000,000	-	72,585,647
A. Schreck	10,952,381	1,271,186	2,361,111	-	14,584,678
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-
	48,538,028	1,271,186	37,361,111	-	87,170,325

Options held by Officers and Directors

Period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Net Change Other	Expired during period	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
A. Schreck	9,000,000	-	-	-	9,000,000
T. Wright	-	-	-	-	-
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-
	9,000,000	-	-	-	9,000,000

Period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Net Change Other	Expired during period	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
A. Schreck	9,000,000	-	-	-	9,000,000
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-
	9,000,000	-	-	-	9,000,000

Performance Rights

During the year 3,402,667 performance rights were issued. The rights had a performance period which expires on 30 September 2017. An amount of $27,590 has been charged to profit and loss in the year. The Performance Period for the 2017 Performance Rights ended on 31 August 2017. After assessing the vesting conditions, the Board determined that 1,422,667 of the 2017 Performance Rights had vested and the balance of performance rights on issue have lapsed.

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The group's operations are in one business segment being the resources sector. The group operates in Australia. All subsidiaries in the group operate within the same segment.

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors as the chief decision maker with respect to operating segments are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Company.

Inter-segment transactions

Inter-segment loans payable and receivable are initially recognised at the consideration received net of transaction costs. If inter-segment loans receivable and payable are not on commercial terms, these are not adjusted to fair value based on market interest rates. This policy represents a departure from that applied to the statutory financial statements

Segment assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to the segment that receives the majority of economic value from the asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

Unless indicated otherwise in the segment assets note, investments in financial assets, deferred tax assets and intangible assets have not been allocated to operating segments.

Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

*Unallocated item*s

Administration and other operating expenses are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment.

Project segments	**Australian Projects $**	**United States of America Project $**	**Administration Costs $**	**Unallocated $**	**Total $**
30 June 2017					
Revenue					
Interest and other income[1]	-	-	-	55,943	**55,943**
Total segment revenue	-	-	-	55,943	**55,943**
Expenses					
Exploration expenditure written off	-	-	-	-	**-**
Administration	-	-	(597,283)	-	**(597,283)**
Total segment expenses	-	-	(597,283)	-	**(597,283)**
Income tax benefit	-	-	-	-	**-**
Segment result	-		(597,283)	-	**(597,283)**
Exploration costs incurred for the year	2,151,574	-	-	-	**2,151,574**
Segment assets	5,578,343	-	-	3,048,387	**8,626,730**
Segment liabilities	-	-	-	213,838	**213,838**

[1]Interest is earned in Australia.

Project segments	**Australian Projects $**	**United States of America Project $**	**Administration Costs $**	**Unallocated $**	**Total $**
30 June 2016					
Revenue					
Interest and other income[1]	-	-	-	2,988	**2,988**
Total segment revenue	-	-	-	2,988	**2,988**
Expenses					
Exploration expenditure written off	-	(1,354,065)	-	-	**(1,354,065)**
Administration	-	-	(629,152)	-	**(629,152)**
Total segment expenses	-	(1,354,065)	(629,152)	-	**(1,983,217)**
Income tax benefit	-	-	-	-	**-**
Segment result	-	(1,354,065)	(629,152)	-	**(1,983,217)**
Exploration costs incurred for the year	218,202	505,386	-	-	**723,588**
Segment assets	3,426,949	51,078	-	359,031	**3,837,058**
Segment liabilities	-	-	-	823,176	**823,176**

[1]Interest is earned in Australia.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2017 Cents	2016 Cents
Reconciliation of earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**(0.08)**	(0.52)
Profit/(loss) used in the calculation of the basic earnings per share	**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:		
Used in calculating basic earnings per ordinary share	**654,187,284**	376,640,710
Dilutive potential ordinary shares	**-**	-
Used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**654,187,284**	376,640,710

21. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	2017 $	2016 $
Auditor of parent entity		
Audit or review of financial reports	**31,100**	**27,100**
Non-audit services	**-**	**-**
	31,100	**27,100**

22. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of net cash used in operating activities with profit after income tax

	2017 $	2016 $
Loss after income tax	**(541,340)**	(1,980,229)
Non-cash flows in loss:		
Share based payments	**27,590**	43,165
Exploration written off	**-**	1,354,065
Depreciation	**2,024**	762
Other non-cash items	**16,984**	61,006
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(14,501)**	(2,928)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**31,801**	(7,992)
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	**(477,442)**	(532,151)

Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities

There were no non cash financing and investing activities.

23. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

Financial Position

	2017 $	2016 $
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,979,253**	315,621
Trade and other receivables	**3,245,677**	881,762
Financial assets	**1,250**	1,250
Total Current Assets	**6,226,180**	1,198,633
Non-current Assets		
Office equipment	**10,062**	2,111
Financial assets	**2,269,836**	2,269,836
Evaluation and exploration expenditure	**24,912**	152,838
Total Non-current assets	**2,304,810**	2,424,785
Total Assets	**8,530,990**	3,623,418
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**118,098**	93,350
Borrowings	**-**	702,854
Total Current Liabilities	**118,098**	796,204
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**118,098**	796,204
NET ASSETS	**8,412,892**	2,827,214
EQUITY		
Issued capital	**17,633,012**	11,720,252
Reserves	**165,110**	137,520
Accumulated losses	**(9,385,230)**	(9,030,558)
TOTAL EQUITY	**8,412,892**	2,827,214
Total loss	**(706,097)**	(1,829,476)
Total comprehensive loss	**(706,097)**	(1,829,476)

i. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The parent entity is responsible for the contingent liabilities and contingent assets outlined in note 17.

ii. Commitments

The parent entity is responsible for the commitments outlined in note 16.

iii. Related parties

Interest in subsidiaries is set out in note 9.

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 18.

24. SIGNIFICANT AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

There are currently no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial period that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Metal Bank Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 21 to 49, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and

    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group;

2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

3. the directors have been given the declarations required by s295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

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

Guy Robertson
Director
Sydney, 28 September 2017

RSM Australia Partners

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Metal Bank Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Metal Bank Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Group 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 2017 and of its 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* (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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation Refer to Note 10 in the financial statements	
As disclosed in note 10, the Group held capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure of $5,578,343 as at 30 June 2017 which represents a significant asset of the Group. The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is subjective based on Group's ability, and intention, to continue to explore the asset. The carrying value may also be impacted if the mineral reserves and resources are commercially viable for extraction, or where the carrying value of the asset is not likely to be recouped through sale or successful development. This creates a risk that the amounts stated in the financial statements may not be recoverable.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Ensuring that the Group had the right to explore in the relevant exploration area, which included obtaining and assessing independent searches of the company's tenement holdings • assessing the Group's intention to carry out significant exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant exploration area, which included an assessment of the Group's future cash flow forecasts, and enquiry of management and the Board of Directors as to the intentions and strategy of the Group • assessing the results of recent exploration activity in the Group's areas of interest, to determine if there are any negative indicators that would suggest a potential impairment of the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure • assessing the ability to finance any planned future exploration and evaluation activity.

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 2017, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar2.pdf.
This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 16 to 19 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Metal Bank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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.

C J Hume

RSM Australia Partners

Sydney NSW
28 September 2017

The following additional information is required by the Australian Securities Exchange pursuant to Listing Rule 4.10. The information provided is current as at 25 September 2017 unless otherwise stated.

a. Distribution of Shareholders

Number held	Number of share holders	Number of shares	% of number of shares
1 – 1,000	22	536	0.00%
1,001 - 5,000	4	12,924	0.00%
5,001 - 10,000	49	469,736	0.07%
10,001 - 100,000	470	24,707,165	3.46%
100,001+	483	688,651,066	96.47%
Total	**1,028**	**713,841,427**	**100.00%**

b. The number of shareholders who hold less than a marketable parcel is 122.

c. Substantial shareholders

The names of the substantial shareholders in the Company, the number of equity securities to which each substantial shareholder and substantial holder's associates have a relevant interest, as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the Company are:

	No of shares	%
Indigo Pearl Capital Ltd	95,380,780	13.39%
Celtic Stars Capital Ltd	43,702,314	6.12%
Aristo Jet Capital Ltd	48,072,545	6.73%
Greenvale Asia Limited	81,596,712	11.85%

d. Twenty largest holders of each class of quoted equity security

Company: METAL BANK LIMITED
ACN 127 297 170
Top Listing - Grouped

		Shares	% Held
1	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <600835 A/C>	95,380,780	13.36
2	PERSHING AUSTRALIA NOMINEES Pty Ltd <Q ACCOUNT>	91,774,859	12.86
3	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <602987 A/C>	78,214,212	10.96
4	MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES PTY LTD	42,642,501	5.97
5	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <601299 A/C>	24,285,647	3.40
6	MR TREVOR DEAN WRIGHT + MRS JOHANNA HELEN WRIGHT	13,505,120	1.89
7	MR ANTHONY WILLIAM SCHRECK	13,445,924	1.88
8	PERSHING AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LTD<ARGONAUT ACCOUNT>	12,950,000	1.81
9	CAPRICORN MINING PTY LTD	12,515,769	1.75
10	SEAMOOR PTY LTD	9,078,898	1.27
11	COSMOS NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE PLASTICS CENTRE S/F A/C>	8,000,000	1.12
12	MR ANTHONY GERARD SMITH + MS THERESE ANNE SMITH <ARIEL A/C >	7,027,302	0.98
13	MR MATTHEW JAMES SACHR	6,000,000	0.84
14	MR MICHAEL AMD MRS SUSAN MCMAHON <McMAHON SUPER A/C>	5,950,630	0.83
15	MR BRETT BUTLIN	5,867,842	0.82
16	CASTLEROCK CAPITAL PTY LTD <SDS FAMILY>	5,359,648	0.75
17	MR MARK HENRY WINTER	5,000,000	0.70
18	MR JUSTIN ERIC SCHAFFER	5,000,000	0.70
19	GROUP # 889629 HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED AND <EUROCLEAR BANK SA NV A/C>	4,783,597	0.67
20	MR PIERRE AYOUB	4,330,720	0.61
Totals: Top 20 holders of MBK ORDINARY FULLY PAID		**451,113,449**	**63.20**

e. Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities.

f. Unquoted equity securities

The Company has the following unlisted options on issue:

15,000,000 unlisted options exercisable at 3 cents with expiry 30 November 2018

1. Company Secretary

The name of the company secretary is Ms Sue-Ann Higgins.

2. Address and telephone details of entity's registered and administrative office

Suite 506, Level 5
50 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000
AUSTRALIA
Ph: (02) 9078 7671
Fax: (02) 9078 7661

Mailing Address
PO Box Q128
Queen Victoria Building
NSW 1230
AUSTRALIA

3. Address and telephone details of the office at which the register of securities is kept

Advanced Share Registry Ltd
110 Stirling Highway
Nedlands WA 6009
Telephone: +(619) 9389 8033
Facsimile: +(619) 9262 3723

4. Stock exchange on which the Company's securities are quoted

The Company's listed equity securities are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange.
Home Exchange – Melbourne; ASX Code: MBK.

5. Review of Operations

A review of operations is contained in the Review of Operations report.

6. On-market buy-back

There is currently no on-market buy-back.

DIRECTORS
Inès Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman)
Anthony Schreck (Executive Director)
Guy Robertson (Executive Director)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Sue-Ann Higgins

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BANKERS
Westpac

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