Annual Report 2019

predictive discovery

ABN 11 127 171 877

Corporate Directory

DIRECTORS

Mr Phillip Jackson Non-executive Chairman
Mr Paul Roberts Managing Director
Mr David Kelly Non-executive Director

Company Secretaries

Mr Eric Moore
Mr Bruce Waddell

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ASX CODE

PDI

Contents

Dear Shareholders,

It gives me great pleasure to present Predictive Discovery Limited's (Predictive, PDI or the Company) 2019 Annual Report.

With significant new gold discoveries at the Ferkessedougou North and Boundiali Projects and promising results from its 100%-owned Guinea Properties, the Company's 2019 field season was an unquestionable success.

The Company also received more good news with the sale of Joint Venture Partner Toro Gold to Resolute Mining (ASX: RSG). The Company warmly welcomes Resolute to the Cote D'Ivoire Joint Venture and looks forward to continued success at the Company's flagship properties.

Without doubt the single biggest event for the Company in FY 2018-19 was the Ferkessedougou North drilling results announced 4th June 2019, with thick gold intercepts and high-grade intervals reported in a newly discovered body that is up to 100m wide and at least 210m long. The discovery, named Ouarigue South, saw thick intercepts at good grades including 45.3m at 3.16g/t gold from 45.9m including 9m at 10.31g/t gold and resulted in a remarkable trading day for the Company with over 300 million shares changing hands and the share price surging over 300% to new intra-year highs. The results are a significant improvement on the initial reconnaissance RC results and suggest that overall gold grades are higher at depth. Deeper drilling along strike to the south may therefore produce higher grades than the initial, shallow RC holes. Most of the mineralised body contains reportable gold grades, which bodes well both for ore continuity and tonnage potential.

At Boundiali, the Company continued to test numerous targets over a more than 20km of gold-in-soil anomalies with drilling programs at the Nyangboue Prospect (13m at 1.78g/t gold from 63m, 14m at 1.30g/t gold from 9m, 7m at 4.02g/t gold from 87m, including 1m at 10.3g/t gold) and drilling and trenching at targets BN1, BN2 and BN3 (5m at 3.49g/t gold from 28m and 7m at 1.43g/t gold from 18m). The drilling and trenching programs at Boundiali have further enhanced the potential of both permits (Boundiali North, Boundiali South) to host large tonnages of gold mineralisation with significant new gold mineralised zones outlined by these results. Also, large areas of gold-in-soil anomalies remain untested on the Boundiali Project offering substantial opportunity to discover more mineralisation on both permits.

While the Cote D'Ivoire joint venture properties continue to underpin the future value proposition of Predictive, the opening-up of a new frontier in Guinea provides an exciting new opportunity for gold discovery, with 500km2 of landholdings acquired for early-stage exploration. Thus far, initial results from the Nonta, Kankan and Kaninko Permits have validated the core company strategy of securing land in prospective gold jurisdictions and completing low-cost early stage exploration work to vector down on new targets and prospects. Under the stewardship of in-country Principal Geologist Aimé Nganare, these 100%-owned properties will underpin much of the Predictive-led exploration planned for 2019-2020 field season. The Company has already delineated a number of high-potential targets at Kaninko and Kankan with drilling expected in early 2020.

The Company believes in running a lean operation and putting shareholder money into exploration. 2018-19 was no exception. 11,427m of RC drilling and 6,809m of trenching were completed on the Boundiali Project, 1,059 m of diamond drilling and 1,960m of trenching were completed at Ferkessedougou North and numerous BLEG, soil sampling, rock-chip sampling and field mapping programs were completed across the Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea Properties.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our joint venture partners for their continued support and counsel as we work together for mutual benefit and for their efforts which have advanced the interests of Predictive throughout the past year. The Company's own focus continues to be on early stage exploration in what is currently the most exciting gold region in the world, with new mines and discoveries a constant reminder of the region's immense potential.

Our objectives for the 2019-20 Financial Year include adding new gold discoveries and resource identification. I thank you for your support throughout 2018-20 and hope that our progress during the forthcoming year will continue to add value to your investment in Predictive. I would like to thank my fellow board members and management as well as our in-country staff for all their efforts and success during the past year.

Yours Sincerely

Phillip Jackson
Non-Executive Chairman

"Our objectives for the 2019-20 Financial Year include adding new gold discoveries and resource identification."

Review of Operations

In 2018-2019 Predictive and Joint Venture partner, Toro Gold, focused exploration activities on the Boundiali and Ferkessedougou North Projects resulting in excellent drill results from both properties. The Company also expanded its 100%-owned position in Guinea, generating very promising early stage results.

In recent years, the Company has assembled a large portfolio of properties across the world-class Birimian greenstone belts of Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea and Burkina Faso (Figure 1).

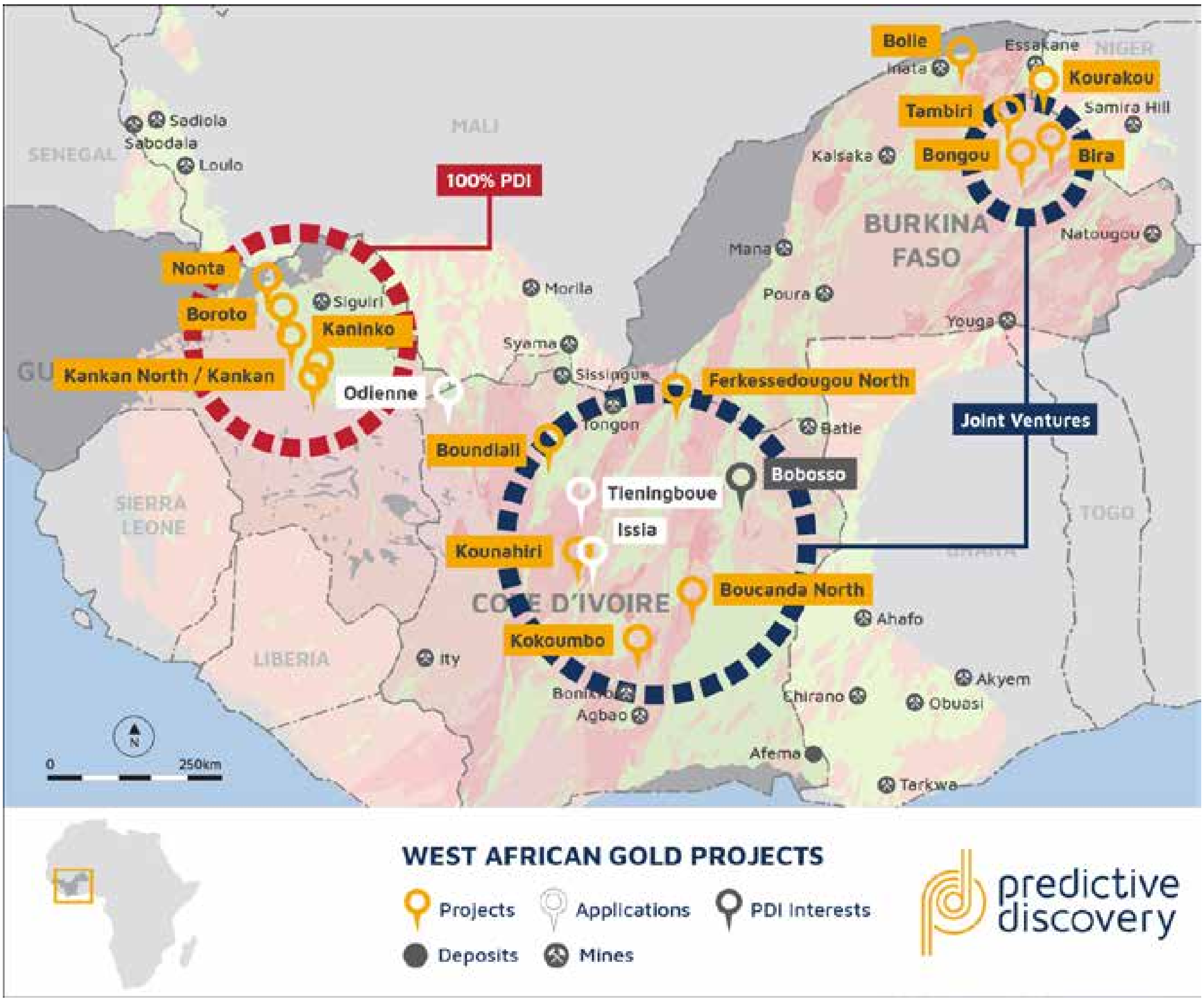

Figure 1 – Predictive Discovery 100%-owned and joint venture projects in Guinea, Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso

Predictive has entered into joint ventures with development-orientated partners on projects in Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The Company holds significant minority interests (25-49%) in these projects with most exploration activity funded by these partners. This approach has already yielded gold discoveries in Cote D'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, including the recently announced Ouarigue South discovery at Ferkessedougou North Project. The Company is also in the early stages of exploring a series of 100% owned projects in Guinea, which have produced encouraging gold geochemical anomalies at the Nonta, Kankan and Kaninko Projects.

Following a period of extensive project review by Resolute on its Joint Venture properties in Cote D'Ivoire Predictive announced Resolute's plans for a drill-focused joint venture exploration program costing $2-3 million in the next 12 months. The program will target the Ferkessedougou North and Boundiali Projects, where significant gold mineralisation has already been discovered.

Our new JV partners have strengthened the outlook for the projects, bringing a fresh approach to exploration, supporting Resolute's objective of adding gold ounces to its portfolio. We eagerly await the commencement of diamond drilling at Ferkessedougou North and look forward to advancing both JV Projects towards what we believe could be significant gold deposits.

Joint Venture Partner

Resolute Mining (ASX: RSG)

Resolute Mining (Resolute) is a Resolute is a successful dividend paying gold miner with more than 30 years of experience as an explorer, developer, and operator of gold mines in Australia and Africa which have produced more than 8Moz of gold.

Resolute owns four gold mines. Its flagship asset is the world class Syama Gold Mine in Mali (Syama) which can produce more than 300,000 ounces of gold per annum from existing processing infrastructure. Resolute is currently commissioning the world's first fully automated underground mine at Syama which will deliver a low cost, large scale operation with a mine life beyond 2032. The Mako Gold Mine in Senegal is a high quality, low cost asset with average annual production of ~140,000 ounces of gold. The Ravenswood Gold Mine in Australia and the Bibiani Gold Mine in Ghana are existing large-scale assets which provide Resolute with significant production growth potential. Resolute has a pathway to annual gold production in excess of 500,000 ounces from a Global Mineral Resource base of more than 18 million ounces of gold.

Resolute trades on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE) under the ticker RSG.

Predictive is in joint venture with Resolute on seven granted permits and two permit applications in Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 2). The Toro Joint Venture operates through Predictive's former subsidiary, Predictive Cote D'Ivoire SARL (Predictive CI) of which Predictive now holds 35%.

Key Contact

Mr Bruce Mowat (Resolute General Manager – Exploration)

Mr Bruce Mowat joined Resolute in 2011 and is currently General Manager – Exploration, responsible for the Company's exploration and development programs in Australia, Africa and other jurisdictions. Mr Mowat has spent 30 years exploring for and finding gold and base metal deposits in Australia, PNG, Indonesia and West Africa and has held senior positions in a number of companies. Prior to joining Resolute Mr Mowat was Chief Geologist for Straits Resources.

Cote D'Ivoire Projects

Kokoumbo, Boundiali, Kounahiri, Ferkessedougou North, Beriaboukro, Boundiali North.

Deal Structure

Resolute (formerly Toro Gold) earned 70% in the holding company, Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL through exploration expenditures on the Joint Venture projects up to December 2018. The Company estimates that Resolute's equity increased by 5% in from January to June 2019. Predictive therefore intends to fund about 25% of the Joint Venture's exploration budget in the 2020 financial year.

Financial Year 2018-19 Exploration Activity

Cote D'Ivoire

Predictive has been operating in Cote D'Ivoire since 2013 and regard it as a highly attractive destination for mining investment, both because of its high prospectivity for gold discovery and for its deserved reputation as an investor friendly jurisdiction. Apart from the Company's own exploration successes in Cote D'Ivoire, other Australian listed explorers, such as Exore Resources (ASX: ERX) and Tietto Minerals (ASX: TIE) are reporting very exciting exploration results from the country.

In recent years Predictive has expanded its ground position in Cote D'Ivoire. The country covers over a third of the highly prospective Birimian gold belt, more than any other country in West Africa. Cote D'Ivoire is highly underexplored for gold because the exploration investment boom in the last decade largely bypassed the country because of political instability. Since the accession of President Alassane Ouattara in 2011 and his comfortable re-election in 2015, and with investment certainty provided by an updated Mining Act and a forward-looking Mines Administration, Cote D'Ivoire has become an attractive exploration investment destination.

In Cote D'Ivoire, Predictive holds a joint venture with Resolute Mining and an agreement with Montage Gold Corporation (formerly Progress Minerals Inc) that entitles the Company to production payments from future gold mine production from new mines. The Company holds one wholly-owned exploration permit and two permit applications in the name of its 100% owned subsidiary, Ivoirian Resources SARL.

Ferkessedougou North (Resolute JV)

Diamond Drilling Program

In June, Predictive announced the discovery of the Ouarigue South deposit (Figure 2 & 3), a mineralised body up to 100m wide and at least 210m-long from a nine-hole diamond drilling (DD) program, with a best intercept of **45.3m at 3.16g/t gold** from 45.9m including **9m at 10.31g/t gold**[1]. The diamond drilling program was designed to explore the shape and grade distribution of a gold mineralised body, which was initially encountered in reconnaissance RC drilling and trenching programs. To date, a total of 7,107m of trenching, 80 RC holes (for 4,989m) and 9 DD holes (for 1,059m) has been completed on the Ferkessedougou North Project.

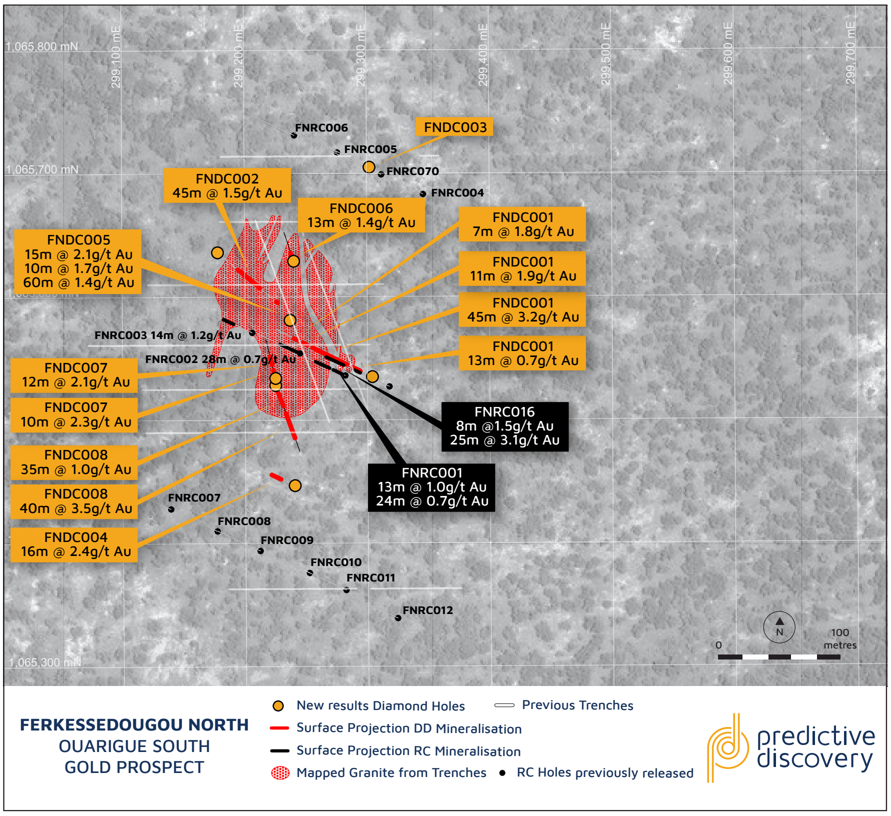

Figure 2 - Drill locality plan showing plan view locations of DD and RC gold drill intercepts.

1 ASX Announcement - CONFIRMATION OF SIGNIFICANT NEW GOLD DISCOVERY AT FERKESSEDOUGOU NORTH, COTE D'IVOIRE
https://www.investi.com.au/api/announcements/pdi/02e800f8-176.pdf

In November 2019 the Joint Venture will commence a modest diamond drilling program to test extensions to the known mineralised body at Ouarigue South. Elsewhere on the 17km long gold-in-soil anomalous zone, programs of geological mapping, analysis of the infill soil samples collected by Toro and reprocessing of the aeromagnetic data. Predictive anticipates that additional drill programs aimed at identifying more granite-hosted Ouarigue South-type bodies will follow in the first half of 2020.

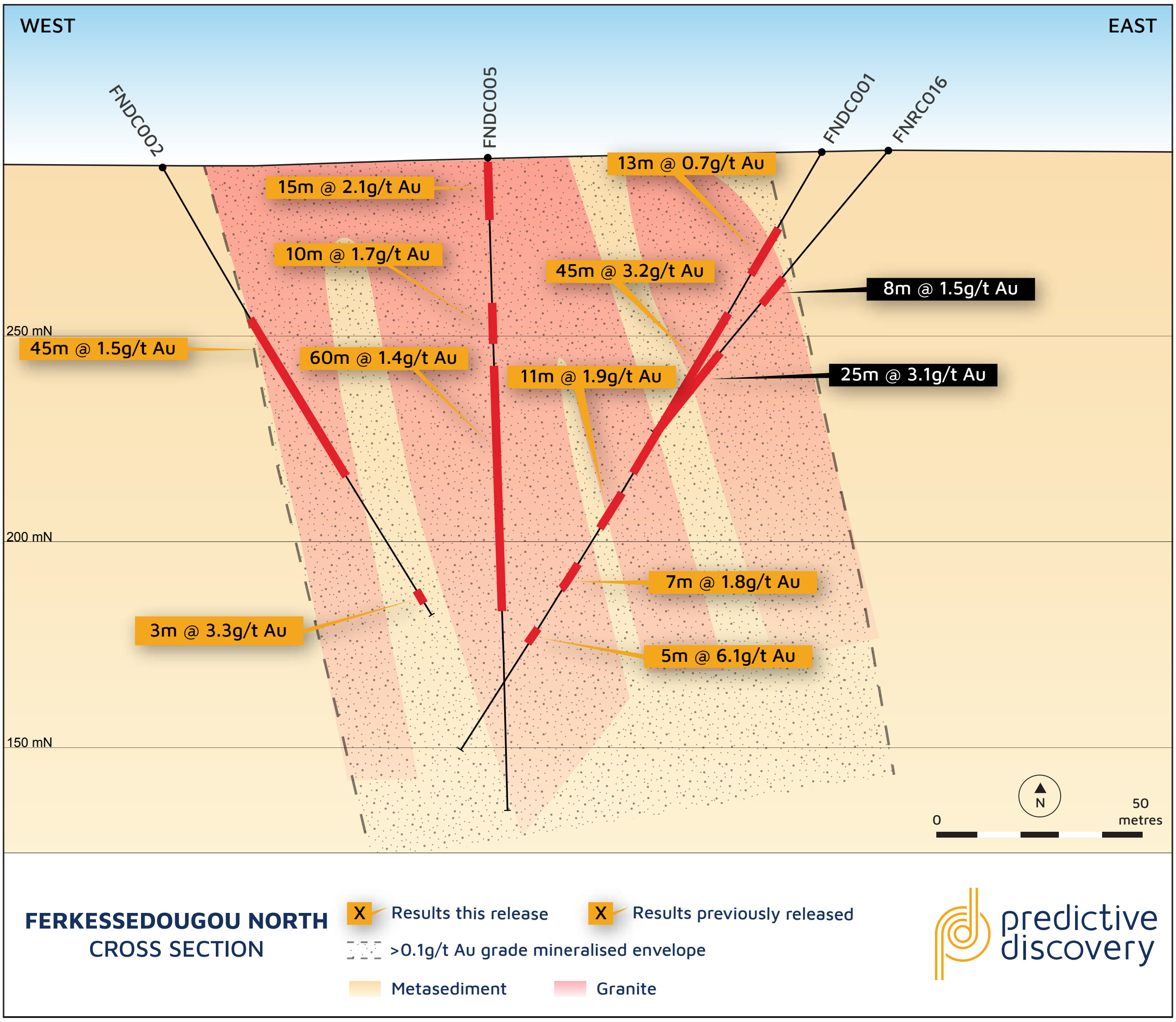

Figure 3 - Ferkessedougou North drill cross section showing interpreted geology and results of DD holes FNDC001, 002, 008 and RC hole FNRC016.

Boundiali and Boundiali North Permits (Resolute JV)

The Boundiali Project consists of two permits – Boundiali North and Boundiali South (Figure 4) - which cover more than 35km of strike length of a very well-mineralised greenstone belt, which includes the Sissingue gold mine in Cote D'Ivoire and Resolute's flagship Syama mine in Mali.

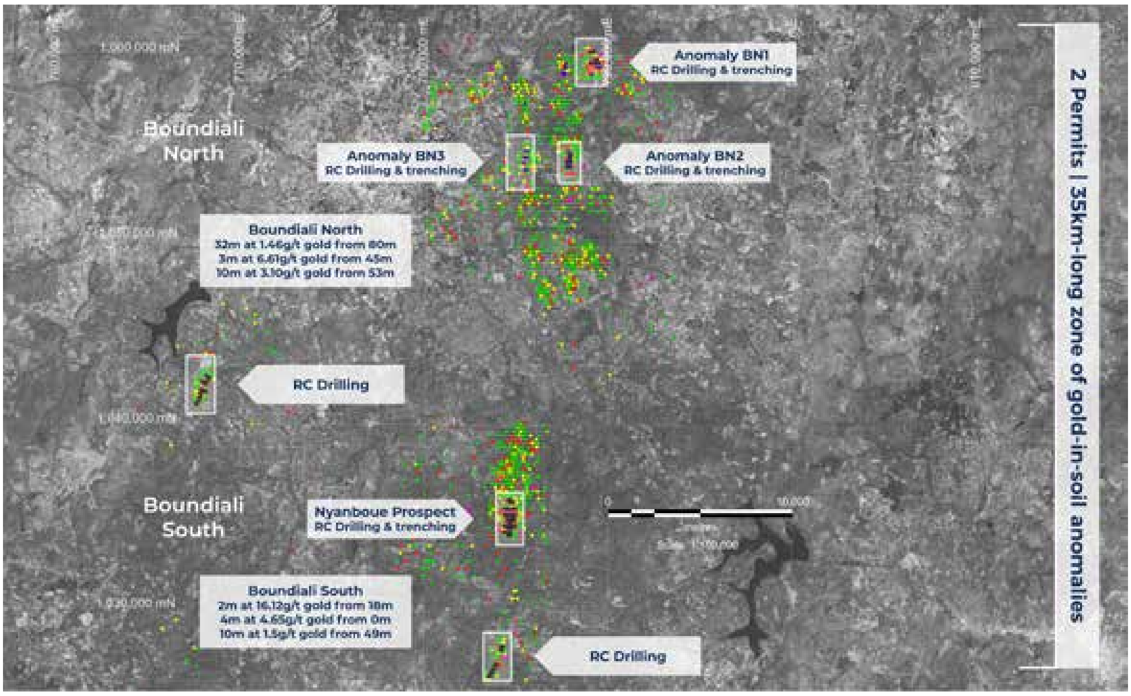

Figure 4 - Boundiali Project (North and South) geochemical map results highlighting targets BN1, BN2 and BN3 and RC/DD holes (black dots). Note the large extent of untested gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies.

Predictive's first exploration program on the permit was a BLEG stream sediment survey in 2014 which discovered a series of gold stream sediment anomalies, the strongest of which was downstream of the Nyangboue Prospect. Subsequent soil sampling by then joint venture partner Toro Gold Limited in 2015-16 revealed the 6km-long Nyangboue gold geochemical anomaly. Initial RC and diamond drilling in 2016/17 on the Nyangboue Prospect returned a series of excellent drill results including 30m at 8.3g/t gold from 39m and 28m at 4.04g/t gold from 3m.

In 2018 the joint venture undertook a soil geochemistry program comprising 6,338 samples on the Boundiali North permit, identifying a series of gold anomalies extending over 14km clustered around the inferred north-south Nyangboue structure which also passes through the Nyangboue gold mineralised zone, further south. Higher gold values include 1,185, 806 and 626 ppb gold.

Following the initial soil sampling program, the joint venture completed a 6,809m trenching program over the Boundiali North permit. In March 2019 an RC drill rig began work with infill drilling at Boundiali South on the Nyangboue Prospect (Figure 5). Highly encouraging first results were received from a 31-hole (3,324m) infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at the Nyangboue Prospect with numerous significant gold results returned with good widths and high grades with multiple +1g/t gold intercepts were recorded in every hole.

Better Results included:

- BRC 170: **13m at 1.78g/t gold** from 63m
- BRC 171: **14m at 1.30g/t gold** from 9m
- BRC 171: **7m at 4.02g/t gold** from 87m, including **1m at 10.3g/t gold**
- BRC 173: **8m at 2.91g/t gold** from 53m
- BRC 173: **4m at 5.50g/t gold** from 67m, including **1m at 10.7g/t gold**
- BRC 175: **27m at 2.42g/t gold** from 27m, including **3m at 10.3g/t gold, 4m at 4.96g/t gold** from 32m, including **1m at 10.7g/t gold**
- BRC 181: **3m at 9.69g/t gold** from 137m
- BRC 182: **16m at 1.49g/t gold** from 6m
- BRC 183: **9m at 2.86g/t gold** from 68m, including **1m at 16.7g/t gold**

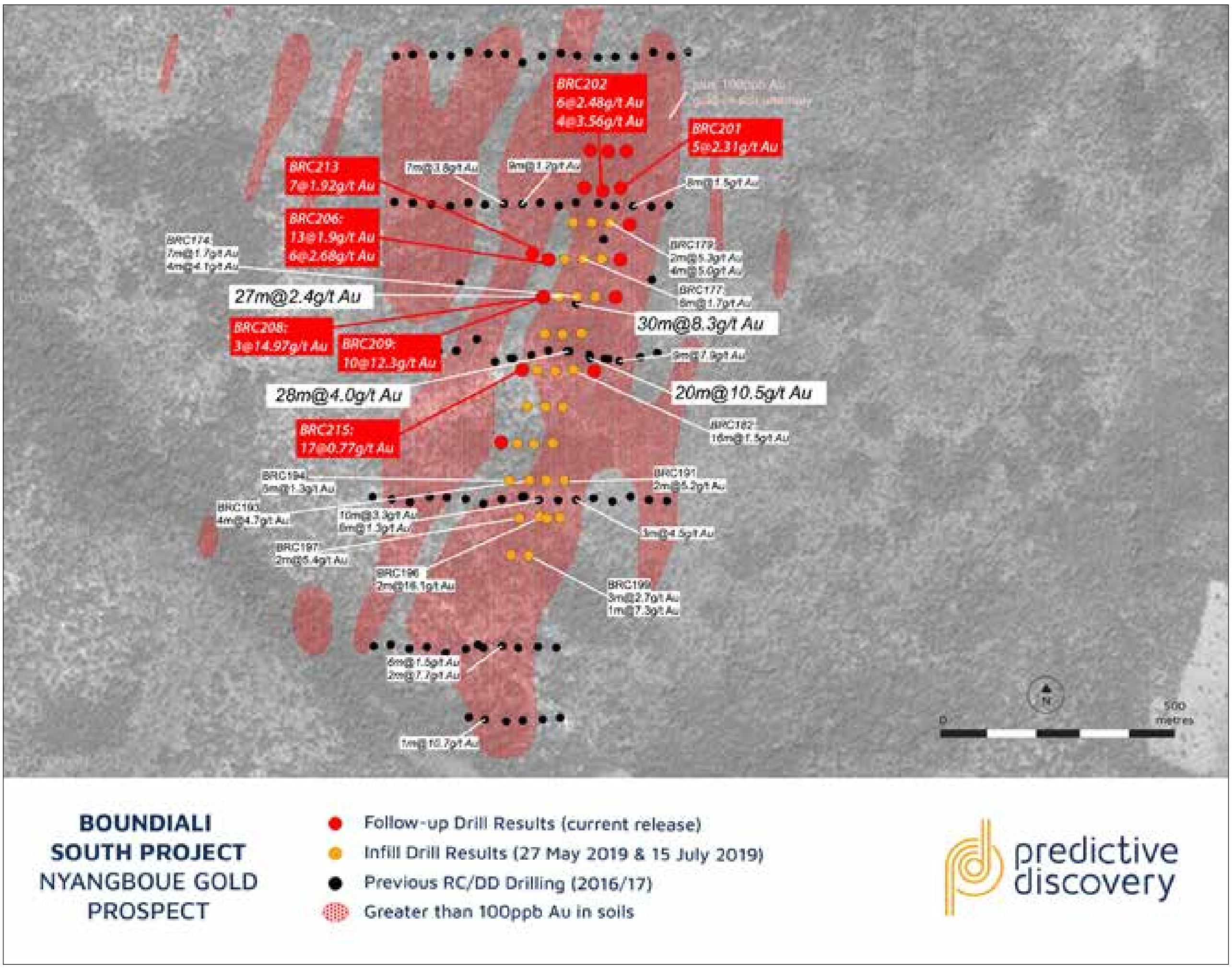

Figure 5 – Nyangboue Gold Prospect with current and previous drill holes overlain gold-in-soil anomalies

Based on these infill drill results, mineralisation at Nyangboue now appears to consist of a series of north-striking, sub-parallel, gold-mineralised zones dipping shallowly to the west. Given that the mineralisation is open to the north, south and down dip, there is clearly more drilling to be done at Nyangboue to determine the full size of the gold mineralised system. When combined with the new gold mineralisation discovered in the Boundiali North permit (see below), the potential scale of the mineralised systems at Boundiali continues to grow.

In April the drill rig was moved to Boundiali North where a large reconnaissance RC drill program was completed testing targets identified by the trenching program (Figure 6). The RC drilling tested three strong gold-in-soil anomalies with a combined length of 7.7km within the previously defined broad, 14km long zone of soil anomalies.

Better intersections included:

- BNRC012 - **5m at 3.49g/t gold from 28m**
- BNRC014 - **7m at 1.43g/t gold from 18m**
- BNRC015 - **8m at 1.80g/t gold from 35m**
- BNRC016 - **3m at 6.61g/t gold from 45m**
- BNRC031 - **11m at 1.20g/t gold from 4m**
- BNRC031 - **30m at 1.08g/t gold from 32m**
- BNRC032 - **10m at 3.14g/t gold from 53m**
- BNRC032 - **32m at 1.46g/t gold from 80m**
- BRNC047 - **3m at 4.73g/t gold from 34m**

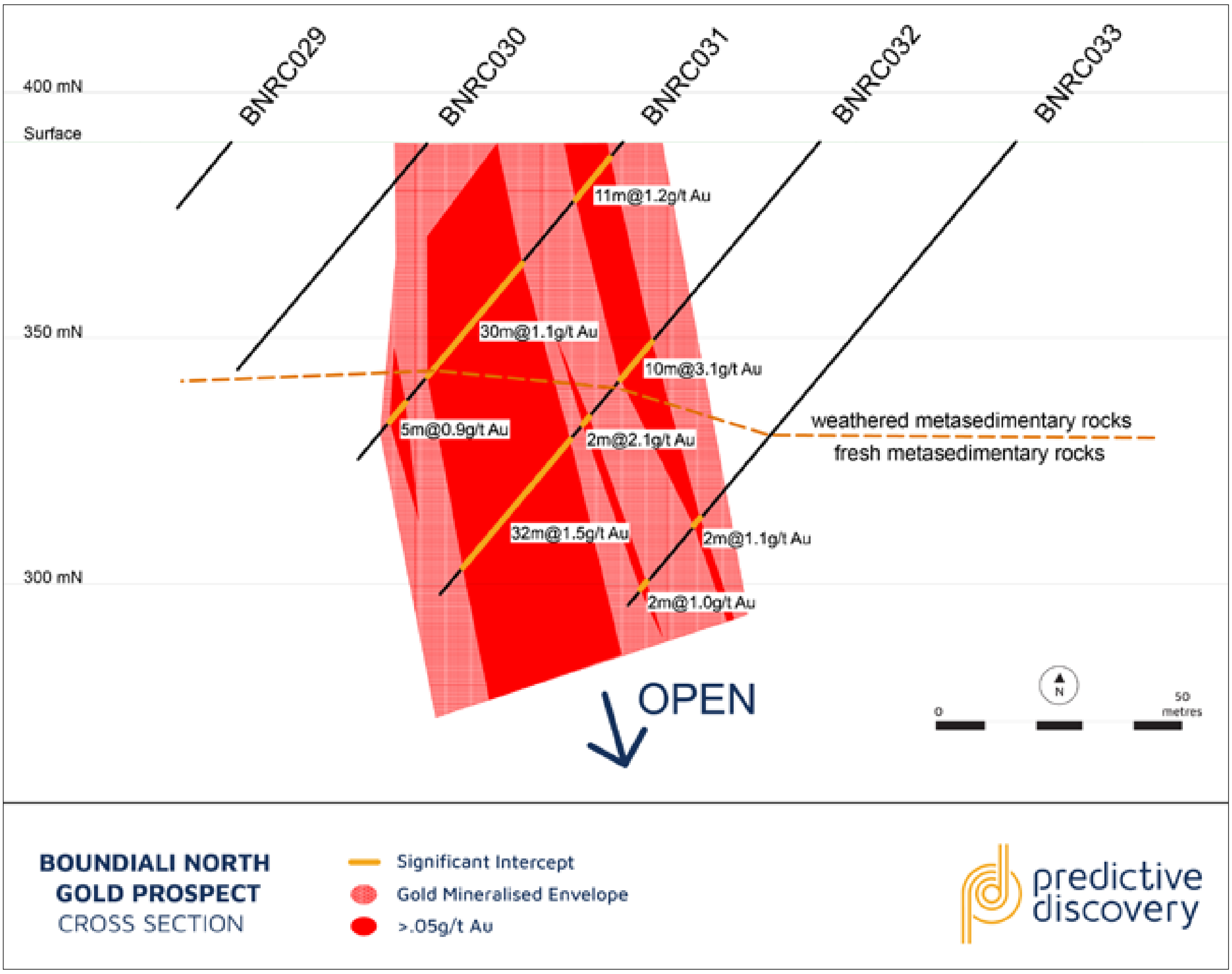

Figure 6 - Boundiali North Gold Prospect Cross Section

6,809m of reconnaissance trenching at Boundiali North also encountered wide zones of anomalous gold with multiple intersections of higher values, including:

- BNTR002 - **2m at 4.96g/t gold**
- BNTR003A - **14m at 1.01 gold** within a 162m long section averaging 0.42g/t gold
- BNTR004 - **2m at 5.09g/t gold** within a 60m long section averaging 0.48g/t gold
- BNTR005 - **14m at 1.80g/t gold** within a 34m long section averaging 0.92g/t gold
- BNTR007 - **24m at 2.29g/t gold** within a 58m long section averaging 1.10g/t gold
- BNTR008 - **10m at 2.24g/t gold** within a 66m long section averaging 0.50g/t gold

Predictive expects that the joint venture will carry out more drilling on both permits after the drill fire assay results are received and further assessment of past programs on the project areas is completed. Given that large areas of gold-in-soil anomalies remain undrilled on both Boundiali permits, the potential for new discoveries remains high.

Guinea

During the reporting period the Company acquired five Reconnaissance Authorisations in Guinea totalling ~500km^2 (Figure 7). All landholdings were identified through the Company's Predictore™ methodology which helps identify large and deep structures which are thought to have channelled large quantities of gold-bearing fluid from deeper in the earth's crust, generating well mineralised gold belts including large gold deposits at surface.

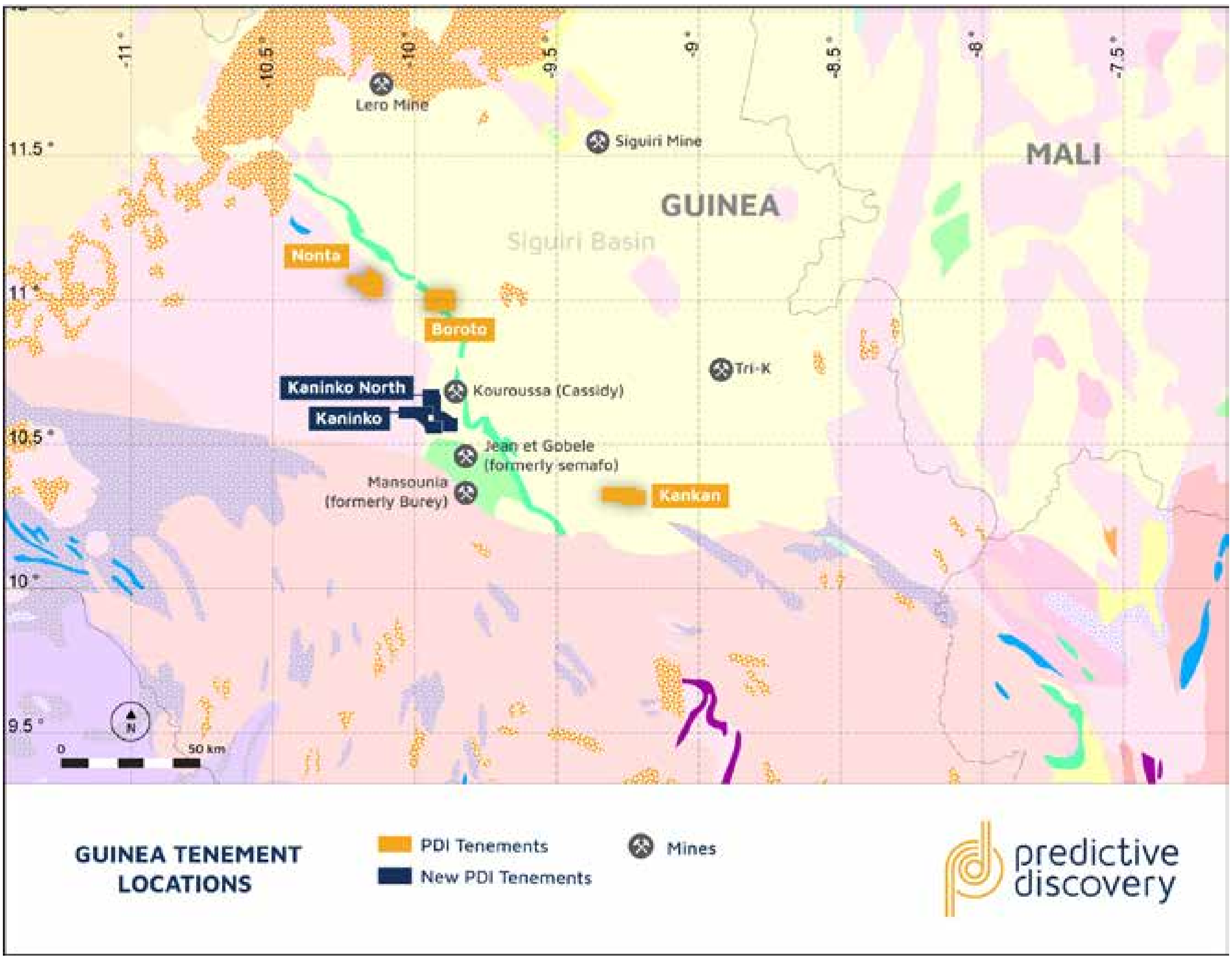

Figure 7 – Predictive Discovery 100%-owned Projects in Guinea

The Predictore™ methodology and a strategic analysis of the country has identified the Siguiri Basin Figure 7 as being both highly prospective for gold mineralisation and underexplored. The Siguiri Basin is part of the richly mineralised West African Birimian gold belt and consists largely of metasediments with minor granitic rocks, metavolcanics and mafic to ultramafic intrusives.

In April, Predictive announced results from initial field work at Nonta and Kankan Projects. The Company sampled and assayed 50 rock chip and dump samples from artisanal mine sites and rock outcrops at Nonta with a peak value of 29g/t Au. A gold Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) stream sediment sampling program was completed, totalling 39 samples, with results peaking at 223ppb Au and exceeding 20ppb over two stream catchment areas covering a total area of 20km^2. During the period, the Company also completed a gold Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) stream sediment sampling program (peaking at 87ppb Au) on Kankan (Figure 7), totalling 42 samples. An initial soil sampling program over part of the permit, totalling 269 samples, collected on an 800 x 100m^2 grid, was completed revealing a 6km long zone of gold-in-soil anomalies with a peak value of 570ppb Au.

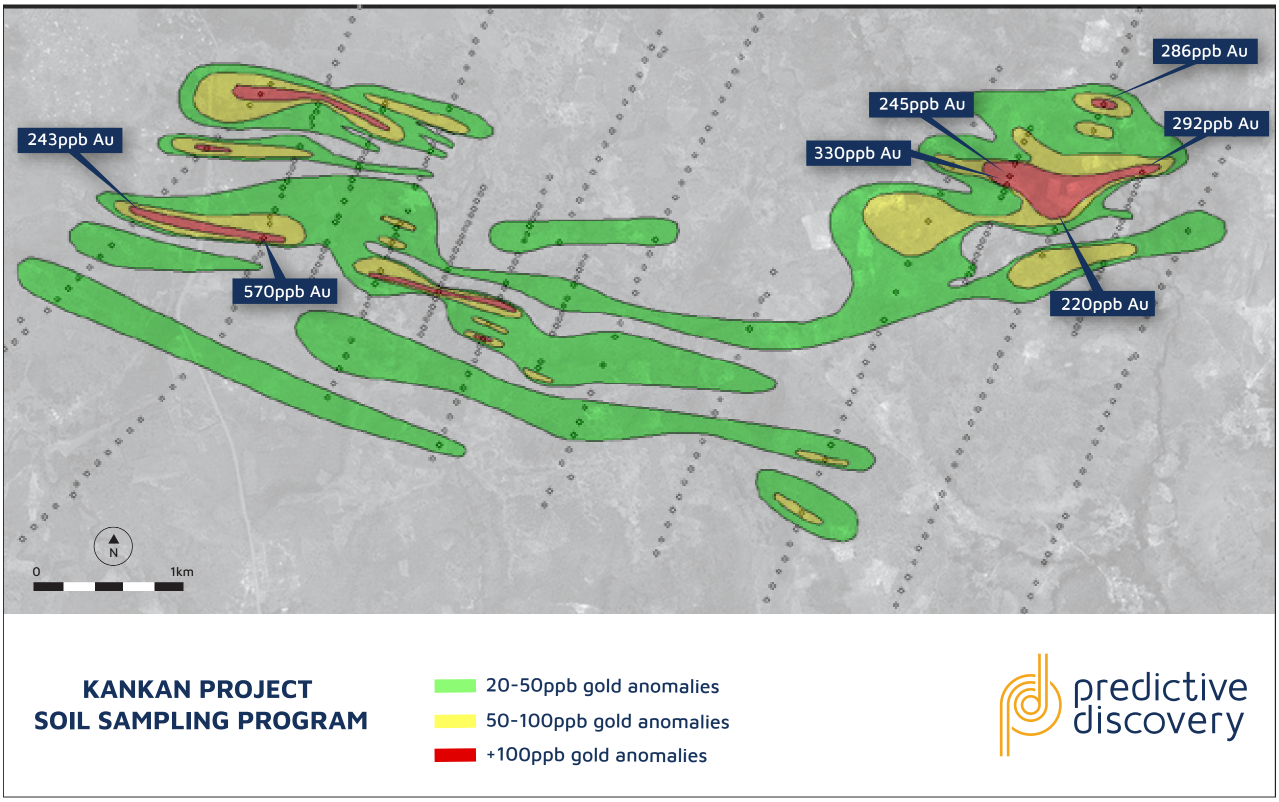

Figure 8 - Kankan Project soil sampling results with wides zones of 20-50ppb gold anomalies (green), 50-100ppb gold anomalies (yellow) and +100ppb gold anomalies (red)

In early October, the Company also announced encouraging initial sampling results from the Kaninko Project (Figure 9). Three prospects for potential drill targeting have been identified, Bankan Creek Prospect (peak value of 4.6g/t gold), Bankan north-east Prospect (peak values of 1.6g/t gold and 1.4g/t gold) and Bankan East Prospect (peak-value of 1.3g/t gold).

The early results from Kaninko add a promising new prospect to the Guinea portfolio following the earlier results from Kankan and Nonta which identified extensive soil geochemical anomalies. The better results were obtained from vertical channel sampling of weathered bedrock within a 300m length of artisanal workings from which artisanal miners report that they are currently extracting significant quantities of gold.

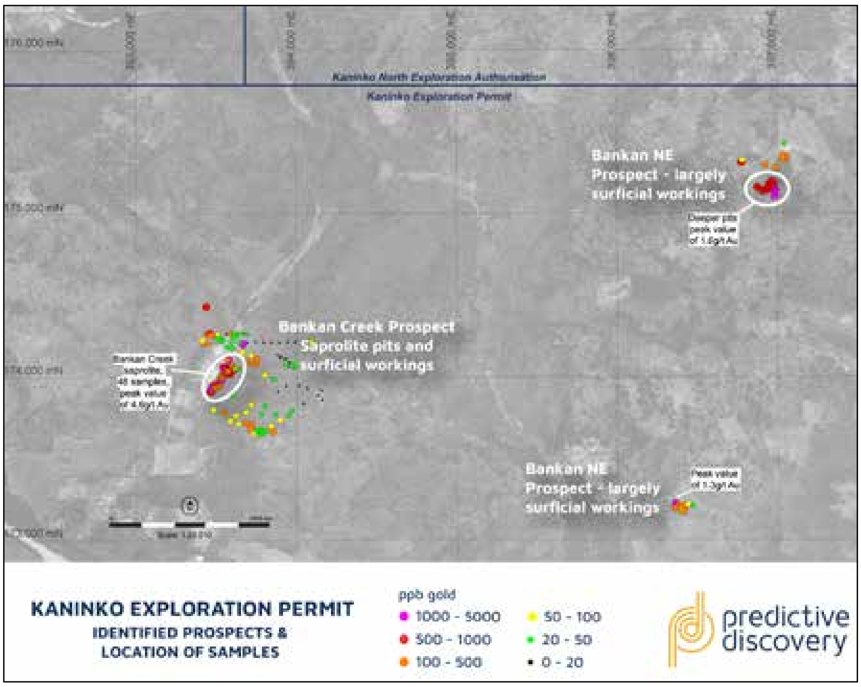

Figure 9 - Location of samples and prospects, Kaninko Exploration Permit, Guinea

Larger scale geochemical surveys on the Kankan, Nonta and Kaninko properties will be undertaken in the next few months. These may be accompanied by ground geophysical surveys where appropriate. All this work is aimed at readying Predictive's best Guinea prospects for drilling in the March Quarter of 2020.

Burkina Faso

Predictive's current tenement holdings in Burkina Faso are located in the east of the country and cover approximately 100km of strike length of the Samira Hill greenstone belt in eastern Burkina Faso. This belt hosts the 2.5 million-ounce Samira Hill gold deposit across the border in Niger and contains numerous active artisanal gold mine sites along its length.

During FY 2018-2019, the Progress Minerals Joint Venture (now Montage Joint Venture) completed 2,596m of RC drilling on the Tambiri permit, which lies within the wider Progress JV Area of Influence (AOI). The program was testing a gold geochemical anomaly and mineralised structure along strike from high-grade gold mineralisation drilled by Predictive in 2011-12. The drilling encountered narrow zones gold mineralisation in most holes along the Tambiri shear zone trend. The mineralised zones dip steeply to the south, consistent with the earlier Predictive drilling.

Better intercepts included:

- TAMRC005: 1m at 7.23 g/t Au.
- TAMRC008: 4m at 4.23g/t Au from 74m including 1m at 10.90g/t Au.

On completion of the Tambiri program,15,000m of RC drilling was planned to commence on the Bira Project in the March Quarter, testing 10 targets, however due to the security incident at the Tiabongou campsite, work there is currently suspended.

On 18th January 2019, the Company advised of a security incident at its Progress Minerals Joint Venture in Burkina Faso, which resulted in the death of a senior employee of its Canadian joint venture partner Progress Minerals Inc. The Company extended its deepest sympathies to the family and colleagues of Kirk Woodman – a respected geologist with 20 years of experience in working on the ground in West Africa. The ongoing safety and security of every individual involved in the joint venture managed by Progress Minerals is of paramount importance to both companies.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Predictive Discovery Limited ("the Company" or "Predictive") is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Australia and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The directors of the Company present their report on the Group, which comprises Predictive Discovery Limited and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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

NAMES	POSITION
Mr Phillip Jackson	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Paul Roberts	Managing Director
Mr David Kelly	Non-Executive Director

The Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Eric Moore
Eric (Ric) Moore was appointed as Company Secretary on 7 April 2015. He has held senior managerial positions in a number of resource companies during the past 20 years and was Company Secretary of a publicly listed company between 1996 and 2005. Ric is also Company Secretary of Aurora Minerals Limited and Peninsula Mines Limited.

Bruce Waddell
Bruce Waddell was appointed as additional Company Secretary on 21 August 2017. A member of CPA Australia, he has over 25 years accounting and administration experience in the resources industry. Bruce is also Company Secretary of Aurora Minerals Limited and Peninsula Mines Limited.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the financial year, the principal activity of the Group was mineral exploration with the objective of identifying and developing economic reserves in West Africa and Australia.

OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD

The consolidated loss of the Group for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $1,459,332 (2018: $1,474,046). This was largely from exploration costs, share of losses of associates and the costs of administering the Group to 30 June 2019.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

In 2018-2019 Predictive's joint venture with Toro Gold Limited in Cote D'Ivoire continued to generate highly encouraging drilling results from two properties. Progress during the year included recognition of two new zones with significant resource potential – the Ouarigue South prospect and two prospects within the Boundiali North permit. The Company also opened up a new frontier for exploration in Guinea during the year, acquiring 5 properties covering a total area of 500km^2 and commencing early stage exploration programs which have revealed several promising gold-in-soil anomalies.

JOINT VENTURE PARTNERS

Progress Minerals International Inc (now part of Montage Gold Corporation)

Progress Minerals Inc (**Progress**) was an unlisted Canadian exploration company which was incorporated in 2016 and based in Vancouver, Canada. It changed its name to Avant Minerals during 2017-18 and merged with a company owned by Orca Gold to form Montage Gold Corporation (**Montage**) in August 2019.

Burkina Faso Permits: Kalinga, Tambifwanou, Bongou, Tamfoagou, Tangagari, Tambiri, Bira, Basieri, Haoura and Mansila.

Deal Structure: Progress (now Montage) earned 51% by spending US$1 million in 2018. Predictive's current equity interest is 49%.

Cote D'Ivoire Permits (Bobosso Project)**:** Bassawa and Wendene.

Deal Structure: Montage now owns 100% in the project holding company, West African Mine Investments Pty Ltd. Predictive sold its then-30% equity in the project to Progress in 2017-18 for a cash payment of C$493,000 and a commitment by Progress to make future bonus payments to Predictive on development of up to 3 mines on the permits.

Toro Gold (now Resolute Mining Limited)

Toro Gold Ltd **(Toro)** was a private gold exploration, development and production company focused in West Africa. It was purchased by Resolute Mining Limited (**Resolute**) in August 2019.

Predictive is in joint venture with Resolute on six granted permits and two permit applications in Cote D'Ivoire (Figure 2). The Toro Joint Venture operates through Toro Gold Equatorial (Guernsey) Limited (it previously operated through Predictive's former subsidiary Predictive Discovery Cote D'Voire Sarl), of which Predictive now holds 30%.

Cote D'Ivoire Permits: Ferkessedougou North, Boundiali, Boundiali North , Kounahiri, Kokoumbo and Beriaboukro.

Deal Structure: Resolute's current equity interest in the joint venture is 70%.

FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Project Highlights

Ferkessedougou North Project (Cote D'Ivoire) – Diamond drilling following up highly encouraging trench results on the Ouarigue South prospect obtained a series of broad gold intercepts in a zone of mineralised granite and metasediments which is now known to be at least 200m long and up to 100m wide. The best gold intercepts were **45.2m at 3.2g/t Au** including **9m at 10.3 g/t Au** and **59.7m at 1.4g/t Au**. Infill soil sampling on the surrounding area commenced immediately after these results were obtained, aimed at finding more such mineralised granite gold deposits within the 17km long zone of gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies in the permit.

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The net assets of the Group have decreased by $896,460 from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019. This net movement is largely due to the following factors:

- $0.52m net capital raising;
- Share of Losses in Associates, following deconsolidation of subsidiaries from Joint Venture earn-ins;
- Expenditure on exploring and evaluating the assets in Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire; and
- Exploration expenses.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

No significant changes in the Group's state of affairs occurred during the financial year, with the exception of a capital raising net of $0.52 million.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

There has not been any matter or circumstance have arisen after the balance date that has significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report, as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Group's operations are subject to significant environmental regulations under both Commonwealth and State legislation. The Board believes that the Group has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental regulations and is not aware of a breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Mr Phillip Jackson	**Non-Executive Chairman**
Qualification	BJuris, LLB, MBA, FAICD
Experience	Phillip Jackson, the Chairman and a Director of the Company, is a barrister and solicitor with over 25 years legal and international corporate experience, especially in the areas of commercial and contract law, mining law and corporate structuring. He has worked extensively in the Middle East, Asia and the United States of America. In Australia, he was formerly a managing legal counsel for a major international mining company, and in private practice specialised in small to medium resource companies. Phillip was managing region legal counsel: Asia-Pacific for a leading oil services company for 13 years. He was General Counsel for a major international oil and gas company. Phillip has been Chairman of Aurora since it listed in June 2004 and of listed subsidiary Peninsula Mines Limited ("Peninsula"), and is a non-executive Chairman of Predictive Discovery Limited. Phillip is also a non-executive director of listed company Scotgold Resources Limited.
Interest in Shares and Options (at the date of this report)	Shareholding: 500,000 Option holding: 550,000 (unlisted)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	Aurora Minerals Limited Peninsula Mines Limited Scotgold Resources Limited

Mr Paul Roberts	**Managing Director**
Qualifications	BSc, MSc, FAIG, MGSA
Experience	Mr Roberts has a long and successful history in mineral exploration management and mine geology both in Australia and overseas. He was responsible for discovery of the Henty gold deposit and major extensions to the St Dizier tin deposit both in Tasmania, as well as resource evaluations of the Kuridala copper gold deposit in North Queensland, the Bongara zinc deposit in Peru and a number of gold deposits in the Cue and Meekatharra districts in Western Australia.
Interest in Shares and Options (at the date of this report)	Shareholding: 3,430,941 Option holding: 2,200,000 (unlisted) 1,215,021 (listed)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	None

Mr David Kelly	**Non-Executive Director**
Qualifications	B.Sc. (Hons.) - Major in Geology
Experience	Mr Kelly is a highly experienced executive and director with almost 30 year's involvement in the resources sector. Mr Kelly brings a wealth of experience to the Company in the areas of geology and also in the areas of strategic analysis, project evaluation and corporate advice.
Interest in Shares and Options (at the date of this report)	Shareholding: 225,000 Option holding: 550,000 (unlisted)
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	Renaissance Minerals Limited Manas Resources Limited

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, 15 meetings / circular resolutions of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director at meetings during the year were as follows:

Director	Directors' Meetings		Circular Resolutions	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Phillip Jackson	5	5	10	10
Mr Paul Roberts	5	5	10	10
Mr David Kelly	5	5	10	10

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

The Group has paid premiums to insure directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the Group, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Group. The terms and conditions of the insurance are confidential and cannot be disclosed.

OPTIONS

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Predictive Discovery Limited under option, including those options issued during the year and since 30 June 2019 to the date of this report are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
29 November 2016	29 November 2019	$0.2578	1,952,500
29 November 2016	29 November 2020	$0.3867	1,952,500
27 November 2017	30 November 2019	$0.060	73,030,518
		TOTAL	76,955,518

During the year ended 30 June 2019 no ordinary shares of Predictive Discovery Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceeding on behalf of the Group or intervene in any proceedings to which the Group is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Group was not a party to any such proceeding during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

NON AUDIT SERVICES

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by *the Corporations Act 2001.*

Details of the amounts paid to the auditor of the Group for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out at note 18.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditors' independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 61 of the financial report.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

REMUNERATION POLICY

It is the policy of the Company that, except in special circumstances, non-executive directors normally be remunerated by way of fixed fees, should not receive a bonus or options and should not be provided with retirement benefits other than statutory superannuation.

The Board, within the limit pre-approved by shareholders, determines fees payable to individual non-executive directors. The remuneration level of any executive director or other senior executive is determined by the Board after taking into consideration levels that apply to similar positions in comparable companies in Australia and taking account of the individual's possible participation in any equity based remuneration scheme. The Board may use industry wide data gathered by independent remuneration experts annually as its point of reference. Options or shares issued to any director pursuant to any equity based remuneration scheme require approval by shareholders prior to their issue. Options or shares granted to senior executives who are not directors are issued by resolution of the Board.

It is the policy of the Company that persons to whom options have been issued should not enter into any transaction in any associated product which is designed to limit the economic risk of participating in unvested entitlements under an equity based remuneration scheme.

There are no schemes for retirement benefits, other than the payment of the statutory superannuation contribution for non-executive and executive directors.

All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as qualifications, expertise, experience etc.), superannuation and fringe benefits and are eligible for the grant of options under the Employee Option Plan.

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for the time, commitment and responsibilities.

The fees payable to individual non-executive directors must be determined by the Board within the aggregate sum of $500,000 per annum provided for under clause 21.1 of the constitution. That aggregate sum can only be increased with the prior approval of the shareholders of the Company at a general meeting. A non-executive director is entitled to a refund of approved expenditure and may also receive payments for consultancy work contracted for and performed separately on the Company's behalf.

The Company's policy for determining the nature and amount of emoluments of Board members and senior executives of the Company is as follows:

The remuneration structure for executive officers, including executive directors, is based on a number of factors, including length of service, particular experience of the individual concerned, and overall performance of the Company. The contracts for service between the Company, Directors and executives are on a continuing basis the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) *(continued)*

PERFORMANCE-BASED REMUNERATION

Performance based remuneration for key management personnel is limited to granting of options.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMUNERATION POLICY AND COMPANY PERFORMANCE

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. The issue of options in past years to the majority of directors and executives is to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder interests. The company believes this policy will be effective in increasing shareholder wealth.

PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS LINKED TO REMUNERATION

The Group's remuneration of key management personnel does not include any performance conditions.

EMPLOYMENT DETAILS OF MEMBERS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND OTHER EXECUTIVES

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of the Group, and to the extent different, among the five Group executives or company executives receiving the highest remuneration. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance-based and the proportion of remuneration received in the form of options.

Key Management Personnel	Position held during the year ended 30 June 2019	Non-salary cash-based incentives	Options/ Rights	Fixed Salary/Fees	Total
		%	%	%	%
Mr Phillip Jackson	Non-Executive Chairman	-	-	100	100
Mr Paul Roberts	Managing Director	-	-	100	100
Mr David Kelly	Non-Executive Director	-	-	100	100
Mr Eric Moore	Company Secretary	-	-	-	-
Mr Bruce Waddell	Company Secretary	-	-	-	-

The employment terms and conditions of key management personnel and Group executives are formalised upon each Director's appointment. All non-executive directors are remunerated on a monthly basis with no fixed term or termination benefits.

Paul Roberts, Managing Director, has entered into a consulting agreement that requires 6 months' notice of voluntary termination of employment that entitles Mr Roberts to $102,500 as a termination benefit.

To 30 November 2018, Mr Waddell and Mr Moore were not remunerated by Predictive Discovery Ltd. Former Associate Aurora Minerals Limited provided company secretarial, accounting and book-keeping services to the Company under an Administration Services Agreement at a scheduled rate of $89,100 per annum. From 1 December 2018, Mr Waddell has entered into a consulting agreement at a rate of $90,000 and requires 2 months' notice of voluntary termination of employment that entitles Mr Waddell to $15,000 as a termination benefit. Mr Moore is charged to the Company at a rate of $100 per hour for any services rendered under a new Administration Services Agreement with Aurora, with those charges amounting to $3,400 for the period.

REMUNERATION DETAILS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The following table of benefits and payment details, in respect to the financial year, the components of remuneration for each member of the key management personnel of the Group and, to the extent different, the five Group executives and five company executives receiving the highest remuneration:

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) *(continued)*

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

Key Management Personnel		Salary, fees and leave	Other	Pension and super-annuation	Shares/ Units	Options/ Rights	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Mr Philip Jackson	2019	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
	2018	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Mr Paul Roberts	2019	205,000	-	-	-	-	205,000
	2018	192,981	-	-	-	-	192,981
Mr David Kelly	2019	31,963	-	3,037	-	-	35,000
	2018	31,963	-	3,037	-	-	35,000
Mr Eric Moore(1)	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Bruce Waddell(1)	2019	52,500	-	-	-	-	52,500
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Key Management Personnel	2019	339,463	-	3,037	-	-	342,500
	2018	274,944	-	3,037	-	-	277,981

(1) Associate Aurora Minerals Limited provided company secretarial, accounting and bookkeeping services to the Company under an Administration Services Agreement at the scheduled rate of $89,100 per annum, which included the services of Mr Waddell and Mr Moore. From 1 December 2018, Mr Waddell is remunerated by the Company and Mr Moore's services are paid for on an hourly basis through a new Services Agreement with Aurora.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OPTIONS AND RIGHTS HOLDINGS

The number of options over ordinary shares held by each key management person of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at beginning of period	Granted as remunerat-ion during the period	Expired during the period	Other changes during the period	Balance at end of period	Vested during the period	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercis-able
30 June 2019								
Mr Philip Jackson	825,000	-	(275,000)	-	550,000	-	550,000	-
Mr Paul Roberts	4,515,021	-	(1,100,000)	-	3,415,021		3,415,021	-
Mr David Kelly	825,000	-	(275,000)	-	550,000	-	550,000	-
Mr Eric Moore	330,000	-	(110,000)	-	220,000	-	220,000	-
Mr Bruce Waddell	247,500	-	(82,500)	-	165,000	-	165,500	
	6,742,521	-	(1,842,500)	-	4,900,021	-	4,900,021	-

	Balance at beginning of period	Granted as remunerat-ion during the period	Expired during the period	Other changes during the period (1)(2)	Balance at end of period	Vested during the period	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercis-able
30 June 2018								
Mr Philip Jackson	825,000	-	-	-	825,000	-	825,000	-
Mr Paul Roberts	3,300,000	-	-	1,215,021	4,515,021		4,515,021	-
Mr David Kelly	825,000	-	-	-	825,000	-	825,000	-
Mr Eric Moore	330,000	-	-	-	330,000	-	330,000	-
Mr Bruce Waddell	-	-	-	247,500	247,500	-	247,500	
	5,280,000	-	-	(1,462,521)	6,742,521	-	6,742,521	-

(1) P Roberts acquired 715,021 listed options in a rights issue and 500,000 listed options on market during the year

(2) B Waddell appointed additional Company Secretary 21 August 2017

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) *(continued)*

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL SHAREHOLDINGS

The number of ordinary shares in Predictive Discovery Limited held by each key management person of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at beginning of period	Granted as remuneration during the period	Issued on exercise of options during the period	Purchased during the period	Other changes during the period	Balance at end of period
30 June 2019						
Mr Phillip Jackson	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Mr Paul Roberts	2,708,260	-	-	722,681	-	3,430,941
Mr David Kelly	-	-	-	225,000	-	225,000
Mr Eric Moore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Bruce Waddell	-	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
	2,708,260	-	-	1,797,681	-	4,505,941

	Balance at beginning of period	Granted as remuneration during the period	Issued on exercise of options during the period	Purchased during the period	Other changes during the period [(1)]	Balance at end of period
30 June 2018						
Mr Phillip Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Paul Roberts	1,483,179	-	-	1,225,081	-	2,708,260
Mr David Kelly	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Eric Moore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Bruce Waddell	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,483,179	-	-	1,225,081	-	2,708,260

(1) B Waddell appointed additional Company Secretary 21 August 2017

SECURITIES RECEIVED THAT ARE NOT PERFORMANCE-BASED

No members of key management personnel received securities during the period which were not dependent upon the performance of the Group's share price as part of their remuneration package.

CASH BONUSES, PERFORMANCE-RELATED BONUSES AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Options were granted as remuneration during the year to key management personnel and other executives as set out in notes 16 and 22.

END OF THE REMUNERATION REPORT

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Paul Roberts
Managing Director
27 September2019

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		Consolidated	
	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Finance income		18,284	22,717
Other income		37,470	22,004
Gain on Sale of JV Interest		223,139	-
Administrative payments		(712,765)	(997,744)
Foreign exchange gain/(expenses)		(14,671)	(135,265)
Write off of loans		-	(781,043)
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiary	24	-	789,786
Share of loss in Associates	7	(129,435)	-
Impairment of exploration expenditure	6	(474,091)	-
Exploration expenditure pre-right to tenure		(407,263)	(394,501)
Loss before income tax		(1,459,332)	(1,474,046)
Income tax expense	2	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		(1,459,332)	(1,474,046)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be not reclassified subsequently to operating result			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	10	45,395	(1,540,949)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,413,937)	(3,014,995)
Profit attributable to:			
Members of the parent entity		(1,413,937)	(3,014,995)
		(1,413,937)	(3,014,995)
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	11	(0.592)	(0.716)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	11	(0.592)	(0.716)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,173,049	1,684,053
Trade and other receivables	4	104,690	104,887
Total current assets		1,277,739	1,788,940
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	21,500	5,696
Exploration expenditure	6	1,923,318	2,189,364
Investments in associates	7	747,568	840,645
Total non-current assets		2,692,386	3,035,705
Total assets		3,970,125	4,824,645
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	88,829	46,889
Provisions		-	-
Total current liabilities		88,829	46,889
Total liabilities		88,829	46,889
Net Assets		3,881,296	4,777,756
Equity			
Issued capital	9	31,491,240	30,973,763
Reserves	10	298,632	877,409
Accumulated losses		(27,908,576)	(27,073,416)
Total Equity		3,881,296	4,777,756

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Share Based Payments Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
CONSOLIDATED					
At 1 July 2017	28,256,378	(25,599,369)	1,538,853	879,505	5,075,367
Loss for the year	-	(1,474,046)	-	-	(1,474,046)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,540,949)	-	(1,540,949)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,474,046)	(1,540,949)	-	(3,014,995)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Issue of share capital	3,067,282	-	-	-	3,067,282
Transaction costs	(349,897)	-	-	-	(349,897)
At 30 June 2018	30,973,763	(27,073,416)	(2,096)	879,505	4,777,756
At 1 July 2018	30,973,763	(27,073,416)	(2,096)	879,505	4,777,756
Loss for the year	-	(1,459,332)	-	-	(1,459,332)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	45,395	-	45,395
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,459,332)	45,395	-	(1,413,937)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Transfer of expired options	-	624,172	-	(624,172)	-
Issue of share capital	531,000	-	-	-	531,000
Transaction costs	(13,523)	-	-	-	(13,523)
At 30 June 2019	31,491,240	(27,908,576)	43,299	255,333	3,881,296

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	30,879
Interest received		17,262	22,717
Payments for exploration expenditure		(890,267)	(2,913,887)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(653,443)	(1,031,426)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	20	(1,526,448)	(3,891,717)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from refunds of tenement acquisitions		-	-
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	725
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(18,208)	(171,950)
Payments for acquisition of tenements		-	(130,111)
JV Contributions (exploration)		-	1,563,022
Proceeds from conversion of remaining JV interest		514,925	
Cash in deconsolidated entities	24	-	(45,246)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		496,717	1,216,440
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		531,000	3,067,282
Payment for share issue costs		(13,523)	(349,662)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		517,477	2,717,620
Foreign exchange differences		1,250	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(511,004)	42,343
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period		1,684,053	1,641,710
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial period	3	1,173,049	1,684,053

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Predictive Discovery Limited and controlled entities (the "Group").

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Predictive Discovery Limited is a for-profit company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial statement 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.

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 financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of the directors, on 27 September 2019. The directors have the power to amend and re-issue the financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar.

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by Predictive Discovery Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is any entity over which Predictive Discovery Limited has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities. Control will generally exist when the parent owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity. In assessing the power to govern, the existence and effect of holdings of actual and potential voting rights are also considered.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities are included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 17 to the financial statements.

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended. Where controlled entities have entered (left) the Group during the year, their operating results have been included (excluded) from the date control was obtained (ceased).

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-Group balances and transactions between entities in the Group have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with those adopted by the parent entity.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are shown separately within the Equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated 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.

Subsidiaries are accounted for in the parent entity at cost.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(a) Principles of consolidation *(continued)*

Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (i.e. parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity.

At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing equity holdings are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. 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 a liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

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

Interests in joint arrangements

IFRS defines a joint arrangement as one over which two or more parties have joint control, which is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement. This exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

(i) Joint operations

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. In relation to its interests in joint operations, the Group recognises its:

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(a) Principles of consolidation *(continued)*

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

(ii) Joint ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. The Group's investment in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in the joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of that investee is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of the joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of joint venture.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On loss of joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Reimbursement of the costs of the operator of the joint arrangement

When the Group, acting as an operator or manager of a joint arrangement, receives reimbursement of direct costs recharged to the joint arrangement, such recharges represent reimbursements of costs that the operator incurred as an agent for the joint arrangement and therefore have no effect on profit or loss. When the Group charges a management fee (based on a fixed percentage of total costs incurred for the year) to cover other general costs incurred in carrying out the activities on behalf of the joint arrangement, it is not acting as an agent. Therefore, the general overhead expenses and the management fee are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an expense and income, respectively.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(b) Revenue recognition

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

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(c) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in income in the period in which they are incurred.

(d) Income Tax

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 the end of the reporting period. 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 as unused tax losses. Current and deferred 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 the end of the reporting period. 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(d) Income Tax *(continued)*

Current 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) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by The Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when The Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

The liability for long service leave is recognised in current and non-current liabilities, depending on the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(g) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency. All other companies within The Group have Australian dollars as their functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(g) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances (*continued*)

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated statement of financial position. These differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the operation is disposed.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(i) Investments and other financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(i) Investments and other financial assets *(continued)*

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

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

(j) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment
Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment	2 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised and removed from the consolidated statement of financial position on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. Gains and losses from derecognition are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(j) Property, Plant and Equipment (*continued*)

Subsequent costs are included in the property, plant and equipment's carrying value or recognised as a separate asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be realised and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss.

Where required by accounting standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(k) Exploration and Development Expenditure

Costs Carried Forward

Costs arising from exploration and evaluation activities are carried forward where the rights to tenure for the area of interest are current and such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development, or by sale, or where exploration and evaluation activities have not, at reporting date, reached a stage to allow a reasonable assessment regarding the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Costs carried forward in respect of an area of interest that is abandoned are written off in the period in which the decision to abandon is made.

Contributions received from third parties in exchange for participating interests in exploration and evaluation tenements (e.g. as part of farm out arrangements) are netted off against the costs carried forward in respect of those tenements in which the third party acquires a participating interest.

(l) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information including, dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use 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 an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

Non-financial assets, other than inventories, deferred tax assets, assets from employee benefits, investment properties and deferred acquisition costs, are assessed for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Any indication of impairment requires formal testing of impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is calculated as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The asset's value in use is calculated as the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with the asset. Assets that cannot be tested individually for impairment are Grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows (the asset's cash generating unit).

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(l) Impairment of Assets *(continued)*

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are allocated first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash generating units, and then to other assets of the group on a pro rata basis.

Assets other than goodwill are assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill are reversed up to the carrying amounts that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

(m) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the share of the profits or losses of the associate is recognised in profit or loss and the share of the movements in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Dividends received or receivable from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method upon the loss of significant influence over the associate and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the associate's carrying amount, fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

(n) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Group during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(o) 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 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 consolidated statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(p) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership that are transferred to entities in the Group are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

(q) Earnings Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the Group divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the net loss attributable to members of the Group and the number of shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which include shares options.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(r) Contributed Equity

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

(s) Share-based Payment Transactions

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments ("equity settled transactions"). When the goods or services acquired in a share based payment transaction do not qualify for recognition as assets, they are recognised as expenses.

The cost of equity settled transactions and the corresponding increase in equity is measured at the fair value of the goods or services acquired. Where the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is determined indirectly by the fair value of the equity instruments using the Black Scholes option valuation technique.

Equity-settled transactions that vest after employees complete a specified period of service are recognised as services are received during the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity.

(t) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key estimates – Impairment
The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using fair value less cost to sell.

Key judgements – Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure
The Group 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. $1,923,318 has been capitalised as at 30 June 2019 (see note 6). While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded and there are no facts of circumstances that suggest the carrying amounts of the exploration and evaluation assets recognised exceed their recoverable amount.

In assessing the recoverability of the carrying amounts, the Directors have determined that as with similar companies, future capital raisings will be required in order to continue the exploration and development of the company's mining tenements (some subject to an option payment) to achieve a position where they can prove exploration reserves. Should there be no funding available, exploration of the areas of interest may be put on hold. The recoverability of the exploration asset is dependent upon the continued exploration of each area of interest.

Key Judgements – Share-based payment transactions
The Group measures the cost of equity settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using the Black Scholes method. The related assumptions are detailed in note 21. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(t) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements *(continued)*

Key Judgements - Going Concern
For the year ended 30 June 2019 the Group made a loss of $1,459,332 (2018: loss $1,474,046). Notwithstanding this the financial report has been prepared using the going concern basis. The Directors have determined that as with similar companies, future capital raisings will be required in order to continue the exploration and development of the company's mining tenements and meet operational expenditure at current levels to achieve a position where they can prove exploration reserves. The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the company raising additional capital sufficient to meet the company's exploration commitments and operational commitments. Should there be no funding available, exploration of the areas of interest may be put on hold. The recoverability of the exploration asset is dependent upon the continued exploration of each area of interest.

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the foreseeable future reflecting this expectation and their effect upon the company. The achievement of the forecast is dependent upon the future capital raising, the outcome of which is uncertain. Should future capital raising and forecasts be unsuccessful, there is a significant uncertainty whether the Group will continue as a going concern and therefore realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at amounts stated in the financial report.

Key Judgements - Recoverability of Intercompany Loan
Within non-current assets of the parent entity (see note 23) there is a loan due from the 100% subsidiaries of $300,415 which is considered fully recoverable. The recoverability of this loan is dependent upon the successful development or sale of exploration assets in Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire.

Key Judgements - Joint arrangements
Judgement is required to determine when the Group has joint control, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. The Group has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement, such as: the approval the capital expenditure programme for each year, and appointing, remunerating and terminating the key management personnel or service providers of the joint arrangement. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Judgement is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Group to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, it considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement – whether it is structured through a separate vehicle
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Group also considers the rights and obligations arising from:
- The legal form of the separate vehicle
- The terms of the contractual arrangement
- Other facts and circumstances (when relevant)

This assessment often requires significant judgement, and a different conclusion on joint control and also whether the arrangement is a JO or a JV, may materially impact the accounting. The Group has a joint arrangement which is structured through a separate vehicle, being a company structure. This structure, and the terms of the contractual arrangement indicate that the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Given this, the Group then had to assess the other facts and circumstances relating to this arrangement. After undertaking this assessment, there were a number of indicators for both a joint venture classification and a joint operation classification. Significant judgement was therefore required to determine how these factors would be analysed. The final conclusion was that the arrangement was a joint venture.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(u) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in a significant or material change to the Group's accounting policies.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 will replaced AASB 139: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The key changes that may affect the Group on initial application of AASB 9 and associated amending Standards include:

- simplifying the general classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- permitting entities to irrevocably elect on initial recognition to present gains and losses on an equity instrument that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income (OCI);
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives, including removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in OCI, except when it would create an 'accounting mismatch';
- introducing a new model for hedge accounting that permits greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to non-financial items; and
- requiring impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost based on an expected loss approach.

The adoption of AASB 9 did not materially impact on the Group's financial statements other than various descriptive changes in the accounting policies.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 provides (except in relation to some specific exceptions, such as lease contracts and insurance contracts) a single source of accounting requirements for all contracts with customers, thereby replacing all current accounting pronouncements on revenue. These Standards provide a revised principle for recognising and measuring revenue. Under AASB 15, revenue is recognised in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the provider of the goods or services expects to be entitled. The give effect to this principle, AASB 15 requires the adoption of the following 5-step model:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations under the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations under the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligations.

AASB 15 also provides additional guidance to assist entities in applying the revised principle to licences of intellectual property, warranties, rights of return, principal/agent considerations and options for additional goods and services.

The adoption of AASB 15 did not materially impact on the Group's financial statements other than various descriptive changes in the accounting policies.

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

AASB 16 Leases *(effective from 1 January 2019)*

Under AASB 16 there is no longer a distinction between finance and operating leases. Lessees will now bring to account a right-to-use asset and lease liability onto their balance sheets for all leases. Effectively this means the vast majority of operating leases as defined by the current AASB 117 Leases which currently do not impact the balance sheet will be required to be capitalised on the balance sheet once AASB 16 is adopted.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will not materially impact on the Group's financial statements and continue to assess and estimate such impact.`

NOTE 2: INCOME TAX

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
(a) Income tax expense/benefit		
The components of income tax expense/benefit comprise:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-

	2019 $	2018 $
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) to prima facie tax payable on accounting profit/(loss)		
Operating (loss) before income tax	(1,459,332)	(1,474,046)
Prima facie tax payable at Australian rate of 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)	401,316	405,363
Adjusted for tax effect of the following amounts:		
Taxable/non-deductible items	(298,690)	(214,787)
Non-taxable/deductible items	121,445	55,617
Deferred tax expense relating to change in tax rate	-	(602,020)
Deferred tax benefit relating to over-provision in prior year	150,409	-
Income tax expense/(benefit) not brought to account	(374,480)	355,827
Income tax expense	-	-

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities not brought to account

The directors estimate that the potential deferred tax assets and liabilities carried forward but not brought to account at year end at the Australian corporate tax rate of 27.5% (2018: 27.5%) are made up as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
On income tax account		
Carry forward tax losses	7,238,683	7,011,592
Deductible temporary differences	4,538	33,006
Taxable temporary differences	(339)	(176,196)
	7,242,882	6,868,402

These benefits will only be obtained if:

(i) the group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits from the deductions for the losses to be realised,

(ii) the group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation, and

(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the group in realising the benefit from the deduction for the losses.

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Cash at bank	1,173,049	1,684,053
	1,173,049	1,684,053

NOTE 4: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 $	2018 $
Other receivables	104,690	104,887
	104,690	104,887

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
NOTE 5: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Plant and Equipment		36,681	18,472
Accumulated depreciation		(15,181)	(12,776)
		21,500	5,696

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of plant and equipment between the beginning of the current financial year is set out below:

	Plant and Equipment $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2019		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,696	5,696
Additions	18,209	18,209
Depreciation expense	(2,405)	(2,405)
Balance at 30 June 2019	21,500	21,500
Balance at 30 June 2018		
Balance at the beginning of year	82,790	82,790
Additions	171,950	171,950
Disposals (carrying value)	(725)	(725)
Depreciation expense	(233,614)	(233,614)
Movement in exchange rate	(14,705)	(14,705)
Balance at 30 June 2018	5,696	5,696

	2019 $	2018 $
NOTE 6: EXPLORATION, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSETS		
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	1,923,318	2,189,364
	1,923,318	2,189,364

	Exploration and Evaluation $
2019	
Balance at beginning of the year	2,189,364
Expenditure incurred	499,832
Capitalised exploration written off against sale of joint venture	(291,787)
Impairment of capitalised exploration	(474,091)
Balance at the end of the year	1,923,318
2018	$
Balance at beginning of the year	3,621,616
Expenditure incurred	2,622,598
Foreign exchange adjustment on historical capitalisation (pre-deconsolidation	(1,067,015)
Deconsolidation of subsidiaries (refer to note 24)	(2,987,835)
Balance at the end of the year	2,189,364

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 6: EXPLORATION, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSETS *(continued)*

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest. The board has assessed the exploration and evaluation assets for impairment, using AASB 6 paragraph 20 as a guide. As a result of this process no tenements were impaired during the period.

The budget for future exploration and evaluation expenditure is split by geographical area and not by area of interest as the allocation of resources will depend upon findings. However, it is acknowledged that the budget allows for spending on all areas of interest without exclusion. It is anticipated that all expenditure required by agreement or permit will be met.

In assessing the recoverability of the carrying amounts, reference is made to Note 1 (t) - Key Judgements - Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure and Going Concern. The Directors have determined that as with similar companies, future capital raisings will be required in order to continue the exploration and development of the company's mining tenements (some subject to an option payment) to achieve a position where they can prove exploration reserves. Should there be no funding available, exploration of the areas of interest may be put on hold. The recoverability of the exploration asset is dependent upon the continued exploration of each area of interest.

NOTE 7: INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

On 30 June 2018, Predictive Discovery Limited reduced its investment in Burkina Resources Pty Ltd, Burkina Resources SARL, Predictive Discovery SARL, Birrimian Pty Ltd and Birrimian BVI SARL from 100% to 49% as a result of Progress Minerals Inc earning 51% in the Burkina Faso Joint Venture by spending US $1m. Additionally, in the prior year with Toro Gold Ltd earning 65% of the Cote D'Ivoire Toro Gold Joint Venture by spending US $2.5m, Predictive Discovery Limited reduced its investment in Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL from 100% to 35%. As a consequence, Predictive Discovery Limited lost control of the entities previously consolidated and reducing the investments to one of significant influence over these investment and the investment was reclassified from a consolidated Joint Arrangement to an associate (refer note 24 for further detail of deconsolidation). The carrying amount of the investment at the time of the transaction was $840,645, The Group's accounting policy (refer note 1(m)) for acquisitions of associates is to deconsolidate the previously consolidated joint arrangement, carry the investment at cost (being fair value in this instance) plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates.

Information relating to interest in associates that are material to the Group are set out below:

		Ownership Interest	
Name	**Country of Incorporation**	**2019**	**2018**
Predictive Discovery SARL	Burkina Faso	49%	49%

Summarised Financial Information – Predictive Discovery SARL

		Consolidated	
	Note	**2019 $**	**2018 $**
Summarised statement of financial position			
Current assets		2,188,796	204,599
Non-current assets		3,230,404	3,225,492
Total assets		5,419,200	3,430,091
Current liabilities		(3,893,554)	(1,746,447)
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		(3,893,554)	(1,746,447)
Net assets		1,525,647	1,683,644

NOTE 7: INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES *(continued)*

	Note	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Revenue		-	-
Expenses		(228,025)	-
Loss before income tax		(228,025)	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss after income tax		(228,025)	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss		(228,025)	-
No profit or loss amounts have been disclosed for the 2018 as the change to an associate from a controlled entity occurred as at 30 June 2018.			
Reconciliation of the Group's carrying amount			-
Opening carrying amount		824,985	-
Recognised as investment		-	824,985
Share of loss after income tax		(113,776)	-
Share of movement in foreign exchange translation reserve		36,358	-
Closing carrying amount		747,567	824,985

Immaterial Associates

Information relating to interest in associates that are material to the Group are set out below:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest 2019	2018
Burkina Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	49%	49%
Burkina Resources SARL	Burkina Faso	49%	49%
Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL	Cote D'Ivoire	30%	35%
Birriman Pty Ltd	British Virgin Islands	49%	49%
Birriman BV SARL	Burkina Faso	49%	49%
Sebba Resources SARL	Burkina Faso	49%	49%
Progress Minerals SARL	Burkina Faso	49%	49%

The following is summarised financial information for the Group's interest in immaterial associates

	2019	2018
Carrying amount of interests in immaterial associates	15,659	15,659
Group's share of loss after income tax	(252,852)	-
Group's share of loss not booked	237,193	-
Closing carrying amount	-	15,659

NOTE 8: CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019	2018
Accruals and other creditors	88,829	46,889
	88,829	46,889

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
NOTE 9: ISSUED CAPITAL		
295,142,065 (30 June 2018: 236,142,065) Ordinary Shares	33,863,725	33,332,725
Share issue costs written off against issued capital	(2,372,485)	(2,358,962)
	31,491,240	30,973,763

	Shares	Listed Options	Unlisted Options
At 1 July 2018	236,142,065	73,030,518	5,857,500
Issue of shares in placement	59,000,000	-	-
Issue of options in rights issue	-	-	-
Options cancelled/expired	-	-	(1,952,500)
At 30 June 2019	295,142,065	73,030,518	3,905,000
At 1 July 2017	163,111,547	-	5,857,500
Issue of shares in placements	62,138,470	-	-
Issue of options as remuneration	10,892,048	-	-
Options cancelled/expired	-	62,138,470	-
Share consolidation on 1 for 10 basis	-	10,892,048	-
At 30 June 2018	236,142,065	73,030,518	5,857,500

OPTIONS

For information relating to the Predictive Discovery Limited employee option plan, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and the options outstanding at year end, refer to Note 21.

NOTE 10: RESERVES

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are recognised in other comprehensive income foreign currency translation reserve. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

OPTION RESERVE

The option reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of employee share options Refer to Note 21.

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
NOTE 11: EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Reconciliation of loss		
Loss used in calculating earnings per share – basic and diluted	(1,459,332)	(1,474,046)
Net loss for the reporting period	(1,459,332)	(1,474,046)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	246,677,779	205,747,444

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$

NOTE 12: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

(A) LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2019 $	2018 $
Payable – minimum lease payments:		
-not later than 12 months	-	-
-between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	-	-

(B) OPTIONS FEE COMMITMENTS

	2019 $	2018 $
Payable – minimum lease payments:		
-not later than 12 months	-	-
-between 12 months and 5 years	126,812	118,195
-more than 5 years	-	-
	126,812	118,195

(C) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS(i)

	2019 $	2018 $
Payable:		
-not later than 12 months	2,903,146	1,565,383
-not later than 12 months and 5 years	7,558,693	4,371,156
-more than 5 years	-	108,275
	10,461,849	6,044,814

(i) Capital expenditure commitments are Predictive Discovery Limited's share of expenditure commitment on exploration permits in Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea. Some permits are the subject of Joint Ventures in which Predictive recognises its investment as Investments in Associates (refer Note 7). Predictive can choose to dilute its interest in these Joint Ventures by not contributing to expenditure.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, receivables and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		Consolidated	
		2019	2018
	Note	$	$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,173,049	1,684,053
Trade and other receivables	4	104,690	104,887
Total Financial Assets		1,277,739	1,788,940
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	88,829	46,889
Total Financial Liabilities		88,829	46,889

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Exposure to key financial risks is managed in accordance with the Group's risk management policy with the objective to ensure that the financial risks inherent in exploration activities are identified and then managed or kept as low as reasonably practicable.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

The main financial risks that arise in the normal course of business are market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Different methods are used to measure and manage these risk exposures. Liquidity risk is monitored through the ongoing review of available cash and future commitments for exploration expenditure.

Exposure to liquidity risk is limited by anticipating liquidity shortages and ensures capital can be raise in advance of shortages. Interest rate risk is managed by limiting the amount of interest bearing loans entered into by the Group. It is the Board's policy that no speculative trading in financial instruments be undertaken so as to limit expose to price risk.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Company Secretary, under the authority of the Board. The Board is apprised of these risks from time to time and agrees any policies that may be undertaken to manage any of the risks identified.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each financial instrument are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The carrying values less the impairment allowance for receivables and payables are assumed to approximate fair values due to their short term nature. Cash and cash equivalents are subject to variable interest rates.

SPECIFIC FINANCIAL RISK EXPOSURES AND MANAGEMENT

(A) CREDIT RISK

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counter parties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties.

The Group has no customers and consequently no significant exposure to bad debts or other credit risks.

With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables, the exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. At balance date cash and deposits were held with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

(B) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash reserves to meet the ongoing operational requirements of the business. It is the Group’s policy to maintain sufficient funds in cash and cash equivalents. Furthermore, the Group monitors its ongoing exploration cash requirements and raises equity funding as and when appropriate to meet such planned requirements. The Group has no undrawn financing facilities. Trade and other payables, the only financial liability of the Group, are due within 6 months.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

NOTE 13: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Total Contractual Cash Flow	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial liabilities due for payment						
Trade and other payables	88,829	46,889	-	-	88,829	46,889
Total contractual outflows	88,829	46,889	-	-	88,829	46,889
Financial assets - cash flows realisable						
Trade and other receivables	104,690	104,887	-	-	104,690	104,887
Total anticipated inflows	104,690	104,887	-	-	104,690	104,887

The financial assets and liabilities noted above are interest free.

(C) MARKET RISK

i. Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds foreign currency which are other than the AUD functional currency of the Group.

ii. Interest rate risk

The Group's cash flow interest rate risk primarily arises from cash at bank and deposits subject to market bank rates. At balance date, the Group does not have any borrowings. The Group does not enter into hedges. The weighted average rate of interest earned by the Group on its cash assets during the year was 1.23% (2018: 1.23%). The table below summarises the sensitivity of the Group's cash assets to interest rate risk.

Financial Assets	**Effect of decrease or increase of interest rate on profit and equity**			
	-1%		**+1%**	
	Profit	**Equity**	**Profit**	**Equity**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
30 June 2019				
Total increase/(decrease)	(14,853)	(14,853)	14,853	14,853
30 June 2018				
Total increase/(decrease)	(18,537)	(18,537)	18,537	18,537

NOTE 14: OPERATING SEGMENTS

Identification of Reportable Segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources.

The accounting policies applied for internal purposes are consistent with those applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 14: OPERATING SEGMENTS *(continued)*

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from operations by reportable segment.

2019	Corporate $	Gold Aust $	Gold Burk. Faso $	Gold Cote D'Ivoire $	Gold Mali $	Gold Guinea $	Total $
Revenue							
Interest income	18,284	-	-	-	-		18,284
Gain on sale of joint venture	223,139						223,139
Other income	37,470	-	-	-	-		37,470
Expenses							
Administration expenses	(615,446)	-	(19,021)	(5,710)	(41,348)	(31,240)	(712,765)
Share based expense	-	-	-	-	-		-
FX Expense	(14,671)	-	-	-	-		(14,671)
Exploration expenditure expensed	(36,631)	-	(45,011)	(19,128)	(209,520)	(96,973)	(407,263)
Impairment of Exploration	-	(14,051)	(108,867)	(141,096)	(59,497)	(150,580)	(474,091),995)
Share of loss in associates	(129,435)	-	-	-	-		(129,435)
Loss before tax	(517,290)	(14,051)	(172,899)	(165,934)	(310,365)	(278,793)	(1,459,332)
Current assets	1,139,727	-	23,776	52,118	19,462	42,656	1,277,739
Exploration expenditure	-	-	-	1,737,897	-	185,421	1,923,3184
Plant and Equipment	3,292	-	-	-	-	18,208	21,500
Investments in Associates	747,568	-	-	-	-	-	747,568
Current liabilities	(69,196)	-	(13,455)	(6,178)	-	-	(88,829)
Net assets	1,821,391	-	10,321	1,783,837	19,462	246,285	3,881,296

2018	Corporate $	Gold Aust $	Gold [(a)] Burk. Faso $	Gold Cote D'Ivoire $	Gold Mali $	Gold Guinea $	Total $
Revenue							
Interest income	22,717	-	-	-	-	-	22,717
Other income	22,004	-	-	-	-	-	22,004
Expenses						-	
Administration expenses	(533,772)	-	(435,718)	(28,254)	-	-	(997,744)
Share based expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FX Expense	24,952	-	(159,019)	(1,198)	-	-	(135,265)
Exploration expenditure expensed	(81,017)	-	-	(16,415)	(297,069)	-	(394,501)
Impairment of Exploration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgiveness of Loans	(20,821,194)	-	20,038,951	1,200	-	-	(781,043)
Gain / (Loss) on deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	-	753,641	36,145	-	-	789,786
Loss before tax	(21,366,310)	-	20,197,855	(8,522)	(297,069)	-	(1,474,046)
Current assets	1,721,637	-	42,664	24,639	-	-	1,788,940
Exploration expenditure	-	12,651	14,630	2,162,083	-	-	2,189,364
Plant and Equipment	5,696	-	-	-	-	-	5,696
Investments in Associates	840,645	-	-	-	-	-	840,645
Current liabilities	(46,889)	-	-	-	-	-	(46,889)
Net assets	2,521,089	12,651	57,294	2,186,722	-	-	4,777,756

NOTE 15: INTERESTS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

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.

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

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Short-term benefits	339,463	274,944
Post-employments benefits	3,037	3,037
	342,500	277,981

OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above. For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 19: Related Party Transactions.

NOTE 16: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

		Consolidated	
		2019	**2018**
		$	**$**
Remuneration of the auditor of the parent entity for:			
Moore Stephens Victoria	-Audit services[(a)]	21,070	38,250
Moore Stephens Victoria	-Other services	13,950	4,000
PKF Perth	-Audit services[(b)]	49,905	
PKF Perth	-Other services	-	
		84,925	42,250

(a) Additional costs relating to audit of year ending 30 June 2018.
(b) Additional costs due to audit of foreign Associates being conducted in Australia rather than in-country and costs incurred in changing auditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 17: CONTROLLED ENTITIES

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned(i)	
		2019	**2018**
Parent Entity:			
Predictive Discovery Limited	Australia	-	-
Subsidiaries of legal parent entity:			
Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Ivoirian Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Gayeri Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Predictive Discovery Mali Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Battle Resources Pty Ltd (iii)	Australia	-	100%
Bouake Resources Pty Ltd (iii)	Australia	-	100%
Bougouni Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Kenieba Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Kita Resources Pty Ltd (ii)	Australia	100%	-
Ivoirian Resources SARL	Cote D'Ivoire	100%	100%
Predictive Discovery Niger SARL	Niger	100%	100%
Gayeri Resources SARL	Burkina Faso	100%	100%
Solna Resources SARL	Burkina Faso	100%	100%
Predictive Discovery Mali SARL	Mali	100%	100%
Kindia Resources SARLU (ii)	Guinea	100%	-
Mamou Resources SARLU (ii)	Guinea	100%	-

(i) Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership
(ii) Incorporated during the period
(iii) Interests transfer to other parties. The entities had no assets or liabilities.

NOTE 18: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES / ASSETS

There are no material contingent liabilities or assets of the Group at balance date.

NOTE 19: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with related parties:

Intercompany Loans

Predictive Discovery Limited has made loans to its subsidiaries in the amount of $300,415 (2018: $165,466). The loan is interest free and payable on demand. Loans between deconsolidated entities were forgiven prior to 30 June 2018 (refer Note 24).

Directors' Remuneration
For information relating to related party transactions with key management personnel during the financial year, refer to Note 15.

Other Related Party Transactions
Aurora Minerals Limited, an entity of which Mr Phillip Jackson is a director, was paid $45,075 (2018: $89,100) for administration services, including company secretarial and accounting services.

NOTE 20: STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash flow from operating activities		
Operating loss after income tax	(1,459,332)	(1,474,046)
Non-operating items in loss:		
Exploration expenditure	407,263	394,501
Non-cash flows in loss:		
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	-	(789,786)
Forgiveness of loans	-	781,043
Gain on sale joint venture	(223,139)	
Depreciation	2,405	14,705
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(9,038)	-
Share of loss in associates	129,435	-
Write off of exploration expenditure	474,091	-
Capitalised exploration expenditure	(890,267)	(2,913,887)
Movement in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	194	30,879
Increase/(decrease) in payables	41,940	83,566
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	(18,692)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(1,526,448)	(3,891,717)

NOTE 21: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

During the period ended 30 June 2019, the Group did not enter into any share-based payments.

During the period ended 30 June 2018, the Group did not enter into any share-based payments.

At 30 June 2019 the Group has the following share-based payment options on issue to employees:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise price	Start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at the end of the year
29 Nov 2016	29 Nov 2019	$0.2578	1,952,500	-	-	-	1,952,500	1,952,500
29 Nov 2016	29 Nov 2020	$0.3867	1,952,500	-	-	-	1,952,500	1,952,500
			3,905,000	-	-	-	3,905,000	3,905,000

The three tranches of options granted on 29 November 2016 were originally issued with exercise prices of $0.01805, $0.02578 and $0.03867 respectfully and in quantities of 19,525,000 options in each tranche. A 1 for 10 capital consolidation effective 19 May 2017 resulted in the quantities and conditions shown in the above table.

The weighted average exercise price of options as at 30 June 2019 was $0.3225 (30 June 2018: $0.275). The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year end was 0.92 years (30 June 2018: 1.42 years).

The fair value of the options granted during the year was $nil (2018: nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 22: EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen for the year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

NOTE 23: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

	2019 $	2018 $
Assets		
Current assets	1,201,849	1,721,636
Non-current assets	3,118,730	3,186,433
Total assets	4,320,579	4,908,069
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	69,196	46,889
Total liabilities	69,196	46,889
Equity		
Issued capital	31,491,240	30,973,763
Reserves	922,132	879,467
Accumulated losses	(28,161,989)	(26,992,050)
Total equity	4,257,383	4,861,180

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Nil

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The parent entity has commitments as at 30 June 2019 that are disclosed in Note 12.

RECOVERABILITY OF INTERCOMPANY LOAN

Within Non-current assets is a loan due from the 100% subsidiaries of $300,415 which is considered fully recoverable. The recoverability of this loan is dependent upon the successful development or sale of exploration assets in Burkina Faso and Cote D'Ivoire.

NOTE 24 – LOSS OF CONTROL – CONTROLLED ENTITIES

As detailed in Note 7, during the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company's effective shareholdings in Predictive Discovery SARL, Birrimian Pty Ltd, Birrimian BVI SARL, Burkina Resources Pty Ltd and Burkina Resources SARL changed from 100% to 49% due to Progress Minerals Inc attaining 51% earn in. In the prior year, the Company's effective holding in Predictive Discovery Cote D'Ivoire SARL changed to 35% as a result of Toro Gold Ltd attaining 65% earn in. The directors considered the requirement of the applicable accounting standard and determined that 30 June 2018 the Company no longer deemed these four entities and their respective subsidiaries to be controlled by Predictive Discovery Limited.

As a result of control over the investments being reduced to significant influence over these investments, the investments were reclassified from a consolidated Joint Arrangement to an associate. The carrying amount of the investment at the time of the transaction was $840,645, The Group's accounting policy (refer note 1(m)) for acquisitions of associates is to deconsolidate the previously consolidated joint arrangement, carry the investment at cost (being fair value in this instance) plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates.

NOTE 24 – LOSS OF CONTROL *(continued)*

	Note	Consolidated 2018 $
Carrying amounts of assets and liabilities deconsolidated at 30 June 2018 and gain on deconsolidation was:		
Cash and cash equivalents		(45,246)
Trade and other receivables		(187,481)
Plant and equipment	5	(233,614)
Capitalised exploration expenditure	6	(2,987,835)
Trade and other payables		299,346
Related party loans (JV contribution – expenditure)		1,563,022
FX transfer		1,540,949
Net assets/(Net liabilities)		(50,859)
Equity investment retained	7	840,645
Gain on deconsolidation		789,786

NOTE 25: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Predictive Discovery Limited
Suite 2, Level 2
20 Kings Park Road
WEST PERTH WA 6005

The principal place of business of the company is:

Predictive Discovery Limited
Level 2, 33 Ord Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 11 to 40, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
   (a) comply with Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; 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. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have each declared that:

   (a) the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;

   (b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and

   (c) the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.

   Note 1 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

3. 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.

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

Paul Roberts

Managing Director
27 September 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Predictive Discovery Limited (the company), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the company and the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

In our opinion the financial report of Predictive Discovery Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i) Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; 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. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility section of our report.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1(t) in the financial report, which indicated that the consolidated entity incurred a net loss after tax of $1,459,332 during the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: net loss after tax of $1,474,046). This, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1(t), indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

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

Independence

We are independent of the consolidated entity in accordance with 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.

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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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

1. Carrying value of capitalised exploration expenditure

Why significant

As at 30 June 2019 the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets was $1,923,318 (2018: $2,189,364) which represents 48.4% of total assets and the total impairment recognised during the year was $474,091, as disclosed in Note 6.

The consolidated entity's accounting policy in respect of exploration and evaluation expenditure is outlined in Note 1(k) with the nature of critical estimates and judgements relating to this balance outlined in Note 1(t). Significant judgement is required:

- in determining whether facts and circumstances indicate that the exploration and evaluation assets should be tested for impairment in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources ("AASB 6"); and
- in determining the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditure in accordance with AASB 6, and the consolidated entity's accounting policy. In particular:
  - whether areas of interest meet the recognition conditions for an asset; and
  - which elements of exploration and evaluation expenditures qualify for capitalisation for each area of interest.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our work included, but was not limited to, the following procedures:

- to assess whether there are indicators of impairment:
  - assessing whether the rights to tenure of the areas of interest remained current at reporting date as well as confirming that rights to tenure are expected to be renewed for tenements that will expire in the near future;
  - obtaining specific representations from the directors and management as to the status of ongoing exploration programmes for the areas of interest, as well as assessing if there was evidence that a decision had been made to discontinue activities in any specific areas of interest; and
  - obtaining and assessing evidence of the consolidated entity's future intention for the areas of interest, including reviewing future budgeted expenditure and related work programmes;
- considering whether exploration activities for the areas of interest had reached a stage where a reasonable assessment of economically recoverable reserves existed;
- testing, on a sample basis, exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred during the year for compliance with AASB 6 and the consolidated entity's accounting policy; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the related disclosures in Notes 1(k), 1 (t) and 6.

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2. Equity accounting for Interest in Joint Ventures

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The consolidated entity has various Interests in Associates that have a total value as at 30 June 2019 of $747,568 (2018: $840,645). This balance solely relates to the 49% interest in Predictive Discovery SARL (PD SARL) in Burkina Faso, as the other interests have been impaired to nil. This represents 18.8% of total assets.
 	
The consolidated entity's accounting policy in respect of associates is outlined in Note 1(m).
 	
At 30 June 2019, a share of the loss of associates was recognised in the statement of profit or loss of $129,435, of which $113,776 related to PD SARL. An additional share of loss amount of $237,193 has not been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss relating to the other associates as these are carried at nil value. This is disclosed within note 7 to the financial report.
 	
As disclosed in note 7, these associates are equity accounted in accordance with the requirements of AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and disclosures set out in AASB 12 Disclosures of Interest in Other Entities.
	Our work included, but was not limited to, the following procedures:
	• We considered the control relationship to confirm that equity accounting is appropriate in accordance with AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures;
	• We performed the relevant audit procedures in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards on the material assets, liabilities and expenditure within each of the material associates management accounts provided, in particular:
	  ◦ Existence and valuation of capitalised exploration expenditure pursuant to AASB 6;
	  ◦ Recoverability of receivables;
	  ◦ Valuation and existence of fixed assets;
	  ◦ Completeness and valuation of loans; and
	  ◦ Occurrence and existence of expenditure.
	• We assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures in Note 1(m), 1 (t) and 7 to ensure they are in accordance with AASB 12 Disclosures of Interest in Other Entities.

Other Information

Other information is financial and non-financial information in the annual report of the consolidated entity which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The directors are responsible for Other Information in the annual report.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, the auditor does not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information in the Financial Report and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Directors' Responsibilities 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 Note 1, the Directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the consolidated entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019. In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Predictive Discovery 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.

PKF PERTH

SHANE CROSS
PARTNER

27 SEPTEMBER 2019
WEST PERTH,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

TO THE DIRECTORS OF PREDICTIVE DISCOVERY LIMITED

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Predictive Discovery Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

PKF PERTH

SHANE CROSS
PARTNER

27 SEPTEMBER 2019
WEST PERTH,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The shareholder information set out below was applicable at 09 October 2019

1. Number and Distribution of Equity Securities

The number and class of all securities on issue:

ASX Code	Number	Description
PDI	295,142,065	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares Quoted
PDIO	73,030,518	Listed Options expiring 30 November 2019
PDIAK	3,905,000	Unlisted Options expiring various dates

Distribution of equity securities

Size of Holding	Number of Holders	Shares Held
1-1,000	103	37,211
1,001-5,000	210	749,500
5,001-10,000	243	1,960,575
10,001-100,000	690	26,376,065
100,001 and over	281	266,018,714
Total	1,527	295,142,065
		Shares
Unmarketable Parcels	964	11,310,045

The number of holders

Ordinary shares fully paid (ASX Code: PDI): 1,527

2. Substantial Shareholders

Substantial shareholders as defined by Section 671B of Australian Corporations Law are:

Name	Number of Shares	%
Aurora Minerals Limited	49,653,686	16.82
Capital Di Limited	31,817,029	13.96
Equity Trustees Limited (Lowell Resources Fund A/C)	21,462,161	7.27

3. Voting Rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at a general meeting every shareholder or class of shareholder present in person or by proxy, attorney or representative has one vote on a show of hands and, on a poll, one vote for each fully paid share which that member holds or represents.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (Continued)

4. Twenty Largest Shareholders as at 09 October 2019

The twenty largest fully paid shareholders hold 56.08% of the issued capital and are tabled below:

Shareholder		No. of Shares	%
1.	Aurora Minerals Limited	49,653,686	16.82
2.	Capital Di Limited	41,189,153	13.96
3.	Equity Trustees Limited (Lowell Resources Fund A/C)	21,462,161	7.27
4.	Dyspo Pty Limited	7,375,000	2.50
5.	Sacrosanct Pty Ltd (Sacrosanct Super Fund A/C)	5,000,000	1.69
6.	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd (IB AU NOMS RetailClient DRP)	4,823,783	1.63
7.	Bond Street Custodians Limited (Apicon D05711 A/C)	3,430,941	1.16
8.	Fiori Pty Ltd	3,300,000	1.12
9.	MSI 888 Pty Ltd (MSI 888 A/C)	3,120,483	1.06
10.	Mr Michael Robert Hodgetts	3,000,000	1.02
11.	Sagar SMSF Pty Ltd	2,790,626	0.95
12.	Jetosea Pty Ltd	2,700,000	0.91
13.	Mr Alistair Campbell Leitch	2,667,542	0.90
14.	Pajal Pty Ltd (P&A Harman Super Fund A/C)	2,538,992	0.86
15.	Mr William Henry Hernstadt	2,500,000	0.85
16.	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	2,449,918	0.83
17.	Aggregrated Capital Pty Ltd (Super Fund No 2 Account)	2,100,000	0.71
18.	Paso Holdings Pty Ltd	2,000,000	0.68
19.	Micjud Pty Ltd (Chester Family)	1,868,056	0.63
20.	Croftbank Pty Ltd (Wats Family Super Fund A/C)	1,545,023	0.52
		165,515,364	56.08
	Total Issued Shares	295,142,065	100.00

5. Corporate Governance Statement

The 2019 Corporate Governance statement of Predictive Discovery Limited is available on the Company's website at

https://www.predictivediscovery.com/corporate-governance/

MINERAL TENMENT INFORMATION (as at 09 October 2019)

Name	Number	Location	Area (sq. km)	PDI Equity
Kalinga (formerly Fouli)	arrêté 2017-199/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	186	49%
Tambifwanou (formerly Sirba)	arrêté 2017-119/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	136.2	49%
Bongou (formerly Madyabari)	arrêté 2017-121/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	170.9	49%
Tamfoagou	arrêté 2017-132/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	83	49%
Tangagari-Takatami	arrêté 2013-037/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	127.5	Earning 46.5%;current equity 0% (until final cash payment is made)
Tambiri (formerly Bangaba)	arrêté 2017-120/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	127.5	46.5%
Bira	arrêté 2016-129/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	10.5	49%
Haoura	arrêté 2018-232/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	41.8	49%
Mansila	arrêté 2018-231/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	107.2	49%
Basieri	arrêté 2017-133/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	73.5	49%
Kourakou	arrêté 2018-233/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	178.5	100%
Bolle	arrêté 2019-11/MCE/SG/DGMGC	Burkina Faso	239.6	100%
Kokoumbo	Mining exploration permit No. 307	Cote D'Ivoire	300	Predictive-Resolute Mining Limited joint venture (Predictive 30%) earning 90% in JV
Boundiali	Mining exploration permit No. 414	Cote D'Ivoire	299	30%
Boundiali North	Mining exploration permit	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Predictive-Resolute Mining Limited joint venture (Predictive 30%) earning 85% in JV
Kounahiri	Mining exploration permit No. 317	Cote D'Ivoire	260.25	30%
Ferkessedougou North	Mining exploration permit No. 367	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Predictive-Resolute Mining Limited joint venture (Predictive 30%) earning 85% in JV
Beriaboukro	Mining exploration permit No. 464	Cote D'Ivoire	400	Predictive-Resolute Mining Limited joint venture (Predictive 30%) earning 85% in JV
Nonta	Exploration permit - arrete A/2019/1161/MMG	Guinea	100	100%
Kankan	Exploration permit - arrete A/2019/1160//MMG	Guinea	98.8	100%
Kaninko	Exploration permit - arrete A/2019/5784//MMG	Guinea	98	100%
Cape Clear	EL 5423	Victoria, Australia	63	25%

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