ACN: 126 042 215

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2021

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DIRECTORS

Mr Xingmin (Max) Ji	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Patrick Burke	Non-Executive Deputy Chairman
Mr Chengdong Wang	Non-Executive Director
Mr Andrew Frazer (Appointed 28/06/21)	Executive Director
Mr Peter Canterbury (Resigned 25/05/21)	Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Lloyd Flint

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Letter from the Executive Director

Dear Shareholder,

I am delighted to present the Triton Mineral's 2021 Annual Report ("TON" or the "Company"), which sees the Company with a new management team, funding and new approach to the development of our flagship Ancuabe Graphite Project in Mozambique.

On the 23 September 2021 the Company announced a Capital Raising for up to ~$10m, comprising an up to ~$9.79m Entitlement Offer and an up to ~$320,000 Options Placement Offer. During the reporting period the Company announced both that the ~$320,000 Options Placement Offer had closed fully subscribed and the completion of the underwritten portion of the Entitlement Offer, raising gross proceeds of $4.33M.

In November 2021 the Company commenced a Strategic Review and Desktop Study of the Ancuabe Graphite Project. The study was completed in March 2022 and as a result of findings, the Company has adopted a strategic development plan for the Ancuabe Project being a two-stage approach using a modular build which would provide the most efficient and cost-effective solution to developing the Project. The Company subsequently announced the commencement of scoping study for the Stage 1 commencing immediately.

Stage 1 will be development and construction of a Commercial Pilot Plant comprising a processing plant that will target processing 100 to 125k tpa of ore, producing 5 to 8 k tpa of graphite concentrate. Stage 2 will see expansion to a large-scale operation as planned in the 2017 DFS incorporating value-add enhancements identified in Stage 1.

The Company will also investigate value-adding opportunities through products and marketing, primarily for the lithium-ion battery and graphite foil applications, to incorporate into a vertically integrated business model to supply premium quality graphite products into a diverse range of premium markets.

So with progress being made on the development of the Ancuabe, the graphite outlook for 2022 onwards being strong, we can be confident of a busy and productive year ahead and I look forward to keeping you updated on our progress at Ancuabe.

This Annual Report further reinforces that the Group is in a financially and operationally robust position with $3.9M in cash at 31st December 2021.

On behalf of the Board, I thank the Company's executive team, all our staff and contractors for their exemplary and tireless efforts in 2021. I also extend thanks to my fellow Board members for their valued input and support throughout the year. The Board, senior management and together with our shareholders can look forward to the coming year as the Company endeavours to capitalise on the achievements of this past year. In closing, I would like to thank all shareholders for their continued support and faith in our Company.

Yours Faithfully

Andrew Frazer

Executive Director

31 March 2022

The Directors present their report on Triton Minerals Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (Triton or the Group) for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 (FY2021).

Directors

The following persons were Directors of the Company and were in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Xingmin (Max) Ji (Non-Executive Chairman, appointed 22 July 2016)

Mr Xingmin Ji has over 20 years of finance and investment experience and has worked in China, Hong Kong, USA, Singapore and Australia in the fields of resource project development, stock market investment, foreign currency, real estate and other investment projects.

Previously, Mr Ji has been the representative of the majority shareholder for more than 20 companies, including a company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. He has also been Director and Chairman for numerous companies, some of which operated international joint ventures.

Mr Ji is currently the CEO of Minjar Gold and is a nominee director of Jigao International Investment Development Co Ltd.

Current and former directorships of listed entities in last three years:
None

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Interest in securities:
108,524 ordinary shares

Mr Patrick Burke (Non-Executive Deputy Chairman, appointed 22 July 2016)

Mr Burke holds a Bachelor of Law from the University of Western Australia. He has extensive legal and corporate advisory experience and over the last 15 years has acted as a Director for several ASX, NASDAQ and AIM listed resources companies. His legal expertise is in corporate commercial and securities law in particular capital raisings and mergers and acquisitions. His corporate advisory experience includes identification and assessment of acquisition targets, strategic advice, deal structuring and pricing, funding, due diligence and execution.

Current and former directorships of listed entities in last three years:
Current
Western Gold Limited: Appointed 22 March 2021
Lycaon Resources Limited: Appointed 10 February 2021
Torque Metals Limited: Appointed 9 February 2021
Province Resources Limited: Appointed 9 November 2020
Meteoric Resources NL: Appointed 1 December 2017
Triton Minerals Limited: Appointed 22 July 2016

Past Three Years
Mandrake Resources Limited: Resigned 24 March 2022
Koppar Resources Limited: Resigned 31 December 2019
Vanadium Resources Limited: Resigned 29 November 2019
Transcendence Technologies Limited: Resigned 20 November 2019
WestWater Resources, Inc.: Resigned 4 April 2019

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Interest in securities:
Nil

Mr Chengdong Wang (Non-Executive Director, appointed 13 December 2019)

Mr Wang holds a Bachelor of Economics and a Master of Business Administration. He is a certified senior accountant in China and held numerous senior financial roles. He is currently the deputy CEO of Jinan Hi Tech Holding Group and is a nominee director of Jigao International Investment Development Co Ltd.

Current and former directorships of listed entities in last three years:
None

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Interest in securities:
Nil

Mr Andrew Frazer (Executive Director, appointed 28 June 2021)

Mr Frazer has over 30 years of capital markets experience and is the founder and managing director of Lazarus Corporate Finance Pty Ltd.

He formerly held senior roles at Morgan Stanley, Patersons Securities, Hartleys, Azure Capital, focused on equity capital market transactions with clients both locally and internationally.

Mr Frazer graduated from the University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce – Honours, Bachelor of Jurisprudence and a Bachelor of Laws, and has also obtained his CFA Charter, along with a Diploma from the Securities Institute of the Australian Stock Exchange.

Current and former directorships of listed entities in last three years:
Almonty Industries Inc

Special responsibilities:
Nil

Interest in securities:
Nil

Company Secretary

Mr Lloyd Flint BAcc, MBA, CAANZ, FINSIA, FGIA (appointed 28 September 2021)

Mr Flint is an experienced professional gained over 25 years including CFO and group Company Secretary roles for a number of listed ASX companies. Mr Flint currently provides financial and company secretarial services to a number of ASX listed companies

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was development of the Ancuabe Graphite Project in Mozambique.

Operating and Corporate Activities Review

Company Overview

Triton Minerals Limited is an ASX listed mining exploration and development company focussed on graphite projects. Triton, through its 100% owned subsidiaries domiciled in the United Arab Emirates, has a 100% economic interest in Grafex Limitada (Grafex) (an entity domiciled in Mozambique).

The Company's flagship Ancuabe Project is located approximately 45km due west from the northern Mozambique coastal port of Pemba on the Indian Ocean shoreline. A mining concession for the Project was granted in May 2019 that provides the necessary regulatory approval to progress the development of Ancuabe. The Project is adjacent the operational AMG Graphit Kropfmühl (GK) Ancuabe Mine.

A Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) was completed for the Ancuabe Graphite Project in December 2017 and confirmed that Ancuabe is a high quality, long life, high margin graphite project. The DFS was accompanied by the announcement of a Maiden JORC Compliant Ore Reserve of 24.9Mt at 6.2% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) at Ancuabe that supported the DFS evaluation period of 27 years at an annual production of approximately 60,000 Tonnes Per Annum (tpa) of graphite concentrate. The total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource at the Ancuabe T12 and T16 deposits is 46.1 Mt at an average grade of 6.6% TGC for 3.04 Mt of contained graphite.

The DFS financial outcomes showed an unleveraged pre-tax net present value of US$298m (calculated using discount rate of 10%), unleveraged pre-tax internal rate of return 36.8% and a payback period of 3.8 years based on the annual production of approximately 60,000 tpa of graphite concentrate over the evaluation period of 27 years. The average annual Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) over the evaluation period was US$43.6m based on a basket price of US$1,435 per tonne of graphite concentrate and average operating costs over the evaluation period excluding royalty of US$634 per tonne (FCA Port of Pemba).

As part new approach to the development of our flagship Ancuabe Graphite Project, in November 2021 the Company commenced a Strategic Review and Desktop Study of the Ancuabe Graphite Project, focused on developing a new approach to bringing the Company's flagship project into production in the short term, at a small scale, on a commercially viable basis by way of a Commercial Pilot Plant (CPP).

Subsequent to year end the Company announced that following completion of the Strategic Review and Desktop Study, the Company would adopt a strategic development plan for the Ancuabe Project, this being two-stage approach, using a modular build which would provide the most efficient and cost-effective solution to developing the Project.

Stage 1 will be development and construction of a Commercial Pilot Plant comprising a processing plant that will target processing 100 to 125k tpa of ore, producing 5 to 8 k tpa of graphite concentrate. Stage 2 will see expansion to a large-scale operation as planned in the 2017 DFS1 incorporating value-add enhancements identified in Stage 1.

At the same time as developing the Stage 1 Commercial Pilot Plant, the Company intends to also progress the development of a laboratory scale Pilot Plant in China. The purpose of the laboratory scale Pilot Plant is to assist with the Stage 1 CPP production process, product sales and value adding which would be achieved through such things as larger scale metallurgical test work for the optimisation of the main CPP plant, quality testing of concentrate to ensure meeting and improving off take specifications specs for buyers and identification of value enhancements and opportunity for downstream processing. This will also assist with the investment decision for Stage 2.

Additional to this the Company will also investigate value-added adding opportunities through products and marketing, primarily for the lithium-ion battery and graphite foil applications, to build a vertically integrated business model to supply premium quality graphite products into a diverse range of premium markets.

Tenement Schedule

As at 31 December 2021, the Group held an 100% economic interest in Grafex, the holder of the following interests in exploration tenements:

Ancuabe (MC913 2C): The Company holds a 100% beneficial interest in the Ancuabe Mining Concession (MC913 2C).

Nicanda Hill (EL5966): As previously advised, the Company has been advised that the Cadastre states the area of the Nicanda Hill licence is marked as reserved for public tender. This is notwithstanding the best efforts of the Company to have the Nicanda Hill licence renewed. Triton is very disappointed by this outcome. Triton has instructed its advisers in Mozambique to appeal to the Minister and other relevant authorities. Triton will make every effort to obtain a renewal of the licence and keep the market updated in this regard.

EL5305, EL5380, EL5365 and EL5304: Grafex remains listed as the holder of these tenements on the Cadastre. However, given the time involved in the consideration of the various extension/modification applications lodged by Grafex in relation to these tenements, the Company has commenced with its advisors the process of making fresh applications over the areas the subject of these tenements, regarding this as the best way forward. The Company will continue to review these tenements going forward, in the context of its focus being firmly on the development of Ancuabe and securing the return of Nicanda Hill.

Corporate Activity

On 25 September 2021, 162,820,190 TONOE Options with an exercise price of $0.10 expired.

A placement of 170,170,210 listed options (TONO) was completed on 2 November 2021. 160,170,210 options were placed at 0.2c each to raise $340,340 before costs and a further 10,000,000 were placed at nil consideration. The options have an exercise price of 9c per share and expire 31 December 2023.

A non-renounceable entitlement issue was completed on 7 December 2021. 108,292,686 shares along with one free attaching option per share (108,292,686 TONO) were successfully applied for and issued under the offer at 4.1c per share raising $4.44m before costs.

Peter Canterbury resigned as a Director on 25 May 2021 and Mr Andrew Frazer was appointed as a Director on 28 June 2021.

Included in the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is an independent auditor's report which includes an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in regard to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For further information, refer to Note 2 to the financial statements, together with the auditor's report.

The Company has demonstrated a track record in raising capital and the directors are confident that the Group will be able to secure funding sufficient to meet the requirements to continue as a going concern.

Results of Operations

The net loss of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 was $3,406,755 (2020: $2,161,090). The loss reflects the development stage of the Group and arises primarily from directors and employee benefits expenses, corporate and administrative costs and the impairment recognised after tenements review.

Financial performance for the previous 5 years is as follows:

		31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2017
Net Loss after Tax	$	3,406,755	2,161,090	2,637,347	$4,029,587	3,417,506
Basic Loss per share	Cps	(0.30)	(0.19)	(0.28)	(0.48)	(0.50)
Closing share price	$	$0.040	$0.051	$0.038	$0.042	$0.096
(Decrease)/Increase in closing share price	%	(21)	34	(10)	(56)	51

Financial Position

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows an increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year ended 31 December 2021 of $1,646,941 (2020: $2,525,231 decrease). During the year, the Group raised $4,782,200 (2020: $326,967) before costs from the issue of share capital and options. At year end the Group had funds of $3,955,581 (2020: $2,317,461) available for future operational use and has no borrowings.

Business Strategies and Prospects for Future Financial Years

The strategic objectives of the Group are to create long term shareholder value through the discovery, development and acquisition of technically and economically viable mineral deposits.

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

Funding Risk

The Company's ability to operate its business and effectively implement its business plan within the timeframe that it is aiming to achieve will depend in part on its ability to raise further funds by way of debt and equity. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure any additional funding or be able to secure funding on terms favourable to the Company.

Existing funds will not be sufficient for expenditure required for certain aspects of the Company's business plan, including the construction and commissioning of mining operations and processing facilities in Mozambique. Any additional equity financing may dilute shareholdings, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure any additional funding or be able to secure funding on terms favourable to the Company.

Exploration and Operating Risks

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

Environmental risks

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

Economic

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

Graphite price risk

The demand for, and the price of, commodities are highly dependent on a variety of factors, including international supply and demand, the price and availability of substitutes, technological advances, actions taken by governments and global economic and political developments. Given the Company's main activities, which primarily involve exploration for and potentially the production of graphite, the Company's operational and financial performance, as well as the economic viability of its projects, is heavily reliant on the prevailing global price of these minerals, among other things. Volatility in commodity markets may therefore materially affect the profitability and financial performance of the Company and the price of its Shares.

Competition

Competition from international graphite producers, developers and explorers may affect the potential future cash flow and earnings which the Company may realise from its operations. For example, the introduction of new mining and processing facilities and any increase in competition and supply in the global graphite and vanadium markets could lower the price of these commodities. The Company may also encounter competition from other mining and exploration companies for the acquisition of new projects required to sustain or increase its potential future production levels.

Covid-*19*

The outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is having a material effect on global economic markets and the global economic outlook remains uncertain. This has and may continue to have a significant impact on capital markets, supply chains, international travel, and trade. Any governmental measures taken in response to COVID-19 may adversely impact the Company's development activities and are likely to be beyond the control of the Company.

The Board continues to monitor the impact of COVID-19 closely and have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's strategy. The situation is continually evolving, and the consequences are uncertain.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company other than those described within the operating and corporate activities review.

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the year (FY2020: $Nil) and the Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for this financial year.

Indemnification and Insurance

The Company has agreed to indemnify the Directors and officers of its controlled entities for all liabilities to another person, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company shall meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses. The Company has not indemnified the auditors.

Significant Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Nil

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings (including committees of Directors) held in the year and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the financial year are:

	Board		Audit and Risk		Remuneration and Nomination	
	Held[1]	Attended[2]	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Xingmin (Max) Ji	4	4	1	1	1	1
Peter Canterbury[3]	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Andrew Frazer[4]	3	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patrick Burke	4	4	1	1	1	1
Chengdong Wang	4	4	1	1	1	1

1. Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year.
2. Number of meetings attended.
3. Resigned 25 May 2021
4. Appointed 28 June 2021
N/A: Not a member of this committee

Remuneration Report (Audited)

This report for the year ended 31 December 2021 outlines the remuneration arrangements for Key Management Personnel (KMP). This information has been audited in accordance with section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements of KMP who are defined as those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

The KMP of Triton for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Director	Role	Appointment	Resigned
Xingmin Ji	Non-Executive Chairman	22 Jul 2016	N/a
Peter Canterbury	Managing Director	3 Oct 2016	31 Jan 2021
	Non-Executive Director	1 Feb 2021	25 May 2021
Patrick Burke	Non-Executive Deputy Chairman	22 Jul 2016	N/a
Chengdong Wang	Non-Executive Director	13 Dec 2019	N/a
Andrew Fraser	Non-Executive Director	28 June 2021	21 Sept 2021
	Executive Director	22 Sept 2021	N/a
Executive	**Role**	**Appointment**	
David Edwards	Interim Chief Executive Officer	1 Feb 2021	30 Sept 2021
	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary	3 Jan 2017	30 Sept 2021
Adrian Costello	Chief Operating Officer	18 Oct 2021	N/a

Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and a performance-based component comprising short-term and long-term incentives.

Executive Remuneration

The Company aims to reward Key Management Personnel with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company and are aligned with market practice. Employment contracts are reviewed annually by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (Committee).

The KMP pay and reward framework comprises base remuneration and benefits, short-term incentives and long-term incentives.

Base Remuneration

Base remuneration consists of fixed contractual salary, legislated employer contributions to superannuation funds and other employee benefits (car parking).

At Risk Component: Short term incentives

Short term incentives such as cash incentives may be awarded and are determined based on performance targets established by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and take into consideration performance metrics such as the Company's performance, an individual employee's performance and the individual employee's contribution to the Company's performance.

At Risk Component: Long term incentives

The Company has adopted an Employee Equity Incentive Plan designed to align employee incentives with shareholder interests, encourage employee share ownership and assist with employee attraction and retention.

For further information regarding the long-term incentives granted to Key Management Personnel refer to the Share-based Compensation section of the Remuneration Report.

The Company has a policy preventing Directors hedging their exposure to risks associated with the Company's securities that they receive as compensation.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

The Company's policy is to remunerate Non-Executive Directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Committee determines payments to Non-Executive Directors and reviews their remuneration regularly and at least annually.

Non-Executive Directors may be paid fees for their services as directors of the Company, or other amounts as determined by the Committee where the director performs special duties or otherwise performs services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. A director may also be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of their directorship or any special duties.

The maximum aggregate amount that can be paid to Non-Executive Directors is subject to approval by shareholders at a general meeting. The current aggregate Non-Executive Director remuneration pool is $500,000 per year.

Remuneration Governance, Structure and Approvals

The Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and Executives. The role of the Committee also includes responsibility for performance rights, superannuation entitlements, retirement and termination entitlements, fringe benefit policies, liability insurance policies and other terms of employment.

The Committee meets at least annually and reviews remuneration having regard to performance, relevant comparative information and at its discretion may obtain independent expert advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages. Remuneration packages are set at levels intended to attract and retain Key Management Personnel capable of managing the Company's activities. No remuneration consultants were employed during the financial year.

The practices of negotiation and annual review of KMP performance and remuneration are carried out by the Managing Director who makes recommendations to the Committee. The Chairman of the Board who makes recommendations to the full Board undertakes the review of the Managing Director's performance and remuneration.

Relationship between Remuneration of Key Management Personnel and Shareholder Wealth

During the exploration and development phases of its business, the Board anticipates that the Company will retain cash resources for the exploration and development of its resource projects. Accordingly, the Company does not currently have a policy with respect to the payment of dividends and returns of capital. Therefore, there was no relationship between the board's policy for determining, or in relation to, the nature and amount of remuneration of KMP and dividends paid and returns of capital by the Company during the current and previous four financial years.

Similarly, the Company does not expect to be undertaking profitable operations until after the successful commercialisation of its projects. The Board does not therefore consider earnings during the current and previous four financial years when determining, and in relation to, the nature and amount of remuneration of KMP.

Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors accrue daily and are not linked to Group performance.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting

The Company received more than 89% of votes, of those shareholders who exercised their right to vote, in favour of the remuneration report for the 2021 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the remuneration of each of the KMP for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	KMP Compensation						
Year 2021	**Base Salary/ Fees $**	**Benefits $**	**Incentive $**	**Post-Employment Benefits $**	**Long Term Benefits $**	**Termination Benefits $**	**Total $**
Director							
Xingmin (Max) Ji (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Peter Canterbury (i)(iii)	58,333	270	-	7,543	-	46,065	112,211
Patrick Burke (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Chengdong Wang (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Andrew Fraser(i)	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Executive							
David Edwards (i)(iii)	229,166	2,437	-	29,010	-	76,209	336,822
Adrian Costello(i)(iii)	39,165	810	-	-	-	-	39,975
Total	**606,664**	**3,517**	**-**	**36,553**	**-**	**122,274**	**769,008**

i. Percentage of remuneration that is performance based is 0%

ii. Short term benefits relate to car parking provided at the Company's head office

	KMP Compensation					
Year 2020	**Base Salary/ Fees $**	**Benefits $**	**Incentive $**	**Post-Employment Benefits $**	**Long Term Benefits $**	**Total $**
Director						
Xingmin (Max) Ji (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Peter Canterbury (ii)	400,000	3,250	40,000	38,000	-	481,250
Patrick Burke (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Chengdong Wang (i)	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Executive						
David Edwards (iii)	225,000	3,250	14,063	21,375	7,500	271,188
Total	**805,000**	**6,500**	**54,063**	**59,375**	**7,500**	**932,438**

i. Percentage of remuneration that is performance based is 0%
ii. Percentage of remuneration that is performance based is 8%
iii. Percentage of remuneration that is performance based is 5%
iv. Short term benefits relate to car parking provided at the Company's head office and long-term benefits relate to increases in accrued annual leave

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

There were no transactions with KMP during the year

Key Management Personnel Employment Agreements

Remuneration arrangements for KMP are formalised in employment agreements.

Chief Operating Officer: Adrian Costello

Mr Costello is employed under a Fixed term contract from 18 October 2021 – 30 June 2022. The key terms of the contract are:

- Remuneration of $16,666 per month; and
- Terminated on one month's notice in event the contract is not extended or no other form of consultancy or employment is offered.

Executive Director: Andrew Frazer

Mr Frazer was appointed Executive Director on 22 September 2022 the following key terms:

- Remuneration of $25,000 per month; and
- Termination on three months' notice.

Managing Director: Peter Canterbury (resigned 25 May 2021)

Mr Canterbury stepped down as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on 31 January 2021. Until this date, Mr Canterbury was employed under an open term contract with a three-month notice period that could have been terminated by either the Group or Mr Canterbury. The key terms of the contract were:

- Fixed remuneration of $400,000 per annum plus superannuation;
- The maximum short-term incentive opportunity is 40% of fixed remuneration; and
- Mr Canterbury is eligible to participate in the Company's Employee Equity Incentive Plan.

From 1 February 2021, Mr Canterbury is remunerated as a Non-Executive Director and is paid fees of $60,000 per annum until his resignation on 25 May 2021.

Interim Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary: David Edwards (resigned 30 September 2021)

Mr Edwards was employed under an open term contract that could be terminated with two months' notice by either the Group or Mr Edwards. The key terms of the contract were:

- Fixed remuneration of $325,000 per annum plus superannuation;
- The maximum short-term incentive opportunity is 25% of fixed remuneration; and
- Mr Edwards was eligible to participate in the Company's Employee Equity Incentive Plan.

Non-Executive Directors

Non-executive directors are paid fees of $60,000 per annum. There are no contractual termination benefits and contracts are conditional upon re-election by shareholders. An appointment shall cease automatically if the Director gives notice to the Board or if the Director is not re-elected as a Director by the shareholders of the Company. There are no termination entitlements or notice periods.

Options and Performance Rights Granted to Key Management Personnel

Shares and Performance Rights

During the 2021 financial year, no shares, options or performance rights were granted to KMP as remuneration (2020: nil).

Loans to Directors and Key Management Personnel

No loans have been made to KMP of the Group, including their related entities.

Transactions with Related Party

Up until the 31st of December 2021 Lazarus Corporate Finance Pty Ltd, a company of which Andrew Frazer is managing director and a founder, was paid Corporate Advisory Service of $25,000 and Underwriting fee $499,142.

Additional Disclosures Relating to Key Management Personnel

The movement during the financial year in the number of ordinary shares in the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially by each KMP, including their related parties, is as follows:

	1 January 2021	Purchased	Sold	31 December 2021
Name				
Xingmin (Max) Ji	108,524	-	-	108,524
Peter Canterbury	4,850,000	-	(4,850,000)	-
Patrick Burke	-	-	-	-
Chengdong Wang	-	-	-	-
Andrew Frazer	-	-	-	-
Adrian Costello	-	731,707	-	731,707
David Edwards	1,340,625	-	(1,340,625)	-
	6,299,149	**731,707**	**(6,190,625)**	**840,231**

Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel

Options of Key Management Personnel

The movement during the financial year in the number of options in the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially by each KMP, including their related parties, is as follows:

	1 January 2021	Granted	Expired	31 December 2021
Name				
Xingmin (Max) Ji	-	-	-	-
Peter Canterbury	-	-	-	-
Patrick Burke	-	-	-	-
Chengdong Wang	-	-	-	-
Andrew Frazer	-	-	-	-
Adrian Costello(i)	-	731,707	-	731,707
David Edwards	-	-	-	-
	-	**731,707**	**-**	**731,707**

i. Subsequent to the expiry, a of placement of quoted options was undertaken along with a non-renounceable rights (NRRI) offer of shares to existing shareholders. The offer of shares had a free attaching option (of the same quoted series as the placement options).

This concludes the audited Remuneration Report.

Environmental Regulation

The Group holds various exploration licenses which regulate its exploration activities in Mozambique. These licenses include conditions and regulations with respect to the rehabilitation of areas disturbed during exploration activities. The Board believes that it has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

Shares under Option

Unissued ordinary shares of Triton Minerals Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

	Exercise Price	Shares under option
Listed options expiry 31 December 2023	$0.9	278,439,472
		278,439,472

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or of any other entities.

Shares Issued on the Exercise of Options

No shares were issued during the financial year ended 31 December 2021 on exercise of options (2020: 12,844).

Non-Audit Services

During the year there were no non-audit services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Auditors' Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2021 has been received and can be found on page 16.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Triton Minerals Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. Corporate governance describes the framework of rules, relationships, systems and processes within a company and the way in which authority is exercised and controlled within an organisation. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of security holders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement have been approved by the Board and are available on the Company's website at www.tritonminerals.com.

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

Andrew Frazer
Executive Director
Dated at Perth this 31 March 2022

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Triton Minerals Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit, and

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

This declaration is in respect of Triton Minerals Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Douglas Craig
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Perth
31 March 2022

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Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Directors and employee benefits expense		(661,844)	(1,081,937)
Administration expenses		(243,906)	(106,874)
Corporate and marketing costs		(888,764)	(552,709)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(13,427)	(140,025)
Exploration and Development expenditure		(118,035)	(134,042)
Other income	4	45,940	29,060
Foreign currency loss		99,915	(175,459)
Results from operating activities		**(1,780,121)**	**(2,161,986)**
Impairment of Mineral Tenements	9	**(1,627,539)**	**-**
Finance income		36,013	48,201
Finance expense		(35,108)	(47,305)
Net financing income/(expense)		**905**	**896**
Loss before income tax		(3,406,755)	(2,161,090)
Net loss for the year		**(3,406,755)**	**(2,161,090)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		1,388,082	(2,227,889)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(2,018,673)**	**(4,388,979)**

	Note	2021 Cents	2020 Cents
Loss per share attributable to ordinary equity holders – basic and diluted	17	(0.30)	(0.19)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2021	2020
		$	$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,955,581	2,317,461
Trade and other receivables	6	476,163	211,786
Prepayments		70,946	104,180
Total current assets		**4,502,690**	**2,633,427**
Non-current assets			
Other receivables	7	2,503,427	2,361,475
Prepayments		8,814	19,391
Plant and equipment		45,306	50,524
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	19,400,780	18,850,797
Right-of use-assets		-	60,852
Total non-current assets		**21,958,327**	**21,343,039**
Total assets		**26,461,017**	**23,976,466**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	479,293	390,990
Lease liabilities		-	59,078
Provisions	10	1,053,115	735,394
Total current liabilities		**1,532,408**	**1,185,462**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		-	-
Provisions	10	60,001	60,001
Total non-current liabilities		**60,001**	**60,001**
Total liabilities		**1,592,409**	**1,245,463**
Net assets		**24,868,608**	**22,731,003**
Equity			
Issued capital	11	99,138,905	95,322,971
Reserves	12	7,746,445	6,018,023
Accumulated losses		(82,016,746)	(78,609,991)
Total equity		**24,868,604**	**22,731,003**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

CONSOLIDATED	Ordinary Share Capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2020	95,325,360	8,004,24	(76,448,901)	26,880,700
Comprehensive Income:				
Loss for the period	-	-	(2,161,090)	(2,161,090)
Loss on translation of foreign currency subsidiary	-	(2,227,889)	-	(2,227,889)
Total comprehensive Income for the period	**-**	**(2,227,889)**	**(2,161,090)**	**(4,338,979)**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity				
Issue of shares/Listed options	1,228	325,738	-	326,966
Equity issue costs	(3,617)	(84,067)	-	(87,684)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**95,322,971**	**6,018,023**	**(78,609,991)**	**22,731,003**
Balance at 1 January 2021	95,322,971	6,018,023	(78,609,991)	22,731,003
Comprehensive Income:				
Loss for the period	-	-	(3,406,755)	(3,406,755)
Gain on translation of foreign currency subsidiary	-	1,388,082	-	1,388,082
Total comprehensive Income for the period	**-**	**1,388,082**	**(3,406,755)**	**(2,018,673)**
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity				
Issue of shares/Listed options	4,441,860	340,340	-	4,782,200
Equity issue costs	(625,926)	-	-	(625,926)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**99,138,905**	**7,746,446**	**(82,016,746)**	**24,868,608**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from Government		163,675	29,060
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,525,937)	(1,955,854)
Interest Paid		(67,010)	(27,474)
Interest received		181	11,460
Net cash outflow from operating activities	19	**(1,429,091)**	**(1,942,808)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure		(1,080,239)	(687,664)
Proceeds from sale of shares financial assets at fair value		-	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(1,080,239)**	**(687,664)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares/Listed Options		4,782,200	326,967
Share and Listed options issue costs		(625,927)	(91,184)
Principal elements of lease payments		-	(130,542)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**4,156,273**	**105,241**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1,646,943**	**(2,525,231)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,317,461	4,854,545
Net foreign exchange differences		(8,823)	(11,853)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	**3,955,581**	**2,317,461**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTE: 1. REPORTING ENTITY

These consolidated financial statements comprise Triton Minerals Limited (Company) and its controlled entities (the Group). Triton Minerals Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The Group is a for-profit entity and is primarily involved in mineral exploration, evaluation and development.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the consolidated group in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

NOTE: 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001.*

The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis except for the measurement at certain financial assets and liabilities, assets held for sale and defined benefit pension plans.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis that contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group recorded a loss after tax of $3,406,755 (2020: Loss of $2,161,090)and had a net working capital surplus of $2,970,282 (2020: surplus of $1,447,965). Cash out flows from operational and investing activities were $2,509,330 (2020: cash out flow of $2,630,472) primarily reflecting corporate and Ancuabe development activities.

The Group has prepared a cash flow forecast for the construction and commissioning of the Ancuabe Graphite Project which represents a substantial part of the Company's business. The forecast demonstrates that there is a need for additional funding over and above the funds available at 31 December 2021. Without additional funds the Company would be required to significantly scale back planned Ancuabe activity, payroll costs and corporate overheads.

Whilst the Company has demonstrated a track record in raising capital and ongoing discussions with financiers indicate that development funding may be made available when required, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern for a period greater than 12 months from the date of this report without additional capital and therefore, whether it is able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The financial report does not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2022.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The presentation currency for the Group is in Australian Dollars. The functional currency for entities in the Group is disclosed in Note 2(j).

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AASBs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Note 2 –Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Note 10 – Provisions

b. New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments Adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2021:

- AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material
- AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business
- AASB 2019-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
- AASB 2019-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of the Effect of New IFRS Standards Not Yet issued in Australia
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework.

Summary of quantitative impacts

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Standards and Interpretations on issue not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

c. Principles of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

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

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment in the Company's separate financial statements.

d. Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The deferred tax liability in relation to investment property that is measured at fair value is determined assuming the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Tax Consolidation

Triton Minerals Limited and its Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under tax consolidation legislation. Therefore, all members of the tax-consolidated group are taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidated group is Triton Minerals Limited.

Each entity in the Group recognises its own current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Such taxes are measured using the stand-alone taxpayer approach to allocation. Current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits in the subsidiaries are immediately transferred to the head entity. The Group notified the Australian Taxation Office that it had formed an income tax-consolidated group to apply from 1 July 2006. The tax-consolidated group has entered into a tax funding agreement whereby each company in the group contributes to the income tax payable by the group in proportion to their contribution to the Group's taxable income. Differences between the amounts of net tax assets and liabilities derecognised and the net amount recognised pursuant to the funding arrangement are recognised as either a contribution by, or distribution to, the head entity.

e. Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

f. Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from other comprehensive income of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within other income in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

g. Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost less the estimated residual value over the estimated useful life of each asset.

Class of Fixed Asset	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment	2 – 20 years

The assets' carrying values are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. 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.

Profit and loss on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These amounts are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

h. Financial Assets

(i) Classification

The group's financial assets comprise loans and receivables and equity investments.

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value; and

- those to be measured at amortised cost.

Triton has reclassified its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value depending on the business model for those assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics. There was no change in the classification or measurement of financial liabilities.

The Group's financial assets of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables are classified as 'financial assets at amortised cost'.

(ii) Recognition and Derecognition

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

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

The group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) Impairment

The group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss was measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset was reduced and the amount of the loss was recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there was objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – was removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss were not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period. If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increased in a subsequent period and the increase could be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss.

(v) Income Recognition

Interest income

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of other income.

(vi) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits.

i. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU").

Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

j. Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign Operations

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and its Australian, Hong Kong and United Arab Emirates registered subsidiaries. The functional currencies of Grafex Limitada and Kwe Kwe Graphite Limitada, Mozambican subsidiaries controlled by Triton, is Mozambique Meticals.

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

k. Employee Benefits

Short-Term Benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

The group also has liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

l. Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

m. Revenue

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

n. Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

o. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

p. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Expenditure on exploration and evaluation is incurred either to maintain an interest or in earning an interest and is accounted for in accordance with the 'area of interest' method. Exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised provided the rights to tenure of the area of interest is current and either:

- the exploration and evaluation activities are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or, alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active significant operations in, or relating to, the area of interest are continuing.

Expenditure which fails to meet the conditions outlined above is written off, furthermore, the Directors regularly review the carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure and make write downs if the values are not expected to be recoverable.

Identifiable exploration assets acquired are recognised as assets at their cost of acquisition, as determined by the requirements of AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. Exploration assets acquired are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the conditions referred to in AASB 6 is met.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred subsequent to acquisition in respect of an exploration asset acquired, is accounted for in accordance with the policy outlined above for exploration expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the entity.

- Acquired exploration assets are not written down below acquisition cost until the acquisition cost is not expected to be recovered.
- When an area of interest is abandoned, any expenditure carried forward in respect of that area is written off.

Expenditure is not carried forward in respect of any area of interest/mineral resource unless the Group's rights of tenure to that area of interest are current.

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

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated then any capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as capitalised development expenditure. Prior to reclassification, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment. Costs related to the acquisition of properties that contain mineral resources are allocated separately to specific areas of interest. These costs are capitalised until the viability of the area of interest is determined.

Impairment

The carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment at the cash generating unit level whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount. Any impairment losses are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

q. Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

r. Share-based Payment Transactions

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the individual unconditionally becomes entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share based-payment awards with market-based conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

s. Segment Reporting

Determination and Presentation of Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expense that relate to transactions with any of the Group’s other components. All operating segments’ operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Board of Directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

t. Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for any bonus elements.

Diluted Earnings per Share

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

NOTE: 3. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

Equity Instruments

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date.

Trade and Other Receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

The fair value of the provision for foreign tax was initially determined using management's estimate of the US dollar liability that may arise converted at the equivalent Australian dollar exchange rate at the date the provision was recognised. During 2019, the provision was increased to US$480,000 to reflect that maximum capital gains tax that may be assessed on the acquisition.

The provision was subsequently revalued using the Australian dollar exchange rate at 31 December 2021.

Share-Based Payment Transactions

The fair value of the employees' shares is measured using an appropriate valuation model. Measurement inputs include the share price on the measurement date, the exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on an evaluation of the Company's historic volatility, particularly over the historic period commensurate with the expected term), expected term of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

NOTE: 4. OTHER INCOME

	2021	2020
	$	$
Government cash flow boost	45,940	29,060
Other income	**45,940**	**29,060**

NOTE: 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021 $	2020 $
Cash at bank and on hand	3,940,581	2,302,461
Short-term bank deposits	15,000	15,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,955,581**	**2,317,461**

NOTE: 6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021 $	2020 $
Trade debtors	-	2,127
Goods and services tax receivable	78,933	19,935
Other receivables	81,212	47,813
Mozambique sales tax	316,018	141,911
Total current receivables	**476,163**	**211,786**

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

NOTE: 7. NON-CURRENT ASSETS: OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021 $	2020 $
Bank guarantee	2,503,427	2,361,475
Total other receivables	**2,503,427**	**2,361,475**

In 2019, Company paid a financial guarantee (Approximately USD$1,778,716.63) to the Mozambique mining authority to meet the requirements of the Mozambique mining regulations to commence construction of the Ancuabe Graphite Project.

NOTE: 8. CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 $	2020 $
Trade payables	185,180	109,482
Accruals	294,113	215,125
Other payables	-	66,383
Total trade and other payables	**479,293**	**390,990**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and usually settled within 45 days.

NOTE: 9. EXPLORATION & EVALUATION ASSETS

Exploration at cost

	2021 $	2020 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,850,797	20,356,649
Expenditure during the year	460,503	665,954
Exploration and Evaluation Assets Impaired	(1,627,539)	-
Research and development tax concession credit	-	-
Foreign exchange translation	1,717,019	**(2,171,806)**
Balance at the end of the financial year	**19,400,780**	**18,850,797**

EL5305, EL5380: Grafex remains listed as the holder of these tenements on the Cadastre. However, given the time involved in the consideration of the various extension/modification applications lodged by Grafex in relation to these tenements, the Company has commenced with its advisors the process of making fresh applications over the areas the subject of these tenements, regarding this as the best way forward. After tenement review, the balance only related to Ancuabe (MC913 2C).

NOTE: 10. PROVISIONS

	2021 $	2020 $
Current		
Provision for foreign tax	981,623	623,215
Provision for annual leave	71,492	112,179
Total current provisions	**1,053,115**	**735,394**
Non-current		
Provision for rehabilitation	60,001	60,001
Total Non-Current Provisions	**60,001**	**60,001**
Movement in provisions		
Opening balance	795,395	839,406
Provisions made during the year	383,046	91,472
Provisions used during the year	(139,267)	(74,150)
Foreign exchange translation	73,942	(61,333)
Closing balance	**1,113,116**	**795,395**

A provision for foreign tax of AUD $320,107 has been recognised to reflect the Tax liability for Grafex 2017 – 2019 tax audit.

NOTE: 11. ISSUED CAPITAL

a. Ordinary shares

	Number of Shares		$	$
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid	1,242,760,753	1,134,468,067	99,138,905	95,322,971

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends.

b. Movements in ordinary shares issued

2021		Number	$
At 1 January 2021		1,134,468,067	95,322,971
7 Dec 2021	Placement	108,292,686	4,441,860
7 Dec 2021	Issue cost	-	(625,926)
Balance 31 December 2021		**1,242,760,753**	**99,138,905**

Shares were issued during the year to provide working capital to the Company.

2020		Number	$
At 1 January 2020		1,134,455,223	95,325,360
7 Feb 2020	Exercise Option TONOD	3,215	321
7 Feb 2020	Additional Transaction cost for 2019 Placement	-	(3,617)
17 Sep 2020	Exercise of options	4,349	380
24 Sep 2020	Exercise of options	3,138	314
6 Oct 2020	Exercise of options	2,142	214
Balance 31 December 2020		**1,134,468,067**	**95,322,971**

Shares were issued during the year to provide working capital to the Company.

c. Movements in listed options

2021		Number of Options	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
At 1 January 2021		162,820,190		
25 Sep 2021	Expiry of options	(162,820,190)	0.9	25 September 2021
4 Nov 2021	Issue of options	170,170,210	0.9	31 December 2023
7 Dec 2021	Exercise of options	108,292,686	0.9	31 December 2023
Balance 31 December 2021		**278,462,896**		

On 4 Nov 2021, Triton completed the placement of 170,170,210 TONOF Options at an issue price of $0.002 per option to raise $340,340 before costs of the placement, with each TONOF Option issued having an exercise price of $0.10 and expiring on 31 December 2023. Proceeds from the capital raising

are being applied to development activities including permitting, engineering and financing, offer costs and working capital

2020		Number of Options	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
At 1 January 2020		204,049,657		
7 Feb 2020	Exercise of options	(3,215)	0.10	30 September 2020
17 Sep 2020	Exercise of options	(4,349)	0.10	30 September 2020
24 Sep 2020	Exercise of options	(3,138)	0.10	30 September 2020
25 Sep 2020	Issue of options	162,820,190	0.10	25 September 2021
30 Sep 2020	Expiry of options	(204,036,813)	0.10	30 September 2020
30 Sep 2020	Exercise of options	(2,142)	0.10	30 September 2020
Balance 31 December 2020		**162,820,190**		

d. Movements in unlisted options

Not have unlisted options

e. Capital Management

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

The focus of the Group's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Group to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. The Group's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

The working capital positions of the Group at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Cash and cash equivalents	3,955,581	2,317,461
Trade and other receivables	476,163	211,786
Trade and other payables	(479,293)	(390,990)
Working capital position	**3,952,451**	**2,138,257**

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE: 12. RESERVES

	2021 $	2020 $
Fair value reserve	56,823	56,823
Foreign currency translation reserve	(172,030)	6,611,288
Share based payments reserve	10,908,109	2,396,396

Transactions with non-controlling interests	(3,046,457)	(3,046,457)
Total reserves	**7,746,445**	**6,018,023**

NOTE: 13. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax loss:	**2021**	**2020**
	$	**$**
Accounting loss before income tax	(3,406,755)	(2,161,090)
At the domestic income tax rate of 30.0% (2020 30.0%)	(1,022,027)	(648,327)
- Expenditure not allowed for income tax purposes	688,106	109,607
- Under/(over) provision in prior year	(220,091)	(29,197)
- Current year losses and temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	554,012	567,917
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	**-**	**-**

	2021	**2020**
	$	**$**
Unrecognised deferred tax assets at 31 December		
Unused tax losses	35,884,047	34,039,630
Potential tax benefit @ 30.0% (2020: 30.0%)	10,765,214	10,211,889
Tax losses offset against deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Unrecognised tax benefit	**10,765,214**	**10,211,889**

Potential deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities attributable to tax losses have not been brought to account because the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the future income tax benefits as probable as at the date of this report.

The benefits of these tax losses will only be obtained if:

a) Future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;

b) The conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation continue to be complied with; and

c) No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit.

Deferred income tax	**2021**	**2020**
Consolidated Statement of financial position	**$**	**$**
Deferred income tax relates to the following:		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Prepayments	139,693	109,627
Deferred Tax Assets		
Deferred tax assets used to offset deferred tax liabilities	(139,693)	(109,627)
	-	-

NOTE: 14. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

The following table contains the particulars of all of the subsidiaries of the Company:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%) 2021	2020
Triton Gold (Operations) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Triton Gold (Project A) Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100
Triton Gold (Grenville) Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100
Triton United Limited	United Arab Emirates	100	100
Triton Minerals Management FZE	United Arab Emirates	100	100
Grafex Limitada	Mozambique	100	100
Kwe Kwe Graphite, Limitada**	Mozambique	100	100

*Triton Gold (Project A) Pty Ltd and Triton Gold (Grenville) Pty Ltd are subsidiaries of Triton Gold (Operations) Pty Ltd.

** Kwe Kwe Graphite, Limitada was incorporated on 22 February 2019

NOTE: 15. OPERATING SEGMENTS

AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The segments during the year are consistent with the internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the Managing Director. Comparative segment information has been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

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

The consolidated entity has one reportable segment based on the Company's exploration and development activities in Mozambique. Unallocated results, assets and liabilities represent corporate amounts that are not core to the reportable segment.

i) Segment Performance	2021 $	2020 $
Segment result	(891,087)	(278,496)
Unallocated items		
Other corporate income	81,953	77,261
Other corporate expenses	(2,597,621)	(1,959,844)
Net loss before tax	(3,406,755)	(2,161,090)

ii) Segment Assets	2021 $	2020 $
Cash and cash equivalents	97,463	20,591
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	19,400,780	18,850,797
Other assets	354,550	187,468
Total segment assets	19,852,793	19,058,856
Reconciliation of segment assets to group assets:		
Other corporate assets	6,608,224	4,917,610
Total assets	**26,461,017**	23,976,466

iii) Segment Liabilities	2021 $	2020 $
Trade and other payables	44,964	65,194
Provisions	-	9,644
Total segment liabilities	**44,964**	74,838
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities:		
Other corporate liabilities	1,547,445	1,170,625
Total liabilities	**1,592,409**	1,245,463

NOTE: 16. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

a. Minimum Operating Lease Commitments

Nil

b. Exploration Expenditure Commitments

In order to maintain the current rights of tenure to mining tenements, the Company has the following exploration expenditure requirements up until the expiry of the leases. These obligations, which are subject to renegotiation upon expiry of the leases, are not provided for in the financial statements and are payable as follows:

	2021 $	2020
Not longer than one year	6,824	173,536
Total	**6,824**	**173,356**

If the Company decides to relinquish certain leases and/or does not meet the obligations, assets recognised in the balance sheet may require review to determine the appropriateness of carrying values. The sale, transfer or farm-out of exploration rights to third parties will reduce or extinguish the above obligations. The commitment as at 31 December 2021 relates to the Ancuabe Mining Concession.

NOTE: 17. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

a. Basic and Diluted loss per share

	2021 Cents	2020 Cents
Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Group	(0.30)	(0.19)

b. Reconciliation of earnings to loss

	2021 $	2020 $
Net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders	(3,406,755)	(2,161,090)
Earnings used to calculate basic EPS	**(3,406,755)**	**(2,161,090)**

c. Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding

	2021	2020
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used to calculate basic EPS	1,141,608,244	1,134,460,746

NOTE: 18. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a. Share-based payments

There were no share-based payments issued in 2020 and 2021.

b. Listed and Unlisted Options

The following table details the number, weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) and movements in share options issued as capital raising purposes, employment incentives or as payments to third parties for services during the year.

	2021 Number	2021 WAEP	2020 Number	2020 WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	162,820,190	$0.10	209,549,657	$0.10
Listed options granted during the year	278,462,896	$0.9	162,820,190	$0.10
Unlisted options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Unlisted options lapsed during the year	-	$0.11	(5,500,000)	$0.11
Listed options lapsed during the year	(162,820,190)	$0.10	(204,036,813)	$0.10
Exercised during the year	-	$0.10	(12,844)	$0.10
Outstanding at the end of the year	**278,462,896**	**$0.9**	**162,820,190**	**$0.10**

c. Options exercisable at reporting date

	2021 Number	Exercise price
Listed options expiring 31 December 2023	278,462,896	$0.9
Exercisable at the end of the year	**278,462,896**	

d. Listed Options issued during 2021

The maximum terms of options granted during the year are as follows:

On 4 Nov 2021, Triton completed the placement of 170,170,210 TONOF Options at an issue price of $0.002 per option to raise $340,340 before costs of the placement, with each TONOF Option issued having an exercise price of $0.10 and expiring on 31 December 2023. Proceeds from the capital raising are being applied to development activities including permitting, engineering and financing, offer costs and working capital

NOTE: 19. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES WITH LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX

	2021	2020
	$	**$**
Loss after income tax	(3,406,755)	(2,161,090)
Adjustments to add/(deduct) non-cash items:		
Net loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-
Depreciation	15,200	149,492
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	1,745,575	134,042
Gain on foreign exchange	(103,028)	32,484
Interest and guarantee fees relating to financing activity	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Decrease)/Increase in payables and provisions	413,267	(16,249)
Increase /(Decrease) in receivables and current assets	(93,349)	(73,751)
Movements in Creditors Trust	-	(7,736)
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(1,429,091)**	**(1,942,808)**

There were no non-cash investing or financing activities in 2021 (2020: nil).

NOTE: 20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Loans and investments in subsidiaries

Loans are made by the parent entity to wholly owned subsidiaries to fund exploration activities. Loans outstanding between the Company and its subsidiaries are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and are repayable upon notice having regard to the financial stability of the Company. The Company made the following provisions for non-recoverability of these loans and investments:

	2021	2020
	$	
Investments in subsidiaries	3,036	3,036
Provision for loss on investments	(100)	(100)
Net recoverable investment	**2,936**	**2,936**
Loans to subsidiaries	35,177,201	38,374,453
Provision for loss on intercompany loans	(15,741,978)	(19,383,749)
Net recoverable loan	**19,425,223**	**18,990,704**

The provisions for non-recovery of these loans and investments have been based on the subsidiaries' net asset positions, where applicable.

b. Loans from related parties

	2021	2020
	$	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	54,036	54,036
Balance at the end of the financial year	**54,036**	**54,036**

c. Transactions with other related parties

Up until the 31st of December 2021 Lazarus Corporate Finance Pty Ltd, a company of which Andrew Frazer is managing director and a founder, was paid Corporate Advisory Service of $25,000 and Underwriting fee $499,142.

NOTE: 21. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

a. Directors

Names and positions held of parent entity Key Management Personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

Director	Role	Appointment	Resigned
Xingmin Ji	Non-Executive Chairman	22 Jul 2016	N/a
Peter Canterbury	Managing Director	3 Oct 2016	31 Jan 2021
	Non-Executive Director	1 Feb 2021	25 May 2021
Patrick Burke	Non-Executive Deputy Chairman	22 Jul 2016	N/a
Chengdong Wang	Non-Executive Director	13 Dec 2019	N/a
Andrew Fraser	Non-Executive Director	28 June 2021	21 Sept 2021
	Executive Director	22 Sept 2021	N/a
Executive	**Role**	**Appointment**	
David Edwards	Interim Chief Executive Officer	1 Feb 2021	30 Sept 2021
	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary	3 Jan 2017	30 Sept 2021
Adrian Costello	Chief Operating Officer	18 Oct 2021	N/a

b. Key Management Personnel compensation

	2021	2020
	$	$
Base Salary Fees	606,664	805,000
Short term employee benefits	3,517	6,500
Incentives	-	54,063
Post-employment benefits	36,553	59,375

Long-term benefits	-	7,500
Termination	122,274	
	769,008	**932,438**

c. Shareholdings and Options of Key Management Personnel

Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel

	1 January 2021	Purchased	Sold	31 December 2021
Name				
Xingmin (Max) Ji	108,524	-	-	108,524
Peter Canterbury	4,850,000	-	-	-
Patrick Burke	-	-	-	-
Chengdong Wang	-	-	-	-
Andrew Frazer	-	-	-	-
Adrian Costello	-	731,707	-	731,707
David Edwards	1,340,625	-	-	-
	6,299,149	**731,707**	**-**	**840,231**

Options of Key Management Personnel

	1 January 2021	Granted	Expired	31 December 2021
Name				
Xingmin (Max) Ji	-	-	-	-
Peter Canterbury	-	-	-	-
Patrick Burke	-	-	-	-
Chengdong Wang	-	-	-	-
Andrew Frazer	-	-	-	-
Adrian Costello(i)	-	731,707	-	731,707
David Edwards	-	-	-	-
	-	**731,707**	**-**	**731,707**

i. Subsequent to the expiry, a of placement of quoted options was undertaken along with a non-renounceable rights (NRRI) offer of shares to existing shareholders. The offer of shares had a free attaching option (of the same quoted series as the placement options).

NOTE: 22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Accounting classifications and fair values

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term in nature and their carrying values equate to their fair values. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that comprise equity securities in listed entities are classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy and are carried at the quoted price of the equity securities at the period end date.

b. Financial Risk Management Policies

Risk management has focused on limiting liabilities to a level which could be extinguished by sale of assets if necessary.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including interest rate risk, equity price risk, commodity price risk and foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group is engaged in mineral exploration and evaluation and does not currently sell products and derives only limited revenue from interest earned.

Risk management is carried out by the Board and the Company has adopted a formal risk management policy.

c. Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on floating interest rates on term deposits of cash and cash equivalents only. The Group has no debt arrangements and interest rate risk is not material.

(ii) Equity Price risk

The Group is currently exposed to equity securities by way of shares held in listed companies.

The price risk for listed securities is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss or total equity as a result of a 10% increase or decrease in the price of traded securities.

(iii) Commodity Price risk

The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iv) Foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign currency risk may result in the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument to fluctuate due to the movement in the foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than Australian dollar.

With instruments being held by overseas operations, fluctuations in currencies may impact on the Group's financial results. Since the Group has not yet commenced mining operations, the exposure is limited to short-term liabilities for expenses which are payable in foreign currencies. The Group limits its foreign currency risk by limiting funds held in overseas bank accounts and paying its creditors promptly. The Board regularly reviews this exposure.

d. Credit risk

Credit exposure represents the extent of credit related losses that the Group may be subject to on amounts to be received from financial assets. Credit risk arises principally from bank balances and trade and other receivables. The objective of the Group is to minimise the risk of loss from credit risk. The Group's exposure to bad debt risk is insignificant.

e. Liquidity risk

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

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring sufficient cash and marketable securities are available to meet the current and future commitments of the Group. Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration and development, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity. The Board of Directors constantly monitor the state of equity markets in conjunction with the Group's current and future funding requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required. Any surplus funds are invested with major financial institutions.

The financial liabilities of the Group are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 30 days of the reporting date.

f. Capital risk management

Refer to Note 11 of this financial report for details regarding the Group's capital risk management.

NOTE: 23. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

a. Financial Position of Triton Minerals Limited

		2021	2020
		$	$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,833,964	2,276,661
Trade and other receivables		162,315	69,611
Prepayments		66,688	99,919
Total current assets		**4,062,967**	**2,446,191**
Non-current assets			
Other receivables		2,503,427	2,361,475
Prepayments		8,814	19,391
Loans to subsidiaries	(b)	19,435,223	18,990,704
Investment in subsidiaries	(b)	2,936	2,936
Property, plant and equipment		13,131	15,019
Right of use assets		-	60,852
Total non-current assets		**21,963,531**	**21,450,377**
Total assets		**26,026,498**	**23,896,568**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		423,936	320,736
Lease liabilities		-	59,078
Provisions		721,522	683,216
Total current liabilities		**1,145,458**	**1,063,030**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		12,432	102,535
Total non-current liabilities		**12,432**	**102,535**
Total liabilities		**1,157,890**	**1,165,565**
Net assets		**24,868,608**	**22,731,003**
Equity			
Issued capital		99,138,903	95,322,969
Reserves		6,447,729	6,107,389
Accumulated losses		(80,718,024)	(78,699,355)
Total equity		**24,868,608**	**22,731,003**

The reported value of the net assets of the Company are the same as the Group.

b. Loans to Subsidiaries and Financial Assets

See note 20a.

c. Guarantees entered into by Triton Minerals Ltd for the debts of its subsidiaries

There were no guarantees entered into by Triton Minerals Ltd for the debts of its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021 (2020: Nil).

d. Commitments of Triton Minerals Ltd

The exploration expenditure commitments and operating lease commitments of the Group detailed in Note 16 are in the name of Triton Minerals Limited and its subsidiary Grafex Limitada.

NOTE: 24. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Details of the amounts paid to the auditor of the Group, PricewaterhouseCoopers, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

	2021 $	2020 $
Audit and review of financial reports:		
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Australia)	59,530	52,700
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Mozambique)	8,742	8,742
Other Services		
Accounting and taxation advice (PricewaterhouseCoopers)	-	-

NOTE: 25. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of Triton Minerals Limited:

1. the consolidated financial statements and notes, and the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and:
   a) give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
   b) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements; and
   c) the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
2. The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
3. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

____

Andrew Frazer

Executive Director
Perth, 31 March 2022

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Triton Minerals Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Triton Minerals Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The Group financial report comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and
- the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
Brookfield Place, 125 St Georges Terrace, PERTH WA 6000, GPO Box D198, PERTH WA 6840
T: +61 8 9238 3000, F: +61 8 9238 3999

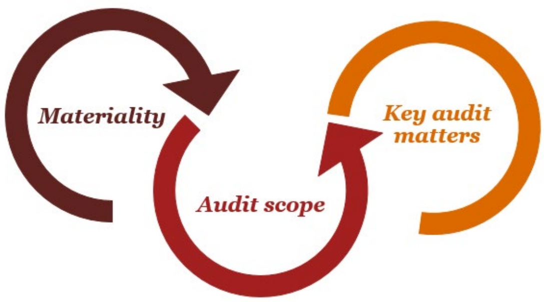
Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2(a) in the financial report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of $3,406,755 during the year ended 31 December 2021 and a net cash outflow from operating and investing activities of $2,509,330. As a result, the Group is dependent on raising additional funding to enable it to continue normal business activities. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 2(a), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.



Materiality

- For the purpose of our audit, we used overall Group materiality of $264,610, which represents approximately 1% of the Group's total assets.
- We applied this threshold, together with qualitative considerations, to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing, and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial report as a whole.
- We chose Group's total assets because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured whilst in the exploration phase.
- We utilised a 1% threshold based on our professional judgement, noting it is within the range of commonly acceptable thresholds.

Audit Scope

- Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events.
- Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. The accounting processes are structured around a Group finance function at its head office in Perth. We have performed our audit procedures primarily at the Group's Perth office.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. We communicated the key audit matters to the Audit and Risk Committee.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matter(s) described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment for capitalised exploration and evaluation assets *(Refer to note 9) $19,400,780* As of 31 December 2021, the Group held capitalised exploration and evaluation assets of $19,400,780. Judgement was required by the Group to assess whether there were indicators of impairment of the capitalised exploration and evaluation assets due to the need to make estimates about future events and circumstances, such as whether the mineral resources may be economically viable. An impairment of $1,627,539 was recognised during the period (refer Note 9). This was a key audit matter because of the size of the balance and the risk of impairment should the Group relinquish certain exploration or mining licences as it continues to assess future viability.	We performed the following audit procedures, amongst others: • Evaluated the Group's assessment of the impairment indicators for its capitalised exploration and evaluation assets, including inquiries with management and directors to develop an understanding of the current status and future intentions for the Group's Ancuabe project. • Assessed whether the Group retained right of tenure for all its exploration licence areas by obtaining licence status records maintained by the relevant government authority in Mozambique and evaluating management's assumptions in determining the impairment recognised. • Considered the consistency of information provided with other available information, such as ASX releases made by the Group. • Assessed a sample of current year expenditure to source documents on exploration licence areas; and • Obtained plans for future expenditure and compared these to contractual minimum licence expenditure requirements.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2021 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Our opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 9 to 14 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Triton Minerals Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of *the Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Douglas Craig
Partner

Perth
31 March 2022

1. Top 20 Ordinary Shareholders at 25 March 2022

		Ordinary Shares	% Ordinary Shares
1	JIGAO INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT CO LTD	385,807,073	31.04
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	84,486,067	6.80
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LTD	84,166,096	6.77
4	MR SALEM SEOUD	20,278,005	1.63
5	MR ANTOINE HALDEZOS	14,513,444	1.17
6	MR ADAM STEWART ROBERT TURNBULL	12,800,000	1.03
7	AJAVA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	10,258,574	0.83
8	MR HAIDONG CHI	9,900,000	0.80
9	GOLDFIRE ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	9,336,461	0.75
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD SIX SIS LTD <DRP A/C>	9,226,876	0.74
11	MR KINGSLEY BRYAN BARTHOLOMEW	8,474,828	0.68
12	DOMAEVO PTY LTD <THE JCS A/C NO2>	8,204,563	0.66
13	T & N ARGYRIDES INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	7,626,312	0.61
14	MR CHRISTOPHER JOHN FONE	7,442,333	0.60
15	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD ACF CLEARSTREAM	7,241,760	0.58
16	MR ZORAN JUGOVIC	6,750,980	0.54
17	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	6,534,359	0.53
18	MR RICHARD KONG + MS XIAOYAN ZHAO	6,000,000	0.48
19	BRIGHT ELEMENT PTY LTD <YUANLIU FAMILY A/C>	5,360,000	0.43
20	NEWECONOMY COM AU NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <900 ACCOUNT>	5,009,766	0.40
	Top 20 holders	**675,355,855**	**59.53**

2. Shareholdings at 25 March 2022

Range	Total Holders	Units	% Ordinary Shares
1 - 1,000	296	40,929	0.00
1,001 - 5,000	498	1,446,207	0.12
5,001 - 10,000	433	3,470,398	0.28
10,001 - 100,000	1,482	57,563,493	4.63
100,001 Over	821	1,180,263,150	94.97
Total	**3,530**	**1,242,784,177**	**100.00**

3. Names of Substantial Shareholders at 25 March 2022

The names of substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 617B of the Corporation Act 2001 are:

Name	Securities	% Ordinary Shares
Jigao International Investment Development Co Ltd	385,807,073	31.04
SG Hiscock & Company	75,453,835	6.65

4. Holders of Non-Marketable Parcels of Ordinary Shares at 25 March 2022

	Holders	Ordinary Shares
Minimum $500 parcel at $0.027 per unit	1,614	10,261,000

5. Voting Rights

Voting rights attached to ordinary shares are as follows:

4. each shareholder is entitled to vote and may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or representative;
5. on a show of hands, every person present who is a shareholder or a proxy, attorney or representative of a shareholder has one vote; and
6. on a poll, every person present who is a shareholder or a proxy, attorney or representative of a shareholder shall, in respect of each fully paid share held, or in respect of which he/she has appointed a proxy, attorney or representative, is entitled to one vote per share held.

All other securities have no voting rights.

6. Top 20 Quoted Option holders at 25 March 2022

		Options	% Options
1	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LTD	27,420,893	9.85
2	AJAVA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	25,000,000	8.98
3	T & N ARGYRIDES INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	23,500,000	8.44
4	RIVERVIEW CORPORATION PTY LTD	12,662,634	4.55
5	METAL CHALLENGE CO LTD	10,000,000	3.59
6	MASTERMIND DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD <ALAN J SULLIVAN S/F A/C>	7,500,000	2.69
7	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	7,384,441	2.65
8	MR ZORAN JUGOVIC	7,057,870	2.53
9	MR GEOFFREY CLIFFORD MORGAN + MRS DORINA ALAYON MORGAN + MR KEVIN PATRICK MORGAN <CHERRY SUPERFUND A/C>	6,470,000	2.32
10	ALTOR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PTY LTD <ALTOR ALPHA FUND A/C>	6,097,561	2.19
11	MRS JULIE AVOTINS	6,089,295	2.19
12	M & K KORKIDAS PTY LTD <M & K KORKIDAS PTY LTD A/C>	5,477,778	1.97
13	DEBARREN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <DEYKIN FAMILY SUPER FUND A/C>	5,000,000	1.80
14	ARAWHERO PTY LTD <ARAWHERO SUPER FUND A/C>	4,262,536	1.53
15	MR DAVID JAMES RUTHERFORD	4,000,000	1.44
16	MS MEGAN LOUISE CARTER	3,750,218	1.35
17	ROBERT JESSE HUNT	3,658,536	1.31
17	KEMBLA NO 20 PTY LTD <CAA A/C>	3,500,000	1.26
19	WIMALEX PTY LTD <TRIO S/F A/C>	3,134,146	1.13
20	FRANDY1 PTY LTD	3,000,000	1.08
	Top 20 holders	**174,965,908**	**62.84**

7. Quoted Option holders at 25 March 2022

Range	Total Holders	Units	% Quoted Options
1 - 1,000	17	8,852	0.00
1,001 - 5,000	42	106,895	0.04
5,001 - 10,000	29	216,287	0.08
10,001 - 100,000	68	2,720,762	0.98
100,001 Over	129	275,386,676	98.90
Total	**285**	**278,439,472**	**100.00**

8. Holders of Non-Marketable Parcels of Quoted Options at 25 March 2022

	Holders	Quoted Options
Minimum $500 parcel at $0.005 per option	154	2,852,796

9. Unquoted Securities at 25 March 2022

There are no unquoted securities on issue at 25 March 2022.

10. Restricted Securities

At the date of this report there were no restricted securities.

11. On Market Buy-back

At the date of this report, there was no current on market buy back.

12. On Market Buy-back

At the date of this report, there was no current on market buy back.

13. Tenement Schedule

As at 31 December 2021, the Group held an 100% economic interest in Grafex, the holder of the following interests in exploration tenements:

Ancuabe (MC913 2C): The Company holds a 100% beneficial interest in the Ancuabe Mining Concession (MC913 2C).

Nicanda Hill (EL5966): As previously advised, the Company has been advised that the Cadastre states the area of the Nicanda Hill licence is marked as reserved for public tender. This is notwithstanding the best efforts of the Company to have the Nicanda Hill licence renewed. Triton is very disappointed by this outcome. Triton has instructed its advisers in Mozambique to appeal to the Minister and other relevant authorities. Triton will make every effort to obtain a renewal of the licence and keep the market updated in this regard.

EL5305, EL5380, EL5365 and EL5304: Grafex remains listed as the holder of these tenements on the Cadastre. However, given the time involved in the consideration of the various extension/modification applications lodged by Grafex in relation to these tenements, the Company has commenced with its advisors the process of making fresh applications over the areas the subject of these tenements, regarding this as the best way forward. The Company will continue to review these tenements going forward, in the context of its focus being firmly on the development of Ancuabe and securing the return of Nicanda Hill.

14. Mineral Reserves and Resources

The following information is relevant in relation to the Company's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

Ancuabe Graphite Project

Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral Resource Estimate at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade: Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) (%)	Contained Graphite ('000s t)
T12	Indicated	15.4	5.8	900
T16		15.7	7.9	1,250
T12 + T16	**Indicated Total**	**31.1**	**6.9**	**2,150**
T12	Inferred	9.9	5.0	500
T16		5.1	7.9	400
T12 + T16	**Inferred Total**	**15.0**	**6.0**	**900**
T12 + T16	**Indicated + Inferred**	**46.1**	**6.6**	**3,050**

Note: The Mineral Resources were estimated within constraining wireframe solids defined above a nominal 3% TGC cut-off at T12 and a nominal 4% cut-off at T16. The Mineral Resources are reported from all blocks within these wireframe solids. Differences may occur due to rounding.

Abbreviations: Million Tonnes (Mt); Hundred thousand tonnes ('000s t).

Ore Reserve Estimate

At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

Deposit	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade TGC (%)	Contained Graphite ('000s t)
Proved	-	-	-
Probable	24.9	6.2	1,544
Ore Reserves Total	**24.9**	**6.2**	**1,544**

Note: The Probable Ore Reserve estimate is based on Mineral Resources classified as Indicated. No Inferred Mineral Resources have been included in the Ore Reserve. The Ore Reserve Estimate for the Ancuabe Graphite Project was initially estimated in December 2017 and is published here unchanged.

15. Competent Persons Statement

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this report that relates to in situ Mineral Resources for Ancuabe T12 and T16 are based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Grant Louw under the direction and supervision of Dr Andrew Scogings, who were both full-time employees of CSA Global Pty Ltd at the time of the Mineral Resource estimations. Dr Scogings takes overall responsibility for the report. Dr Scogings is a Member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MausIMM) and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012). Dr Scogings consents to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for the Ancuabe T12 and T16 Deposits is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Grosso under the direction and supervision of Mr Karl van Olden, who is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr van Olden takes overall responsibility for the Ore Reserve estimate. Mr van Olden is a Fellow of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code 2012). Mr van Olden consents to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.