Alt Resources Limited

ABN:57 168 928 416

Annual Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Alt Resources Limited
AN 57 168 928 416

Corporate Directory

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Registered Office Address
101 Beaumont Street
HAMILTON NSW 2303

Australian Business Number:
57 168 928 416

Share Registry
Boardroom Limited
Grosvenor Place
Level12, 225 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Telephone: 1300 737 760
+61 2 9290 9600

Stock Exchange
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Home Branch Perth
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

ASX CODE – ARS

Auditor
Hardwickes
6 Phipps Close
DEAKIN ACT 2600

Directors
William H Ellis – Chairman
Clive N Buckland – Company Secretary
Neva Collings – Non Executive Director
Russell Fountain – Non Executive Director
Barbara (Jane) Barron – Non Executive Director

Chief Executive Officer
James Anderson

Contents

Chairman's Report

Dear Shareholders

Firstly I would like to thank you for investing in Alt Resources Limited (Alt or the Company) whether by direct subscription or purchase via the ASX.

Alt is a junior exploration company currently exploring in the south east Lachlan Orogen in NSW where we have discovered a major new Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) mineral system.

The Company successfully listed in what can only be described as the most difficult time in the history of the ASX for junior exploration companies looking to raise capital for greenfield exploration. Alt was one of only two such listings to be successful in 2015 on the ASX which is testament to the Company's dedication and determination.

We have undertaken an aggressive program of exploration at the Paupong project whilst looking for other assets to add to our portfolio to increase shareholder value and increase opportunity for further exploration discovery. We have focussed our attentions on copper and gold assets, successfully entering into a joint venture (JV) with Ironbark Zinc Limited acquiring the Fiery Creek gold project which lies 60 kilometres to the north east of our current assets in the Numeralla region of NSW.

The Company is actively reviewing several Western Australian gold assets concurrently and is in negotiation with the vendors of these projects. We will advise our shareholders as negotiations reach a conclusion.

The gold market is currently quite buoyant with a lot of interest from international investors and institutions in Australian gold assets and companies with exploration upside in the gold sector.

The Company will be undertaking a capital raising in late September and into October to enable continued exploration at our projects and add assets to our portfolio.

The Company's share register is tightly held and currently I consider it lacks liquidity due to this fact. With this in mind we will seek approval from our existing stakeholders to increase our capacity to expand our share register by an additional 10% above the automatic 15% issue currently available to the Company under the ASX rules. Further detail is provided in the Notice of Meeting.

Recent successful first pass drilling at the Paupong Project is very encouraging with some high-grade intercepts indicating the potential for further discovery at Paupong. We consider Paupong to be a large mineral system and hold the view that continued activity at the project is warranted. The Company has submitted a very detailed application to the NSW Government under the New Frontiers Drilling Initiative for drill funding to undertake deep drilling at Paupong to test the recently discovered cluster of magnetic intrusives, which we consider to be a potential source of the copper-gold-silver mineralisation at Paupong. We anticipate the Government will announce recipients of the funding grants in the coming weeks.

Alt will be changing the structure of the Board this year looking to bring new skill sets to the Company. As we move to expand exploration and bring new assets to our portfolio we recognise that corporate finance and funding will be an ongoing issue for the Company. With this in mind Dr Jane Barron will be retiring her role as Director and Dr Russell Fountain will retire as Director with the Company retaining the services of his company Exsolutions as a geology consultant.

Both Russell and Jane have been instrumental in the Company's success and their combined knowledge in the geosciences have led the exploration team to the recent success. I would like to thank them both for their service to the Company and look forward to their continued contribution, as consultants, to the exploration team and ongoing discovery at our projects.

We look forward to an exciting future with our projects and recent acquisitions and to your continued support.

Kind Regards

Bill Ellis
Chairman

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Alt Resources Limited (The "Company") is responsible for Corporate Governance of the Company. To the extent they are applicable to the Company, the Board has adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Council's "Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations with 2010 Amendments 2nd Addition" ("The ASX Principles"). The Board is committed to administering the policies and procedures with openness and integrity, pursuing the true spirit of corporate governance commensurate with the Company's needs.

The Board of Directors

The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable. The Board operates in accordance with the broad principles set out in its charter which is available in the corporate governance information section of the Company's website at www.altresources.com.au.

The Company's constitution provides that the number of directors shall not be less than three and not more than nine. There is no requirement for any shareholding qualification.

The membership of the Board, its activities and composition, is subject to periodic review. Under the company's constitution the tenure of a director is (other than managing director) subject to reappointment by shareholders not later than the third anniversary following his or her appointment. A managing director may be appointed for any period and on any terms the directors deem fit and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into, may revoke any appointment.

The board considers that the company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate or special committees (other than an Audit and Risk Committee) at this time. The board as a whole is able to address the governance aspects of the full scope of the company's activities and to ensure it adheres to appropriate ethical standards.

Role of the Board

The board is responsible for oversight of management and the overall corporate governance of the company including its strategic direction and establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

Continuous Review of Corporate Governance

Directors consider, on an ongoing basis, how management information is presented to them and whether such information is sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties as directors of the company. Such information must be sufficient to enable the directors to determine appropriate operating and financial strategies from time to time in light of changing circumstances and economic conditions. The directors understand that mining exploration is an inherently risky business and that operational strategies adopted should be directed towards improving or maintaining net worth of the company.

ASX Principles of Corporate Governance

The board has reviewed its current practices in light of the revised ASX Corporate Principles and Recommendations with a view to making amendments where applicable after considering the company's size and the resources it has available.

As the company's activities develop in size, nature and scope, the size of the board and the implementation of any additional formal corporate governance committees will be given further consideration.

The board has adopted the revised Recommendations and the following table sets out the company's present position in relation to each of the revised Principles.

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference / Comment
Principle 1:	**Lay solid foundations for management and oversight**		
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the Board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions	A	The Company has a Board Charter which specifies responsibilities of the Board and delegated responsibility to senior management. Matters reserved for the board are included on the Company website in the Corporate Governance Section
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives	A	Key performance indicators are set annually with performance appraised by the Chairman of the Board. An annual performance review was conducted during the period.
1.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 1	A	Refer to the Company website in the Corporate Governance Section and detail above.

Principle 2:	**Structure the Board to add value**		
2.1	A majority of the Board should be independent directors	N/A	Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the Board comprises of five Directors, three of which are non-executive directors. The Board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development
2.2	The Chair should be an independent Director	N/A	Given the size of the Company's business and the current stage of its development, the board comprises of five Directors, three of which are non-executive directors. The board believes this is acceptable at this stage of the Company's development
2.3	The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not exercised by the same individual	A	The chair and chief executive officer are not the same individual
2.4	The board should establish a nomination committee	N/A	The board undertakes the role of nomination committee
2.5	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board and	A	The Company does have a performance evaluation process and an evaluation did take place in the reporting period. Also, refer to 2016 Directors Report.

	its committees and individual directors		
2.6	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 2	A (in part)	The Company has a remuneration and nomination policy. Refer to the Company website in the Corporate Governance Section. Also refer to Directors details in the 2016 Directors Report

Principle 3:	**Promote ethical and responsible decision-making**		
3.1	Companies should establish a code of conduct	A	The Board of the Company actively promotes ethical and responsible decision-making. The standard of ethical behaviour for directors, officers and employees is set out in the Code of Conduct. Refer to the company website in the Corporate Governance Section.
3.2	Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose policy	A	The Company has developed a diversity policy, which can be viewed on the company's website in the Corporate Governance Section.
3.3	Companies should disclose in each annual report the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board	A	Refer to Gender Diversity Disclosure in the 2016 Directors Report
3.4	Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, in senior executive positions and on the board	A	Refer to Gender Diversity Disclosure in the 2016 Directors Report
3.5	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 3	A	The Company has developed a Code of Conduct and a Diversity Policy. Refer to the Company website in the Corporate Governance Section.

Principle 4:	**Safeguard integrity in financial reporting**		
4.1	The board should establish an audit committee	A	The board has established an audit committee
4.2	The audit committee should be structured so that it:		
	consists of only non-executive directors	N/A	There are no non-executive directors on the committee
	consists of a majority of independent directors	N/A	There are no non-executive directors on the committee
	is chaired by an independent chair who is not the chair of the board	N/A	There are no non-executive directors on the committee – the chair is not the chair of the board
	has at least three members	N/A	The audit committee only has two members
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter	A	The committee has a formal charter

4.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 4	A	Refer to the Company website in the Corporate Governance Section

Principle 5:	**Make timely and balanced disclosure**		
5.1	Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at senior executive level	A	The Company understands it obligations under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules and does have a Continuous Disclosure Policy
5.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 5	A	Refer to the Company website in the Corporate Governance Section

Principle 6:	**Respect the Rights of Shareholders**		
6.1	Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders	A	Shareholders are kept informed of major developments affecting the Company. The disclosure is through regular shareholder communications the Annual Report, Quarterly Reports, The Company website and distributions of specific releases covering major transactions and events
6.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 6	A	The Company has formulated a Shareholder Communication Policy which is included in the Corporate Governance Section of the Company website

Principle 7:	**Recognise and Manage Risk**		
7.1	Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risk	A	The Company takes a proactive approach to risk management. The Board has in place a separate Audit and Risk Committee and Audit and Risk Committee Charter.
7.2	The Board requires management to design and implement a risk management and internal control system to manage the entity's material business risk and report to the Board whether those risks are being managed effectively	A	The Audit and Risk Committee has developed a Risk Management Plan and appointed a Risk Manager to implement the plan. The committee meets at least twice a year and reports to the Board at least twice a year on the status of identified risks and how those risks are being mitigated. The risk manager maintains a risk register
7.3	The Board should disclose it has received assurance from the CEO and CFO that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded	A	Assurance has been received from the CEO and CFO in this reporting period

	on a sound system of risk management and internal control		
7.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 7	A	The Company has formulated an Audit and Risk Committee Charter which is included in the Corporate Governance Section of the Company website

Principle 8:	**Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly**		
8.1	The Board should establish a remuneration committee	N/A	The Board has adopted a remuneration and nomination policy and matters typically considered by a committee are dealt with by the full board. The Company intends to establish a separate committee once the Company's operations are of sufficient magnitude
8.2	The remuneration committee consists of independent directors and an independent chair	N/A	The role of the remuneration committee is undertaken by the full board
8.3	Companies should distinguish the structure of non-executive directors remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives	A	Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the 2016 Directors Report.
8.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on principle 8	A	Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the 2016 Directors Report.

A = Adopted
N/A = Not Adopted

Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Directors' Report including Remuneration Report

The directors present their report on Alt Resources Limited for the Year from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

Directors

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

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
William Hugh Ellis	Executive Director & Chairman	Appointed : 11 April 2014
Clive Napier Buckland	Executive Director & Company Secretary	Appointed : 11 April 2014
Neva Collings	Non-Executive Director	Appointed : 11 April 2014
Barbara Jane Barron	Independent Non-Executive Director	Appointed : 23 June 2014
Russell John Fountain	Independent Non-Executive Director	Appointed : 23 June 2014

Directors have been in office since the start of the Year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated. Detailed information on directors and senior management is located at page 12.

Both Dr Barron and Dr Fountain will retire by rotation at the next Annual General meeting and have advised they will not seek to be re-elected.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Alt Resources Limited during the financial year was to pursue a joint venture agreement with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd with a view to facilitating the development of gold mining activities.

During the year the company acquired an additional 51% interest in the Joint Venture increasing beneficial ownership to 70% at 30 June 2016 (30 June 15: 19%).

No other significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating results

The deficit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to $(1,805,066) (2015: $ (781,970)).

Dividends

No dividends have been paid during the year and none is recommended.

Review of operations (summary)

A review of the operations of the Company during the year and the results of those operations show a loss of $(1,805,066) incurred in becoming operational and negotiating arrangements to generate revenue in future periods. A detailed review is located at page 21.

Significant changes in state of affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the financial year:

i) An additional $4,924,846 after transaction costs has been raised in share capital during the year to fund operations.

ii) The company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 23rd December 2015.

Future developments and results

The Company plans to continue to raise working capital to continue and expand its exploration program. Any significant information will be released in the market and to shareholders.

Options

The company has not granted or issued any options over unissued shares.

Significant events after the balance sheet date

Since the end of the year, the Directors have not become aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report or the Financial Statements, that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent years, the financial effects of which have not been provided for in the 30 June 2015 financial statements.

The company has secured a highly prospective gold exploration opportunity in a well-endowed historic goldfield located 90km from Canberra after reaching agreement with Ironbark Zinc (ASX: IBG) to farm into the Fiery Creek Gold Project in NSW. Under the agreement, Alt can earn up to an 80 per cent interest in the Fiery Creek Project in stages by funding drilling activities and making a payment in cash or shares at its election. This information has been released to the market and shareholders.

Environmental matters

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory other than the environmental assessment requirements prescribed by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act NSW pursuant to the exploration licence requirements.

The company is not aware of any significant risk arising from non-compliance.

Information on Directors

William Hugh Ellis	***Executive Chairman***
Qualifications	BCom
Experience and Expertise	Mr Ellis is a graduate of the University of Melbourne and has practiced as a public accountant in excess of 40 years having been a member of both the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Public Accountants. Registration currently held include Registered Company Auditor, Registered Tax Agent, Registered Self Managed Superannuation Fund Auditor and is a member of The Institute of Public Accountants.
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Member of Audit and Risk Committee and Exploration Committee Compliance with corporate and taxation law
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	890,500 fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Clive Napier Buckland	***Executive Director and Company Secretary***
Qualifications	BEcon
Experience and Expertise	Mr Buckland graduated from the University of Sydney and joined IBM Australia where during 32 years he held a number of management and senior professional positions in Finance and Administration, Consulting and Professional Services. He is also a certified project management professional with a diverse range of experience across banking, telecommunications, and information technology sectors.
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Company Secretary Chairman of Audit and Risk Committee
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	450,000 fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Dr Russell Fountain	***Independent Non-executive Director***
Qualifications	BSc, PhD, FAIG
Experience and Expertise	Dr Fountain has over 40 years of international experience in all aspects of mineral exploration, project feasibility studies and mine development. He has had global responsibility for corporate exploration programs with portfolios targeting copper, gold, molybdenum, nickel and mineral sands. In August 2013 Dr Fountain retired as founding Chairman of Finders Resources Ltd having successfully guided the company from its formation in 2004, through to listing on the AIM market in 2006 and the ASX in 2007, to commitment to development of the

	Water Copper Project in Indonesia. Previous senior management roles include President, Phelps Dodge Exploration Corporation (US based); Vice President Australasia, Phelps Dodge Exploration Corporation; Exploration Manager, Nord Pacific Ltd and Chief Geologist, CSR Minerals. He is Principal of Exsolutions Pty Ltd, through which he consults in various aspects of geology, exploration management and resource estimation.
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Geopacific Resources Limited (until Aug 15) Finders Resources Limited (until Aug 13)
Special Responsibilities	Technical Director of Exploration and Member of Exploration Committee
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	510,000 fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Dr Barbara 'Jane' Barron	***Independent Non-executive Director***
Qualifications	BSc (Hons., Class1) PhD
Experience and Expertise	Dr Barron is a consulting petrologist with 35 years experience in the mining industry. She worked as petrologist for the NSW Department of Mineral Resources for 10 years. Her experience has offered to industry conceptual models based on petrology, mineralogy and mineragraphy. Specialising in gold - and base-metal-mineralised rocks and heavy mineral deposits that host iron-ore, gold, PGE, tin, sapphire and diamond, she has been involved in more than 1700 projects across many countries including Australia.
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Member of Exploration Committee
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	512,500 fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Neva Collings	***Non-executive Director***
Qualifications	LLB, BEcon, LLM
Experience and Expertise	Ms Collings is a sole practitioner solicitor in NSW with expertise in environmental and planning law and international law. Ms Collings has worked for the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva and participated in meetings of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Ms Collings is principal Solicitor and owner of Orange Door Legal and former solicitor of the NSW Environmental Defenders Office. Ms Collings is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors Committee and former Board member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, former Director of the Forest Stewardship Council Australia. Presently she sits on the board of the NSW

	Aboriginal Housing Office and is a sitting member of the NSW Housing Appeals Committee
Other current Directorships	Nil
Former Directorships in last three years	Nil
Special Responsibilities	Environmental overview of exploration activities
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	1,815,500 fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors (and three Audit & Risk committee meetings) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Audit & Risk Committee Meetings	**Directors' Meetings**	
		Number eligible to	**Number attended**
Neva Collings	1	12	12
Clive Napier Buckland	3	12	11
Barbara Jane Barron	N/A	12	12
Russell John Fountain	N/A	12	12
William Hugh Ellis	3	12	12

Performance of the Board, its Committees and Individual Directors

On an annual basis each Director of the Board will evaluate the performance of the Board by completing a questionnaire (Alt Resources Ltd Board Evaluation Questionnaire). The questionnaire will focus on how the Board performs as a unit how the Board Chair performs but not how each Individual Director performs.

Each Director will complete the questionnaire no later than 30 June each year and provide the completed questionnaire to the Company Secretary who will collate the results and present those back to the Board for analysis and review. Issues and follow on actions relating to the performance review are managed as routine agenda items at future Board meetings.

There is only one separate committee, the Audit and Risk Committee. The chair of the Audit and Risk Committee presents to the Board on at least two occasions per year and the review of the committee's work, progress and performance is carried out at those two Board meetings.

Gender Diversity

The Board did not set specific targets for achieving gender diversity due to the size of the Company's operations and small number of staff. The Board did however develop a policy for gender diversity and during the formation of the Company and initial hiring of staff a good balance in gender diversity was achieved.

At the date of this report, women occupy 40% of all Board positions and 33% of all positions in the Company. The Company CEO is male.

Company Secretary

Clive Napier Buckland	*Company Secretary*
Appointment	11th April 2014
The Company Secretary details are included in the INFORMATION OF DIRECTORS (above)	

Chief Executive Officer

James Anderson	*Chief Executive Officer*
Appointment	1st June 2014
Experience and Expertise	Mr Anderson has held Senior General Executive roles with significant experience in Logistics and Supply Chain management for complex manufacturing business environments with companies of a global scale and several hundred employees. He has held the role of Chief Executive officer at SMP USA and Australia, GM of Aloha Surf and Sunseeker International and has run a private Consulting firm since 2000. In 2011 Mr Anderson formed and became a Director GFM Exploration Pty Ltd with the responsibility of driving the exploration and discovery of the Paupong mineralised system and development of the project and Joint Venture arrangement with Alt Resources Limited and its subsequent listing on the ASX.
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	1,792,360 Fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Chief Financial Officer

Tim Symons	*Chief Financial Officer*
Appointment	1st July 2014
Qualifications	BFinAdmin, FIPA
Experience and Expertise	Mr Symons holds a Bachelor of Financial Administration degree from University of New England. He has worked in a variety of financial and accounting roles for various companies such as Myer Department Stores, the University of New South Wales, BHP Stainless, BHP Limited and Port Kembla and the University of Wollongong. In 2002 Mr Symons joined a Public Accounting firm and became Registered Tax Agent specialising in business accounting. He currently holds membership as a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants.
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	112,500 Fully paid ordinary shares Nil Options

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Alt Resources Limited.

The company maintains a policy of insurance to cover the risk related to directors' and officers' liability.

Remuneration Report

The Remuneration Report outlines the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

The Remuneration Report is set out under the following main headings:

1. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
2. Details of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2016
3. Service agreements
4. Share-based compensation
5. Additional disclosure relating to key management personnel.

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The Board of Alt Resources Limited acts as the Remuneration Committee (as per the Corporate Governance Statement) to allow the Company to maintain its ability to attract and retain the best executives and Directors to run and manage the entity, as well as create alignment between Directors, executives and shareholders.

Remuneration policy is now under review, to meet the needs of the Company, to create a better alignment to industry practices for remuneration and to accommodate changes to law. The Board has benchmarked Company remuneration against comparable businesses and found that the Company has remunerated below the median of the industry, whilst the Company has performed well in comparison to industry metrics.

The Richard Schodde report Exploration Industry Presentation AGM November 2014 and supported by other documentation on relative market cap of other exploration companies shows Alt Resources has performed equal to most peers maintaining low cost administration, cost effective discovery, maintaining enterprise value and average cash reserves which were achieved with no dilutions to shareholders to date.

The Company implemented an employee share schemes approved by shareholders in 2015. Remuneration policy for Directors and senior executives is reviewed annually by the Board and includes a mix, as determined by the Board and depending on the nature of employment agreements, of fixed remuneration, (which is based on factors such as capability, effectiveness, work tasks, responsibilities and length of service and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits, short term bonus, long term incentives including and wholly or partly in securities, subject to any necessary shareholder or regulatory approvals.

Reviews take into account the entity's performance, Executive and Non-Executive Director performance and comparable information from industry, including other listed companies in the resources sector. Independent external advice is sought as required. The ongoing review and final determination for the year to 30 June 2017 is still in progress. Criteria for executive and director appraisal include:

a) maintaining high standards of work place health and safety, environmental compliance and community liaison

b) leading the development of strategy, and communicating this to stakeholders

c) maintaining and adding to capital resources necessary to execute the company's strategy , with minimal dilution and costs to shareholders

d) technical advancement in the exploration potential of the project areas

e) acquisition of new assets to improve shareholder value

f) managing operations and expenditure to efficient levels and within budgets,

g) preserving financial and business integrity and managing risk under difficult industry conditions

h) recruiting, managing and training personnel to ensure access to high levels of skill in the industry

i) managing investor relations and Company communication

j) ability to multi-skill and cover as much of the company's skill needs from in -house resources

With respect to executive appraisal, key performance criteria have included the maintenance of an adequate level of operating capital, maximising the economic cycle, managing expenditure to efficient levels, and management under difficult industry conditions.

Developing and retaining exploration personnel expertise, therefore enabling the best possible examination and enhancement of the Company's exploration portfolio is considered to be a primary objective and this is required to be done whilst operating to high standards of governance, including work place safety.

The Board is aware of the need to maintain competitive remuneration to reward performance which benefits shareholders and advances the Company. To this end the current review is proposing to maintain short term and long term incentive programs to motivate and reward those people who create shareholder value and make the greatest contribution to the Company.

The Board has been constrained by financial resources in this regard and remuneration reviews for the last two years have not resulted in remuneration increases for Directors, the Chief Executive or the senior professional staff.

A new approach is being worked through in the current review which the Board intends will benefit the key contributors in our team as well as shareholders.

The Chairman Bill Ellis, Executive Director Clive Buckland, Non Executor Director Neva Collings and the Chief Executive Officer James Anderson are currently on a roll-over of their existing arrangements pending completion of the review.

As part of the Company's drive to maintain a low overhead structure and with the view to bring a new Director to the Company with Corporate experience Dr Jane Barron and Dr Russell Fountain will be retiring from the Board and will complete their terms as Non Executive Directors in October 2016. Jane and Russell will retire by rotation at the 2016 Annual General Meeting and will not seek re-election.

There has been no change to the remuneration of Directors and the CEO in the period and as part of the Company initiative to align Directors' interests with shareholder interests, Directors and key management personal are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

Details of Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The remuneration for each Director of the entity and other Key Management Personnel during the year was as follows:

Benefits to senior executives and the Non-Executive Directors consisted exclusively of cash benefits in the period (with the exception of shares issued to the CEO as shown below). A maximum Directors Pool (excluding salaries of Executive Directors) of $200,000 was available in 2015-16 and represents the maximum aggregate payments to Directors, in their capacities as Directors that can be paid in any one year without requiring additional shareholder approval.

The actual Directors pool utilised in the 12 month period was $83,333.00 in total. This rate is below the industry norm.

2016	**PRIMARY**		**POST EMPLOYMENT**	**EQUITY**	
NAME	**SALARY, FEES, COMMISSIONS**	**SHORT TERM INCENTIVE**	**SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS**	**SHARES & OPTIONS**	**TOTAL**
Non-Executive Directors	$	$	$	$	$
N Collings	16,667	Nil	1,979	Nil	**18,646**
R J Fountain	16,667	Nil	1,781	Nil	**18,448**
B J Barron	16,667	Nil	1,781	Nil	**18,448**
Executive Directors					
W H Ellis	76,667	Nil	6,729	Nil	**83,396**
CN Buckland	48,667	Nil	6,175	Nil	**54,842**
Chief Executive Officer					**-**
PJ Anderson	60,000	60,000	5,000	160,000	**285,000**
	235,335	60,000	23,445	160,000	**478,780**

2015	PRIMARY		POST EMPLOYMENT	EQUITY	
Non-Executive Directors	**SALARY, FEES, COMMISSIONS**	**SHORT TERM INCENTIVE**	**SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS**	**SHARES & OPTIONS**	**TOTAL**
N Collings	27,082	Nil	1,820	Nil	**28,902**
R J Fountain	25,000	Nil	1,820	Nil	**26,820**
B J Barron	25,000	Nil	1,820	Nil	**26,820**
Executive Directors					
W H Ellis	92,083	Nil	7,521	Nil	**99,604**
CN Buckland	78,000	Nil	4,695	Nil	**82,695**
Chief Executive Officer					
PJ Anderson	65,000	Nil	6,000	Nil	**71,000**
	312,165	Nil	23,676	Nil	**335,841**

Service Agreements

The Chief Executive Officer James Anderson, Executive Director Clive Buckland and Chairman Bill Ellis have service agreements with effect from the 2014 financial year. These were approved by shareholders General Meeting at that time. The basic conditions have been rolled forward pending new agreements.

The Non- Executive Directors have been appointed on an ongoing basis and the Company does not have any retirement benefit obligations upon their cessation as a Director.

Share Based Compensation of Directors & Executives

No shares or options were granted to Directors, exercised or expired during the years ended 30 June 2015 or 30 June 2014. The shares issued to Chief Executive Officer James Anderson were under the terms of the Employee Share Scheme. Approved by shareholders at the 2015 Annual General Meeting.

Additional Disclosure Relating to Key Management Personnel

Shareholdings

Number of shares held by Key Management Personnel:

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued Remuneration	On exercise of options	Other prior listing changes	Balance at end of year
30 June 2016					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	860,500	-	-	30,000	890,500
Clive Napier Buckland	590,000	-	-	(140,000)	450,000
Neva Collings	1,700,000	-	-	115,500	1,815,500
Russel John Fountain	500,000	-	-	10,000	510,000
Barbara Jane Barron	500,000	-	-	12,500	512,500
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	4,350,510	1,000,000	-	(3,558,150)	1,792,360
	8,501,010	1,000,000	-	(2,590,000)	5,970,860

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued Remuneration	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2015					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	1,869,500	-	-	(1,009,000)	860,500
Clive Napier Buckland	500,000	-	-	90,000	590,000
Neva Collings	1,500,000	-	-	200,000	1,700,000
Russel John Fountain	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Barbara Jane Barron	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	2,869,500	-	-	1,481,010	4,350,510
	7,739,000	-	-	762,010	8,501,010

Options

Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel - 2016 Nil: No Options Issued
Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel – 2015 Nil: No Options Issued

Executives

Mr James Anderson	**Chief Executive Officer**
Mr Bill Ellis	**Executive Chairman**
Mr Clive Buckland	**Executive Director & Company Secretary**

The individuals identified above are company executives included in the remuneration report.

Review of Operations

Alt Resources (**ASX: ARS**), the Company or "Alt", is pleased to provide shareholders with a Review of Operations relating to exploration activities and recent asset acquisition made by the Company since listing on the ASX in December 2015.

Highlights

- Entered into a Joint Venture with Ironbark Zinc to explore the highly prospective Fiery Creek Project, located approximately 60 km from Paupong
- Discovery of a new high grade Ag-Au-Bi prospect at Lone Ranger
- Undertaken a 4,700 line km aerial magnetic and radiometric survey at Paupong
- Implemented extensive regional soil sampling program across the tenements which is ongoing
- Undertaken significant extensions to the Windy Hill dipole-dipole IP survey (including Telegraph Hill) providing the Company with excellent deep drilling targets for the next phase drilling at the Paupong IRG system
- Application submitted for the second round of drill funding under the NSW Government's New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling Program
- Received drilling approval from the NSW Government for the Windy Hill and newly discovered Lone Ranger prospects
- Completed 1,200m of Diamond drilling at Kidman prospect extending the known mineralisation to a depth of ~200m
- Undertaken first pass diamond drilling at the Windy Hill prospect for a total of 543m, intercepting high grade copper-gold and silver
- Completed an extensive Review of Environmental Factors (REF) ahead of planned drilling at the Myalla project
- Re-analysis of 2015 drilling samples for Tellurium (Te) and other significant pathfinder elements reveals strong correlation with other intrusion related gold systems
- Negotiations underway to acquire other gold assets in Western Australia to add to the Company's portfolio, to increase shareholder value and provide new and exciting exploration projects

The Company's exploration program at the Paupong Project has been carried out on a large scale due to the size of the IRG system, with work being carried out over a 60 km^2 area. The recent airborne magnetic survey has provided the Company with a new data set and identified potential source locations for the vein mineralisation discovered at Kidman, Windy Hill and Lone Ranger. When coupled with the extensive IP survey recently completed, the Company has some very compelling targets for the next round of drilling.

The Company has submitted an application to the NSW Government under the New Frontiers Drilling Initiative for drill funding to test these newly defined targets. Recipients of the drilling grants for 2016 are expected to be announced by the Department in August.

To continue to promote growth and increase asset value, the Company is seeking out new exploration and development opportunities. As such, Alt has successfully entered into a Joint Venture with Ironbark Zinc at the Fiery Creek gold prospect. With an 8.5km long mineralised system defined at surface, high grade rock chips and limited drilling, the Fiery Creek area is highly prospective. Alt Resources is implementing the required REF and drilling approval processes in order to undertake a drilling program at Fiery Creek in 2017.

Recent Diamond drilling at Paupong intercepted narrow but high grade mineralisation considered to be very encouraging for deeper drilling targets defined by geophysical methods. Drilling will recommence in the fourth Quarter, 2016.

The Company will submit an REF and drilling application for the Myalla project to test known massive sulphide and historical high grade zinc intercepts. It is anticipated that drilling at Myalla will commence in the first Quarter of 2017.

Fiery Creek JV

The Company has successfully negotiated terms for a Joint Venture partnership with Ironbark Zinc (**ASX: IBG**) to explore the Fiery Creek Au-Cu project on EL6925 (see Alt Resources announcement: ***"Alt Secures Highly Prospective NSW Gold Project Through Farm-in Joint Venture with Ironbark Zinc"*** *via the link;* http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Alt-ASX-Announcement-Ironbark-JV-11Aug16.pdf*)*, located 23 km northeast of Cooma, NSW (Figure 1). Under the terms of the agreement, Alt will fund exploration to a total of 1,500m drilling in the first 24 months to gain a 51% interest. The Company can earn a further 29% interest by drilling an additional 2,500m, to earn a total of 80% interest in the project.

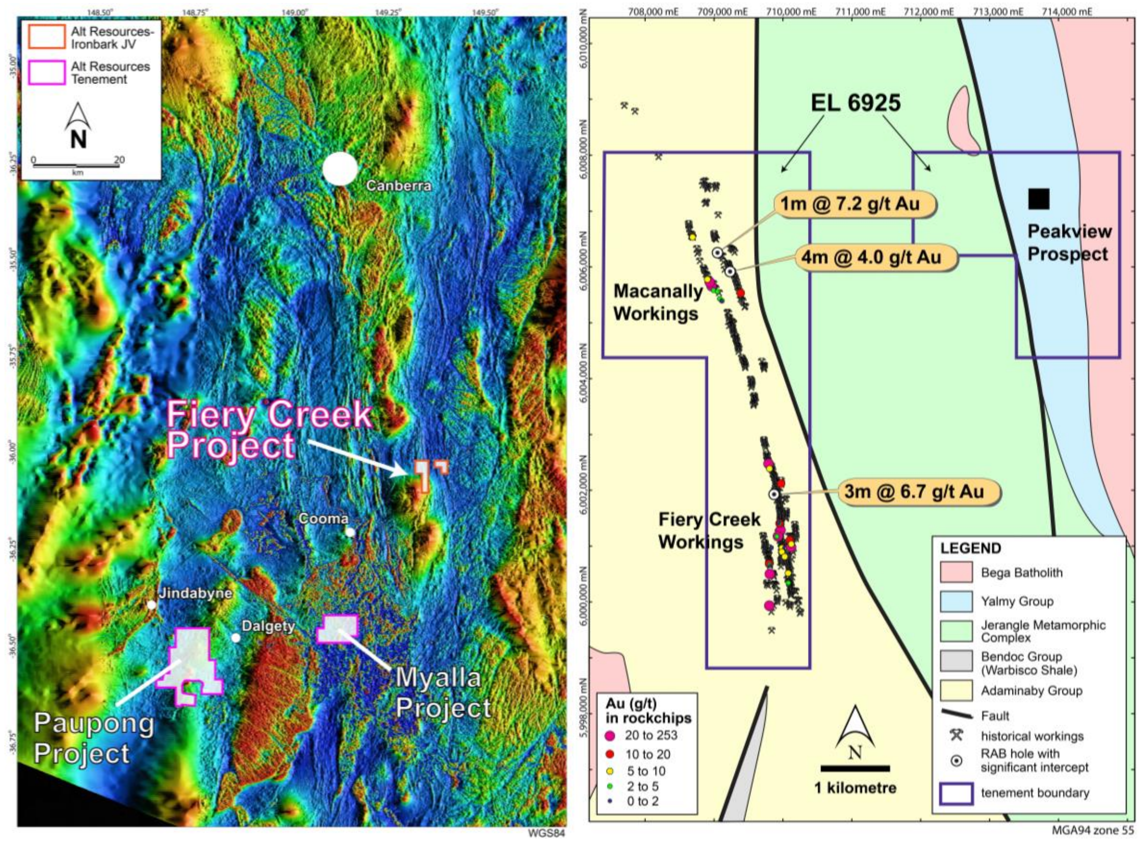

Figure 1. Location of the Fiery Creek project relative to the Paupong and Myalla Projects (left), and geology of the Fiery Creek Project (right) showing the significant strike length of historical workings, distribution of high grade rock chips and location of significant drilling intercepts from historical RAB holes.

The Fiery Creek Project comprises more than 640 historical gold workings, occurring along an 8.5 km long shear zone in Adaminaby Group sediments. The area was worked between 1887 and 1908 with an estimated ore grade in the range 10-15 dwt. Au (15.5 – 23.25 g/t Au) from historical reports. No confirmed tonnage has been published from historical operations. Mining was focused on the oxidised zone, and did not exceed 15m depth.

Shallow drilling was conducted by Horizon Resources N.L. in the 1980's. Significant results include:

- **FCR039: 3.0m @ 6.7 g/t Au** from 6.0 metres
  Including **1.0m @ 16.25 g/t Au** from 6.0 metres
- **FCR095: 4.0m @ 4.0 g/t Au** from 16.0 metres
- **FCR125: 1.0m @ 7.2 g/t Au** from 9.0 metres

Ironbark Zinc conducted reconnaissance rock chip sampling and mapping between 2013 and 2016. Very high grade gold and copper results from rock chip samples included **253 g/t**, **94.8 g/t**, **91.5 g/t** and **53.4 g/t Au**, and **15.25%, 14.85%** and **7.56% Cu**.
The Fiery Creek Project is situated 5km southeast of the historic Cowarra Gold mine and lies along the same mineralising structure. The Cowarra mine historically produced 85,000 oz. Au and has a current (2009) JORC mineral resource of 500,000 t @ 2.3 g/t Au.

Paupong Project Operations

During 2016, the Company's exploration focus has been on expanding and developing the Paupong Project in southern NSW. A successful drilling program pre-IPO in 2015 laid the groundwork for activities in the current year. The Paupong Project is host to a very large and complex system (Figure 2), which benefits from large scale survey methods such as aerial magnetics, regional stream sediment and soil sampling programs and extensive coverage of dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation surveys. The Company has also extended the ground coverage of detailed geological mapping.

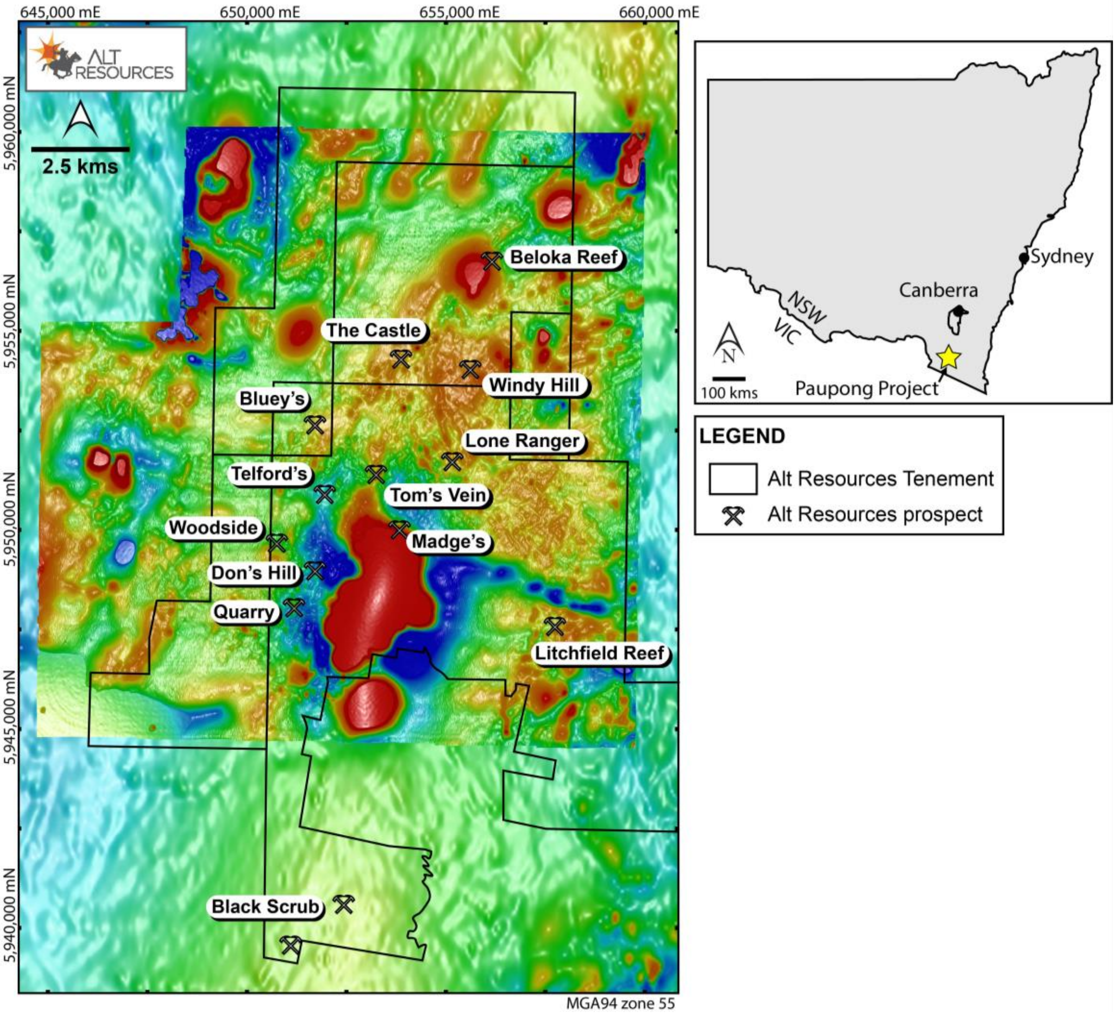

Figure 2. Location of prospects at the Paupong Project.

Diamond drilling commenced at the Company's Paupong Project in January 2016. The program was designed to test extensions to vein-hosted mineralisation at the Kidman prospect identified during pre-IPO drilling in 2015, and conduct first pass drilling at Windy Hill. A total of 10 diamond holes were drilled, for 1,866m. These activities were successful in identifying deeper targets at Kidman and Windy Hill for further drilling and supporting the Company's new Intrusion-Related Gold System model. Drilling at Kidman has defined mineralisation to a depth of at least 200m below surface.

Dipole-dipole IP surveying by the Company was undertaken at Kidman and Windy Hill for a total of 20 days surveying, or 32 line km. This style of survey is able to be undertaken at a significantly reduced cost to the Company due to acquisition of the IP data collection equipment (Figure 3). Results from these surveys have been instrumental in generating significant targets at Windy Hill.

Regional stream sediment and soil sampling was implemented over the Company's tenement package. Results from soil sampling in particular has been extremely successful in defining metal zonation at Windy Hill and in identifying the new high-grade silver mineralisation discovered at the Lone Ranger prospect. This work provides a continuous pipeline of anomalies for follow up with the Company's mapping and IP programs, to quickly generate reliable drill targets. The Company will continue to conduct large scale soil geochemical surveys, to effectively understand the broader metal zonation and alteration patterns at Paupong.

The Company has undertaken progressive rehabilitation programs whilst drilling, with all drill sites being rehabilitated and seeded by the Company to date (e.g. Figure 3). Two of 10 holes drilled this season remain open and collared with the Company intending to test the holes at greater depth.

Rehabilitation of previous exploration work, in particular RC and diamond drill pads, has been completed and inspected by the Department with the Company having been audited twice by the NSW Government since the drill program was completed this winter. Further rehabilitation will continue to the end of 2016 and into 2017.

The Company maintains an environmentally conscious work practice. Continuous rehabilitation of our work sites remains a high priority for the Company in 2016 and moving forward into 2017.

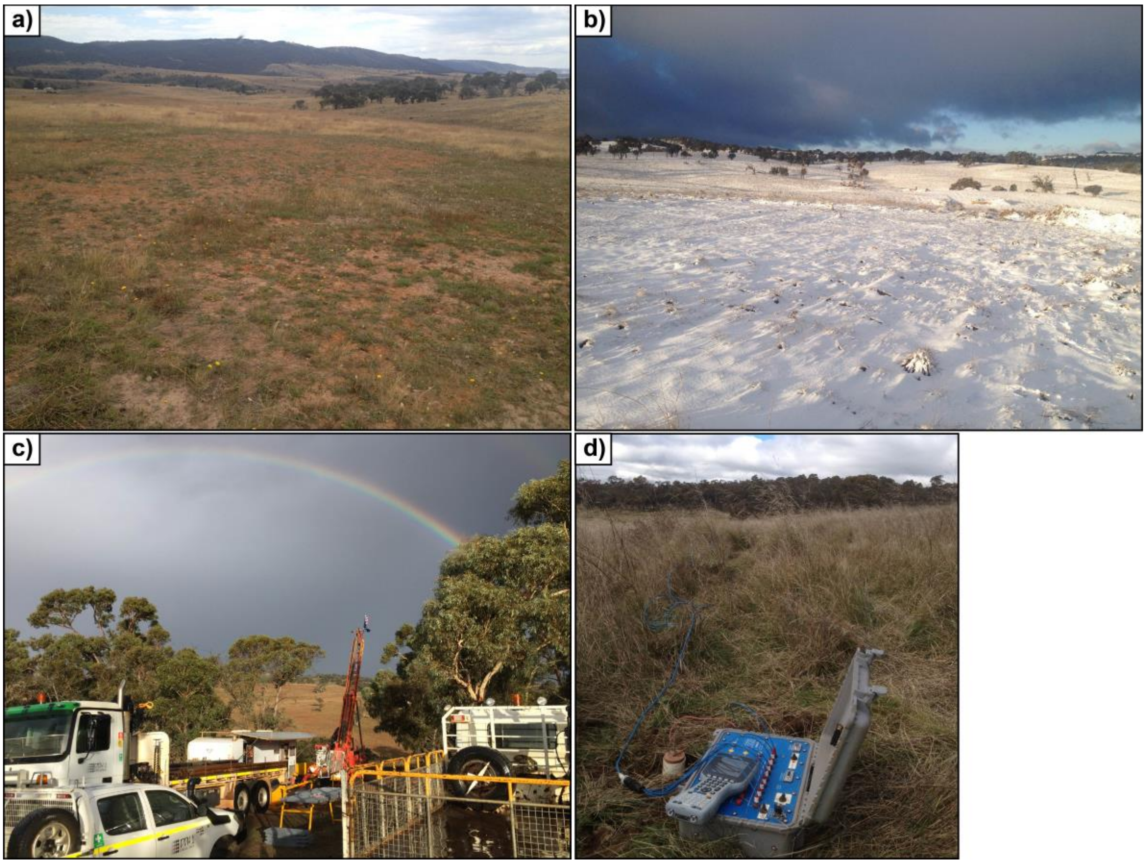

Figure 3. a) Ongoing rehabilitation of a drill site from 2015 (photo taken in January 2016); b) recent weather conditions experienced during the winter months at the Paupong Project; c) 2016 drilling activities at Kidman; d) resistivity survey underway at Paupong

Summary of Results - Paupong

An IRGS target has been developed at Windy Hill, through a combination of geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling (soils and rock chips) and a multi-dimensional geophysical approach including airborne magnetics and dipole dipole IP surveys (see Alt Resources announcement: ***"Major New Intrusion-Related Gold Targets Identified at Paupong Project,* NSW*"*** *via the link;* http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Major-New-Gold-Targets-24-May16.pdf*)*. 3D modelling of the aeromagnetic data revealed a series of interpreted buried stocks intruding country rocks above deeper batholiths (Figure 4 and Figure 5). At surface, the buried stocks are associated with soil geochemical anomalies for As-Cu-Pb, as well as mapped zones of sheeted and/or stockwork quartz veining and breccia systems.

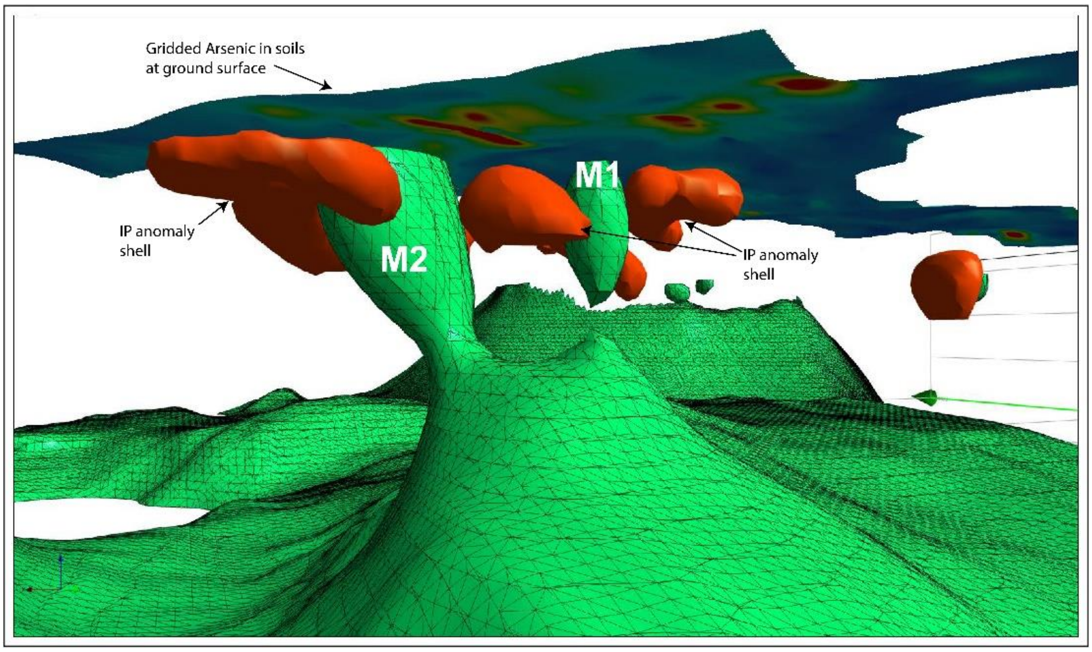

Figure 4. 3D image of the magnetic model (green shell at 143 Si units), IP model (red shell at 37 mv/V) and gridded arsenic anomalism in soils at surface. The view is to the south-west, looking obliquely towards the ground surface. This image clearly demonstrates the close relationship between M1 and M2 magnetic anomalies, IP anomalism and anomalous arsenic in soils.

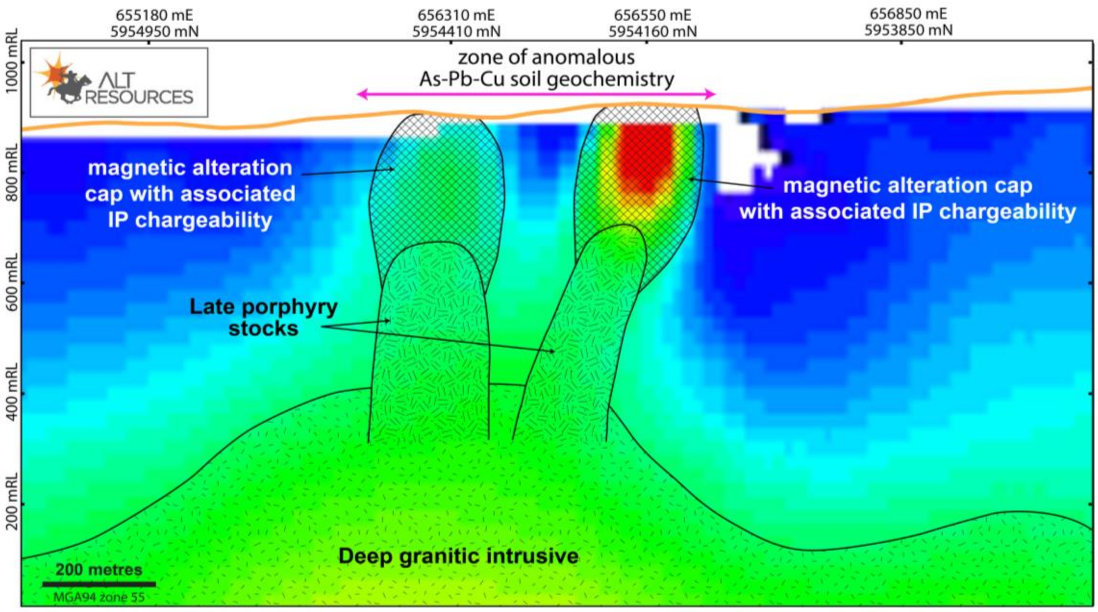

Figure 5. Cross-section of a conceptual model for the Windy Hill area. This demonstrates the relationship between a deeper intrusive body, later porphyry stocks rising to shallow levels, as well as the observed magnetic, IP and soil responses. The base image is a vertical slice through the 3D magnetic model.

The Company recently received drilling approval to test these significant new targets. Drilling is scheduled to commence in fourth Quarter 2016. Alt has also lodged an application for a second round of drill funding under the NSW Government's New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling Program with the new targets at Windy Hill forming the basis for this application.

First pass drilling of the surface vein systems at Windy Hill intercepted narrow high grade Cu-Ag-Au (see Alt Resources announcement: ***"High Grade Copper-Silver-Gold Intercept from First Pass Drilling at the Windy Hill Prospect, Paupong Project"*** *via the link;* http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/High-Grade-Cu-Intercept.pdf*)*, with strongly anomalous Bi and Pb in massive sulphide (Figure 6). Significant results are:

- **PDD008: 0.3m @ 3.8 % Cu, 83.6 g/t Ag, 0.4 g/t Au, 0.17 % Pb, 0.3 % Bi** from 89.7m

PDD007 intercepted two zones of diatreme breccia, supporting the Intrusion-Related Gold model developed on the basis of geophysical and geochemical surveys

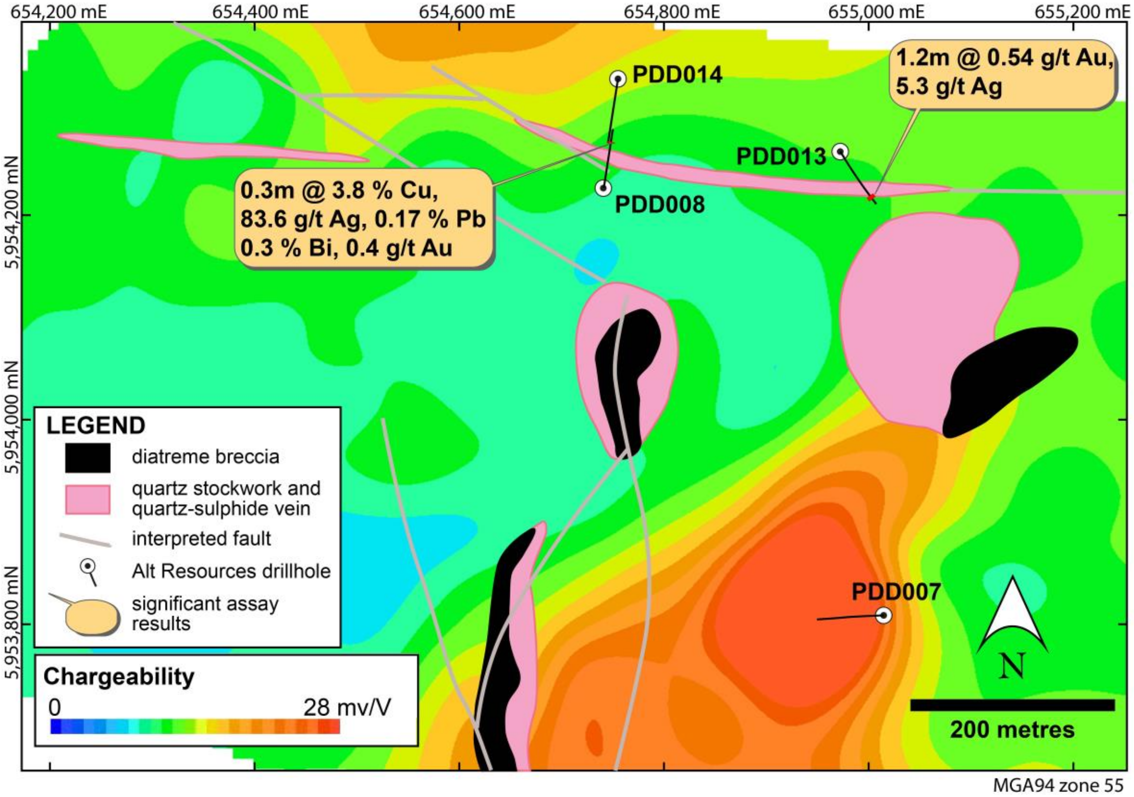

Figure 6. Significant drilling results at Windy Hill.

The Kidman Prospect continues to show encouraging drill results confirming the continuity of the mineralised quartz-sulphide vein system to around 200m below surface, along the 1.5 km strike length (Figure 7). Sulphide mineralisation consistently comprises pyrite-arsenopyrite ± chalcopyrite ± galena ± sphalerite and is interpreted to represent distal veining related to a buried gold-bearing intrusion (IRGS). Mineralisation is variable, however the vein system remains open at depth and along strike with numerous higher grade zones being intercepted (see Alt Resources announcement: ***"New Diamond Drilling Results at Paupong"*** *via the link;* http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/New-Diamond-Drilling-Results-at-Paupong-28Jul16.pdf*)*.
Significant results include:

- **PDD006: 0.8m @ 1.43 g/t Au, 1.5 g/t Ag, 0.12 % Cu** from 180.4m
- **PDD009: 0.2m @ 1.72 g/t Au, 3.3 g/t Ag** from 66.2m
- **PDD012: 0.3m @ 2.98 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag, 0.73 % Cu** from 112.4m

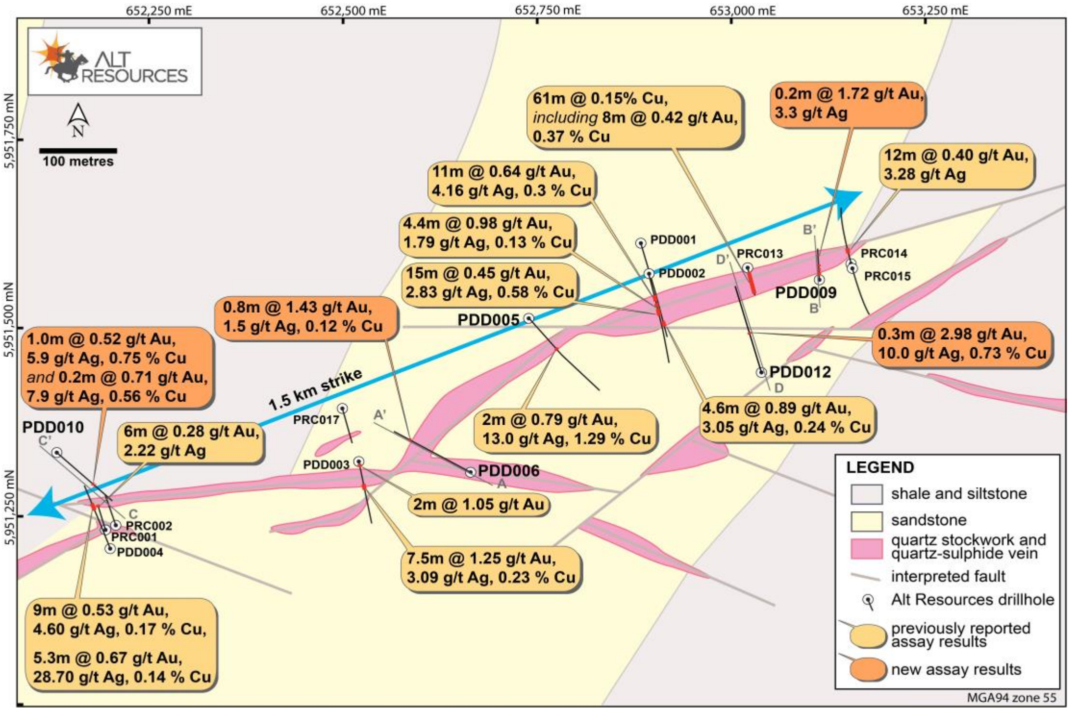

Figure 7. Map of previous and new drilling at the Kidman Prospect. New intercepts (from 2016) are shown in orange.

Trace element analysis has been undertaken on significant drill intercepts from the 2015 drill program at Kidman. In particular, tellurium (Te) is a strong indicator element of magmatically sourced fluids, and is a pathfinder element towards an intrusive source. Results suggest that the western extent of the Tom's Vein is within closer proximity to magmatic mineralising source with very high Te in selected drillcore samples; up to 23.2 ppm.

Regional prospectivity surveys and reconnaissance work lead to the discovery of a new high-grade silver + bismuth prospect; Lone Ranger (see Alt Resources announcement: ***"New High Grade Silver-Gold-Bismuth Discovery at Paupong Project NSW"*** *via the link;* http://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/High-Grade-Silver-Gold-Bismuth-Lone-Ranger.pdf*)*. This prospect returned rock chip samples up to **451 g/t Ag**, **1.36 % Bi** and **1.8 g/t Au** and occurs within an east-west shear zone in Adaminaby Group sediments. A dipole dipole IP survey is planned to cover this new prospect and generate drill targets in the coming months.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work compiled under the supervision of Dr Helen Degeling, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Dr Degeling is an employee of Alt Resources and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Degeling consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

No Representation, Warranty or Liability

Whilst it is provided in good faith, no representation or warranty is made by Alt or any of its advisers, agents or employees as to the accuracy, completeness, currency or reasonableness of the information in this announcement or provided in connection with it, including the accuracy or attainability of any Forward Looking Statements set out in this announcement. Alt does not accept any responsibility to inform you of any matter arising or coming to Alts' notice after the date of this announcement which may affect any matter referred to in this announcement. Any liability of Alt, its advisers, agents and employees to you or to any other person or entity arising out of this announcement including pursuant to common law, the Corporations Act 2001 and the Trade Practices Act 1974 or any other applicable law is, to the maximum extent permitted by law, expressly disclaimed and excluded.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 31 of the financial report.

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

Director: Neva Collings

Director: William Hugh Ellis

Dated 29th August 2016

Hardwickes
more than accounting

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E info@hardwickes.com.au

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Hardwickes
ABN 35 973 938 183

Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
ABN 21 008 401 536

Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 To the Directors of Alt Resources Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hardwickes

Hardwickes Chartered Accountants

R Johnson

Robert Johnson FCA
Partner

August 2016

CANBERRA

Alt Resources Limited

ABN:57 168 928 416

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Income	2	**16,415**	4,494
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8(a)	**(46,191)**	(7,194)
Employee benefits expense		**(543,305)**	(444,372)
Exploration expenditure		**(998,098)**	(78,665)
Finance costs		**(3,852)**	(1,837)
Other expenses		**(230,035)**	(254,396)
Loss before income tax		**(1,805,066)**	(781,970)
Tax expense	4	**-**	-
Net loss for the year		**(1,805,066)**	(781,970)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,805,066)**	(781,970)

Alt Resources Limited

ABN:57 168 928 416

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**302,865**	262,309
Trade and other receivables	6	**32,812**	34,296
Prepayments		**16,041**	32,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**351,718**	328,605
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment in joint ventures	18	**3,830,976**	530,060
Financial assets	7	**71,000**	380,065
Property, plant and equipment	8	**371,152**	22,084
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4,273,128**	932,209
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,624,846**	1,260,814
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	**238,740**	87,404
Employee benefits	**11**	**46,636**	4,223
Financial liabilities	10	**8,502**	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**293,878**	91,627
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	11	**9,964**	7,447
Financial liabilities	**10**	**39,484**	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**49,448**	7,447
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**343,326**	99,074
NET ASSETS		**4,281,520**	1,161,740
EQUITY			
Issued capital	12	**7,266,217**	2,341,371
Accumulated losses	13	**(2,984,697)**	(1,179,631)
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,281,520**	1,161,740

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2016

2016

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2015		**2,341,371**	**(1,179,631)**	**1,161,740**
Deficit attributable to members of the entity	13	**-**	**(1,805,066)**	**(1,805,066)**
Shares issued during the year	12	**5,108,700**	**-**	**5,108,700**
Transaction cost on share issued	12	**(183,854)**	**-**	**(183,854)**
Balance at 30 June 2016		**7,266,217**	**(2,984,697)**	**4,281,520**

2015

	Note	Ordinary Shares $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014		**1,117,340**	**(397,661)**	**719,679**
Deficit attributable to members of the entity	13	**-**	**(781,970)**	**(781,970)**
Shares issued during the year	12	**1,722,950**	**-**	**1,722,950**
Transaction cost on share issued	12	**(498,919)**	**-**	**(498,919)**
Balance at 30 June 2015		**2,341,371**	**(1,179,631)**	**1,161,740**

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
GST refunds received from ATO		**82,934**	50,418
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(1,630,015)**	(876,368)
Interest received		**16,415**	4,494
Interest paid		**(3,852)**	(1,837)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	21	**(1,534,518)**	(823,293)
Purchase of plant and equipment	8(a)	**(405,906)**	(29,278)
Purchase of equity-accounted investments		**(3,300,916)**	(530,060)
Decrease / (increase) in Loan receivables		**309,064**	(350,065)
Net cash used by investing activities		**(3,397,758)**	(909,403)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		**47,986**	-
Proceeds from issue of shares		**4,924,846**	1,600,031
Net cash used by financing activities		**4,972,832**	1,600,031
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**40,556**	(132,665)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**262,309**	394,974
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**302,865**	262,309

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

The financial report covers Alt Resources Limited as an individual entity. Alt Resources Limited is a for profit Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Alt Resources Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26th August 2016 by the directors of the company.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(b) Interests in Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

Separate joint venture entities providing joint ventures with an interest to net assets are classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost (including transaction costs) and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the company's share of net assets of the joint ventures. In addition, the company's share of the profit or loss of the joint ventures is included in the company's profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the investment includes, when applicable, goodwill relating to the joint ventures. Any discount on acquisition, whereby the company's share of the net fair value of the joint ventures exceeds the cost of investment, is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

When the company's share of losses in joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the joint ventures, the company discontinues recognising its share of further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures. When the joint ventures subsequently makes profits, the company will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

(c) Going concern

This report has been prepared on going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has incurred a loss of $(1,805,066) (2015: $ (781,970) funded by raising share capital.

The ability of Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on:

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(c) Going concern continued

i) the completion of the capital raising program;

ii) the ability to meet projected revenue levels; and

iii) the retention of overheads at budgeted levels.

The directors have reviewed the Company's financial position and cash flow forecasts for the next twelve months, which shows that the Company will be able to meet its debts as and when they fall due and payable and are, therefore, of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This is based on belief that on the completion of capital raising program, Company will meet projected revenue from its mining activity, and that the Company will be able to retain overheads at budgeted levels.

Should the company not achieve the matters set above, there is uncertainty whether the Company will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its asset and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report does not include any adjustments to assets and liabilities that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as going concern.

(d) Income Tax

The income tax expense/(income) for the year comprises current income tax expense/(income) and deferred tax expense/(income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are 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 income tax expense/(income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability 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 and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

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.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) 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) Revenue and other income

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

(f) Comparative Figures

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

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

(g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1 (k) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(j) 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 are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1 (k) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company 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 depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Motor Vehicles	22.5%
Computer Equipment and Software	30%-66.67%
Leasehold Improvements	10%
Plant & Equipment	16.67%-66.67%
Office Equipment	50%

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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(k) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

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

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company’s intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

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

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Impairment

A financial asset (or a company of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a company of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (include: loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

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

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures 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 of disposal and value in use, to the asset’s carrying amount. Any excess of the asset’s carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company 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.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(p) Trade and Other Payables

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

(q) Exploration and development expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to capitalise costs in relation to that area.

Costs of site restoration are provided for over the life of the project from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

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

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements 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 company.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment – general

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key judgements

(i) Issuing of Shares

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments continued

The company's Board of Directors resolved to issue fully paid shares with a discounted issue price of 20 cents per share, 16 cents per share and 15 cents per share.

The issue price of the pre-IPO shares were discounted to this price in light of the significant additional investment risk associated with the possible failure to complete a successful IPO.

(ii) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

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

(s) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

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

- AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

2 Revenue and Other Income

	2016 $	2015 $
Other Income		
Interest received	**16,415**	4,494

3 Profit for the Year

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

		2016 $	2015 $
Interest paid		**3,852**	1,837
Employee benefit expenses		**543,305**	444,372
Depreciation expenses	8(a)	**46,191**	7,194
Superannuation contributions		**24,570**	35,325
Rent paid		**22,950**	33,000
Exploration expenditure		**998,098**	78,665

4 Income Tax Expense

(a) Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:

Income tax is payable on that proportion of the income less expenses. The aggregate amount of income tax attributable to the financial year differs from the amount prima facie payable on the operating profit. The difference is reconciled as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 28.5% (2015: 30%)	**(514,443)**	(234,591)
Add:		
Tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expense	**23,193**	3,951
- change in tax rate	**20,779**	-
	(470,471)	(230,640)
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
- Other deductible expenses capital raising	**(46,847)**	(38,282)
Tax losses not brought to account	**517,318**	268,922
Income tax expense	**-**	-

(b) Deferred Tax Asset not brought to accounts

The amounts of deductible temporary difference and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been brought to account:

	2016 $	2015 $
- deductible temporary difference	**19,252**	5,451
- tax losses - operating in nature	**913,660**	395,328
	932,912	400,779

The benefits of above temporary differences and unused tax losses will be realised when the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(d) occur. These amounts have no expiry date. The 2016 figures have been adjusted to the tax rate of 28.5% (2015 30%).

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash on hand	**10**	10
Cash at bank	**302,855**	262,299
	302,865	262,309

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**302,865**	262,309
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**302,865**	262,309

6 Trade and other receivables

	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT		
GST receivable	**32,312**	4,296
Other receivables	**500**	30,000
Total current trade and other receivables	**32,812**	34,296

7 Other financial assets

Loans receivable

	2016 $	2015 $
Loans to GFM Exploration Pty Ltd	**-**	380,065
Department of Resources & Energy Bonds	**71,000**	-
	71,000	380,065

No repayment terms have been determined for the above loan. No interest has been charged.

8 Property, plant and equipment

	2016	2015
Freehold property	**$**	**$**
At cost	**197,685**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	-
Total plant and equipment	**197,685**	-

	2016	2015
Computer equipment & software	**$**	**$**
At cost	**13,023**	11,023
Accumulated depreciation	**(9,641)**	(5,478)
Total plant and equipment	**3,382**	5,545

	2016	2015
Motor Vehicles	**$**	**$**
At cost	**98,832**	17,140
Accumulated depreciation	**(14,764)**	(1,617)
Total motor vehicles	**84,068**	15,523

	2016	2015
Leasehold Improvements	**$**	**$**
At cost	**1,115**	1,115
Accumulated depreciation	**(201)**	(99)
Total office equipment	**914**	1,016

	2016	2015
Plant & equipment	**$**	**$**
At cost	**118,872**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**(36,597)**	-
Total plant & equipment	**82,275**	-

	2016	2015
Office equipment	**$**	**$**
At cost	**5,656**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,828)**	-
Total office equipment	**2,828**	-

Total property, plant and equipment	**371,152**	22,084

8(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Freehold Property $	Computer Equipment & Software $	Motor Vehicles $	Leasehold Improvements $	Plant & Equipment $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2016							
Balance at the beginning of year	-	5,545	15,523	1,016	-	-	22,084
Additions	197,685	2,000	14,100	-	90,733	5,656	310,174
Depreciation expense	-	(4,163)	(6,665)	(102)	(32,433)	(2,828)	(46,191)
Balance at the end of the year	**197,685**	**3,382**	**22,958**	**914**	**58,300**	**2,828**	**286,067**

<u>Exploration Assets</u>	Plant & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Year ended 30 June 2016	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-	-
Additions	28,139	67,592	95,731
Depreciation expense	(4,164)	(6,482)	(10,646)
Balance at the end of the year	**23,975**	**61,110**	**85,085**

8(a) Movements in carrying amounts of plant and equipment continued

	Computer Equipment & Software $	Motor Vehicles $	Leasehold Improvements $	Total
Year ended 30 June 2015				
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-	--	-
Additions	11,023	17,140	1,115	29,278
Depreciation expense	(5,478)	(1,617)	(99)	(7,194)
Balance at the end of the year	5,545	15,523	1,016	22,084

9 Trade and Other Payables

	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT		
Trade payables	**30,717**	57,416
Joint Venture Trade Payables	**135,768**	-
Audit Fee accrual	**9,000**	6,500
Superannuation payable	**17,991**	9,579
Amounts held from salary and wages	**43,489**	13,909
Sundry provisions and liabilities	**1,775**	-
	238,740	87,404

10 Financial Liabilities

	2016 $	2015 $
Current Liabilities:		
- Financial liabilities	**8,502**	-
Total Current Financial Liabilities	**8,502**	-

	2016 $	2015 $
Non-current Liabilities:		
- Financial liabilities	**39,484**	**-**
Total Non-current Financial Liabilities	**39,484**	**-**

11 Employee Benefits

	2016 $	2015 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave provision	**46,636**	4,223
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave provision	**9,964**	7,447

12 Issued Capital

	2016 $	2015 $
34,999,000 (2015: 34,999,000) Ordinary shares of $0.05 each	**1,749,950**	1,749,950
12,294,500 (2015: 12,294,500) Ordinary shares of $0.10 each	**1,229,450**	1,229,450
50 (2015: 50) Ordinary shares of $.20 each	**10**	10
3,125,000 Ordinary shares of $0.16 each	**500,000**	-
22,943,500 Ordinary shares of $0.20 each	**4,588,700**	-
133,333 Ordinary shares of $0.15 each	**20,000**	-
Transaction cost on share issued	**(821,893)**	(638,039)
Total	**7,266,217**	2,341,371

(a) Ordinary shares

	2016 No.	2015 No.
At the beginning of the reporting period	**47,293,550**	25,129,050
Shares issued during the year		
Ordinary shares of $0.05 each	**-**	9,870,000
Ordinary shares of $0.10 each	**-**	12,294,500
Ordinary shares of $0.16 each	**3,125,000**	-
Ordinary shares of $0.20 each	**22,943,500**	-
Ordinary shares of $0.15 each	**133,333**	-
At the end of the reporting period	**73,495,383**	47,293,550

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company. On a show of hands at meetings of the Company, each holder of ordinary shares has one vote in person or by proxy, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its shares.

13 Reserves

	2016 $	2015 $
Accumulated losses		
Opening balance	**(1,179,631)**	(397,661)
Loss for the year	**(1,805,066)**	(781,970)
	(2,984,697)	(1,179,631)

14 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans receivable and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		2016 $	2015 $
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**302,865**	262,309
Loan receivables	7	**71,000**	380,065
Trade and other receivables	6	**32,812**	34,296
Total financial assets		**406,677**	676,670
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables	9	**238,740**	87,404
- Current Financial Liabilities	9	**8,502**	-
- Non-Current Financial Liabilities	9	**39,484**	-
Total financial liabilities		**286,726**	87,404

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors monitors the company's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to commodity price risk, counterparty credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, and other price risk (commodity and equity price risk). There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile; managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The company's policy is to ensure no more than 30% of borrowings should mature in any 12-month period.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider there is any material risk the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months. Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since the company has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the 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.

14 Financial Risk Management continued

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave)	**(238,740)**	(87,404)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(238,740)**	(87,404)
Current Loans	**(8,502)**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(8,502)**	-
Non-Current Loans	**-**	-	**(39,484)**	-	**-**	-	**(39.484)**	-
	(247,242)	(87,404)	**(39,484)**	-	**-**	-	**(286,726)**	(87,404)
Total expected outflows	**(247,242)**	(87,404)	**(39,484)**	-	**-**	-	**(286,726)**	(87,404)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	**302,865**	262,309	**-**	-	**-**	-	**302,865**	262,309
Trade and other receivables	**32,812**	34,296	**-**	-	**-**	-	**32,812**	34,296
Loan receivables	**-**	380,065	**71,000**	-	**-**	-	**71,000**	380,065
Total anticipated inflows	**335,677**	676,670	**71,000**	-	**-**	-	**406,677**	676,670
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	**88,435**	589,266	**31,516**	-	**-**	-	**119,951**	589,266

14 Financial Risk Management continued

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

(c) Market risk

(i)Interest rate risk

The financial instruments that primarily expose the company to interest rate risk are borrowings and cash and cash equivalents.

(d) Credit risk

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

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed in Note 6.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the FOC in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's rating of at least AA–. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

The following table details the Company's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				
	Gross amount $	Past due and impaired $	< 30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	> 90 $	Within initial trade terms $
2016							
Other receivables	**32,812**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,812**
Total	**32,812**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,812**
2015							
Trade and term receivables	34,295	-	-	-	-	-	34,295
Total	34,295	-	-	-	-	-	34,295

14 Financial Risk Management continued

The Company does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

The other classes of receivables do not contain impaired assets.

Sensitivity analysis - Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	2016 $	2015 $
Change in profit		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	**$3,029**	$2,623
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	**$(3,029)**	$(2,623)
Change in equity		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	**$3,029**	$2,623
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	**$(3,029)**	$(2,623)

15 Capital Management

The directors control the capital of Alt Resources Limited in order to maintain a debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

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

The directors effectively manage Alt Resources Limited's capital by assessing the Company's financial risks and adjusting the capital structure in response to changes in these risks. The responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

The gearing ratio for the year ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015 are as follows:

		2016 $	2015 $
Trade and other payables	9	**238,740**	87,404
Less Cash and cash equivalents	5	**(302,865)**	(262,309)
Net (asset)/debt		**(64,125)**	(174,905)
Equity	11	**7,266,217**	2,341,371
Total capital		**7,202,092**	2,166,466
Gearing ratio		**(0.89)%**	(8.07)%

16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Alt Resources Limited during the year are as follows:

		2016 $	2015 $
Short-term employee benefits		**175,334**	294,904
Share-based payments	22	**224,000**	195,200
		339,334	490,104

Short-term employee benefits
These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP.

Post-employment benefits
These amounts are the current-year's estimated cost of providing for the company's defined benefits scheme post-retirement and superannuation commitments made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

Other long-term benefits
These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments
These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the directors' report.

Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2016					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	860,500	-	-	30,000	890,500
Clive Napier Buckland	590,000	-	-	(140,000)	450,000
Neva Collings	1,700,000	62,500	-	53,000	1,815,500
Russel John Fountain	500,000	-	-	10,000	510,000
Barbara Jane Barron	500,000	-	-	12,500	512,500
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	4,350,510	1,406,250	-	(3,964,400)	1,792,360
	8,501,010	1,468,750	-	(3,998,900)	5,970,860

16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures continued

	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Issued	On exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2015					
Directors					
William Hugh Ellis	1,869,500	1,101,000	-	(2,110,000)	860,500
Clive Napier Buckland	500,000	150,000	-	(60,000)	590,000
Neva Collings	1,500,000	200,000	-	-	1,700,000
Russell John Fountain	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Barbara Jane Barron	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Other KMP					
Phillip James Anderson	2,869,500	1,901,000	-	(420,000)	4,350,510
	7,739,000	3,352,000	-	(2,590,000)	8,501,010

For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 20: Related Parties.

17 Remuneration of Auditors

	2016 $	2015 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the Company, Hardwickes Chartered Accountants, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial report	**19,500**	6,500

18 Joint Arrangements

Joint Ventures

Reconciliation of carrying amount of interest in joint venture to summarised financial information for joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:

	2016 $	2015 $
Joint Venture with GFM		
Opening balance	**530,060**	-
19% share in Joint Venture at cost	**-**	530,060
70% share in Joint Venture at cost	**3,300,916**	-
Carrying amount	**3,830,976**	530,060

Risks associated with the interests in joint ventures

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration development expenditure is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or, alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Name	Classification	Place of Business/	Participating Share 2015 %	Measurement Method 2015	Carrying Amount $
Joint Venture with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd	Joint Venture	New South Wales	70%	Equity Method	3,830,976

Alt Resources Limited holds a 70% interest in an unincorporated Joint Venture, a strategic joint arrangement structured between the Company and GFM Exploration Pty Ltd (GFM). The principal place of business of the Joint Venture is New South Wales and the primary purpose of the joint venture is the discovery, location and declineation of Gold and all activities as are necessary or expedient for the purpose of exploring the Joint Venture Area and includes conducting a feasibility studies and all activities to produce the same and all activities as are necessarily or desirable in order to implement and give to facilitate exploration, mining and sale of Gold on behalf of the joint operators.

The Joint Venture is not created as a partnership. The rights, interests, liabilities and obligations of the Parties respectively under the Joint Venture are individual and separate and will not be joint or collective and each party is responsible for its own obligations and will be liable only for its own proportionate share of any property and assets of the Joint Venture. The rights and obligation of the parties is several and neither joint nor joint and several.

19 Fair Value Measurement

Net Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

	2016		2015	
	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**302,865**	**302,865**	262,309	262,309
Trade and other receivables	**32,812**	**32,812**	34,296	34,296
Loan Receivables	**71,000**	**71,000**	380,065	380,065
Total financial assets	**406,677**	**406,677**	676,670	676,670
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**238,740**	**238,740**	87,404	87,404
Current Financial Liabilities	**8,502**	**8,502**	-	-
Non-current Financial Liabilities	**39,484**	**39,484**	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**286,726**	**286,726**	87,404	87,404

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for annual leave and income received in advance which are not considered to be financial instruments.

(ii) Discounted cash flow models are used to determine the fair values of loans and advances. Discount rates used on the calculations are based on interest rates existing at reporting date for similar types of loans and advances. Differences between fair values and carrying values largely represent movements in the effective interest rate determined on initial recognition and current market rates.

20 Related Parties

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 16: Key Management Personnel Compensation.

(b) Other related parties

Other related parties include immediate family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their immediate family members.

(c) Transactions with related parties

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

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

		2016 $	2015 $
Orange Door Legal	Legal Fees	-	35,712
Orange Door Legal	Exploration costs	23,200	-
Anderson Consulting	Monthly retainer fees per agreement	-	30,000
James Anderson	Capital raising commission payments	-	124,905
James Anderson	CEO Incentive payment per agreement	60,000	25,000
Exsolutions Pty Ltd	Exploration costs	28,000	-
William Hugh Ellis	Capital raising commission payments	-	124,905

21 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2016 $	2015 $
Profit for the year	**(1,805,066)**	(781,969)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	**46,191**	7,194
- depreciation – Exploration costs	**10,646**	-
- In kind services for shares	**-**	-
Changes in assets and liabilities,		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**1,484**	(3,610)
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	**15,959**	(32,000)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**151,338**	(24,578)
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	**44,930**	11,670
- increase/(decrease) in sundry provisions	**-**	-
Cashflow from operations	**(1,534,518)**	(823,293)

ALT RESOURCES LIMITED

22 Share-based Payments

During the year 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 the following number of shares were granted to key management personnel (KMP), employees, consultants and suppliers as share-based payments.

		2016 $	2016 Shares	2015 Shares
KMPs	16	**160,0000**	**1,000,000**	2,702,000
Other Employees	16	**64,000**	**400,000**	600,000
Consultants		**-**	**-**	382,500
Other Suppliers		**20,000**	**133,333**	120,000
Total		**244,000**	**1,533,333**	3,804,500

The weighted average fair value of those equity instruments, determined by management was $0.1591 (30 June 15 $0.0669).

Included under expenses in the statement of profit and loss is $224,000 which relates to equity settled share-based payment transactions.

Included under transaction cost on the share issue in the statement of Changes in Equity is $0 (30 June 15 $170,200) which relates to equity settled share-based payment transactions.

23 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 26th August 2016 by the board of directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

24 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

Alt Resources Limited
101 Beaumont Street
Hamilton NSW 2303

The principal place of business is:

4 Gippsland Street
Jindabyne NSW 2627

25 Joint Venture Details

The company holds 70% of the Joint Venture with GFM Exploration Pty Ltd holding the other 30%. Therefore the company has beneficial and legal entitlement to 70% of the following tenements:

EL7825 Paupong; EL8266 Paupong; EL8382 Paupong; EL8416 Myalla.

The company details provided at Note 23 above are the same for GFM Exploration Pty Ltd.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2016 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

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

    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company;

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

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

Director Neva Collings

Director William Hugh Ellis

Dated 26th August 2016

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Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
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Independent Audit Report to the members of Alt Resources Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Alt Resources Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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.

Directors' Responsibility 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 AustraUan 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 Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements,* that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards.*

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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.

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 the 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 Company'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 Company's 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.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001.* We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001,* which has been given to the directors of Alt Resources Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
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Independent Audit Report to the members of Alt Resources Limited

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Alt Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Material Uncertainty Regarding Going Continuation as Going Concern

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter. As a result of matter described in Note 1(c) : "Going concern basis of accounting" to the financial statements there is significant uncertainty whether the entity will be able to continue as going concern, and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern.

Hardwickes

Hardwickes Chartered Accountants

R Johnson

Robert Johnson FCA

CANBERRA

August 2016

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