ABN 51 127 297 170

Metal Bank Limited
and its controlled entities

Annual Financial Report

For the year ended
30 June 2019

CONTENTS

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 2019.

Our exploration focus during the year was on the Company's 8 Mile project, located near the Mt Rawdon gold mine in south-east Queensland. This large-scale mineralised hydrothermal system was discovered by the Company in 2018. Gold and multi-element surface geochemistry followed, identifying on the Eastern Target an extensive gold system extending more than 3km, with broad low-grade gold mineralisation intersected in limited shallow historical drilling. IP geophysics subsequently identified potential depth extensions of near-surface gold mineralisation, which was confirmed on two prospects in a drilling program completed in June 2019.

Further drilling is being carried out on this project focussing on these large-scale bulk tonnage intrusion-related gold targets.

The 8 Mile project complements the Company's Eidsvold and Triumph projects, being associated with historical goldfields and representing intrusion related gold systems with multi-million-ounce upside in south-east Queensland.

At Eidsvold, reinterpretation of geophysics during the year has identified new large-scale targets under 10m to 100m of sedimentary cover.

A detailed review of project data at Triumph has been conducted this year identifying four high priority targets.

The Company is pursuing options to advance its Triumph and Eidsvold projects, including potential Joint Venture arrangements.

Throughout the year, the Company has conducted advanced reviews and analysis of new growth opportunities, including potential acquisitions and corporate transactions, with a view to identifying projects that fit within our growth strategy and that have the ability to add shareholder value. This work is ongoing, and we remain focussed on growing the Company.

We look forward to continued exploration success in the year ahead and we thank our shareholders for their ongoing support.

Inés Scotland
Non-executive Chair
27 September 2019

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

During the year, Metal Bank has continued to apply cutting edge exploration tools and technology to define gold resources associated with overlooked and underexplored intrusion related gold systems, focusing on historical goldfields located in south-east Queensland.

- The **8 Mile project** is the Company's primary focus after a successful initial drill program intersected gold mineralisation during the year, following the recent granting of tenure. Significant bulk tonnage gold potential has been defined over an area >3.6km and in close proximity to the Mt Rawdon gold mine, which has produced in excess of 2Moz Au.
- The **Triumph project** remains a priority with bulk tonnage gold targets defined beneath the multiple zones of near-surface high-grade gold mineralisation. Shallow drilling has defined a large gold system and together with geophysical results has provided sufficient data to target bulk tonnage style gold mineralisation less than 200m below surface.
- On the **Eidsvold project**, large-scale coincident geophysics and geochemistry anomalies represent compelling gold targets close to the historical Eidsvold goldfield (100,000oz past production) and concealed by cover sediments.
- In parallel, Metal Bank continues to review highly prospective, advanced and near-production resource opportunities which have the potential to significantly enhance the current project portfolio and reduce the timeline towards production.

The operations of the consolidated entity are as described below:

Three Gold Projects – South-East Queensland Gold Region

MBK holds three gold projects prospective for intrusion-related gold mineralisation (**IRGS**) 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.

The **8 Mile project** is centred on the historical Perry goldfield, located only 15km to the north-east of the 2Moz Mt Rawdon gold mine in south-east Queensland. Metal Bank recognised large-scale alteration targets in reprocessed regional magnetics data associated with the Perry goldfield. In a short period of time since tenure grant (November 2018) Metal Bank has identified large gold targets >3.6km in length defined by multi-element surface geochemistry data. Initial drilling by Metal Bank has intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation associated with an intensely altered intrusive on two drill sections located 2km apart. These initial drill results are very encouraging and highlight that the region has been overlooked by modern exploration despite its close proximity to Mt Rawdon gold mine.

Exploration to date on the **Triumph project** has resulted in the discovery of multiple high-grade gold zones which occur near surface and define a large-scale gold system centred around the historical Norton goldfield. The high-grade gold mineralisation is interpreted as leakage ('smoke') above bulk tonnage style gold systems similar to other large intrusion related gold mines in Queensland. The completion of shallow drilling across the project has defined the extent of the system and importantly provides a robust drilling data set. This data set has been used to create 3D models of metal and alteration zoning across the project highlighting four priority bulk tonnage targets <200m below surface.

The **Eidsvold project** is centred on an historical goldfield (100,000oz Au historical production) with only limited historical exploration completed beneath the surrounding sedimentary cover in the district. Airborne geophysical surveys (magnetics and EM) by Metal Bank have defined large-scale gold targets close to the historical goldfield. Surface soil sampling utilising a new soil technique aimed at detecting mineralisation through cover was completed over the geophysical targets during the year, highlighting significant soil pH lows over the targets. This may indicate the weathering of mineralisation/sulphides from the basement geophysical anomalies thereby enhancing prospectivity.

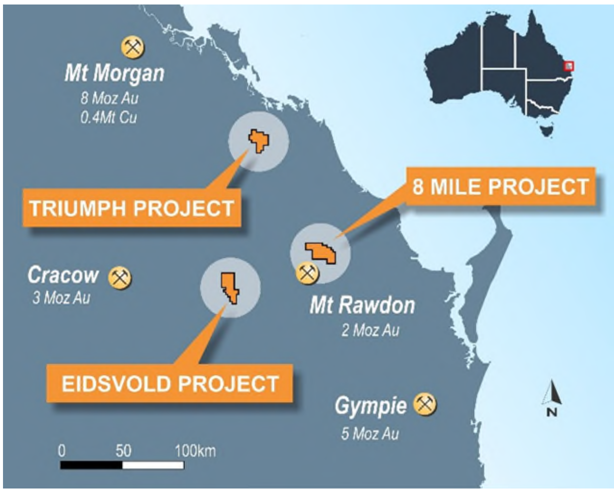

Figure 1: Location of MBK gold projects in South-East Queensland, Australia. Province gold endowment of 18Moz Au

8 Mile Project (100% MBK)

- Tenement granted November 2018
- Extensive gold zones intersected in initial drilling on both the **Perry** and **Flori's Find** prospects
- Results confirm the gold is associated with mineralised intrusives interpreted as 'leakage' above large-scale bulk tonnage targets occurring less than 200m below surface.
- Project located close to Mt Rawdon gold mine (2Moz)

The 8 Mile project, comprising an area of 245km^2, is located 15km to the north-east of Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au) gold mine in the Northern New England Orogen, south-east Queensland (Figure 1).

Exploration by MBK on the **8 Mile project** following tenement grant in November 2018 has comprised soil geochemistry and three lines of IP geophysics over a 3.6km long zone encompassing the Perry and Flori's Find prospects, as well as the historical Perry goldfield. An initial RC drilling programme was completed (10 holes for 872m)[1] on the Perry and Flori's Find prospects which intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation at both prospects, more than 2km apart (refer Figure 2).

Drill results include[1]:

Flori's Find Prospect

22m @ 1.1g/t Au from 8m (ETRC001)

18m @ 0.7g/t Au from surface (ETRC002)

4m @ 5.5g/t Au from 76m, including **2m @ 9.7g/t Au** from 76m (ETRC005)

Perry Prospect

46m @ 0.3g/t Au from 24m (ETRC007)

12m @ 2.1g/t Au from 4m, including **2m @ 7.5g/t Au** from 14m (ETRC008)

36m @ 1.2g/t Au from 36m, including **2m @ 14.8g/t Au** from 36m(ETRC009)

At both the Flori's Find and Perry prospects, the gold mineralisation is closely associated with high-level strongly altered intrusive rocks, interpreted as high-level leakage above a larger gold system occurring less than 200m below surface. These rocks have many similarities to the alteration and intrusives suite at the nearby two million-ounce Mt Rawdon gold mine.

High priority IP geophysical targets, identified directly beneath the broad zones of gold mineralisation intersected in recent shallow drilling at both the Floris Find and Perry prospects, are interpreted as bulk tonnage intrusion-related gold systems.

[1] MBK ASX Release 23 July 2019

Multi-element and gold surface geochemistry highlight at least four near-surface gold systems within an overall north-east trending structural corridor greater than 3.6km x 800m (open to the north-east), which includes the Flori's Find and Perry prospects (refer Figure 3). Metal zonation models derived from the interpretation of multi-element soil geochemistry indicate the near surface geochemical anomalies are in the upper levels of a large intrusion-related gold system. Results from this drilling programme combined with the three lines of IP geophysics provide additional support for the existence of a large intrusion-related gold system.

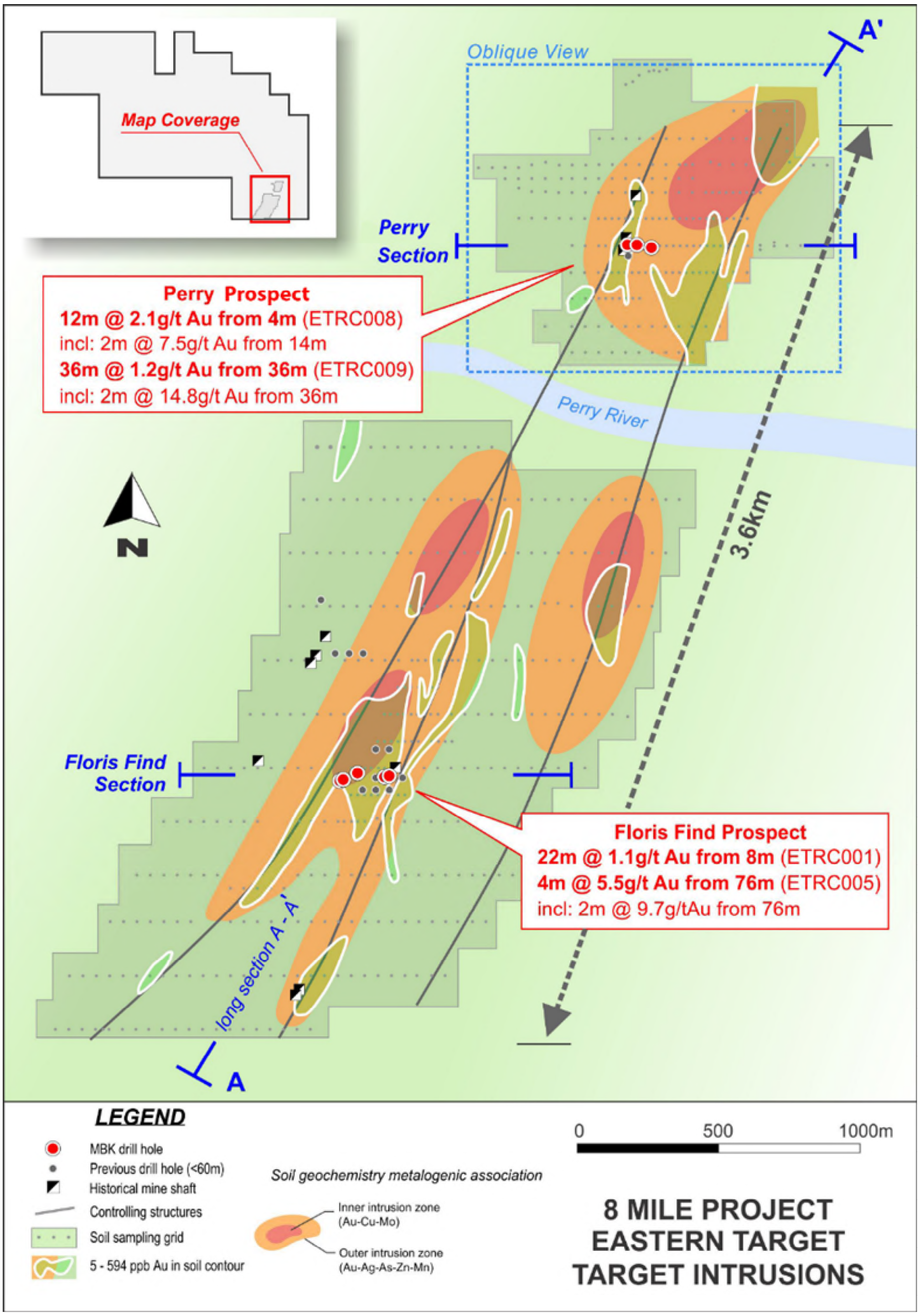

Figure 2: Eastern Target showing drilling and MBK soil geochemistry.

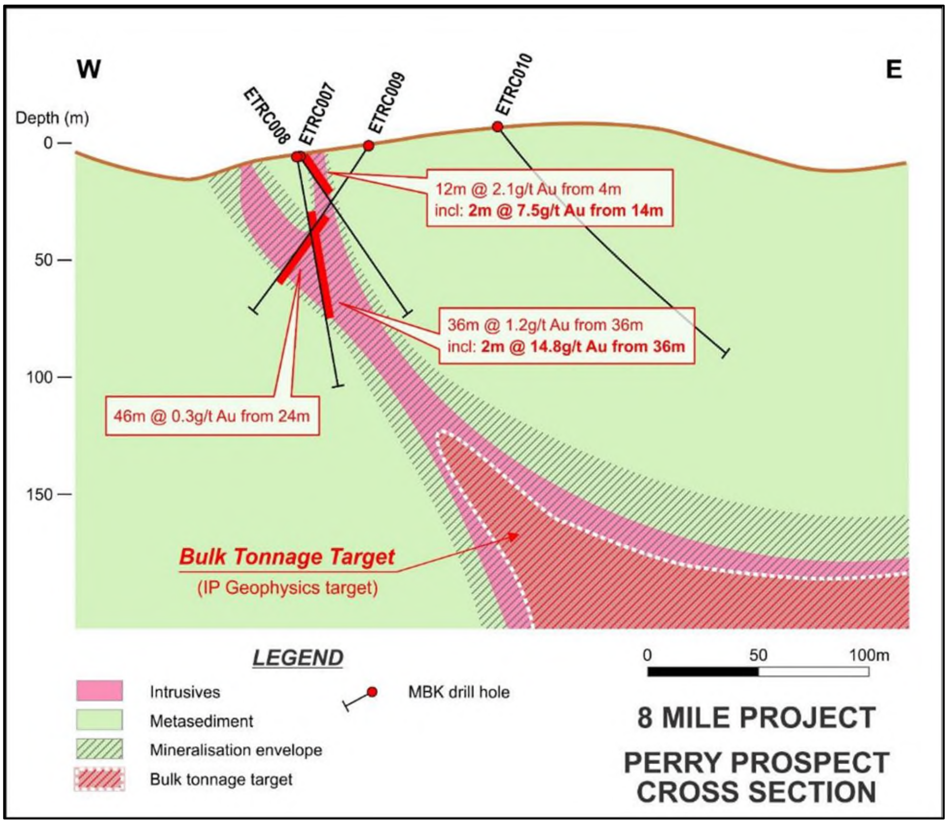

Figure 3: Perry prospect drill section showing bulk tonnage target interpreted from IP geophysics data. Location of section shown in Figure 2.

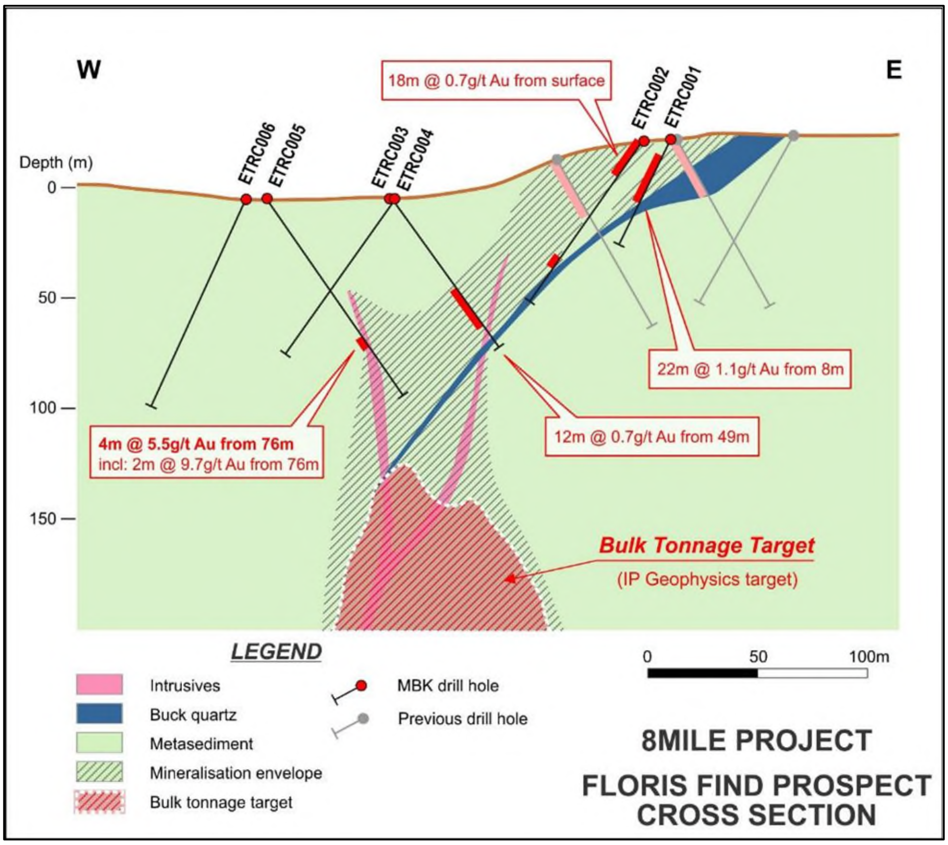

Figure 4: Flori's Find prospect drill section showing bulk tonnage target interpreted from IP geophysics data. Location of section shown in Figure 2.

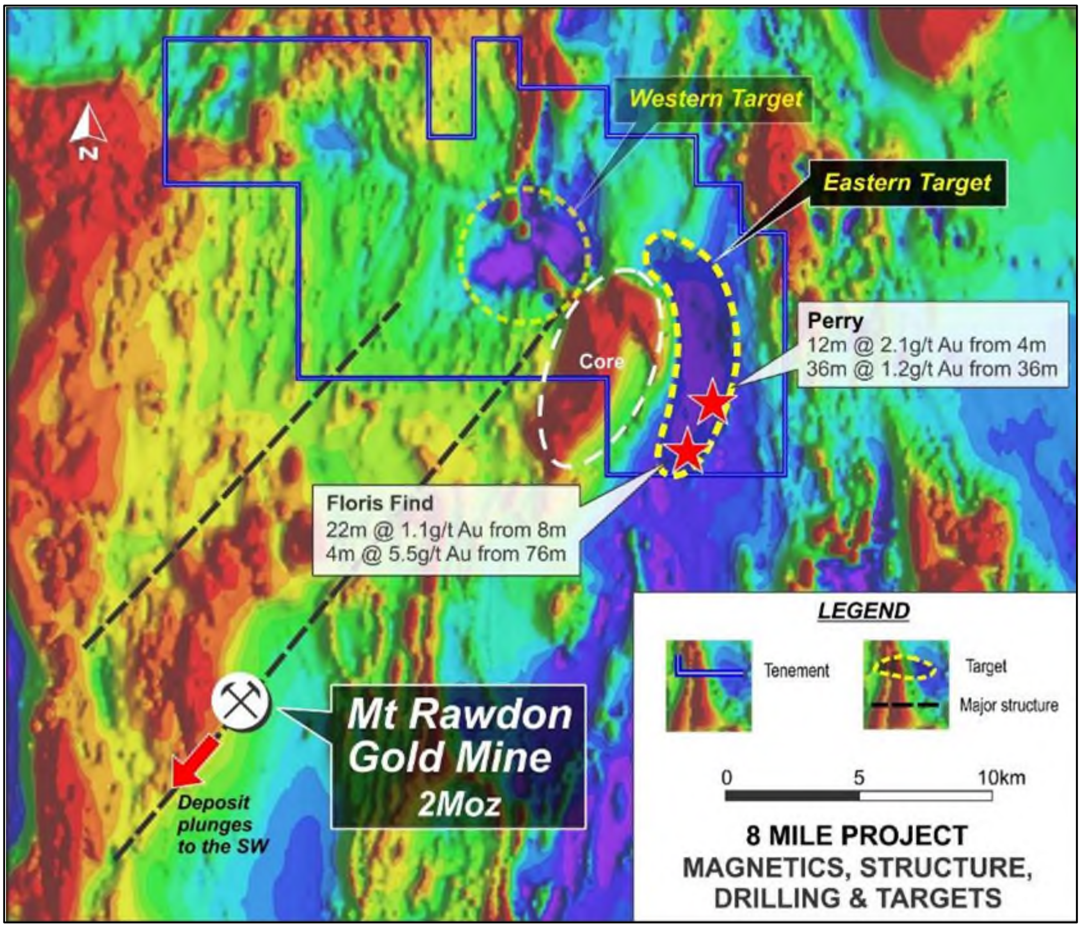

Figure 5: 8 Mile project showing the Eastern target and location of the Mt Rawdon gold mine (2Moz).

Large-scale bulk tonnage intrusion-related gold targets are the immediate focus for further drilling. These targets occur beneath the broad zones of gold mineralisation intersected in the recent drilling associated with high level intrusions that are interpreted to be 'leakage' from a significant gold system below. Multi-element (including gold) surface geochemistry also provides strong support for the presence of multiple large-scale gold systems.

Triumph Project (100% MBK)

- Greenfields exploration success over the past three years has resulted in the discovery of six significant mineralised centres within the Triumph gold system, which is predominantly concealed by shallow cover and centred on the historical Norton goldfield.
- Four priority bulk tonnage gold targets (Big Hans, Advance, Bonneville and Bald Hill East) have been defined less than 200m below surface via 3D modelling of alteration and metal zonation across the project during the year.
- High-grade gold mineralisation intersected to date on the project is interpreted as leakage above bulk tonnage style gold systems.

The Triumph project, comprising an area of 135km^2, is located 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).

Exploration by MBK on the **Triumph project** has discovered a large underexplored gold system around a historical goldfield. The 10km^2 gold system is 95% concealed beneath shallow sediment cover, which has presented MBK with a unique opportunity and 'first mover' advantage to generate and drill test targets on this previously unrecognised large gold system. Systematic exploration over the outcropping areas, constituting only 5% of the entire gold camp, has led to the discovery of high-grade gold mineralisation in drilling on six prospects within the past three years.

The Triumph project is an intrusion-related gold camp centred about the historical high-grade Norton goldfield (mined in the late 1800's and again in the 1990's) located 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.

Exploration by MBK over the past three years has discovered near-surface gold mineralisation across six prospects within a 10km^2 system. Highlights from this work include[2]:

- Bald Hill West - 15m @ 10.3g/t Au from 9m
- Bald Hill East 30m @ 0.5g/t Au from surface (open)
- New Constitution 10m @ 26.9g/t Au from 51m
- Advance 3m @ 25g/t Au from 17m
- Super Hans 22m @ 1.1g/t Au from 12m
- Big Hans 18m @ 4.0g/t Au from surface

The high-grade gold mineralisation intersected is interpreted to represent outer halo style mineralisation above bulk tonnage style gold systems. It is the bulk tonnage style mineralisation that represents the priority target for MBK on the project.

During the period a detailed analysis of the project data identified four priority bulk tonnage targets (Big Hans, Advance, Bonneville and Bald Hill East) interpreted to be located beneath the near-surface mineralisation. Refer to Figure 6 showing the location of the priority bulk tonnage targets and refer to Figure 7 showing the metal zonation model for the Triumph project.

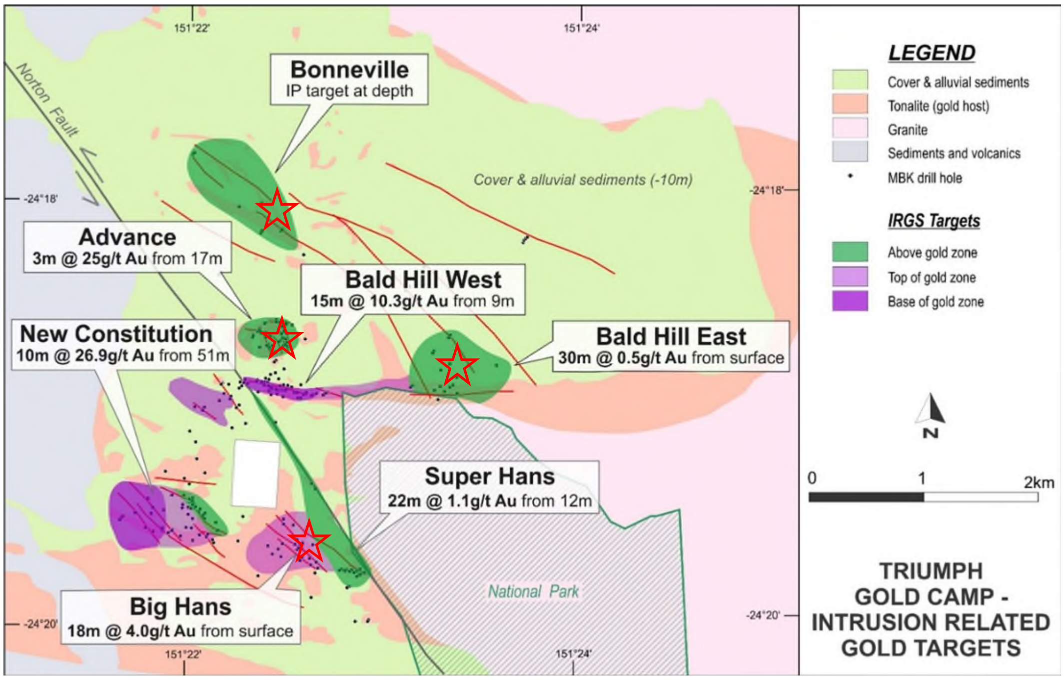

Figure 6: Triumph project showing the priority bulk tonnage gold targets (Big Hans, Advance, Bonneville, Bald Hill East). Refer to Figure 7 below showing the metal zonation model.

[2] MBK ASX Release: 20 June 2016, 06 Aug 2018, 05 Sept 2016, 13 Feb 2018, 13 March 2018

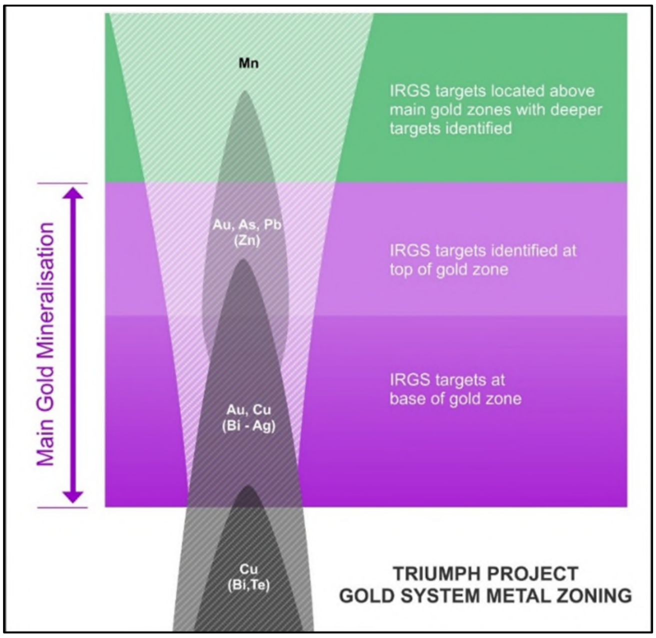

Figure 7: Triumph gold project metal zonation model, interpretation of zonation is shown in Figure 6.

The four priority targets, which require deeper drilling to assess bulk tonnage potential, include:

Big Hans – Shallow drilling intersected gold mineralisation along a 500m of strike and remains open. Intersections include 3m @ 10.9g/t Au from 42m[3], 100m along strike from 18m @ 4.0g/t Au from surface. Both these intercepts represent the top of a large gold system with potential for the system to improve with depth.

Advance – Multiple narrow high-grade gold zones were intersected within an area 400m x 400m. This includes 3m @ 25g/t Au from 17m and 1m @ 45g/t from 28m[4]. Strong Pb and Zn mineralisation provide support for the mineralisation intersected to date to be located above the main gold system. The next step required for this prospect is drilling designed to target the high-grade mineralisation at a depth of between 100m to 150m below surface.

Bald Hill East – Broad zones of low-grade gold mineralisation intersected in shallow drilling to a (maximum depth of 60m are interpreted to represent the upper portions of a large intrusion related gold system. Mineralisation including 30m @ 0.5g/t Au from surface (open)[5] define a target greater than 300m in strike with multiple parallel structures over 100m wide. The next step required for this prospect is drilling designed to test the gold system between 100m to 150m below surface.

Bonneville - Multiple anomalous gold intersections (>0.1g/t Au) from shallow drilling[6] combined with multi-element geochemistry provide support for Bonneville being in the very upper levels of an intrusion-related gold system which halo a deeper IP resistivity / chargeability anomaly approximately 200m below surface. The next step required for this prospect is drilling designed to drill test the IP anomaly.

[3] MBK ASX Release 12 June 2018, 17 Aug 2017

[4] MBK ASX Release 03 Apr 2018

[5] MBK ASX Release 02 Aug 2018

[6] MBK ASX Release 02 Aug 2018

Eidsvold Project (100% MBK)[7]

- Interpretation of airborne EM and magnetic geophysical survey results during the year identified large-scale targets concealed by cover sediments
- Large-scale untested gold targets have been defined, with initial drill holes intersecting gold mineralisation beneath sediment cover associated with regional magnetic lows along strike from the historical goldfield

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 8).

The Eidsvold project represents a 'first mover' opportunity to target bulk tonnage intrusion related gold systems concealed by sedimentary cover on an area which is largely unexplored and adjacent to a historical goldfield with over 100,000oz Au historical production.

Airborne geophysical surveys (magnetics and EM) by Metal Bank have defined large-scale gold targets close to the historical goldfield. The targets are concealed by between 10m to 100m of cover and are interpreted to represent breccia-style gold systems similar to the Mt Leyshon and Kidston gold mines in Queensland. Refer to Figure 8.

Surface soil sampling using a new soil technique aimed at detecting mineralisation through cover was completed over the geophysical targets during the year. Field pH data highlight large 'low pH' anomalies associated with four of the geophysical targets and provide evidence of possible weathering of the mineralisation/sulphides from the basement geophysical anomalies enhancing their prospectivity. Refer to Figure 9.

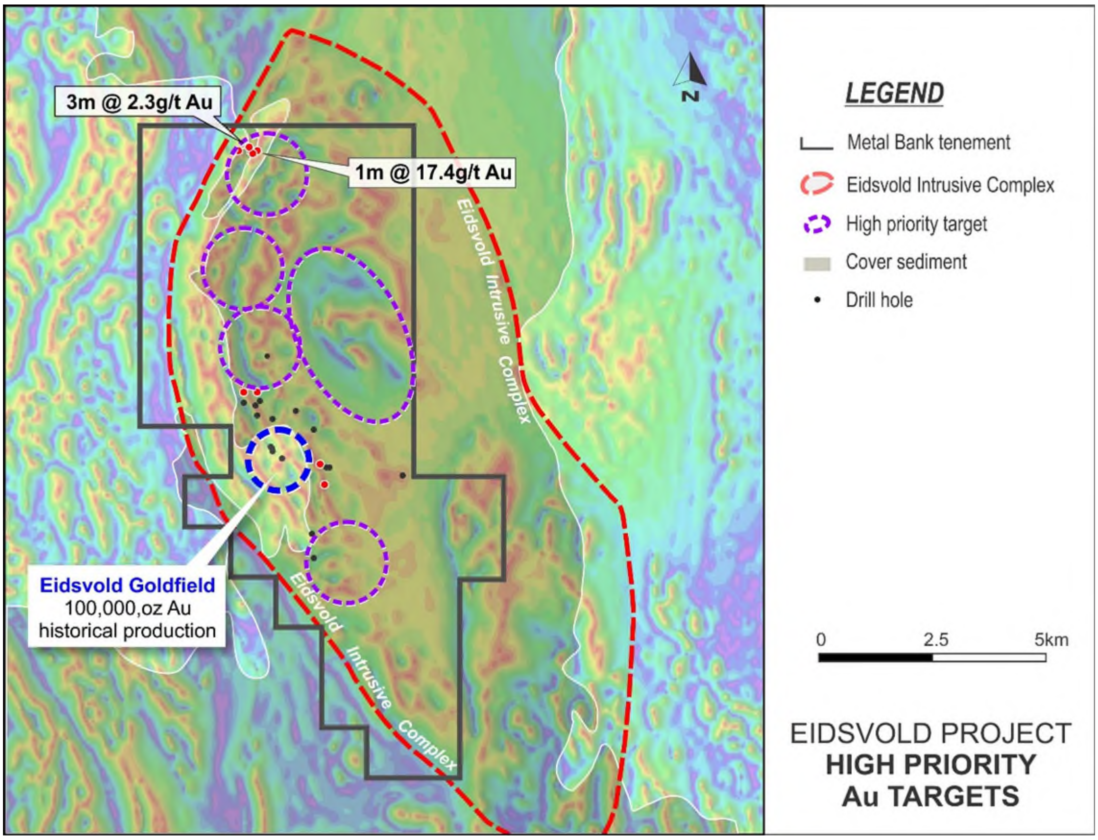

Figure 8: Eidsvold project showing regional airborne magnetics data (400m line spacing) and high priority targets concealed by cover sediment.

[7] MBK ASX Release 18 Sept 2018

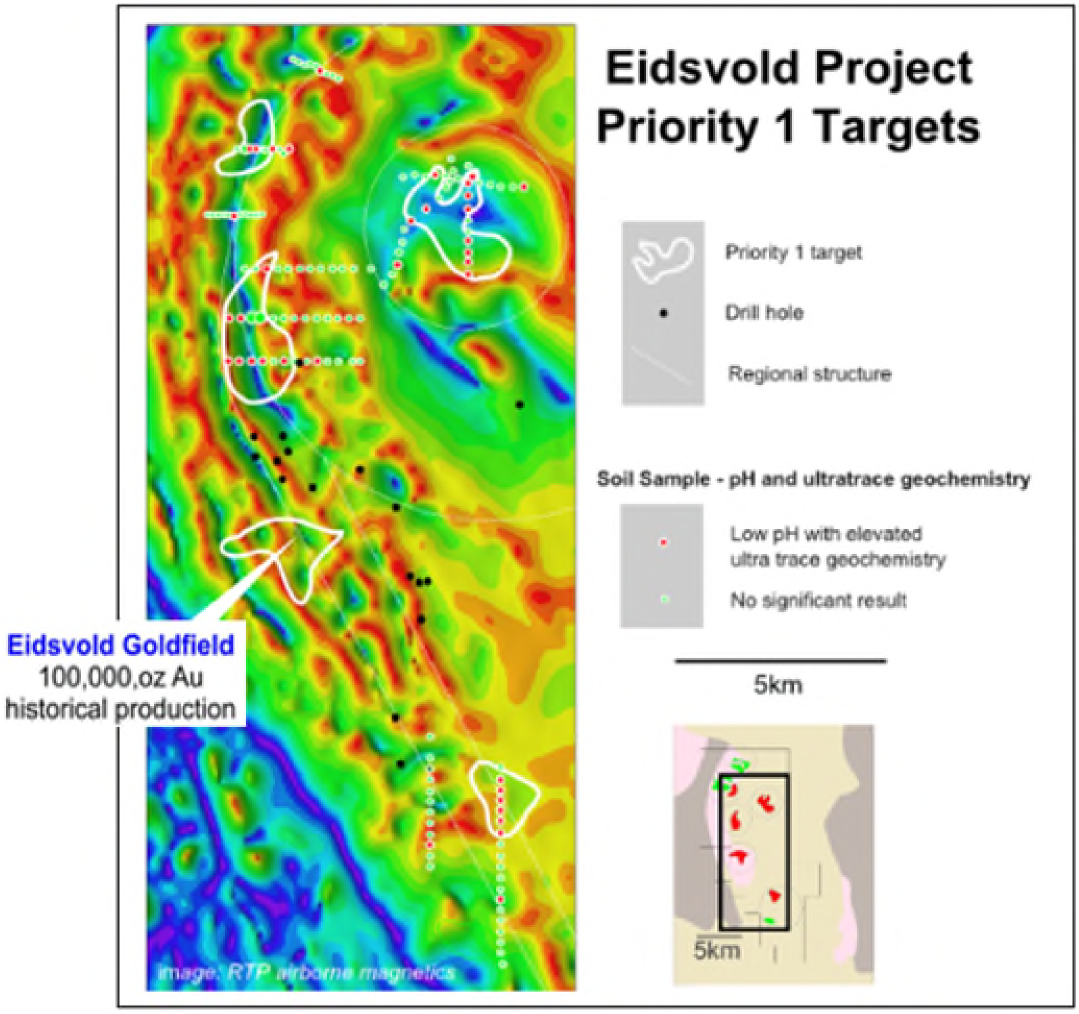

Figure 9: Eidsvold project showing regional airborne magnetics data and priority targets defined by low pH in soil sampling over cover sediments.

Corporate

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.

Compliance

A new Company Constitution was approved by members and adopted in November 2018.

Tony Schreck

Tony Schreck
Managing Director
27 September 2019

Schedule of Tenements

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%
8 Mile Project		
EPM26945	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 27 September 2019 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 2019.

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

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

Mr Schreck has more than 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 10 years' experience in ASX listed mineral exploration companies and is currently a Director of Hastings Technology Metals Ltd.

Appointed 17 September 2012.

Other current public company directorships:
- Hastings Technology Metals Ltd

Former directorships in the last 3 years:
- Bellevue Gold 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	108,936,780	-	-
Anthony Schreck	17,501,330	-	-
Guy Robertson	680,000	-	-

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 exploration 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 $425,026 (2018: loss of $779,139).

The Group's operating income decreased to $41,781 (2018: $53,694) and relates purely to interest on funds at bank.

Expenses decreased to $466,807 (2018: $832,833) attributable to the write off of exploration costs in the prior year and an increased allocation of geological salary costs to projects in the current year.

Capitalised exploration costs increased to $8,804,339 (2018: $7,984,603) reflecting the exploration work during the work on the 8 Mile project and the Triumph project.

Net assets decreased to $10,416,762 (2018: $10,841,788) due to the loss 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 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; and
- 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) *Current Directors*
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) *Company Secretary*
Sue-Ann Higgins (appointed 21 August 2013)

Remuneration report (continued)

(iii) *Key Management Personnel*
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 2019.

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.

Service Contracts

The Company has a services contract with Goldfind Exploration Pty Ltd for provision of the services of the Managing Director providing for remuneration of $251,850 per annum. The contract is cancellable by either party giving six months' notice.

The Company has a service contract with the Company Secretary providing an annual fee of $84,000, and cancellable by either party giving one months' notice.

Parent & Group Key Management Personnel

	2019				**2018**			
	Base Salary and Fees	**Share Based Payments**	**Super-annuation**	**Total**	**Base Salary and Fees**	**Share Based Payments**	**Super-annuation**	**Total**
I. Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Schreck	239,104	-	12,746	251,850	217,500	10,830	20,662	248,992
G. Robertson	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
T. Wright	178,558	-	-	178,558	183,061	7,590	-	190,651
S. Higgins	92,400	-	-	92,400	114,940	6,580	-	121,520
Totals	**560,062**	**-**	**12,746**	**572,808**	**565,501**	**25,000**	**20,662**	**611,163**

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

Remuneration report (continued)

(c) Employee Related Share-based compensation

Options

No options were issued to employees or to directors or executives as part of their remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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 30 November 2018.

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.

No performance rights were issued during the year and no performance rights were outstanding at the end of the year.

During the previous year 3,737,184 performance rights were issued. The rights had a performance period which expired on 31 August 2018. After assessing the vesting conditions, the Board determined that 1,254,585 of the 2018 Performance Rights had vested and the balance of performance rights on issue have lapsed.

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.

Remuneration report – end.

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

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 $10,900 in August 2019 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 2019 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, 27 September 2019

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 2019, 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

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

GNS

Gary N Sherwood
Partner

Sydney NSW
Dated: 27 September 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$	$
Revenue	2	**41,781**	53,694
Administration expenses		**(62,863)**	(101,890)
Personnel costs		**(42,357)**	(171,993)
Compliance and regulatory expenses		**(88,859)**	(119,060)
Directors fees		**(50,000)**	(50,000)
Management and consulting fees		**(211,271)**	(183,228)
Travel expenses		**(8,015)**	(18,096)
Exploration expenditure written off	10	**(3,442)**	(163,566)
Share based payments		**-**	(25,000)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	3	**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Income tax expense	4	**-**	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(425,026)**	(779,139)
LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF METAL BANK LIMITED		**(425,026)**	(779,139)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Metal Bank Limited		**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Total Comprehensive loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Metal Bank Limited		**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	20	**(0.05)**	(0.10)

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 2019

	Note	**2019**	2018
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**1,753,685**	2,980,581
Trade and other receivables	6	**61,164**	76,406
Financial assets	7	**1,250**	1,250
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,816,099**	3,058,237
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	8	**29,667**	32,649
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	**8,804,339**	7,984,603
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**8,834,006**	8,017,252
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,650,105**	11,075,489
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	**233,343**	220,139
Employee benefit obligations	12	**-**	13,562
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**233,343**	233,701
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**233,343**	233,701
NET ASSETS		**10,416,762**	10,841,788
EQUITY			
Issued capital	13	**20,852,582**	20,827,582
Reserves	14	**-**	162,520
Accumulated losses		**(10,435,820)**	(10,148,314)
TOTAL EQUITY		**10,416,762**	10,841,788

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Issued Capital $	Reserves	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2018		**20,827,582**	**162,520**	**(10,148,314)**	**10,841,788**
Loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(425,026)**	**(425,026)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(425,026)**	**(425,026)**
Issue of capital	13	**-**			
Cost of issue of capital	13	**-**			
Transfer from share based payment	14	**25,000**	**(162,520)**	**137,520**	**-**
Share based payment	14	**-**			
Balance as at 30 June 2019		**20,852,582**	**-**	**(10,435,820)**	**10,416,762**

	Note	Issued Capital $	Reserves	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2017		**17,633,012**	**165,110**	**(9,385,230)**	**8,412,892**
Loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(779,139)**	**(779,139)**
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(779,139)**	**(779,139)**
Issue of capital	13	**3,355,365**	**-**	**-**	**3,355,365**
Cost of issue of capital	13	**(172,330)**	**-**	**-**	**(172,330)**
Transfer from share based payment	14	**11,535**	**(27,590)**	**16,055**	**-**
Share based payment	14	**-**	**25,000**	**-**	**25,000**
Balance as at 30 June 2018		**20,827,582**	**162,520**	**(10,148,314)**	**10,841,788**

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 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(464,806)	(621,080)
Interest received		42,089	52,135
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22	(422,717)	(568,945)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for fixed assets		(1,991)	(28,337)
Payment for exploration and evaluation		(802,188)	(2,588,844)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(804,179)	(2,617,182)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares and options		-	3,355,366
Cost of share issue		-	(172,330)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	3,183,036
NET DECREASE IN CASH HELD		(1,226,896)	(3,091)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		2,980,581	2,983,672
CASH AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	5	1,753,685	2,980,581

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.

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

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. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

Changes in accounting policies on initial application of Accounting Standards

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

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

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the consolidated entity.

AASB 15: Revenue From Contracts With Customers

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

As the Group is not yet in the production stage this accounting standard is not applicable and no adjustment is required to the current or the prior reporting period.

AASB 9: Financial Instruments

The consolidated entity has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

d. 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.

e. 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.

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

f. 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.

g. 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.

An area of interest refers to an individual geological area whereby the presence of a mineral deposit is considered favourable or has been proved to exist. It is common for an area of interest to contract in size progressively, as exploration and evaluation lead towards the identification of a mineral deposit which may prove to contain economically recoverable reserves. When this happens during the exploration for

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Exploration and evaluation costs (continued)

and evaluation of mineral resources, exploration and evaluation expenditures are still included in the cost of the exploration and evaluation asset notwithstanding that the size of the area of interest may contract as the exploration and evaluation operations progress. In most cases, an area of interest will comprise a single mine or deposit.

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.

h. Financial Instruments

(i) Classification
From 1 January 2018, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).
The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition
Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.
Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

iv) Impairment
From 1 January 2018, the Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

i. 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.

j. 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.

k. 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.

l. Revenue Recognition

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

m. 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.

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

n. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Metal Bank Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

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

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 impaired since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at reporting date at $8,804,339.

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 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.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 16 Leases This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 and its adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the financial accounts for the following year.

2. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2019	2018
	$	$
Interest received	**41,781**	53,694
Other income	**-**	-
	41,781	53,694

3. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Loss for the year is after charging:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Wages and salaries	**195,087**	439,699
Superannuation	**18,518**	41,850
Other employment related costs	**(10,112)**	4,549
	203,493	486,098
Less capitalised exploration costs	**(161,136)**	(314,105)
Personnel costs	**42,357**	171,993

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)

	2019	2018
	$	$
Accounting profit (loss)	**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Tax at 27.5% (2018:27.5%)	**(116,882)**	(214,263)
Tax effect of other (deductible)/non-deductible items	**(9,478)**	(9,500)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	**126,360**	204,763
Income tax expense	**-**	-

(c) Deferred tax assets

Revenue tax losses	**351,680**	**911,467**
Deferred tax assets not recognised	**(126,360)**	**(204,763)**
Set off deferred tax liabilities	**(225,320)**	**(706,704)**
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**

(d) Deferred tax liabilities

Exploration expenditure	**225,320**	**706,704**
Set off deferred tax assets	**(225,320)**	**(706,704)**
	-	**-**

(e) Tax losses

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**15,548,046**	**14,451,967**

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and exploration expenditure carried forward have not been brought to account at 30 June 2019 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

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,753,685**	2,980,581

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Other receivables	**29,697**	**17,438**
GST receivable	**31,467**	**58,968**
	61,164	**76,406**

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2019 $	2018 $
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

	Motor Vehicle	Office Equipment	Total
Cost			
Opening balance, 1 July 2017	-	13,610	13,610
Additions	23,955	4,382	28,337
Closing balance, 30 June 2018	23,955	17,992	41,947
Opening balance, 1 July 2018	23,955	17,992	41,947
Additions	-	1,991	1,991
Closing balance, 30 June 2019	23,955	19,983	43,938
Depreciation			
Opening balance, 1 July 2017	-	(3,548)	(3,548)
Depreciation	(1,345)	(4,405)	(5,750)
Closing balance, 30 June 2018	(1,345)	(7,953)	(9,298)
Opening balance, 1 July 2018	(1,345)	(7,953)	(9,298)
Depreciation	(2,995)	(1,978)	(4,973)
Closing balance, 30 June 2019	(4,340)	(9,931)	(14,271)
Written Down Value 30 June 2018	22,610	10,039	32,649
Written down value 30 June 2019	19,615	10,052	29,667

9. CONTROLLED ENTITY

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership % 2019	Ownership % 2018
Parent Entity:			
Metal Bank Limited	Australia	-	-
Subsidiary:			
Roar Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
MBK Resources USA Inc.	United States of America	-	100

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	2019 $	2018 $
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	**8,804,339**	7,984,603
Reconciliation of carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of financial year	**7,984,603**	5,578,343
Expenditure in current year	**819,736**	2,569,826
Exploration expenditure written off	**-**	(163,566)
Balance at end of financial period	**8,804,339**	7,984,603

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade payables	**162,121**	110,530
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	**71,222**	109,609
	233,343	220,139

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBIGATIONS

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Provision for annual leave, opening balance	**13,562**	11,024
Annual leave taken	**(13,562)**	-
Provision for year	**-**	2,538
Provision for annual leave, closing balance	**-**	13,562

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019	2018
881,609,712 (2018 – 881,609,712) fully paid ordinary shares	**20,852,582**	20,827,582

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:

	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	No. Shares	No. Shares	**$**	$
Opening balance	**881,609,712**	712,418,760	**20,827,582**	17,633,012
Vesting of performance rights – 20 September 2018	**1,254,585**	-	**25,000**	-
Vesting of performance rights – 4 September 2017	**-**	1,422,667	**-**	11,535
Rights issue – 24 November 2017	**-**	142,768,285	**-**	2,855,365
Share issue placement – 29 November 2017	**-**	25,000,000	**-**	500,000
Cost of raising capital	**-**	-	**-**	(172,330)
Closing balance	**882,864,297**	881,609,712	**20,852,582**	20,827,582

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.

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,753,685**	2,980,581
Trade and other receivables	**61,164**	76,406
Financial assets	**1,250**	1,250
Trade and other payables	**(233,343)**	(220,139)
Working capital position	**1,582,756**	2,838,098

Share capital (continued)

Share options	**2019**	2018
	No.	No.
Movements in share options		
At 1 July	**182,768,285**	15,000,000
Issued during the year	**-**	167,768,285
Expired during the year	**(182,768,285)**	
At 30 June	**-**	182,768,285

Grant/Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number	Listed/Unlisted
2 December 2013	30 November 2018	3 cents	15,000,000	Unlisted
24 & 29 November 2017	24 May 2019	3 cents	167,768,285	Unlisted

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

		Weighted average exercise price		Weighted average exercise price
	2019 No.	2019 $	2018 No.	2018 $
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	182,768,285	$0.03	15,000,000	$0.03
Granted during the year	-	-	167,768,285	$0.03
Expired during the year	(182,768,285)	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	182,768,285	$0.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	-		182,768,285	$0.03

There were no share options outstanding at year end and no options were granted during the year

The following share-based payment arrangements were in place during the prior period:

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

Performance rights	**2019**	**2018**
	No.	**No.**
Movements in performance rights		
At 1 July	**3,737,184**	3,402,667
Performance rights issued[1]	**-**	3,737,184
Performance rights vested	**(1,254,585)**	(1,422,667)
Performance rights lapsed	**(2,482,599)**	(1,980,000)
At 30 June	**-**	3,737,184

[1]An amount of $25,000 was expensed during the prior year relating to these performance rights (see Note 14).

The performance rights granted during the previous year had a performance period of one year to 31 August 2018. A portion of the performance rights were issued during the year and the balance lapsed.

14. RESERVES

	2019	2018
	$	$
Option issue reserve	-	162,520

Movements in options issue reserve

Opening balance	**162,520**	**165,110**
Share based payment	**-**	**25,000**
Issue of shares on vesting of performance rights	**(25,000)**	**(11,535)**
Lapse of performance rights	**(137,520)**	**(16,055)**
Closing balance	**-**	**162,520**

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:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,753,685**	2,980,581
Trade and other receivables	**61,164**	76,406
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**1,250**	1,250
	1,816,099	3,058,237
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**233,343**	220,139
	233,343	220,139

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.

Financial risk management (continued)

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**	
	2019 $	2018 $	**2019 $**	2018 $	**2019 $**	2018 $	**2019 $**	2018 $
Financial liabilities - due for payment:								
Trade and other payables	**233,243**	220,139	**-**	-	**-**	-	**233,343**	220,139
Total contractual outflows	**233,343**	220,139	**-**	-	**-**	-	**233,343**	220,139
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,753,685**	2,980,581	**-**	-	**-**	-	**1,753,685**	2,980,581
Trade and other receivables	**61,164**	76,406	**-**	-	**-**	-	**61,164**	76,406
Financial assets	**1,250**	1,250	**-**	-	**-**	-	**1,250**	1,250
Total anticipated inflows	**1,816,099**	3,058,237	**-**	-	**-**	-	**1,816,099**	3,058,237
Net inflow/(outflow) on financial instruments	**1,582,756**	2,838,098	**-**	-	**-**	-	**1,582,756**	2,838,098

Financial risk management (continued)

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 2019	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,753,685	17,536	(17,536)	17,536	(17,536)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	1,753,685	17,536	(17,536)	17,536	(17,536)
30 June 2018	$	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,980,581	29,806	(29,806)	29,806	(29,806)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	2,980,581	29,806	(29,806)	29,806	(29,806)

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 2019	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade and other receivables	61,164	-	-	-	61,164
Trade and other payables	233,343	-	-	-	233,343
30 June 2018	$	$	$	$	$
Trade and other receivables	76,406	-	-	-	76,406
Trade and other payables	220,139	-	-	-	220,139

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).

Financial risk management (continued)

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 2019					
Financial assets available for sale					
ASX listed investments	1,250	250	(250)	250	(250)
30 June 2018					
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 2019 on its Australian exploration tenements, up to the date of expiry, as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Not later than 12 months	**315,833**	260,000
Between 12 months and 5 years	**492,917**	970,000
Greater than 5 years	**-**	-
	808,750	1,230,000

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 2019. Other than the Directors, secretary and exploration manager, the Company had no key management personnel for the financial period ended 30 June 2019.

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

	2019 $	2018 $
Short term employee benefits	**560,062**	565,501
Superannuation	**12,746**	20,662
Share based payments	**-**	25,000
	572,808	611,163

Related party disclosures (continued)

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 2018.

(c) Remuneration Options: Granted and vested during the financial year ended 30 June 2019

There were no remuneration options granted during the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

(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 2018 to 30 June 2019

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Purchased	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	108,936,780	-	-	108,936,780
A. Schreck	16,959,814	541,516		17,501,330
G. Robertson	-	-	680,000	680,000
T. Wright	13,953,120	379,495	-	14,332,615
S. Higgins	3,118,917	333,574	-	3,452,491
	142,968,631	1,254,585	680,000	144,903,216

Related party disclosures (continued)

Period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Purchased	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	96,260,780	-	12,676,000	108,936,780
A. Schreck	16,043,147	666,667	250,000	16,959,814
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-
T. Wright	13,505,120	448,000		13,953,120
S. Higgins	2,226,667	308,000	584,250	3,118,917
	128,035,714	1,422,667	13,510,250	142,968,631

Options held by Officers and Directors

Period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Net Change Other	Expired during period	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	12,676,000	-	-	(12,676,000)	-
A. Schreck	9,250,000	-	-	(9,250,000)	-
T. Wright	-	-	-	-	-
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-
S. Higgins	808,000	-	-	(808,000)	-
	22,734,000	-	-	(22,734,000)	-

Period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

	Balance at beginning of period	Received as Remuneration	Net Change Other	Expired during period	Balance at end of year
I. Scotland	-	-	12,676,000	-	12,676,000
A. Schreck	9,000,000	-	250,000	-	9,250,000
T. Wright	-	-	-	-	-
G. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-
S. Higgins	-	-	808,000	-	808,000
	9,000,000	-	13,734,000	-	22,734,000

Performance Rights

During the previous year 3,737,184 performance rights were issued. The rights had a performance period which expired on 31 August 2018. After assessing the vesting conditions, the Board determined that 1,254,585 of the 2018 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.

The group has no operating results or assets/liabilities in the United States of America and therefore no detail segment information is disclosed.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2019 Cents	2018 Cents
Reconciliation of earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**(0.05)**	(0.10)
Profit/(loss) used in the calculation of the basic earnings per share	**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:		
Used in calculating basic earnings per ordinary share	**882,582,445**	813,156,811
Dilutive potential ordinary shares	**-**	-
Used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**882,582,445**	813,156,811

21. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	2019 $	2018 $
Auditor of parent entity		
Audit or review of financial reports	**33,000**	31,600
Non-audit services	**-**	-
	33,000	31,600

22. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

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

	2019 $	2018 $
Loss after income tax	**(425,026)**	(779,139)
Non-cash flows in loss:		
Share based payments	**-**	25,000
Exploration written off	**-**	163,566
Depreciation	**4,973**	5,750
Other non-cash items	**-**	186
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	**15,242**	(23,003)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(17,906)**	38,694
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	**(422,717)**	(568,945)

Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities

There were no non cash financing and investing activities.

23. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

Financial Position

	2019 $	2018 $
Assets		
Current Assets	**1,782,626**	8,696,094
Non-current assets	**8,773,026**	2,302,485
Total Assets	**10,555,652**	10,998,579
Total Current Liabilities	**138,890**	156,791
Total liabilities	**138,890**	156,791
NET ASSETS	**10,416,762**	10,841,788
EQUITY		
Issued capital	**20,852,582**	20,827,582
Reserves	**-**	162,520
Accumulated losses	**(10,435,820)**	(10,148,314)
TOTAL EQUITY	**10,416,762**	10,841,788
Total loss	**(425,026)**	(962,550)
Total comprehensive loss	**(425,026)**	(962,550)

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 45, 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 2019 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, 27 September 2019

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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 2019, 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 2019 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 had capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure of $8,804,339 as at 30 June 2019. This represents a significant portion of the Group assets. The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is subjective based on the Group's ability and intention, to continue to explore and develop 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 Group's ability to finance any planned future exploration and evaluation activity. • Reviewing a sample of costs that were capitalised to determine whether the costs were appropriate to capitalise in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the consolidated entity's accounting policy;

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 2019, 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 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Metal Bank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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.

RSM

RSM Australia Partners

GNS

Gary N Sherwood

Sydney NSW
27 September 2019

METAL BANK LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED COMPANIES
AS AT 25 SEPTEMBER 2019

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 2019 unless otherwise stated.

a. Distribution of Shareholders

Number held	Number of share holders	Number of shares	% of number of shares
1 – 1,000	31	1,783	0.00%
1,001 - 5,000	8	23,919	0.00%
5,001 - 10,000	43	420,023	0.05%
10,001 - 100,000	426	22,745,586	2.58%
100,001+	609	859,672,986	97.37%
Total	**1,235**	**882,864,297**	**100.00%**

b. The number of shareholders who hold less than a marketable parcel is 270.

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	107,880,780	12.22%
Celtic Stars Capital Ltd	52,442,814	5.94%
Aristo Jet Capital Ltd	53,072,545	6.01%
Greenvale Asia Limited	91,596,712	10.37%

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

Top holders grouped report			
Metal Bank Limited			
Security class:	**MBK - ORDINARY FULLY PAID SHARES**		
As at date:	**25-Sep-2019**		
Display top:	**20**		
Position	**Holder Name**	**Holding**	**% IC**
1	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <600835 A/C>	107,880,780	12.22%
2	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <602987 A/C>	88,214,212	9.99%
3	ARISTO JET CAPITAL LIMITED	53,072,545	6.01%
4	CELTIC STARS CAPITAL LIMITED	52,442,814	5.94%
5	CAPRICORN MINING PTY LTD	27,500,000	3.11%
6	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <601299 A/C>	24,285,647	2.75%
7	MR TREVOR DEAN WRIGHT & MRS JOHANNA HELEN WRIGHT	13,505,120	1.53%
8	MR ANTHONY WILLIAM SCHRECK	13,445,924	1.52%
9	KOHEN ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	12,999,100	1.47%
10	BENNELONG RESOURCE CAPITAL PTY LTD	12,950,000	1.47%
11	SEAMOOR PTY LTD	9,078,898	1.03%
12	CARDA PTY LTD <CARDA SUPER FUND A/C>	8,000,000	0.91%
12	MR JUSTIN ERIC SCHAFFER	8,000,000	0.91%
12	COSMOS NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE PLASTICS CENTRE S/F A/C>	8,000,000	0.91%
13	KIRKY CAPITAL PTY LTD	6,900,000	0.78%
14	MR BRETT BUTLIN	5,867,842	0.66%
15	TILLY INVESTMENTS (ACT) P/L <TILLY INVESTMENT A/C>	5,766,565	0.65%
16	MR TIMOTHY JAMES KIRKWOOD	5,425,000	0.61%
17	MR PETER WILLIAM JACKSON	5,000,000	0.57%
17	MR SAMUEL ROTSTEIN	5,000,000	0.57%
17	MR MICHAEL FRANCIS MCMAHON & MRS SUSAN LESLEY MCMAHON <MCMAHON SUPER FUND A/C>	5,000,000	0.57%
17	HOLES INVESTMENT PTY LTD <GLENCAIRN SUPER FUND A/C>	5,000,000	0.57%
18	MS SHIRLEY SHU YUN LIN	4,989,154	0.57%
19	MR ANTHONY GERARD SMITH & MS THERESE ANNE SMITH <ARIEL A/C >	4,583,302	0.52%
20	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	4,576,003	0.52%
	Total	**497,482,906**	**56.35%**
	Total issued capital - selected security class(e	**882,864,297**	**100.00%**

e. Restricted Securities

There are no restricted securities.

f. Unquoted equity securities

The Company has no unquoted equity securities on issue

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 7669
Fax: (02) 9078 7661

Mailing Address
GPO Box 128
Queen Victoria Building
NSW 1230
AUSTRALIA

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

Automic Pty Ltd
Level 5 126 Phillip Street
Sydney NSW 200
Telephone: +(61) (2) 8072 1400

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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Sydney NSW 2000
AUSTRALIA
Ph: (02) 9078 7669
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SHARE REGISTRY

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AUDITORS
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Sydney NSW 2000

BANKERS
Westpac

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