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**ELEVATE URANIUM LTD**

ABN 71 001 666 600

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**30 JUNE 2022**

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Corporate Information	2
Chairman's Letter	4
Review of Operations	5
Directors' Report	25
Auditor's Independence Declaration	29
Remuneration Report - Audited	30
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	36
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	37
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	38
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	39
Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements	40
Directors' Declaration	67
Auditor's Report	68
Additional ASX Information	72
Schedule of Interests in Minerals Tenements	76

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Fellow shareholders,

Elevate Uranium had another strong and very active year.

Our strategic investment in an outstanding portfolio of uranium resources, exploration ground and new discoveries, in two of the world's premiere uranium jurisdictions, continued, delivering new value and opportunity.

In summary, over the course of the year:

- Elevate's uranium resource inventory increased by over 20% to 115 million pounds of eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>;
- Two new uranium mineralisation discoveries were made from maiden drilling programs in Namibia;
- Two new large paleochannel system discoveries were made from extensive airborne geophysics flown in Namibia; and
- A significant new exploration target was established at Oobagooma in Australia.

This exploration success will be actively followed-up in the coming year. Your board is excited at the prospects of what these programs may generate and looks forward to updating you as they progress.

Elevate's improved market capitalisation provided the platform for an \$11.5M equity raising in November 2021, and the Company closed the year with \$15.8M of cash at bank.

With new funding in hand, the exploration impetus accelerated, delivering notable results over the course of the year. These included:

- In July 2021 the key findings from an extensive airborne EM program in the Namib area were announced, identifying expansive palaeochannel systems covering approximately 347km<sup>2</sup>, with a total channel length of 280 kilometres.
- In August 2021 a new discovery from a maiden scout drilling program at Namib IV was announced, showing mineralisation over 17 kilometres. This was the third successive tenement drilled in the Namib Area which was found to contain extensive uranium mineralisation.
- In September 2021, an Exploration Target was announced for the Company's 100% owned Oobagooma Project, of 26 to 52 million pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, with a grade range of 650 to 950 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.
- In January 2022 results of a resource definition drilling program at Koppies was announced, confirming the continuity of shallow, calcrete hosted uranium mineralisation.
- In March 2022 Elevate announced a further discovery, with an airborne EM geophysical survey finding 73 kilometres of palaeochannel at Capri, which also featured coincident radiometric anomalies, considered to be prospective for calcrete-hosted uranium.
- In May 2022 a 22% increase of Elevate's total JORC Mineral Resources, to 115 million pounds of eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, was announced, incorporating an initial JORC Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 20.3 million pounds of eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for Koppies. Significantly, the potential to extend this mineralisation was noted, beneath and adjacent to the initial resource envelopes; and
- In June 2022, further exploration results from Hirabeb were announced, from an initial wide spaced drilling program. Two large zones of significant uranium mineralisation were confirmed extending over 4 kilometres at Hirabeb 1 and 9 kilometres at Hirabeb 2. These zones remain open to extension, along strike to the northeast and southwest.

It is great to see these results at an exciting time in the uranium market, where your Company has received sustained backing and recognition. The market is recognising and re-rating the sector, reflecting a number of fundamentals, including (i) primary uranium supply is falling further behind underlying demand, (ii) governments globally are increasing their commitments to reduced carbon emissions whilst at the same time increasing energy demand, and (iii) the war in Europe and its flow on effects are driving an imperative for significant freely available sources of reliable base load power.

Whilst the uranium price has improved over the past year, the factors mentioned above and others such as the quoted production costs of pre-production uranium projects and recent global supply chain inflation, suggest there may be more re-rating of the uranium sector to come.

In closing, my thanks again to your Managing Director Murray Hill and CFO Shane McBride for their continued leadership and passion in taking Elevate Uranium forward. My thanks also to the rest of the Elevate team for their concerted efforts to safely drive forward our collective vision, to a compelling reality.

I look forward to reporting on your Company's further successes over the coming year.

Yours faithfully  
Andrew Bantock  
Chairman

**OVERVIEW**

The Company’s exploration programs in Namibia continue to be successful with a key milestone achieved by estimating an initial JORC resource at the Koppies Uranium Project. Exploration programs are on-going on the Company’s other tenements with an airborne survey completed on the Central Erongo Area tenements and a drill rig working consistently through the year.

The Company’s primary projects in Namibia are the Koppies, Hirabeb, Marenica and Namib IV uranium projects, which are included in 10 active tenements, containing mineral resources of 81.6 Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> conforming to JORC codes.

In Australia, the Company’s assets include the 100% owned Angela, Thatcher Soak, Oobagooma and Minerva uranium project areas, as well as the Bigryli, Malawiri, Walbiri and Areva joint ventures. The Company’s share of JORC mineral resources across these Australian assets total 48.4 Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, including 30.8 Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at the Angela deposit.

See **Error! Reference source not found.** for the JORC code designation of the individual mineral resources.

The Company developed and 100% owns the **U-pgrade™** beneficiation process, which is potentially an industry leading and economically transformational beneficiation process for upgrading surficial uranium ores. The process is applicable to surficial palaeochannel style uranium mineralisation and recent testwork has also identified the potential to reduce operating costs of other mineralisation styles due to its applicability to the sandstone hosted Angela deposit.

**NAMIBIAN URANIUM PROJECTS**

The Erongo region of Namibia contains the fourth highest aggregate of uranium mineral resources of any region in the world and has a long history of uranium discovery and production. The Rossing Uranium Mine commenced operation in 1976 and has been operating continuously for 46 years in the Erongo.

Elevate Uranium has two large uranium project areas in the Erongo Region:

- Namib Area, and
- Central Erongo Area.

Elevate Uranium holds ten active tenements in the Erongo Region of Namibia, with a further seven tenements under application (**Figure 1**).

**Koppies Project (EPL 6987) – Namibia**

On 4 May 2022, the Company announced a maiden mineral resource estimate for the Koppies Uranium Project in the ASX release titled “22% Increase in Mineral Resources”, please refer to that release for full details on the mineral resource estimate.

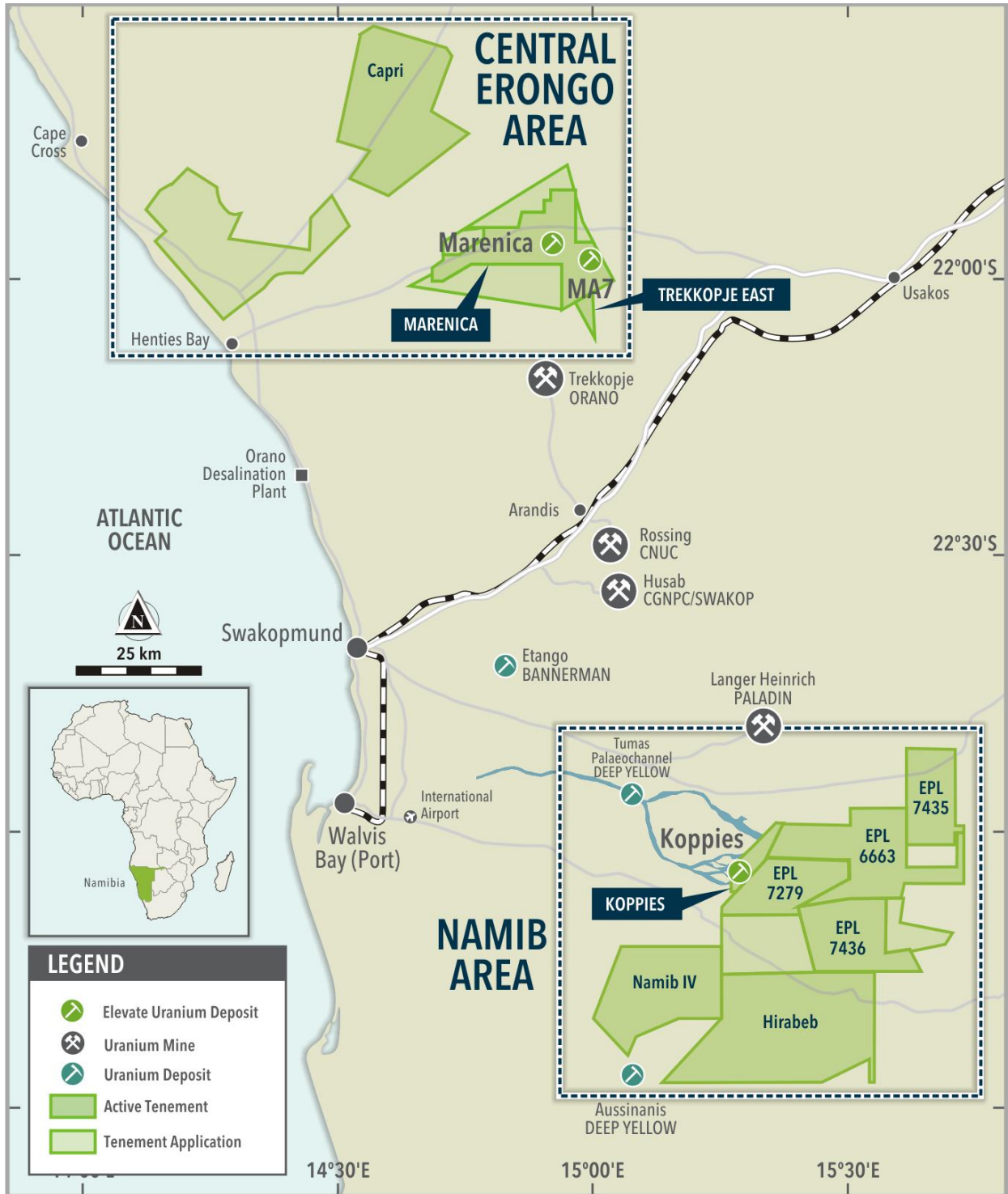
**Table 1 – Koppies JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at 100 ppm Cut-off Grade**

	Mt	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	Mlb
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>20.3</b>

The Company estimated a JORC (2012) mineral resource in the first period of tenure of this tenement, which is unprecedented in Namibia, demonstrating Elevate Uranium’s rapid exploration progress on this project.

This 20.3 Mlb eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> mineral resource for the project increases the Company’s total JORC compliant uranium mineral resources to 114.7 Mlb. (See **Table 5 – Uranium Mineral Resources**).

Figure 1 – Elevate Uranium’s Tenements and Projects in the Erongo Region of Namibia



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### *Refinement of the Exploration Strategy*

The Company's exploration strategy has historically targeted uranium mineralisation contained within historical river systems, called palaeochannels, in which calcrete hosted uranium mineralisation is considered likely to occur. This is the same style of mineralisation which was used to develop the Company's **U-pgrade™** uranium beneficiation process.

The palaeochannel deposits are referred to as surficial deposits due to their close proximity to the surface, as they generally occur no deeper than 30 metres. This style of uranium mineralisation is also known as secondary uranium mineralisation, as the uranium has been relocated from its primary source and reprecipitated within the palaeochannels.

The palaeochannels have no obvious surface expression nor do they emit sufficient radiation to detect at surface. Ground based and airborne electromagnetic ("EM") surveys have been used to map the palaeochannels by virtue of the fact that the palaeochannels are more conductive than the surrounding metamorphic "basement" rocks. The palaeochannels are then systematically drilled to confirm the interpretation of EM data and to measure mineralisation within them. Drill holes have generally been terminated after drilling 2 m into unmineralised basement rocks at the base of the palaeochannels or when unmineralised basement rocks were intersected immediately below the surface.

As drilling at Koppies progressed, it became apparent that more and more holes in basement rocks contained significant mineralisation. For this reason, some holes in the March/April 2022 drilling program were deepened and drilling extended beyond the boundaries of the palaeochannels. This change in approach led to the discovery of a significant zone of uranium mineralisation centred 1.6 kilometres east of Koppies 1 (see **Figure 2**) which currently extends over 1 kilometre in a SW-NE direction and is 400 metres wide. This zone is open to the SW and to the NE and is between 2 and 16 metres deep. The most exciting aspect of this area is the fact that the uranium is hosted by metasedimentary "basement" rock outside of palaeochannels, which makes this deposit unusual in the Erongo district.

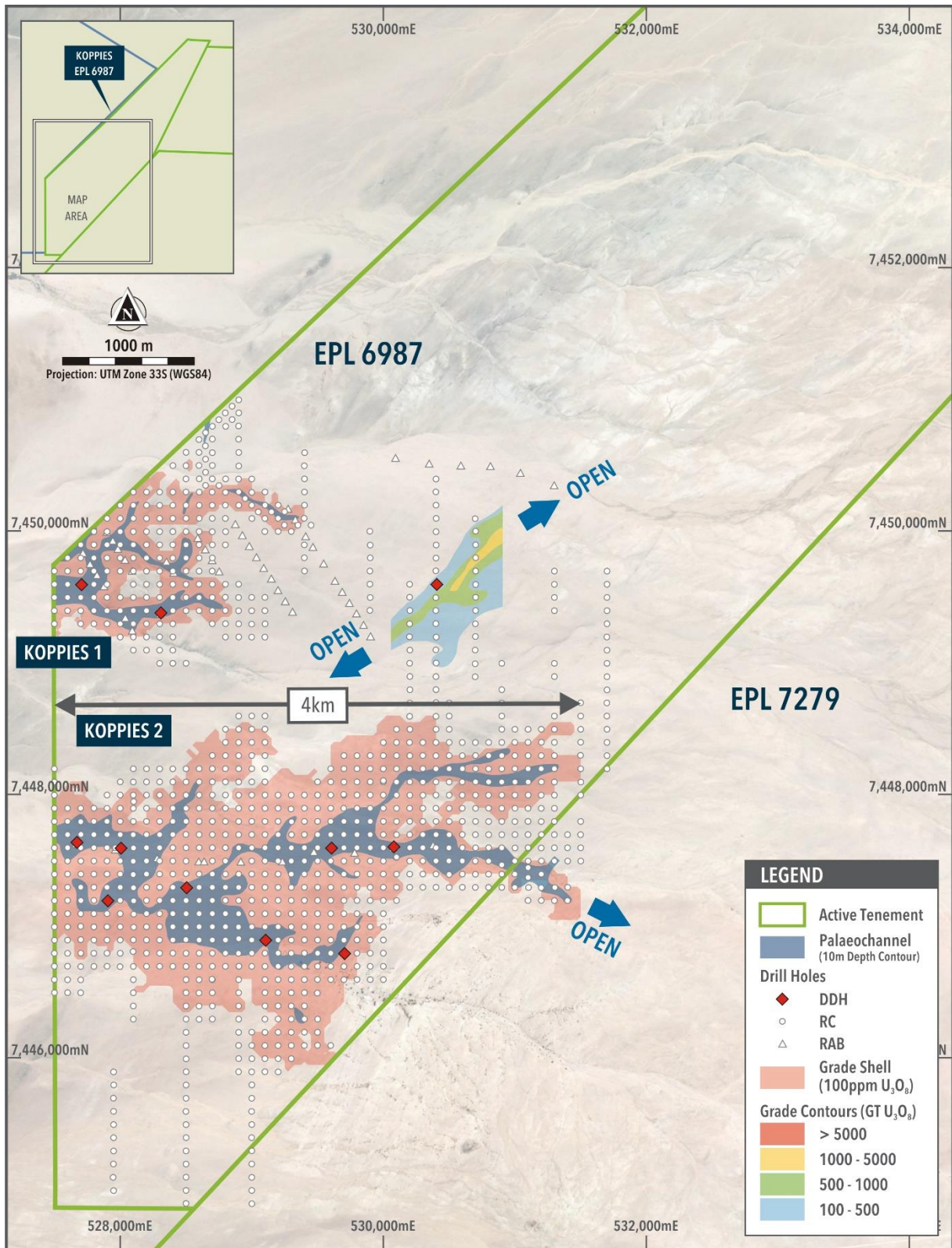
This new basement-hosted discovery was not included in the Koppies Mineral Resource Estimate of 20.3 Mlb eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, referred to above, as further drilling is required to define its extent. Additional mineralisation may also be present beneath the currently defined palaeochannels, requiring additional holes nominally down to 25 metres deep.

The recognition of this new type of target is significant as it cannot be detected by EM surveys and requires a different exploration approach. The geological team is currently trialling alternative targeting techniques, reviewing exploration results and planning future exploration programs, including deeper drilling (25 metre deep holes) to delineate additional mineralised areas around both the current resource and the new discovery.

**Figure 2** shows the drilling completed to 30 June 2022, the outline of the resource and the new discovery (in the centre of **Figure 2**) which appears to be widening to the northeast. The holes drilled to the north and east of the new discovery are mostly 2 metres deep, but as discussed above, there is potential for mineralisation below 2 metres. All future holes will be drilled to a minimum depth of 25 metres, deeper than the expected depth of mineralisation evident from the initial drilling in this area.

The proximity of Koppies to the Company's other tenements in the Namib area is shown in **Figure 5**.

Figure 2 – Koppies Resource Outline and New Basement Hosted Discovery (Centred)

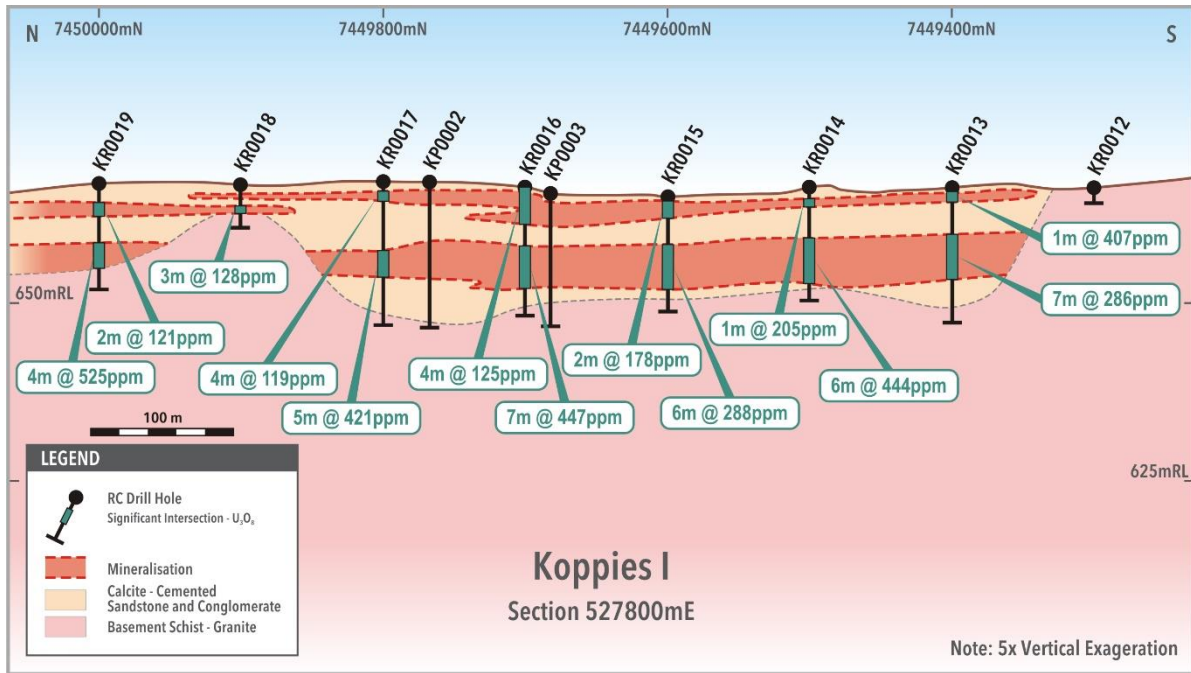


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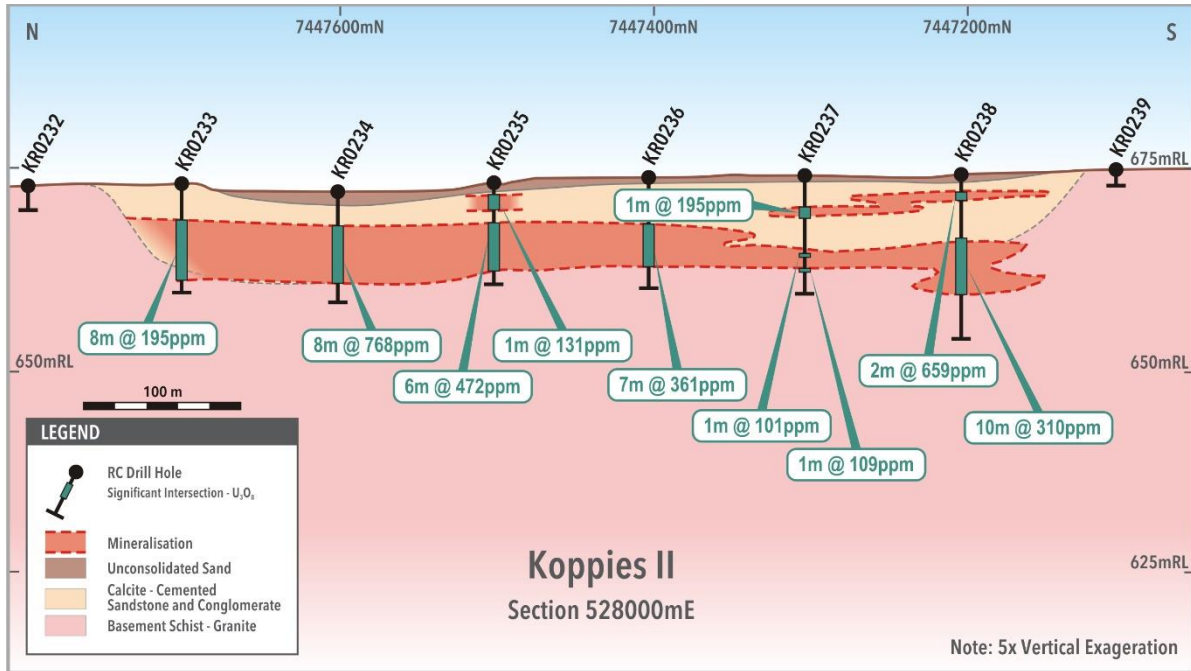


Typical cross sections through the Koppies 1 and 2 palaeochannel systems are shown in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**, respectively.

**Figure 3 – Koppies 1 section 527800mE**



**Figure 4 – Koppies 2 section 528000mE**

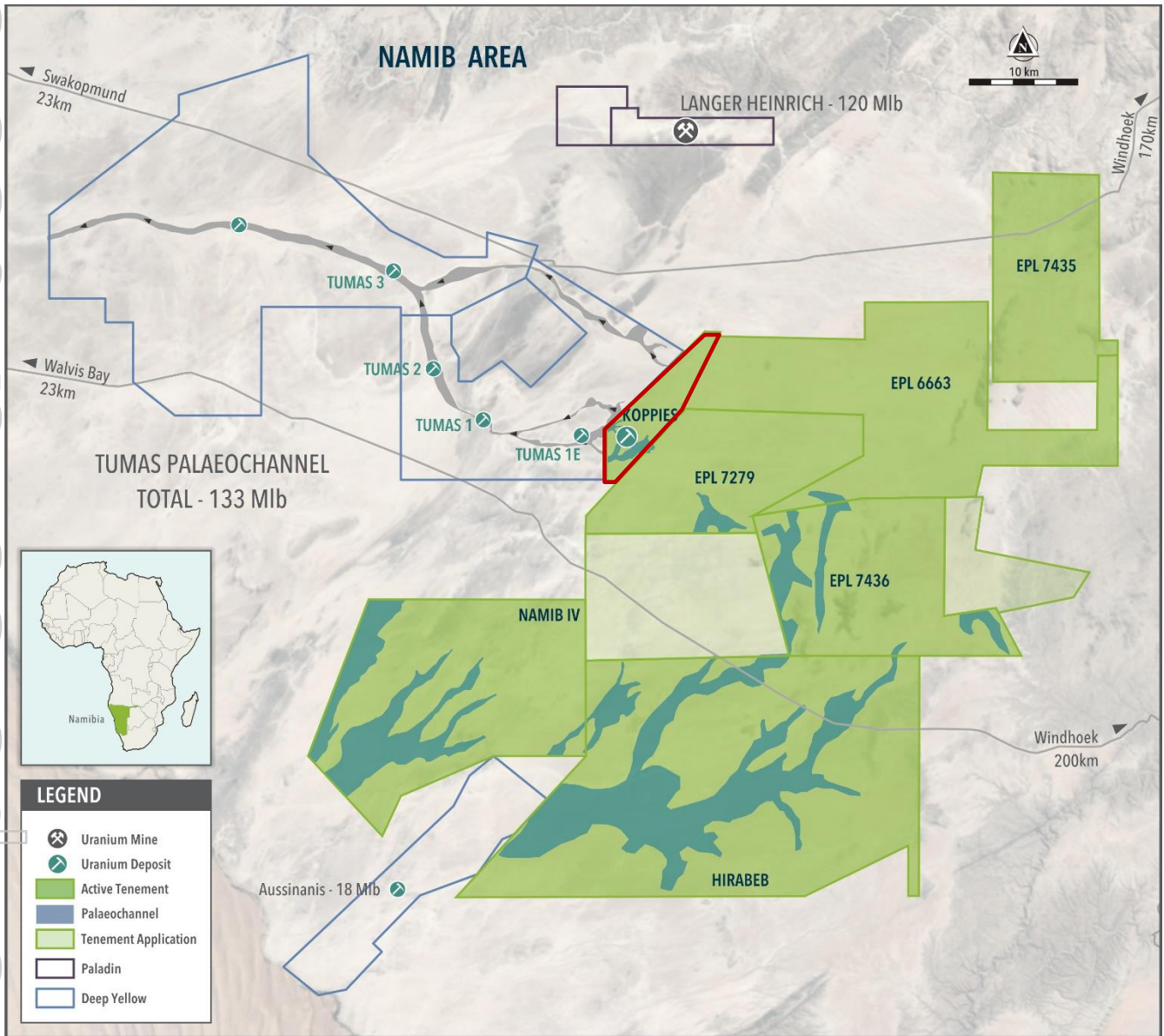


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**U-pgrade™ Metallurgical Compatibility on Basement Hosted Ore**

The Company has previously completed metallurgical testwork on uranium mineralisation within basement ore from the Marenica Uranium Project during development of the **U-pgrade™** beneficiation process and confirmed the applicability of **U-pgrade™** on the basement mineralisation from that project. On this basis the Company expects **U-pgrade™** to work on this ‘new’ style of basement mineralisation at Koppies. The **U-pgrade™** beneficiation process has been shown to concentrate uranium ore by a factor of 50 and has the potential to reduce operating and capital costs by around 50% compared to conventional processing.

**Figure 5 – Location of the Koppies Project**



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**Capri Project (EPL 7508) – Namibia**

During June 2022, a drilling program of 280 holes for 7,000 metres was commenced at EPL7508 (named Capri) in the Central Erongo Area, Namibia (**Figure 7**). This drilling is being undertaken to follow up the airborne electromagnetic (“EM”) and radiometric surveys which identified 73 kilometres of prospective palaeochannels. See ASX announcement dated 16 March 2022, titled “73 km of Prospective Palaeochannels Identified at Capri”. =

**Airborne Survey at Capri**

The EM and radiometric data airborne survey completed in March 2022 covered the northern portion of the tenement and is complementary with an older frequency domain DIGHEM electromagnetic survey flown over the southern portion of the tenement in 1997. These two surveys have been interpreted to infer the palaeochannels shown in **Figure 6**.

The combined EM surveys have identified palaeochannels in a geological location prospective for “calcrete-type” uranium mineralisation, similar to that at the Marenica Uranium Project, located only 20 kilometres to the southeast (**Figure 7**), on which the Company developed its **U-pgrade™** beneficiation process.

The palaeochannels in the northwest of the tenement extend for at least 48 kilometres. Of particular significance is the presence of a 10 x 5 kilometre area of anomalous radiometric uranium response coincident with, or immediately adjacent to, an inferred palaeochannel. This is significant as it could indicate shallow mineralisation.

The palaeochannel in the southeast of the tenement is much broader (up to 7 to 10 kilometres wide) and coincident with the current ephemeral drainage. Approximately 25 kilometres of this palaeochannel occurs within Capri.

**Figure 6 – Inferred palaeochannels with respect to airborne radiometric (U channel) anomalies in Capri**

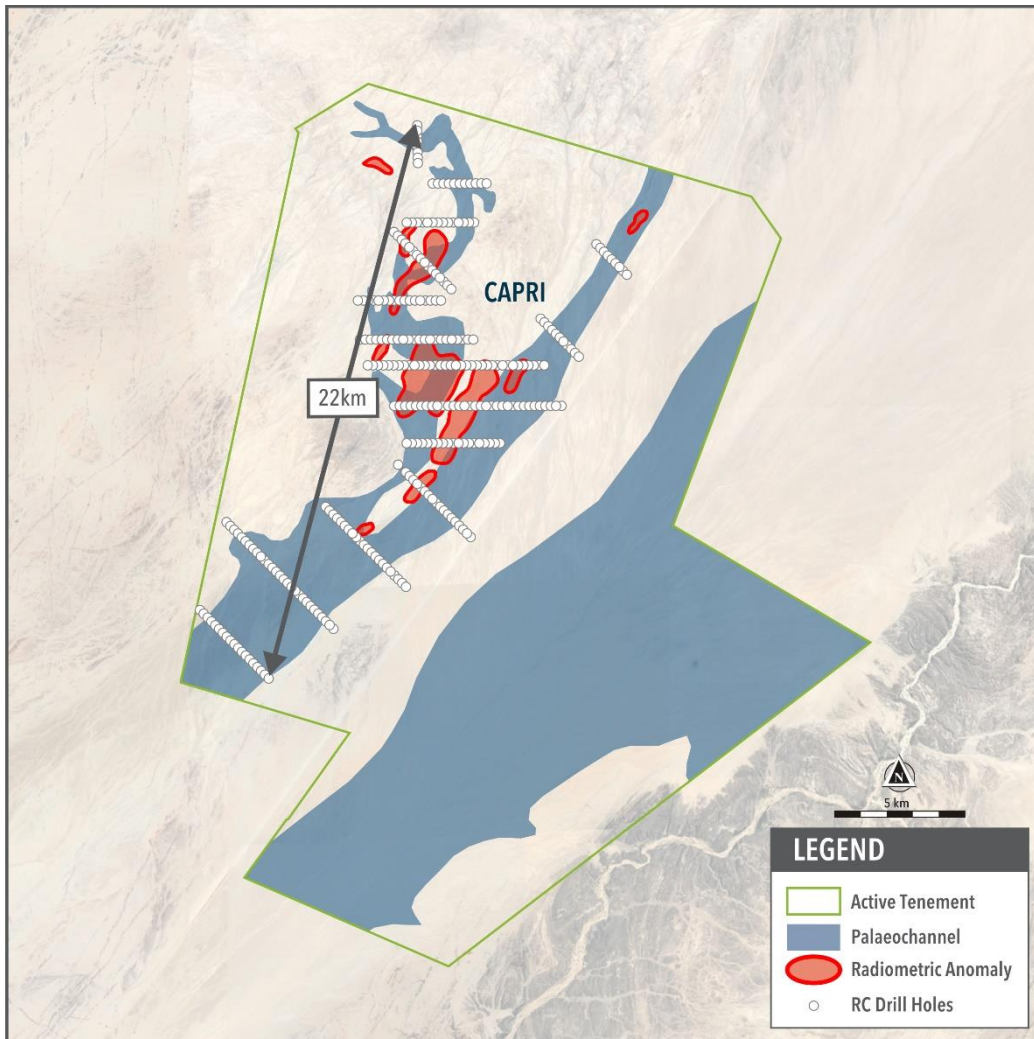
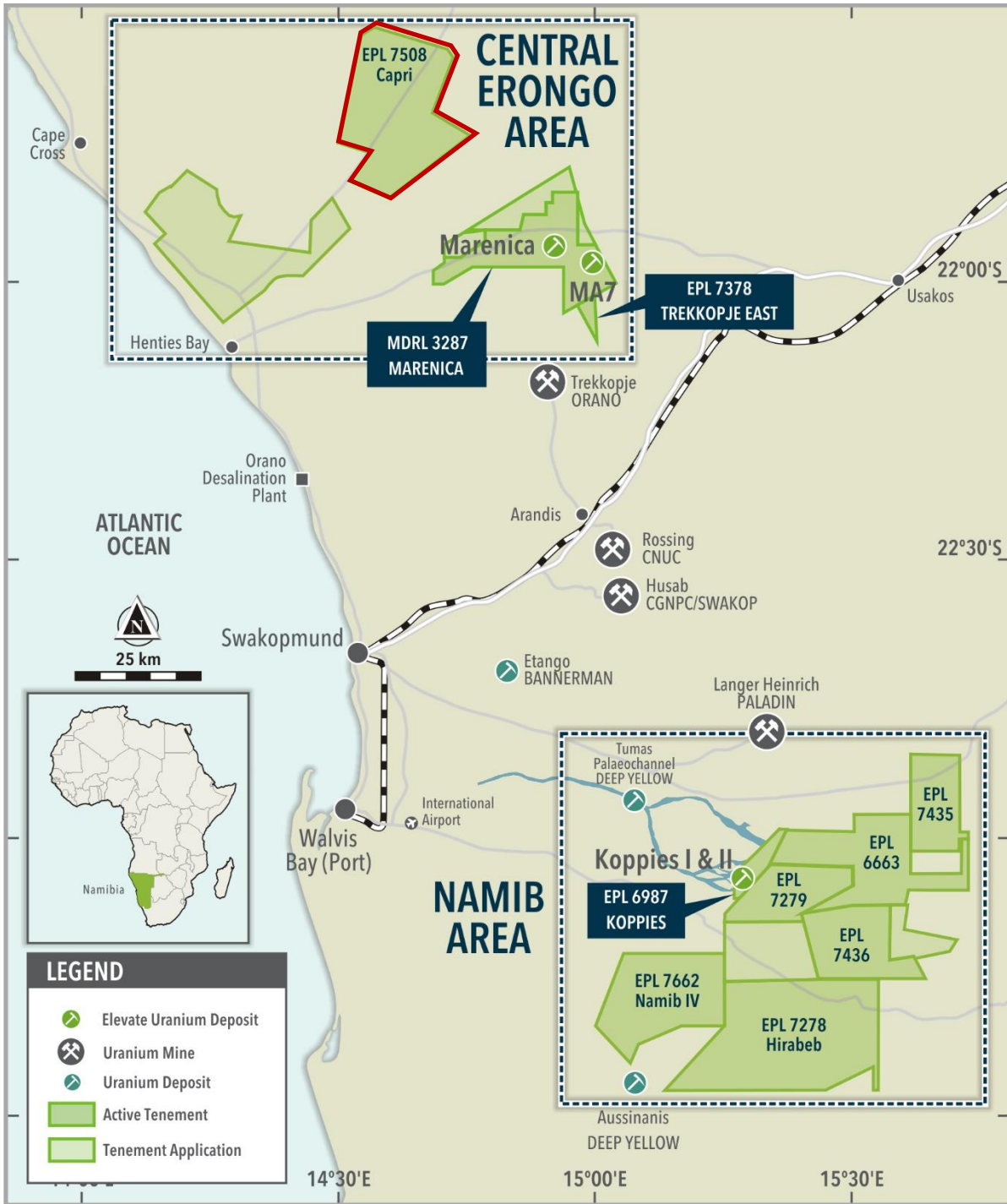


Figure 7 – Location of the Capri Project



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**Hirabeb Project (EPL 7278) – Namibia**

Exploration activities at EPL7278 (named Hirabeb) in the Namib Area of Namibia, have delineated two large zones of significant uranium mineralisation. These discoveries have been named Hirabeb I and Hirabeb II, both of which cover extensive areas. Drilling undertaken to date is widely spaced with most holes 200 metres apart on drill lines 500 metres apart. The results are encouraging and follow up drill programs are being planned for later in the year to reduce the line spacing and confirm the extent of mineralised areas greater than 100 ppm  $eU_3O_8$ .

Mineralisation at Hirabeb I currently extends over 4 kilometres along strike and is up to 800 metres wide, with uranium results exceeding 100 ppm  $eU_3O_8$  varying in thickness from 3 to 7 metres on section 537500mE (**Figure 9** and **Figure 10**).

At Hirabeb II, anomalous uranium (>50 ppm  $eU_3O_8$ ) is continuous over 9 kilometres of the palaeochannel and remains open in several directions (**Figure 8**). Grades in excess of 100 ppm  $eU_3O_8$  have so far been intersected in four areas within this anomalous zone and further exploration drilling is planned to establish continuity between these areas.

For full details see ASX announcement dated 16 June 2022, titled “Hirabeb Exploration Update”.

**Figure 8 – Hirabeb I and II Prospects**

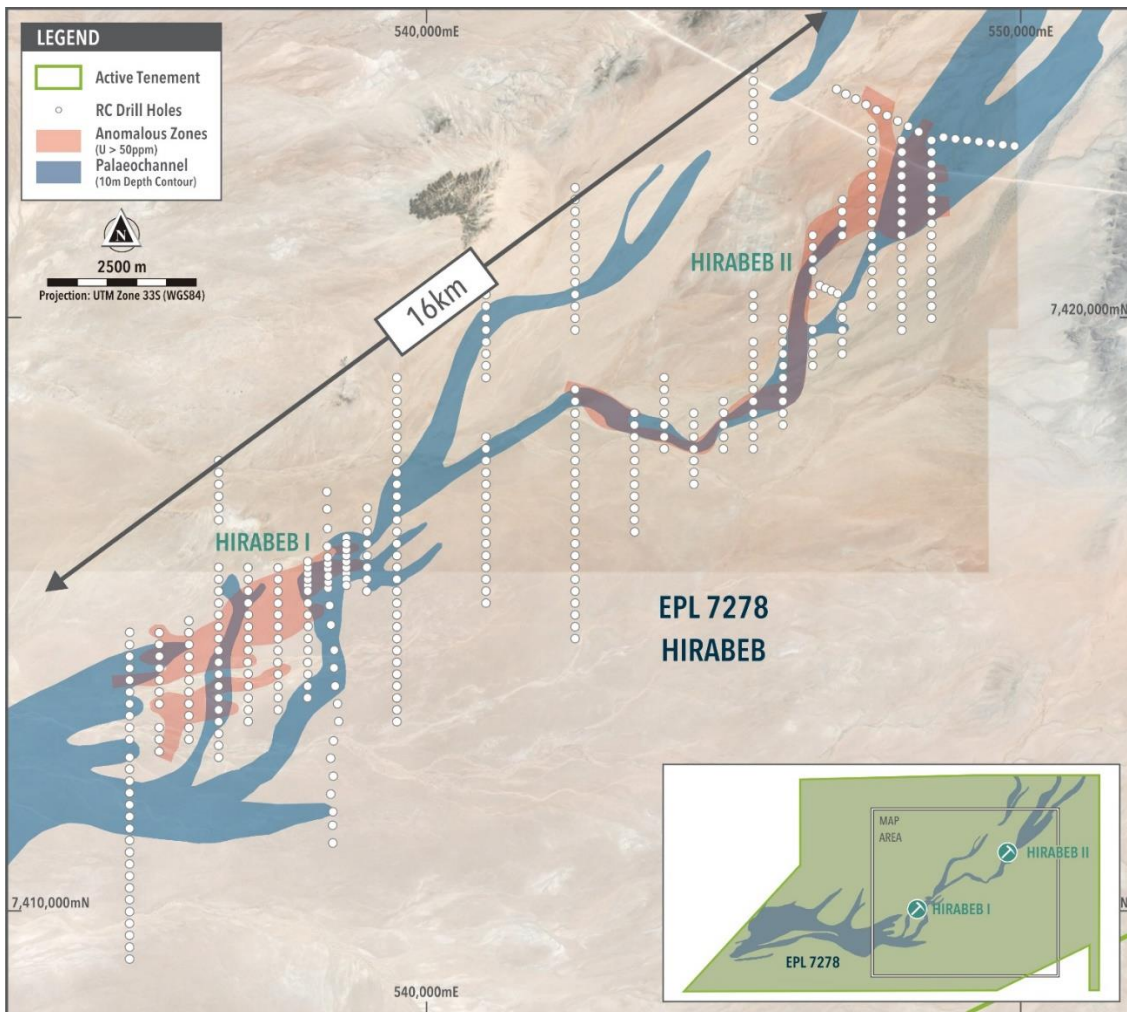


Figure 9 – Grade thickness plot Hirabeb I

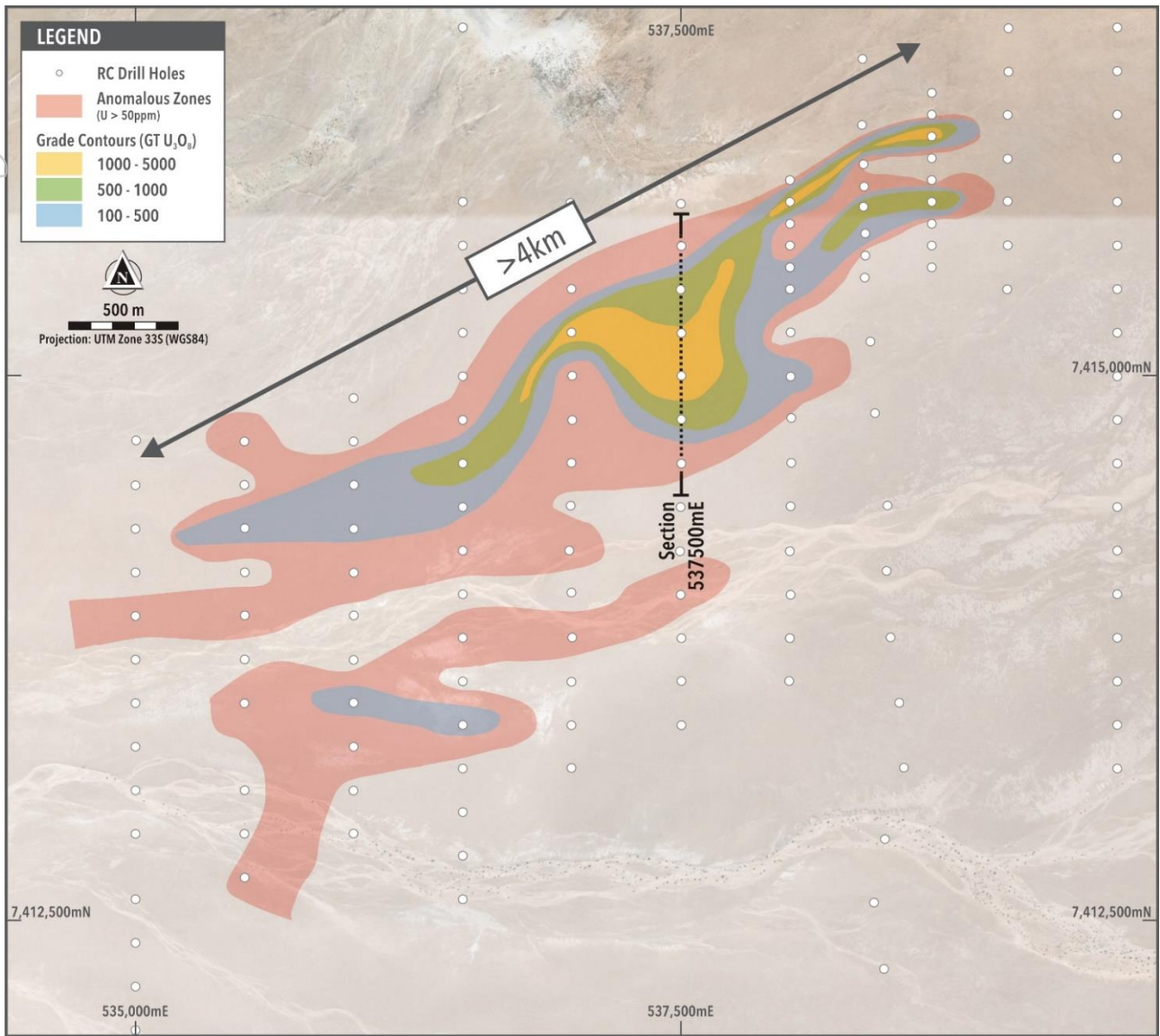
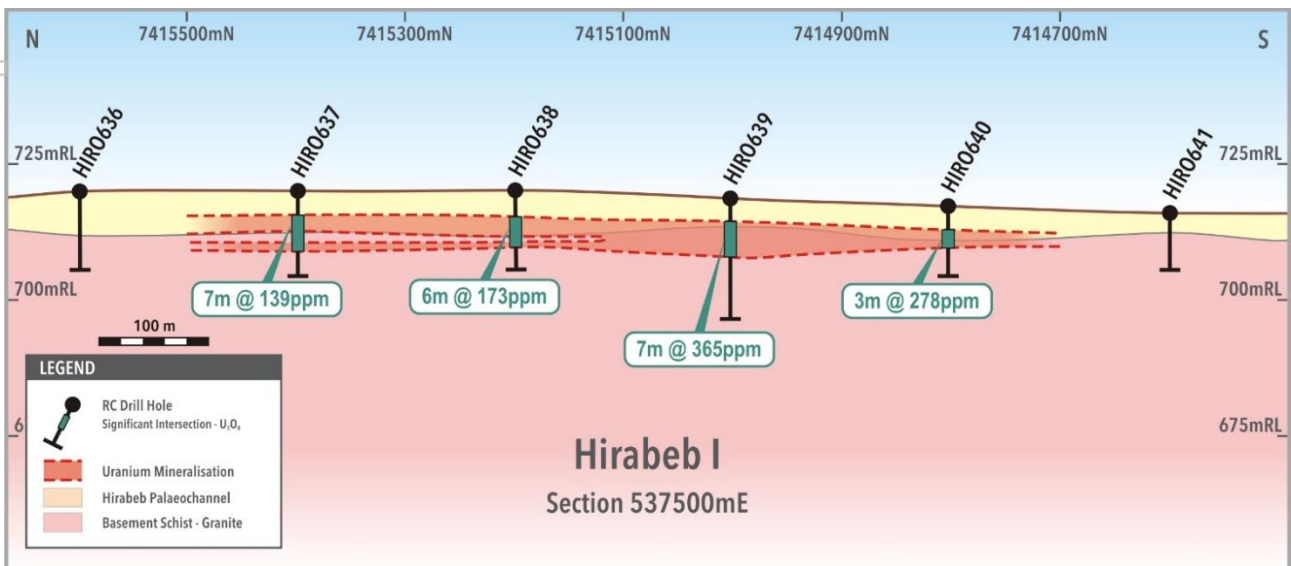
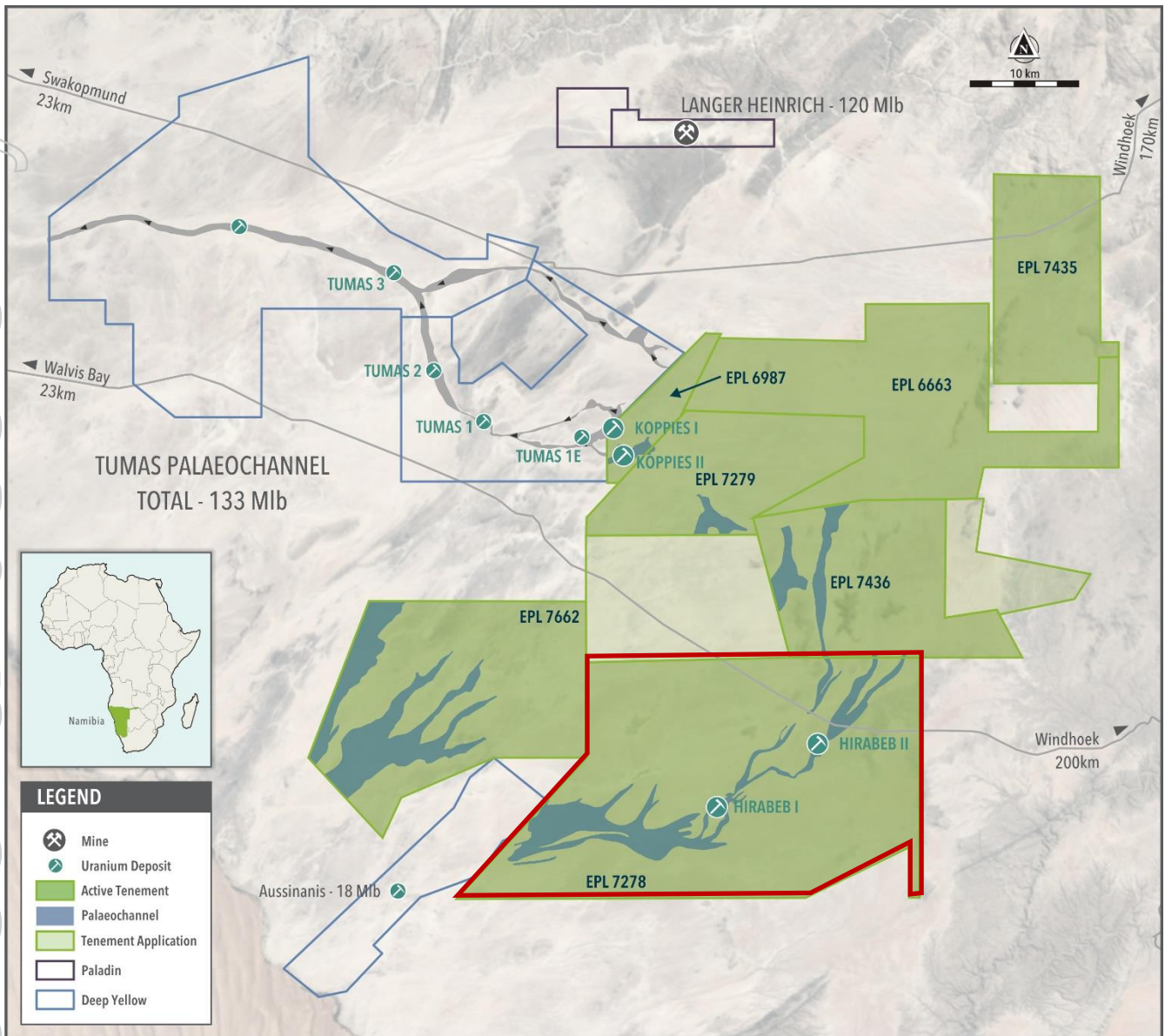


Figure 10 – Hirabeb I Section 537500mE (for location see Figure 9)



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Figure 11 – Location of the Hirabeb Project



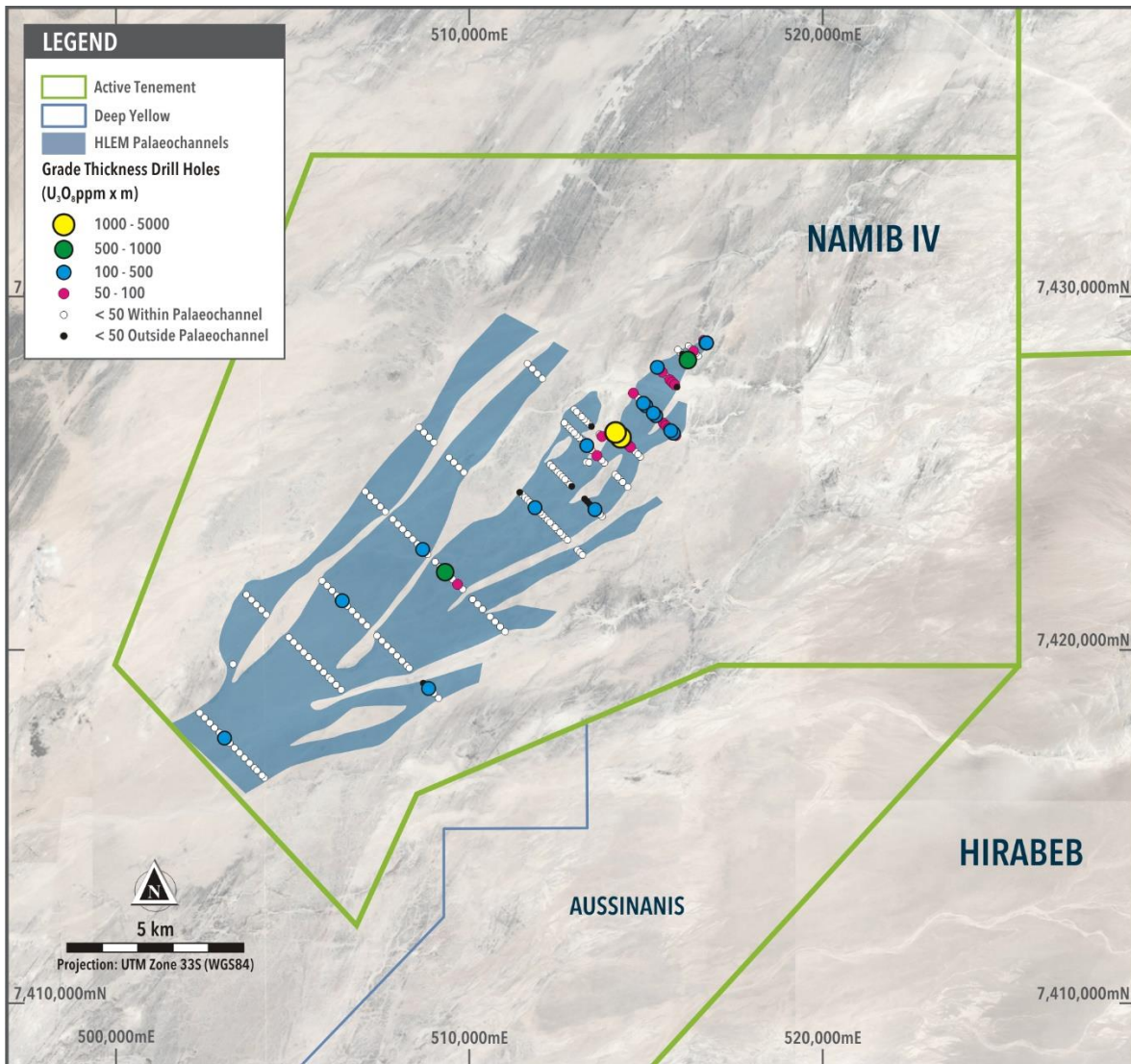
**Namib IV Project (EPL 7662) – Namibia**

An exploration drilling program was completed to physically confirm the location of palaeochannels and associated uranium mineralisation within the tenement using widely spaced reconnaissance-style drilling. The program was successful in that it identified an extensive palaeochannel system that is mineralised over the majority of its length.

Uranium mineralisation was intersected over a distance of 17 kilometres. Drilling results from the most recent Namib IV exploration program were announced to the ASX on 10 August 2021.

**Figure 12 – Detailed Location of Drill Holes and HLEM Identified Palaeochannels** shows the location of the drill holes within the palaeochannels identified by HLEM.

Figure 12 – Detailed Location of Drill Holes and HLEM Identified Palaeochannels



**Marenica Uranium Project Resource**

The Marenica Uranium Project has a JORC (2004) mineral resource of 61.3 Mlb of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The Marenica Uranium Project includes the Marenica mineral resource and the smaller MA7 mineral resource 5 kilometres to the southeast of the main mineral resource. Both are calcrete hosted uranium mineral resources, located in the same palaeochannel system that hosts Orano’s Trekkopje uranium mineral resource, which has similar mineralogical characteristics to the Marenica Uranium Project.

The Marenica Uranium Project has a Mineral Resource of 61.3 Mlb at 93 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at a 50 ppm cut-off grade. Elevate Uranium owns 75% of this project.

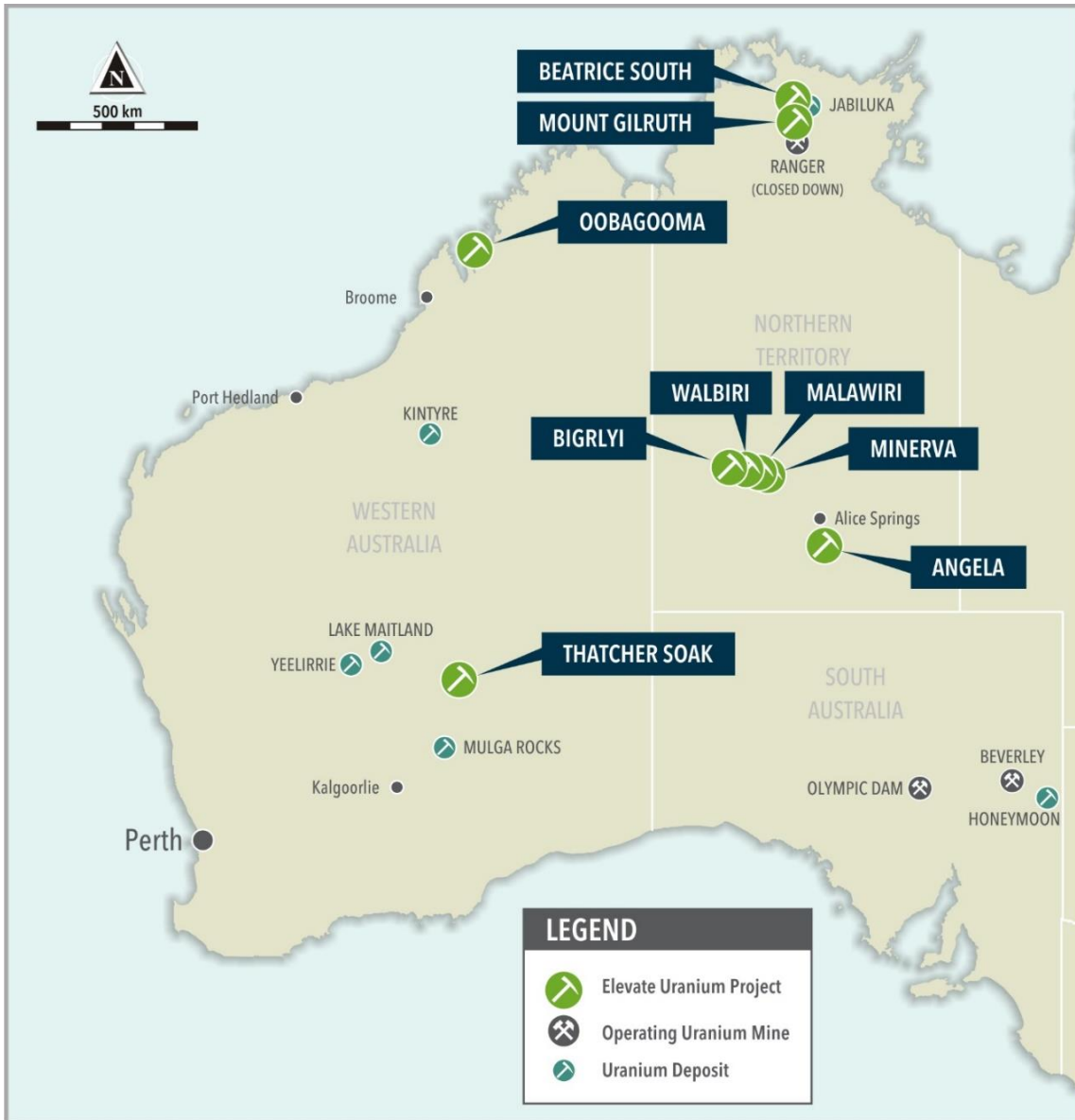


**AUSTRALIAN URANIUM PROJECTS**

In Australia, the Company owns the 100% owned Angela, Thatcher Soak, Oobagooma and Minerva project areas and joint venture holdings in the Bigrlyi, Malawiri, Walbiri and Areva joint ventures. These project areas comprise 48.4 Mlb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> of high-grade mineral resources.

The project locations are shown in **Figure 13 – Elevate Uranium’s Tenements and Projects in Australia** and the JORC resources listed in **Table 5 – Uranium Mineral Resources**.

**Figure 13 – Elevate Uranium’s Tenements and Projects in Australia**



**Angela Project (100%) – Australia**

The Angela Uranium Project is located approximately 25 km south of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory and the tenement straddles the Old South Road and the Central Australian Railway. The updated Angela Mineral Resource was announced to the ASX on 11 November 2020.

**Table 2 – Angela JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at 300 ppm Cut-off Grade**

	Mt	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	Mlb
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>30.8</b>

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### ***U-pgrade™ - Reduction in Acid Consumption***

Historically, high acid consumption and its contribution to the estimated high operating cost of the project, has been a serious impediment to potential development of the Angela project. Last year the Company finalised a proof-of-concept metallurgical testwork program on a drill core sample to analyse the potential to reduce acid consumption and thereby, the project operating costs, through application of ***U-pgrade™*** (ASX release titled “***U-pgrade™*** Testwork Indicates Significant Potential Reduction in Acid Consumption at Angela”, 29 October 2020).

The removal of the bulk of the acid consumer, calcite, was achieved. Leach testwork results summarised in **Table 3**, show the removal of calcite reduced acid consumption from 104 kg/t to 24 kg/t, i.e. a difference of 80 kg/t. At the time of the testwork, the estimated delivered cost of sulphuric acid to Angela was assumed, based on indicative quotes obtained for these calculations, to be A\$400/t or \$0.40/kg.

**Table 3 – Pre and Post Calcite Removal Leach Result Summary**

Sample	Mass (%)	Acid Consumption (kg/t of feed)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> Extraction from Sample (%)
Pre calcite removal - feed	100	104	93.0
Post calcite removal	91	24	95.8
<b>Nett Difference</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>2.8</b>

This proof-of-concept testwork program concluded that:

- removal of the bulk of the acid consuming calcite mineral could be achieved with minimal uranium losses,
- uranium extraction in the leach could be increased by removal of calcite, and
- the calcite reject could be used to render the leach tailings inert, providing significant potential environmental benefits for the project.

These results were achieved from a limited proof of concept testwork program. The Company is encouraged by the potential to further increase calcite removal and reduce uranium losses.

There is also a potential significant environmental benefit from removal of the calcite, as the calcite stream could be used to neutralise acid in the leach tailings prior to disposal. This would potentially render the leach residue inert with all acid being destroyed and soluble metals precipitated. This consequential benefit is a significant potential environmental result that will be assessed in future testwork programs and study phases.

Other benefits which may result from using ***U-pgrade™*** include a reduction in the size of the acid storage facility and reduced leach circuit volume, which could potentially contribute to reduced capital and operating costs.

Figure 14 – Angela Location



**Oobagooma Project (100%) – Australia**

An Exploration Target of 26 to 52 million pounds  $U_3O_8$  with a grade range of 650 to 950 ppm  $U_3O_8$ , has been estimated for the 100% owned Oobagooma Uranium Project (“Oobagooma”) in Western Australia, see ASX Announcement titled “High-Grade Exploration Target at Oobagooma”, dated 20 September 2021. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

**Table 4 – Oobagooma Exploration Target**

Oobagooma Project Exploration Target	Million Pounds of $U_3O_8$	Grade of $U_3O_8$ (ppm)
Total	26 to 52	650 to 950

The Exploration Target was estimated after a detailed review of extensive historical exploration data from Oobagooma. The data review identified 123 drill holes with uranium mineralisation, 47 of which include drill intersections with sample grades in excess of 1,000 ppm or 0.1%  $U_3O_8$ , out of a total of 373 holes. The results identified uranium mineralisation over a distance of 9 kilometres, with the main mineralised zone identified over 4 kilometres.

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Significant historical drill hole intersections include:

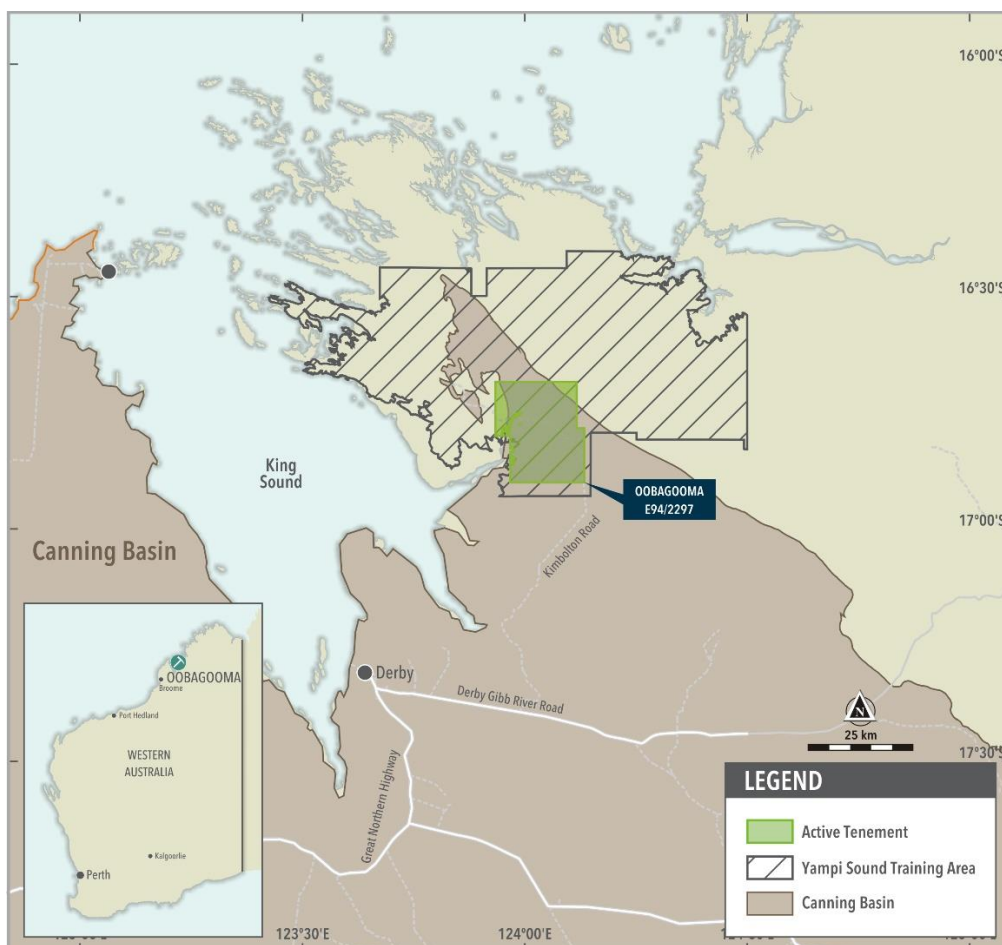
- CAN-S-237    **2.2 m at 3,581 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 47.5 m and  
                   **2.7 m at 2,046 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 67.8 m
- YAM-005     **2.8 m at 2,352 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 46.6 m
- YAM-140    **1.65 m at 3,775 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 53.15 m
- YAM-069    **1.5 m at 2,822 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 62.25 m
- YAM-110    **1.75 m at 2,552 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 48.05 m  
                   **2.45 m at 1,870 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** from 70.65 m

Geological modelling has interpreted at least four prospective roll fronts extending in total for at least 9 kilometres of strike. The project has not been drilled since 1983 and therefore, modern day exploration techniques have not yet been used on the project.

Oobagooma is a sandstone-hosted uranium deposit discovered by Afmeco in 1981. It is located 75 kilometres northeast of the town of Derby in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia (**Figure 15**).

The project consists of a single exploration licence E04/2297, on freehold land owned by the Commonwealth of Australia and used by the Department of Defence as a military training area (Yampi Sound Defence Training Area; **Figure 15**). Native title rights have been extinguished within the Training Area. Excluded from the original tenement application area are small areas that fall within the Harbour Purposes Reserve 51146 (effectively the high tide limit), vacant crown land and a small area falling under the “Use and Benefits of Aborigines Reserve 26417”.

**Figure 15 – Location of the Oobagooma Uranium Project**



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### **U-PGRADE™ BENEFICIATION PROCESS**

**U-pgrade™** is potentially an industry leading and economically transformational beneficiation process for upgrading surficial uranium ores.

This breakthrough process was developed on ore from Elevate Uranium's Marenica Uranium Project in Namibia and subsequently, testwork has been undertaken on ore samples from a number of other sources.

In summary, the Company has demonstrated on Marenica Uranium Project ore samples, in bench scale testwork, that the **U-pgrade™** beneficiation process;

- Concentrates the uranium by a factor of 50
- Increases ore grade from 93 ppm to ~5,000 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Rejects ~98% of the mass prior to leaching
- Produces a high-grade concentrate in a low mass of ~2% (leach feed)
- Rejects acid consumers
- Potentially reduces capital and operating costs by ~50% compared to conventional processing.

Beyond application at the Marenica Uranium Project, the Company has determined, through bench scale testing, that calcrete hosted uranium deposits in Namibia and Australia are amongst those that are amenable to the **U-pgrade™** process.

Last year the Company finalised a successful proof of concept testwork program using the **U-pgrade™** process on an ore sample from the Angela project, which indicated a reduction in leach acid consumption in the processing of Angela ore from 104 kg/t without the benefit of **U-pgrade™**, to 24 kg/t with **U-pgrade™** (i.e. a difference of 80 kg/t), thereby indicating a substantial reduction in operating costs.

An important element of these tests, aside from their obvious success, is that the Angela deposit is sandstone hosted, rather than the calcrete hosted mineralisation on which **U-pgrade™** was initially developed. These results highlight the broader application of **U-pgrade™** to ore types outside of the primary application of calcrete hosted ore sources. The Company will continue to test the boundaries of the **U-pgrade™** process in the future.

## MINERAL RESOURCES

The Company's mineral resources are internally peer reviewed at the time of estimation and are subject to ongoing review, as and when required. At the end of each financial year, the Company formally reviews the reported resources.

Table 5 – Uranium Mineral Resources

Deposit	Category	Cut-off (ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Total Resource			Elevate Share				
			Tonnes (M)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (Mlb)	Elevate Holding	Tonnes (M)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (Mlb)	
<b>Namibia</b>										
<b>Koppies</b>										
Koppies I	JORC 2012	Inferred	100	8.7	240	4.6				
Koppies II	JORC 2012	Inferred	100	32.8	215	15.7				
<b>Koppies Total</b>	<b>JORC 2012</b>	<b>Inferred</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Marenica	JORC 2004	Indicated	50	26.5	110	6.4				
		Inferred	50	249.6	92	50.9				
MA7	JORC 2004	Inferred	50	22.8	81	4.0				
<b>Marenica Uranium Project Total</b>				<b>298.9</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Namibia Total</b>				<b>340.3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>81.6</b>		<b>265.6</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>66.3</b>
<b>Australia - 100% Holding</b>										
Angela	JORC 2012	Inferred	300	10.7	1,310	30.8	100%	10.7	1,310	30.8
Thatcher Soak	JORC 2012	Inferred	150	11.6	425	10.9	100%	11.6	425	10.9
<b>100% Held Resource Total</b>				<b>22.3</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>Australia - Joint Venture Holding</b>										
<b>Biglyi Deposit</b>			Indicated	500	4.7	1,366	14.0			
		Inferred	500	2.8	1,144	7.1				
<b>Biglyi Total</b>	JORC 2004	<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.82%</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>4.39</b>
<b>Walbiri Joint Venture</b>										
Joint Venture		Inferred	200	5.1	636	7.1	22.88%	1.16	636	1.63
100% EME		Inferred	200	5.9	646	8.4				
<b>Walbiri Total</b>	JORC 2012	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>15.5</b>				
<b>Biglyi Joint Venture</b>										
Sundberg	JORC 2012	Inferred	200	1.01	259	0.57	20.82%	0.21	259	0.12
Hill One Joint Venture	JORC 2012	Inferred	200	0.26	281	0.16	20.82%	0.05	281	0.03
Hill One EME	JORC 2012	Inferred	200	0.24	371	0.19				
Karins	JORC 2012	Inferred	200	1.24	556	1.52	20.82%	0.26	556	0.32
Malawiri Joint Venture	JORC 2012	Inferred	100	0.42	1,288	1.20	23.97%	0.10	1,288	0.29
<b>Joint Venture Resource Total</b>				<b>21.6</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>40.2</b>		<b>3.34</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>6.77</b>
<b>Australia Total</b>				<b>43.9</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>81.9</b>		<b>25.6</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>114.7</b>

**Koppies Uranium Project:**

The Company confirms that the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Koppies 1 and Koppies 2 deposits have not changed since the ASX Release titled "22% Increase in Mineral Resources" dated 4 May 2022. The Company is not aware of any new information, or data, that effects the information in that ASX Release and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

**Marenica Uranium Project:**

The Company confirms that the Mineral Resource Estimates for the Marenica and MA7 deposits have not changed since the annual review disclosed in the 2021 Annual Report. The Company is not aware of any new information, or data, that effects the information in the 2021 Annual Report and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Marenica and MA7 deposits were prepared in accordance with the requirements of the JORC

Code 2004. They have not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (“JORC Code 2012”) on the basis that the information has not materially changed since they were last reported. A Competent Person has not undertaken sufficient work to classify the estimate of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the currently reported estimate may materially change and hence will need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

### **Australian Uranium Projects:**

The Company confirms that the Mineral Resource Estimates for Angela, Thatcher Soak, Bigryli, Sundberg, Hill One, Karins, Walbiri and Malawiri have not changed since the annual review disclosed in the 2021 Annual Report. The Company is not aware of any new information, or data, that effects the information in the 2021 Annual Report and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bigryli deposit was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code 2004. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared and first disclosed under the 2004 Edition of the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (“JORC Code 2004”). It has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (“JORC Code 2012”) on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. A Competent Person has not undertaken sufficient work to classify the estimate of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the currently reported estimate may materially change and hence will need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The Competent Person that completed the most recent JORC Mineral Resource estimate for each project is listed as follows.

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Competent Person</b>	<b>Employer</b>
Koppies	Mr David Princep	Consultant to Elevate Uranium
Angela	Mr David Princep	Consultant to Elevate Uranium
Thatcher Soak	Mr Peter Gleeson	SRK Consulting
Bigryli	Mr Arnold van der Heyden	Helman & Schofield Pty Ltd
Sundberg / Hill One	Mr Dimitry Pertel and Dr Maxim Seredkin	CSA Global Ltd
Karins	Mr Dimitry Pertel and Dr Maxim Seredkin	CSA Global Ltd
Walbiri	Mr Dimitry Pertel and Dr Maxim Seredkin	CSA Global Ltd
Malawiri	Dr Maxim Seredkin	CSA Global Ltd
Marenica	Mr Ian Glacken	Optiro Pty Ltd
MA7	Mr Ian Glacken	Optiro Pty Ltd

The information in this Annual Mineral Resource Statement is based on and fairly represents information prepared by the competent persons listed above and the supporting documentation has been reviewed by Mr David Princep B.Sc P.Geo FAusIMM (CP) who is an independent consultant to the Company and who is a Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr Princep has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Princep approves this ore resource statement as a whole and consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **Governance and Internal Controls**

The Company maintains thorough QA/QC protocols for conducting exploration, site practice, sampling, safety, monitoring and rehabilitation.

Drilling methods vary according to the nature of the prospect under evaluation. These can include rotary air blast or reverse circulation drilling for unconsolidated formations. Typically, resource estimations are based on a mix of downhole radiometric sampling and chemical assays. Assay samples are collected over one metre intervals. Radiometric data is acquired at 10 cm intervals and composited to one metre intervals. Where statistical validation confirms radiometric and chemical assay equivalence, the resource estimate is primarily based on the radiometric

data.

Drill hole collars are DGPS-surveyed by in-house operators, after an initial pick-up by hand-held GPS. Downhole radiometric surveys are outsourced to independent contractors.

Drill hole sample logging captures a suite of lithologic, alteration, mineralogic and hand-held radiometric data, at one metre intervals. This data is captured as permanent hard copy prior to digital input onto an in-house database.

Drill plans and sections generated from drilling and surface mapping are used to constrain wireframe mineralisation models; upon which resource estimations are made.

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Your Directors present their report on the Group consisting of Elevate Uranium Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2022 ("Group").

### DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Elevate Uranium Limited during or since the end of the financial year and up to the date of this report. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

#### ***Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities***

##### **Andrew Bantock**

##### **Independent Non-executive Chairman**

*Appointed 1 February 2018*

Mr. Bantock is a Senior Managing Director of international corporate advisory firm FTI Consulting, where he co-leads the Australian Mining and Mining Services Practice. He is also Chairman of Geopacific Resources Ltd.

Mr Bantock has operated as CFO, Chairman, CEO and Director of international, ASX listed, government sector and private corporations. Previous roles include: CFO of Glencore Xstrata plc's Australian nickel business; Director of Water Corporation - Western Australia's water utility; Chairman, CEO and Corporate Director of an ASX listed multi-commodity minerals exploration group; and Finance Director of ASX/NZSE listed gold mining and an engineering group.

On 13 January 2022, Mr. Bantock was appointed a director of Geopacific Resources Ltd.

##### **Murray Hill – B.Sc. (Metallurgy), FAusIMM**

**Chief Executive Officer - Appointed 1 May 2012**

**Managing Director - Appointed 2 May 2016**

Mr. Hill has 38 years' experience in the mining industry. He is a respected metallurgist with extensive experience in the design, operation and commissioning of gold, uranium and base metal process plants. His experience was broadened by management of a metallurgical testwork laboratory and his role as a process engineer in an engineering group, and he is well experienced in uranium metallurgy. For the 10 years prior to joining the Company, Mr. Hill operated his own business providing metallurgical consulting services to the mining industry world-wide. Mr. Hill is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

During the last three years, Mr. Hill has not been a director of any other listed companies.

##### **Stephen Mann**

**Independent Non-executive Director**

*Appointed 15 July 2021*

Mr Mann is geologist by profession and has a wealth of experience in the discovery, development, and commercialisation of mining assets over three decades, including 17 years in senior roles in the uranium sector. He was the Australian Managing Director of Orano for 12 years, the world's third largest uranium producer. At Orano, Stephen led a sustained program of corporate improvement and active exploration; and represented both Orano and Cameco on the board of publicly listed ERA Ltd, owner and operator of the Ranger Uranium Mine in the Northern Territory of Australia. Stephen was involved in the negotiations and sale of these two companies' stakes in ERA, to Rio Tinto. Later Stephen co-founded and floated ASX listed U3O8 Ltd, where he led the discovery of the Dawson-Hinkler calcrete hosted uranium deposit in Western Australia, before negotiating its sale to Toro Energy Limited.

During the last three years, Mr. Mann has been a director of the following listed company:

Lion One Metals Limited (TSX: LIO, ASX: LLO -) from 2013, resigned September 2021.

## Nelson Chen – Master of Applied Finance, CA

### Non-executive Director

*Appointed 29 November 2011 Retired 16 December 2021*

Mr. Chen is a Director of Hanlong Resources Limited and a Chartered Accountant in Australia. He holds postgraduate degrees in finance and accounting. Prior to joining Hanlong, Mr. Chen spent over 11 years with PricewaterhouseCoopers, Sydney office, in their audit and M&A advisory practice. Mr. Chen served on the board of Australia China Business Council, NSW for over six years.

During the last three years, Mr. Chen has not been a director of any other listed companies.

### Directors' interests

The interests of Directors in securities of the Company are:

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		Options
	At 30 June 2022	At 30 June 2021	
M Hill	5,327,547	5,327,547	6,421,053
N Chen <sup>1</sup>	-	4,892,625	-
A Bantock	1,766,985	1,766,985	2,257,895
S Mann	-	-	600,000

1. N Chen held 4,892,625 shares and 2,315,789 options on retirement.

## Shane McBride – B.Bus (Acct), FCPA, FGIA, FCG (CS, CGP), MAICD

**Chief Financial Officer** - *Appointed 1 May 2017*

**Company Secretary** - *Appointed 8 June 2017*

Shane McBride has 40 years of commercial management experience gained in listed Australian public companies including corporate management, project development and mine site operations management, management and financial accounting, corporate finance, investor relations and company secretarial functions. He has a BBus (Acct) degree, is a Fellow of CPA Australia, Fellow of Governance Institute of Australia and The Chartered Governance Institute; and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Directors.

Mr McBride has been intimately involved with exploration, development, scoping and pre-feasibility studies, and financing activities. He was the managing director of an ASX listed mining company which acquired and operated an operating SX/EW Copper Cathode production facility in Queensland, Australia and has substantial experience as a listed company director.

## DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been provided for or paid by the Group in respect of the year ended 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: Nil).

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the financial year was to create value through exploration and evaluation of its mineral tenements in Namibia and Australia and enhance that value through the potential application of the Company's patented **U-pgrade™** uranium beneficiation process to those mineral tenements.

## OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The total loss of the Group attributable to the owners of Elevate Uranium Limited for the financial year was \$5,729,835 (2021: \$2,603,756).

## FINANCIAL POSITION AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Group has significantly improved its balance sheet position during the year, reporting net assets of \$18,492,893 (2021: \$9,526,815). Cash on hand at 30 June 2022 was \$15,811,013 (2021: \$6,660,602).

On 25 November 2021, the Company announced that it had received binding commitments for a placement to raise \$11.5 million (before costs) by issuing 25,555,556 shares at \$0.45 per share, utilising its placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 ("Placement"). The Placement was completed on 1 December 2021.

Other than the changes mentioned above, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

## LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGY

The Group intends to continue to explore and evaluate its mineral tenements and potentially apply its patented **U-pgrade™** uranium beneficiation process to the development of those mineral tenements.

## ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Group's environmental obligations are regulated by the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Republic of Namibia. The Group has complied with its environmental performance obligations. No environmental breaches have been notified by any Government agency to the date of this Directors' Report.

## SHARE OPTIONS

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option are as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number under Option
30 June 2023	\$0.10	2,368,422
1 December 2023	\$0.17	7,600,000
16 December 2025	\$0.61	3,000,000
16 December 2025	\$0.61	1,200,000
28 August 2026	\$0.70	400,000

The Options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company or any other body corporate.

During the financial year the Company issued 48,831,111 shares and since that date has issued no further shares.

## INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has agreed to indemnify former and current directors and officers of the Company against all liabilities to another person and the Company that may arise from their position as directors or officers of the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of such liabilities including costs and expenses.

During the year, the Company has paid insurance premium for a Directors and Officers insurance policy negotiated at commercial terms. The terms of the insurance policies prevent the Company from disclosing the premium amount.

During or since the financial year-end, in respect of any person who is, or has been an officer or auditor of the Company or of a related body corporate, the Company has not:

- Indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer or auditor, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings; or
- Paid or agreed to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred as an officer or auditor for the costs or expenses to defend legal proceedings.

### DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings attended by each Director during the year is as follows:

Director	Directors	
	Number of meetings held while in office	Number of meetings attended
M Hill	10	10
A Bantock	10	10
N Chen	7	7
S Mann	8	8

### AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 is disclosed on the following page.

### NON-AUDIT SERVICES

No non-audit services have been provided by the Company's auditor.

### MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

There have been no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (i) the Group's operations in future years; or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future years; or
- (iii) the Group's state of affairs in future years.

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2022 outlines remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its regulations (the Act). This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

# ROTHSAY

AUDIT & ASSURANCE PTY LTD

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead auditor of the audit of Elevate Uranium Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in relation to Elevate Uranium Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.

Rothsay Audit & Assurance Pty Ltd



**Donovan Odendaal**  
Director

27 September 2022

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**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND

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The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel (“KMP”) who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and including the executives in the Parent and the Group receiving the highest remuneration.

For the purposes of this report, the term “executive” includes a chief executive officer (“CEO”), executive Directors, senior management and company secretaries of the Parent.

## A. Individual key management personnel disclosures

Details of KMP including the top five remunerated executives of the Parent and Group are set out below:

### *Key management personnel*

#### (i) Directors

A Bantock	Non-executive chairman
M Hill	Managing director and Chief Executive Officer
N Chen	Non-executive director (Retired 16 December 2021)
S Mann	Non-executive director (Appointed 15 July 2021)

#### (ii) Executives

S McBride	Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
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## B. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Company's reward framework is to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors and executives of the highest calibre whilst maintaining a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

### *Non-executive Directors*

Fees and payments to non-executive Directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the Directors. Non-executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed by the Board. The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of non-executive Directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his remuneration.

### *Directors' fees*

Directors' fees are determined within an aggregate Directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. The maximum currently stands at \$300,000 in aggregate. This amount is separate from any specific tasks the Directors may take on for the Company in the normal course of business, which are charged at normal commercial rates.

Fees for Directors are not linked to the performance of the Group however, to align all Directors' interests with shareholders' interests; Directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company and may receive securities which have previously been approved by shareholders. This effectively links Directors' performance to the share price performance and therefore, to the interests of shareholders.

### *Executive remuneration*

The Company aims to reward Executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company and so as to:

- Reward executives for Company performance; and
- Align the interests of Executives with those of shareholders; and
- Ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Board and the process consists of a review of Company and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internal policies and practices. Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed remuneration in a variety of forms, including cash and fringe benefits. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the Company.

The objective of variable remuneration provided is to reward executives in a manner which aligns this element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. Variable remuneration may be delivered in the form of securities granted with or without vesting conditions and/or securities granted subject to successful completion, within an agreed timeframe, of various key tasks.

## C. Executive contractual arrangements

M Hill – *Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer*

A formal written service agreement is in place. Details of Mr Hill's employment agreement are:

- Base salary effective 1 July 2022 is \$325,500 per annum (plus superannuation), reviewable on an annual basis.
- Payment of a termination benefit on early termination by the Company equal to six (6) months', other than for grave misconduct or long-term incapacity.

S McBride – *Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary*

Effective 1 July 2022, Mr McBride's remuneration is \$298,375 per annum (plus superannuation), with a 2-month notice period by either party.

## D. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

	Fees & Consulting Paid	Super-annuation Paid	Share-based Payments	Total	% of Equity Based Payments
<b>30 June 2022</b>					
M Hill	301,259	30,125	413,810	745,194	55.53%
A Bantock	55,000	6,000	73,961	134,961	55.01%
N Chen	22,500	2,250	-	24,750	0%
S Mann	43,125	4,313	73,961	121,399	60.92%
<b>Total Directors</b>	<b>421,884</b>	<b>42,688</b>	<b>561,732</b>	<b>1,026,304</b>	<b>54.80%</b>
<b>Other KMP</b>					
S McBride	275,000	27,500	262,887	565,387	46.50%
<b>Total Other KMP</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>262,887</b>	<b>565,387</b>	<b>46.50%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>696,884</b>	<b>70,188</b>	<b>824,619</b>	<b>1,591,691</b>	<b>51.82%</b>

	Fees & Consulting Paid	Super-annuation Paid	Share-based Payments	Total	% of Equity Based Payments
<b>30 June 2021</b>					
M Hill	260,000	24,700	62,075	346,775	17.90%
A Bantock	54,795	5,205	16,446	76,446	21.51%
N Chen	41,096	3,904	16,446	61,446	26.76%
S Mann	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Directors</b>	<b>355,891</b>	<b>33,809</b>	<b>94,967</b>	<b>484,667</b>	<b>19.59%</b>
<b>Other KMP</b>					
S McBride	182,648	17,352	32,894	232,894	14.12%
<b>Total Other KMP</b>	<b>182,648</b>	<b>17,352</b>	<b>32,894</b>	<b>232,894</b>	<b>14.12%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>538,539</b>	<b>51,161</b>	<b>127,861</b>	<b>717,561</b>	<b>17.82%</b>

## E. Value of options issued, exercised and expired during the year

Details of vesting profile of options vested or expired during the year and those options unexercised at reporting date granted as remuneration to current key management personnel of the Company are detailed below:

## Remuneration Report - Audited

### Year ended 30 June 2022

During the 2022 financial year, the following options were exercised:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number under Option
30 November 2021	\$0.21	207,948

The following options were issued during the year:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number under Option
16 December 2025	\$0.61	3,000,000
16 December 2025	\$0.61	1,200,000

These options were fair valued at \$0.239 using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

### Year ended 30 June 2021

During the 2021 financial year, the following options lapsed:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number under Option
13 December 2020	\$0.17	7,600,000

The following options were exercised during the year:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number under Option
30 November 2021	\$0.21	214,285

The following options were issued during the year:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number under Option
-	-	-

### F. Shareholdings for Key Management Personnel

<u>30 June 2022</u>	Balance at 1 July 2021	Acquired on Exercise of Option	Purchased / (Sold) during the year	Granted as remuneration	Other Changes	Balance at 30 June 2022
<b>Directors</b>						
M Hill	5,327,547	-	-	-	-	5,327,547
N Chen <sup>1</sup>	4,892,625	-	-	-	(4,892,625)	-
A Bantock	1,766,985	-	-	-	-	1,766,985
S Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other KMP:</b>						
S McBride	821,000	602,685	(218,685)	-	-	1,205,000
	<u>12,808,157</u>	<u>602,685</u>	<u>(218,685)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,892,625)</u>	<u>8,299,532</u>

1. Director N Chen retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 December 2021.



<u>30 June 2021</u>	Balance at 1 July 2020	Acquired on Exercise of Option	Purchased / (Sold) during the year	Granted as remuneration	Other Changes	Balance at 30 June 2021
<b>Directors</b>						
M Hill	3,963,911	-	1,363,636	-	-	5,327,547
N Chen	2,647,496	142,857	2,102,272	-	-	4,892,625
A Bantock	857,895	-	909,090	-	-	1,766,985
S Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other KMP:</b>						
S McBride	852,895	-	(31,895)	-	-	821,000
	<u>8,322,197</u>	<u>142,857</u>	<u>4,343,103</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,808,157</u>

## G. Option holdings for Key Management Personnel

<u>30 June 2022</u>	Balance at 1 July 2021	Exercised	Granted	Other Changes	Balance at 30 June 2022	Vested at 30 June 2022		
						Total	Exercisable	Not exercisable
<b>Directors</b>								
M Hill	4,521,053	-	1,900,000	-	6,421,053	6,421,053	6,421,053	-
N Chen <sup>1</sup>	2,315,789	-	-	(2,315,789)	-	-	-	-
A Bantock	1,657,895	-	600,000	-	2,257,895	2,257,895	1,657,895	600,000
S Mann	-	-	600,000	-	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
<b>Other KMP</b>								
S McBride	2,865,843	(602,685)	1,100,000	-	3,363,158	3,363,158	3,363,158	-
	<u>11,360,580</u>	<u>(602,685)</u>	<u>4,200,000</u>	<u>(2,315,789)</u>	<u>12,642,106</u>	<u>12,642,106</u>	<u>11,442,106</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>

1. Director N Chen retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 December 2021.

2. The KMP's listed above, will collectively be required to pay \$3,868,211, should they elect to exercise the 12,642,106 options detailed in this table.

<u>30 June 2021</u>	Balance at 1 July 2020	Exercised	Lapsed	Purchased	Balance at 30 June 2021	Vested at 30 June 2021		
						Total	Exercisable	Not exercisable
<b>Directors</b>								
M Hill	7,200,000	-	(3,600,000)	921,053	4,521,053	4,521,053	4,521,053	-
N Chen	2,142,857	(142,857)	(1,000,000)	1,315,789	2,315,789	2,315,789	2,315,789	-
A Bantock	2,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	657,895	1,657,895	1,657,895	1,657,895	-
S Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other KMP</b>								
S McBride	4,207,948	-	(2,000,000)	657,895	2,865,843	2,865,843	2,865,843	-
	<u>15,550,805</u>	<u>(142,857)</u>	<u>(7,600,000)</u>	<u>3,552,632</u>	<u>11,360,580</u>	<u>11,360,580</u>	<u>11,360,580</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company funded the exercise price for Mr. Chen's 142,857 Directors options, in accordance with the terms and conditions of those options.

## H. Performance Rights for Key Management Personnel

<u>30 June 2022</u>	<u>Balance at 1 July 2021</u>	<u>Lapsed</u>	<u>Vested</u>	<u>Balance at 30 June 2022</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unvested</u>
<b>Directors</b>						
M Hill	202,500	(202,500)	-	-	-	-
A Bantock	-	-	-	-	-	-
N Chen	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other KMP</b>						
S McBride	-	-	-	-	-	-
	202,500	(202,500)	-	-	-	-

<u>30 June 2021</u>	<u>Balance at 1 July 2020</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Vested</u>	<u>Balance at 30 June 2021</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unvested</u>
<b>Directors</b>						
M Hill	202,500	-	-	202,500	202,500	202,500
A Bantock	-	-	-	-	-	-
N Chen	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other KMP</b>						
S McBride	-	-	-	-	-	-
	202,500	-	-	202,500	202,500	202,500

On 1 July 2016, the Company issued Mr Hill 675,000 performance rights with the following hurdles:

- 270,000 – successful raising of capital for pilot plant construction and operation
- 202,500 – successful completion of the initial pilot plant programme proving **U-pgrade™** works on samples tested
- 202,500 – first commercialisation deal on **U-pgrade™**

Any unvested performance rights will automatically vest on the occurrence of any of the following events:

- the sale by Uranium Beneficiation Pty Ltd of the Intellectual Property comprising the **U-pgrade™** process.
- the sale by Elevate Uranium Limited of all of its shares in Uranium Beneficiation Pty Ltd.
- A change of control in Elevate Uranium Limited by virtue of any person or entity obtaining a relevant interest within the meaning of the Corporations Act in more than 50% of the voting shares in Elevate.

In the event of Mr Hill ceasing to be an employee of Elevate Uranium Ltd or a subsidiary of Elevate, any unvested performance rights will lapse unless the Board of Elevate otherwise determines, at its discretion, that all or any of the unvested performance rights shall vest. In any case, the performance rights lapse on 15 July 2021, if not vested.

On 15 July 2021, the 202,500 unvested performance rights lapsed.

## I. Actual Cash Remuneration Paid to Key Management Personnel (“KMP”)

The actual cash remuneration paid to key management personnel during the financial is set out below. This information is considered relevant as it provides shareholders with a view of the remuneration actually paid to a KMP for performance in the year, excluding options where they were also granted.

For the KMP to receive actual value from options, the share price of the Company’s shares traded on the Australian Stock Exchange must be higher than the exercise price of a particular class of options on or after the day of exercise, otherwise the KMP will receive no benefit from the option. Also, options have a limited life term, if an option is not exercised and expires on its expiry date, the KMP will receive no benefit. By using this structure, the KMP is clearly aligned with the interests of shareholders and for a rising share price.

The table below differs from the remuneration details prepared in accordance with statutory obligations and accounting standards in Section D on Page 31 of this report, as those details include an accounting valuation of the options using the Black and Scholes valuation method.

<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>Fees &amp; Consulting Paid</b>	<b>Super-annuation Paid</b>	<b>Total</b>
M Hill	301,259	30,125	331,384
A Bantock	55,000	6,000	61,000
N Chen	22,500	2,250	24,750
S Mann	43,125	4,313	47,438
<b>Total Directors</b>	<b>421,884</b>	<b>42,688</b>	<b>464,572</b>
<b>Other KMP</b>			<b>0</b>
S McBride	275,000	27,500	302,500
<b>Total executive KMP</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>302,500</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>696,884</b>	<b>70,188</b>	<b>767,072</b>

### End of Remuneration Report

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



**Andrew Bantock**  
Chairman

27 September 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and  
Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2022



	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
Interest received	4	6,646	1,401
Research and development tax refund	4	112,270	115,459
Other income	4	758	-
		<u>119,674</u>	<u>116,860</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Exploration and evaluation expenses		(3,096,730)	(1,265,665)
Share based employee benefits		(952,234)	(127,861)
Employee benefit expense		(900,767)	(644,295)
Foreign exchange loss	5	(65,981)	(25,877)
Administration expenses		(739,458)	(596,934)
Depreciation expense	5	(85,520)	(54,294)
Finance expense	5	(8,819)	(5,690)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>(5,849,509)</u>	<u>(2,720,616)</u>
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>		<u>(5,729,835)</u>	<u>(2,603,756)</u>
Income tax (expense)/benefit	6	-	-
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<u>(5,729,835)</u>	<u>(2,603,756)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u>(5,729,835)</u>	<u>(2,603,756)</u>
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Elevate Uranium Ltd		(5,729,835)	(2,603,756)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		<u>(5,729,835)</u>	<u>(2,603,756)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Elevate Uranium Ltd		(5,729,835)	(2,603,756)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		<u>(5,729,835)</u>	<u>(2,603,756)</u>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	21	(2.27)	(1.44)

Diluted losses per share are not disclosed as they are not materially different to basic losses per share.

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position  
As at 30 June 2022



	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	15,811,013	6,660,602
Trade and other receivables	7	84,208	31,210
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>15,895,221</b>	<b>6,691,812</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Plant & equipment	8	119,543	22,124
Right-of-use asset	9	170,838	96,532
Tenement acquisition cost	10	3,145,885	3,145,885
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>3,436,266</b>	<b>3,264,541</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>19,331,487</b>	<b>9,956,353</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	460,410	177,297
Lease liability		70,044	50,200
Employee benefits	12	145,016	109,544
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>675,470</b>	<b>337,041</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Lease liability		107,228	49,089
Employee benefits	12	55,896	43,408
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>163,124</b>	<b>92,497</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>838,594</b>	<b>429,538</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>18,492,893</b>	<b>9,526,815</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity	13	77,963,962	64,041,354
Reserves	14	1,145,111	371,806
Accumulated losses	15	(60,616,180)	(54,886,345)
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF Elevate Uranium Ltd</b>		<b>18,492,893</b>	<b>9,526,815</b>
Non-controlling interests		-	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>18,492,893</b>	<b>9,526,815</b>

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements.

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

## For the year ended 30 June 2022



<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Issued Capital</b>	<b>Accumulated Losses</b>	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-Controlling Interests</b>	<b>Total Equity</b>
Balance at beginning of year		64,041,354	(54,886,345)	371,806	9,526,815	-	9,526,815
Loss for the year	15	-	(5,729,835)	-	(5,729,835)	-	(5,729,835)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(5,729,835)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,729,835)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,729,835)</b>
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>							
Issue of shares	13	11,500,000	-	-	11,500,000	-	11,500,000
Share issue costs	13	(785,775)	-	-	(785,775)	-	(785,775)
Transfer on exercise or expiry of equity	13, 14	3,208,383	-	(178,930)	3,029,453	-	3,029,453
Options issued during year	14	-	-	992,503	992,503	-	992,503
Lapse of unvested performance rights	14	-	-	(40,500)	(40,500)	-	(40,500)
Performance Rights vesting	14	-	-	232	232	-	232
<b>Balance at end of year</b>		<b>77,963,962</b>	<b>(60,616,180)</b>	<b>1,145,111</b>	<b>18,492,893</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,492,893</b>

<b>30 June 2021</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Issued Capital</b>	<b>Accumulated Losses</b>	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-Controlling Interests</b>	<b>Total Equity</b>
Balance at beginning of year		55,929,259	(52,490,191)	485,191	3,924,259	-	3,924,259
Loss for the year	15	-	(2,603,756)	-	(2,603,756)	-	(2,603,756)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(2,603,756)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,603,756)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,603,756)</b>
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>							
Issue of shares	13	8,510,046	-	-	8,510,046	-	8,510,046
Share issue costs	13	(447,413)	-	-	(447,413)	-	(447,413)
Transfer on exercise or expiry of equity	13, 14	49,463	-	(49,463)	-	-	-
Options issued during year	14	-	-	137,897	137,897	-	137,897
Options lapsed during year	14	-	207,601	(207,601)	-	-	-
Performance Rights vesting	14	-	-	5,782	5,782	-	5,782
<b>Balance at end of year</b>		<b>64,041,354</b>	<b>(54,886,345)</b>	<b>371,806</b>	<b>9,526,815</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,526,815</b>

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows  
For the year ended 30 June 2022



	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,496,449)	(2,501,528)
Research and development refund received		112,270	115,459
Government cash flow boosts received		-	50,000
Interest received		6,646	1,400
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>	20	<u>(4,377,533)</u>	<u>(2,334,669)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(112,996)	(6,280)
Payments for rental deposit		(24,627)	-
Payments for tenement acquisition cost		-	(55,000)
<b>Cash generated / (used) in investing activities</b>		<u>(137,623)</u>	<u>(61,280)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of equity securities		14,529,453	8,465,046
Expenses from issue of equity securities		(789,559)	(446,648)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(74,326)	(26,708)
<b>Cash generated / (used) in financing activities</b>		<u>13,665,568</u>	<u>7,991,690</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		9,150,411	5,595,741
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,660,602	1,062,967
Effects of foreign exchange changes on cash and cash equivalents		-	1,894
<b>Cash at the end of the financial year</b>	19	<u><u>15,811,013</u></u>	<u><u>6,660,602</u></u>

The Consolidated Statement of Cash flows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the Financial Statements.

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements of Elevate Uranium Ltd (the “Company”) for the year ended 30 June 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 27 September 2022.

Elevate Uranium Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange, OTC Best Markets and the Namibia Stock Exchange.

The nature of operations and principal activities of the Group, comprising Elevate Uranium Ltd and its subsidiaries, (“Group”) are described in the Directors’ Report.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### (a) Basis of preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”) and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

#### Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

#### Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

#### Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which are the Company’s functional currency and the functional currency of the majority of the Group’s current financial transactions.

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## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Elevate Uranium Ltd (“Company” or “parent entity”) as at 30 June 2022 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Elevate Uranium Ltd and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the Group.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when 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 de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. The effects of all intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated in full.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent entity.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Group. Losses incurred by the Group are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill (if any), liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The Group recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

### (c) Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

### (d) Exploration expenses

Exploration and evaluation costs represent intangible assets. Exploration, evaluation and development costs are expensed as incurred. Acquisition costs related to an area of interest are capitalised and carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the areas of interest are continuing.

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

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

### (e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### (f) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment

### (g) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset during their expected useful life of 3 to 5 years.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Group. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

### (h) Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

### (i) Investments and other financial assets

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

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

#### *Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss*

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either:

(i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

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

### *Impairment of financial assets*

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

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

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

### (j) **Lease liabilities**

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

### (k) **Provisions and employee benefits**

#### *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### *Short-term employee benefits*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### *Other long-term employee benefits*

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. 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 reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

### *Defined contribution superannuation expense*

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

### (l) **Share based payments**

The Company provides benefits to Directors, employees, consultants and other advisors of the Company in the form of share-based payments, whereby the directors, employees, consultants and other advisors render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is independently determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the Group receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the market price of the shares of the Company, if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant recipient becomes fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects:

- (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and
- (ii) the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the recipient, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

### (m) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit (loss) after income tax attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (n) Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

### (o) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

### (p) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

### (q) Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### (r) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (s) Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue as follows:

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Group: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

#### *Rendering of services*

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

#### *Interest*

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

#### *Grants*

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Group satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements. If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

#### *Other revenue*

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

### (t) Foreign currency translation

#### *Foreign currency transactions*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

#### *Foreign operations*

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period.

### (u) Segment reporting

The Group uses a 'management approach', under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (v) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

A deferred tax asset for unused tax losses is recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

### (w) Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the 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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

### (x) Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

### (y) Lease liabilities

Lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (z) New accounting standards and interpretations

#### (i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

#### *Share based payment transactions*

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value is determined by using a recognised option valuation model, with the assumptions detailed in Note 14. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

#### *Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic*

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the consolidated entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the availability of contractor, supply chain effects, staffing in the geographic regions in which the Group operates.

There does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of COVID-19.

#### *Income tax*

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

#### *Recovery of deferred tax assets*

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



### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

#### *Lease term*

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the consolidated entity's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The consolidated entity reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

#### *Incremental borrowing rate*

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the consolidated entity estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

#### *Employee benefits provision*

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

#### *Tenement Acquisition Costs*

Tenement acquisition costs for the Australian tenements acquired in December 2019 have been capitalised on the basis that the consolidated entity will commence commercial production in the future, from which time the costs will be amortised in proportion to the depletion of the mineral resources. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised. In addition, costs are only capitalised that are expected to be recovered either through successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest. Factors that could impact the future commercial production at the mine include the level of reserves and resources, future technology changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and changes in commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised costs are determined not to be recoverable in the future, they will be written off in the period in which this determination is made.

#### 4. REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Gain on termination lease	758	-
Research and development tax refund	112,270	115,459
Interest received	6,646	1,401
	<u>119,674</u>	<u>116,860</u>

#### 5. EXPENSES

Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Depreciation		
Plant and equipment	15,578	4,591
Right-of-use asset	69,942	49,703
	<u>85,520</u>	<u>54,294</u>
Finance costs		
Lease liability	8,819	5,690
Net foreign exchange loss	65,981	25,877
Rental expense relating to operating lease		
Minimum lease payments	-	4,565
Superannuation expense		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	67,220	46,707
Share-based payments expense		
Equity-settled share-based payments	952,234	127,861

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## 6. INCOME TAX

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loss for year	(5,729,835)	(2,603,756)
Tax expense/(benefit) at tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	(1,432,459)	(676,977)
Tax effect of amounts that are not deductible/taxable in calculating taxable income	246,403	16,206
Impact of reduction in future corporate tax rate	-	-
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	(37,501)	(29,839)
Revenue losses not brought to account	1,223,557	690,610
Income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-

### DEFERRED TAX

#### **Deferred Tax Assets**

at 25% (2021: 26%) unless stated otherwise

Provisions and accruals	50,228	58,256
Capital raising costs	120,123	92,237
Overseas tax losses (at 32% corporate tax rate)	1,910,711	1,124,743
Australian capital losses carried forward	910,848	910,848
Australian carried forward revenue losses	7,673,816	7,110,854
Other	1,609	690
	<u>10,667,335</u>	<u>9,297,628</u>

The tax benefit of the above Deferred Tax Assets will only be obtained if:

- The company derives future assessable income or a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised; and
- The company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- No changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the company in utilising the benefits

#### **Deferred Tax Liabilities at 25% (2021: 25%)**

Prepayments	-	1,965
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,965</u>

The above Deferred Tax Liabilities have not been recognised as they have given rise to the carry forward revenue losses for which the Deferred Tax Asset has not been recognised.

## 7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

### **Current Assets**

GST and VAT refundable	43,395	22,144
Other receivables	16,186	9,066
Rental & Security Bonds	24,627	-
	<u>84,208</u>	<u>31,210</u>

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## 7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

### Non-Current Assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Amount receivable from sale of Marenica Minerals (Proprietary) Limited (incorporated in Namibia)	3,425,275	3,425,275
Provision for impairment	(3,425,275)	(3,425,275)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The recoverability of the amount receivable from the sale to the Company's Black Economic Empowerment partner Millennium Minerals Pty Ltd of a 5% interest in the Company's shareholding in Marenica Minerals (Proprietary) Limited (incorporated in Namibia) is subject to the successful exploitation and development of the Company's Marenica Uranium Project. As the project has not yet reached a stage at which this can be assured, the amount receivable from the purchaser is considered to be impaired.

## 8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	236,146	122,450
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(116,603)	(100,326)
Net book value	<u>119,543</u>	<u>22,124</u>

### Reconciliations:

Reconciliations of written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Opening net book amount	22,124	20,248
Additions	112,996	6,407
Disposals	-	-
Profit on sale	-	-
Depreciation charge	(15,577)	(4,531)
Closing net book amount	<u>119,543</u>	<u>22,124</u>

## 9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Land and buildings – right-of-use	241,605	137,313
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(70,767)	(40,781)
	<u>170,838</u>	<u>96,532</u>

The Company leases land and buildings for its office in Australia under a three-year agreement and for its warehouse in Namibia under a five-year agreement. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated. The Company also leases land and buildings under a separate agreement of less than two years and is either short-term or low-value, so has been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as a right-of-use assets.

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## 10. CAPITALISED TENEMENT ACQUISITION COSTS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Balance at beginning of year	3,145,885	3,145,885
	<u>3,145,885</u>	<u>3,145,885</u>

On 11 December 2019, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Thatcher Soak Pty Ltd, Jackson Cage Pty Ltd and Northern Territory Uranium Pty Ltd, which collectively hold tenements and minerals resources in Western Australia and the Northern Territory that are prospective for uranium ("the Acquisition Assets"). Refer to Note 17 for the names and countries of incorporation of these entities.

Capitalised tenement acquisition costs represent the accumulated cost of acquiring the Acquisition Assets. Ultimate recoupment of these costs is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

## 11. PAYABLES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade payables	38,975	98,066
Accrued charges	421,435	79,231
	<u>460,410</u>	<u>177,297</u>

## 12. PROVISIONS

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Provision for annual leave	145,016	109,544
	<u>145,016</u>	<u>109,544</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Provision for long service leave	55,896	43,408
	<u>55,896</u>	<u>43,408</u>

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### 13. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

#### (a) Ordinary Shares

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Paid up capital – ordinary shares	80,765,712	66,057,329
Capital raising costs capitalised	(2,801,750)	(2,015,975)
	77,963,962	64,041,354

Movement during the year	Number of Shares	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	143,365,397	55,929,259
Share issue 23 November 2020	31,660,619	2,786,140
Share issue 27 November 2020	25,568,175	2,249,999
Share issue 25 January 2021	3,977,270	350,000
Exercise of options 6 April 2021	3,300,000	330,000
Exercise of options 22 June 2021	12,628,860	2,146,906
Exercise of options 22 June 2021	214,285	45,000
Exercise of options by Directors 22 June 2021	-	18,549
Exercise of options by Brokers 22 June 2021	-	30,915
Exercise of options 22 June 2021	5,850,000	585,000
Exercise of options 30 June 2021	100,000	17,000
Less: Share issue costs	-	(447,414)
Balance at 30 June 2021	226,664,606	64,041,354
Exercise of options 15 July 2021	1,559,040	265,037
Transfer from Share Based Reserve on exercise of options 15 July 2021	-	17,535
Exercise of options 5 October 2021	3,950,000	671,500
Exercise of options 5 October 2021	1,600,000	160,000
Exercise of options 23 November 2021	207,948	43,669
Transfer from Share Based Reserve on exercise of options 23 November 2021	-	18,000
Share placements 30 November 2021	25,555,556	11,500,000
Exercise of options 10 December 2021	977,000	166,090
Exercise of options 17 March 2022	14,231,567	1,423,157
Transfer from Share Based Reserve on exercise of options 17 March 2022	-	15,820
Exercise of options 19 April 2022	750,000	300,000
Transfer from Share Based Reserve on exercise of options 19 April 2022	-	127,575
Less Share issue costs	-	(785,775)
Balance at 30 June 2022	275,495,717	77,963,962

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of Elevate Uranium Ltd in proportion to the number of shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value. At shareholder meetings, when a poll is called, each ordinary share is entitled to one vote otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

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### 13. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY (continued)

#### (b) Share Options

Movements in share options:	Unlisted, \$0.17 Options 1/12/23	Unlisted, \$0.17 Options 10/12/21	Unlisted, \$0.21 Options 30/11/21	Unlisted, \$0.17 Options 13/12/20	Unlisted, \$0.17 Options 13/12/20	Unlisted, \$0.10 Options 30/6/23	Unlisted, \$0.17 Options 29/08/25	Unlisted, \$0.61 Options 16/12/25	Unlisted, \$0.61 Options 16/12/25
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>	<b>19,214,900</b>	<b>422,233</b>	<b>7,890,000</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>	-	-	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	27,349,989	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	(12,728,860)	(214,285)	-	-	(9,150,000)	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	(7,890,000)	(7,600,000)	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>	<b>6,486,040</b>	<b>207,948</b>	-	-	<b>18,199,989</b>	-	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	3,000,000	1,200,000
Exercised during the year	-	(6,486,040)	(207,948)	-	-	(15,831,567)	(750,000)	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>7,600,000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2,368,422</b>	-	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## 14. RESERVES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Share-Based Payments Reserve</b>	1,145,111	371,806
	<u>1,145,111</u>	<u>371,806</u>
Share-Based Payments Reserve		
Balance at beginning of year:	371,806	485,191
Options issued during the year		
- In lieu of placement fees		15,820
- Employee options	127,575	-
- KMP options	864,928	122,077
Options lapsed/exercised during the year	(178,930)	(257,065)
Performance rights lapsed/vesting	(40,268)	5,783
Balance at end of year:	<u>1,145,111</u>	<u>371,806</u>

(i) Share Options	Number of options	\$	Weighted average exercise price \$
<i>Movements in share options</i>			
Balance as at 30 June 2020	42,727,133	450,713	0.1704
Options exercised	(22,093,145)	(49,463)	0.125
Options lapsed	(15,490,000)	(207,602)	0.17
Options issued ref. (a) next page	27,349,989	137,897	0.10
Balance as at 30 June 2021	<u>32,493,977</u>	<u>331,544</u>	<u>0.1310</u>
Options exercised	(23,275,555)	(178,930)	0.1302
Options lapsed	-	-	-
Options issued	4,950,000	992,503	0.54
Balance as at 30 June 2022	<u>14,168,422</u>	<u>1,145,118</u>	<u>0.2887</u>

### (ii) Movements in Share Based Payments Reserve

Balance as at 1 July 2020	485,191
Transfer on exercise or expiry of equity	(49,463)
Issue of options	137,897
Lapse of options	(207,602)
Performance rights vesting	5,783
Balance as at 30 June 2021	<u>371,806</u>
Transfer on exercise or expiry of equity	(178,930)
Issue of options	992,503
Lapse of performance rights	(40,500)
Performance rights vesting	232
<b>Total Share Based Payments Reserve</b>	<u><u>1,145,111</u></u>



## 14. RESERVES (continued)

- (a) On 24 August 2021, 750,000 options were granted exercisable at \$0.40 each on or before 29 August 2025, to an employee of the Company. The fair value of these options is \$0.1701 per option for a total value of \$127,575. These options vested immediately. In valuing these options the Company used the following inputs in the Black Scholes option valuation model.

### Inputs into the Model

Grant date share price	\$0.295
Exercise price	\$0.400
Expected volatility	90.00%
Option life	4 years
Risk-free interest rate	0.1351%

- (b) On 16 December 2021, 3,000,000 options were granted exercisable at \$0.61 each on or before 16 December 2025, to the Company's executives as part of their remuneration. The fair value of these options is \$0.2390 per option for a total value of \$717,000. In valuing these options, the Company used the following inputs in the Black Scholes option valuation model.

### Inputs into the Model

Grant date share price	\$0.420
Exercise price	\$0.610
Expected volatility	90.00%
Option life	4 years
Risk-free interest rate	1.005%

- (c) On 16 December 2021, 1,200,000 options were granted exercisable at \$0.61 each on or before 16 December 2025, to the Company's non-executive directors as part of their remuneration. The vesting condition attached to these options is continuous service of directors of the Company to 31 December 2022. At the reporting period date, the amount vested was \$147,928. The fair value of these options is \$0.2390 per option for a total value of \$286,786. In valuing these options, the Company used the following inputs in the Black Scholes option valuation model.

### Inputs into the Model

Grant date share price	\$0.420
Exercise price	\$0.610
<i>Expected volatility</i>	90.00%
Option life	4 years
Risk-free interest rate	1.005%

- (d) 202,500 unvested performance rights expired on 15 July 2021. As these did not vest, the balance of \$40,500 has been reversed.

### **Nature and purpose of reserves**

#### **(i) Share-based payments reserve**

The share-based payments reserve represents the fair value of the actual or estimated number of unexercised equity instruments granted to management and consultants of the Company recognised in accordance with the accounting policy adopted for share-based payments and the cash price of rights/options issued to investors.

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## 15. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accumulated losses at beginning of year	(54,886,345)	(52,490,191)
Net losses attributable to members of the parent entity	(5,729,835)	(2,603,756)
Options lapsed during the year	-	207,602
Accumulated losses at the end of the year	<u>(60,616,180)</u>	<u>(54,886,345)</u>

## 16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates in the mineral exploration and evaluation industry in Namibia and Australia. For management purposes, the Group is organised into three main operating segments which involves the exploration and evaluation of uranium deposits in Namibia and Australia plus corporate activities. The Group's activities are inter-related and discrete financial information is reported to the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) using these segments. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis using these segments. The combined financial results from these segments are equivalent to the financial results of the Group as a whole.

	Corporate	Uranium Australia	2022 \$ Uranium Namibia	Total
<b>Revenue</b>				
Interest received	6,646	-	-	6,646
Research and development tax refund	112,270	-	-	112,270
Other income	758	-	-	758
	<u>119,674</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119,674</u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Exploration and evaluation expenses	30,547	674,383	2,391,800	3,096,730
Share based employee benefits	952,234	-	-	952,234
Employee benefit expense	900,767	-	-	900,767
Foreign exchange loss	65,981	-	-	65,981
Administration expenses	697,718	552	41,188	739,458
Depreciation expense	73,834	-	11,686	85,520
Finance expense	5,661	-	3,158	8,819
<b>Total expenses</b>	<u>2,726,742</u>	<u>674,935</u>	<u>2,447,832</u>	<u>5,849,509</u>
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>	<u>(2,607,068)</u>	<u>(674,935)</u>	<u>(2,447,832)</u>	<u>(5,729,835)</u>
Total current assets	15,786,114	-	109,107	15,895,221
Total non-current assets	227,297	3,145,885	63,084	3,436,266
Total current liabilities	(659,931)	-	(15,539)	(675,470)
Total non-current liabilities	(140,231)	-	(22,893)	(163,124)
<b>Net assets</b>	<u>15,213,249</u>	<u>3,145,885</u>	<u>133,759</u>	<u>18,492,893</u>

## 16. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	2021 \$			Total
	Corporate	Uranium Australia	Uranium Namibia	
<b>Revenue</b>				
Interest received	1,401	-	-	1,401
Research and development tax refund	115,459	-	-	115,459
Other income	-	-	-	-
	<b>116,860</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116,860</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Exploration and evaluation expenses	65	171,958	1,093,642	1,265,665
Share based employee benefits	127,861	-	-	127,861
Employee benefit expense	644,295	-	-	644,295
Foreign exchange loss	25,877	-	-	25,877
Administration expenses	564,857	1,151	30,926	596,934
Depreciation expense	43,070	-	11,224	54,294
Finance expense	1,877	-	3,813	5,690
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>1,407,902</b>	<b>173,109</b>	<b>1,139,605</b>	<b>2,720,616</b>
<b>Loss before income tax expense</b>	<b>(1,291,042)</b>	<b>(173,109)</b>	<b>(1,139,605)</b>	<b>(2,603,756)</b>
Total current assets	6,653,322	-	38,490	6,691,812
Total non-current assets	72,936	3,145,885	45,720	3,264,541
Total current liabilities	(323,706)	-	(13,335)	(337,041)
Total non-current liabilities	(56,738)	-	(35,759)	(92,497)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>6,345,814</b>	<b>3,145,885</b>	<b>35,116</b>	<b>9,526,815</b>

## 17. RELATED PARTIES

### (a) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Elevate Uranium Ltd and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest 2022	% Equity Interest 2021
Marenica Energy Namibia (Pty) Ltd	Namibia	100%	100%
Uranium Beneficiation Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Marenica Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Namibia	75%	75%
Marenica Ventures (Pty) Ltd	Namibia	100%	100%
Aloe Investments 247 (Pty) Ltd	Namibia	90%	90%
Metals Namibia Pty Ltd	Namibia	100%	100%
Thatcher Soak Pty Ltd (note 10)	Australia	100%	100%
Jackson Cage Pty Ltd (note 10)	Australia	100%	100%
Northern Territory Uranium Pty Ltd (note 10)	Australia	100%	100%

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## 17. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### (b) Ultimate parent

Elevate Uranium Ltd is the ultimate Australian parent entity and ultimate parent of the Group.

### (c) Key management personnel

Details relating to key management personnel, including remuneration paid, are included in Note 23 and the audited remuneration report section of the Directors' report.

## 18. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

### Mineral Tenement Lease

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Exploration expenditure</b>		
The Company has been granted tenements in Namibia which have the following exploration commitments		
Within one year	1,753,224	1,961,582
Between 1 and 5 years	2,239,648	559,621
	<u>3,992,872</u>	<u>2,521,203</u>
<b>Lease commitments - operating</b>		
Within one year	71,579	67,125
Between 1 and 5 years	158,625	173,881
	<u>230,204</u>	<u>241,006</u>

## 19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at bank and on deposit	15,811,013	6,660,602
Balance per statement of cash flows	<u>15,811,013</u>	<u>6,660,602</u>

## 20. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX TO CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating Profit (Loss)	(5,729,835)	(2,603,756)
<u>Add non-cash items</u>		
Depreciation	85,520	54,294
Finance expense	8,819	-
Share-based payments	952,234	127,861
Loss on disposal of right-of-use asset	(757)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	3,196
<u>Decrease/increase in operating assets and liabilities:</u>		
Receivables	(24,587)	8,515
Trade and other payables	283,113	64,261
Provisions	47,960	10,960
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	<u>(4,377,533)</u>	<u>(2,334,669)</u>

## 21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

### (a) Basic earnings per share – cents per share

Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(2.27)	(1.44)
-----------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------

### (b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are not disclosed as they are not materially different to basic earnings per share.

### (c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of basic earnings per share	252,135,516	180,528,771
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-------------

## 22. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditors:

### (a) Audit services

Audit and review of financial reports under the Corporations Act 2001	40,000	35,000
Audit and review of financial reports of Namibian subsidiaries	-	4,608

### (b) Other services

Other Services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	40,000	39,608

## 23. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

### Compensation for Key Management Personnel

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Short term employee benefits	696,884	538,539
Post-employment benefits	70,188	51,161
Share-based payments	824,619	127,861
Total compensation	1,591,691	717,561

## 24. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Set out below are summaries of options granted during the year:

### 2022

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised/ other	Balance at the end of the year
24/08/2021	29/08/2025	\$0.40	-	750,000	(750,000)	-
17/12/2021	16/12/2025	\$0.61	-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
17/12/2021	16/12/2025	\$0.61	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000

### 2021

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised/ other	Balance at the end of the year
3/07/2020	30/06/2023	\$0.10	-	27,349,989	(9,150,000)	18,199,989

## 24. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Set out below are the options exercisable at the end of the financial year:

Grant date	Expiry date	2022	2021
		Number	Number
22/11/2017	30/11/2021	-	207,948
3/12/2019	01/12/2023	7,600,000	7,600,000
10/12/2020	10/12/2021	-	6,486,040
3/07/2020	30/06/2023	2,368,422	18,199,989
17/12/2021	16/12/2025	3,000,000	-
17/12/2021	16/12/2025	1,200,000	-
		<u>14,168,422</u>	<u>32,493,977</u>

The weighted average exercise price of options outstanding as at the end of the financial year was \$0.2887 (2021: \$0.1310).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 1.95 years (2021: 1.78 years).

## 25. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### (a) Information relating to Elevate Uranium Ltd

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current Assets	15,786,114	6,653,322
Non-Current Assets	4,333,248	3,503,952
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>20,119,362</u>	<u>10,157,274</u>
Current Liabilities	(659,931)	(323,706)
Non-Current Liabilities	(140,231)	(56,738)
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>(800,162)</u>	<u>(380,444)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<u>19,319,200</u>	<u>9,776,830</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Issued capital	77,963,953	64,041,345
Reserves	1,145,111	371,806
Accumulated losses	(59,789,864)	(54,636,321)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<u>19,319,200</u>	<u>9,776,830</u>
Loss for the year	(5,153,543)	(2,439,182)
Total comprehensive income	<u>(5,153,543)</u>	<u>(2,439,182)</u>

### (b) Guarantees

No guarantees have been entered into by the Company in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

### (c) Commitments

Commitments of the Company as at reporting date are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

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## 26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

### Mallee Minerals Pty Limited

On 7 April 2006, the Company entered into an introduction agreement with Mallee Minerals Pty Limited in respect of a mineral licence in Namibia (Project). Upon the Company receiving a bankable feasibility study in respect of the Project or the Company delineating, classifying or reclassifying uranium resources in respect of the project, the Company will pay to Mallee Minerals Pty Limited:

- (i) \$0.01 per tonne of uranium ore classified as inferred resources in respect of the Project; and a further
- (ii) \$0.02 per tonne of uranium ore classified as indicated resources in respect of the Project; and a further
- (iii) \$0.03 per tonne of uranium ore classified as measured resources in respect of the Project.

Pursuant to this agreement, no payments were made during the year ended June 2022 (2021: nil). In total \$2,026,000 has been paid under this agreement.

### Jackson Cage Royalties

On 13 December 2019, the Company acquired Jackson Cage Pty Ltd (“Jackson Cage”). Jackson Cage is liable for a 1% gross royalty payable to Paladin Energy Limited and a 1% gross royalty payable to Areva Resources Australia Pty Ltd on any production from the Oobagooma Project in Western Australia (being tenement E04/2297) and a 1.5% gross royalty payable to Paladin NT Pty Ltd on any production from the Pamela/Angela Project in the Northern Territory (being tenement application EL25759 and tenement EL25758).

## 27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Overview – Risk Management

This note presents information about the Group’s exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the management of capital.

The Group does not use any form of derivatives as it is not at a level of exposure that requires the use of derivatives to hedge its exposure. Exposure limits are reviewed by management on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company and the Group through regular reviews of the risks.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group’s receivables from customers and investment securities. At 30 June 2022, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

### Cash and cash equivalents

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have an acceptable credit rating.

## 27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### Trade and other receivables

As the Group operates primarily in exploration activities, it does not have any significant trade receivables and therefore is not exposed to credit risk in relation to trade receivables.

The Group where necessary establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of other receivables and investments. Management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

### Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade and other receivables	7	84,208	31,210
Cash and cash equivalents	19	15,811,013	6,660,602

### Impairment Losses

None of the Group's receivables are past due (2021: \$ nil).

### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves from funds raised in the market and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual flows. Apart from the convertible note, the Group does not have any significant external borrowings.

The Group will need to raise additional capital in the next 12 months to meet forecast operational and development activities. The decision on when and how the Group will raise future capital will depend on market conditions existing at that time.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

30 June 2022	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	6 months or less	>12 months
Trade and other payables	11	460,410	460,410	460,410	-

30 June 2021	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	6 months or less	>12 months
Trade and other payables	11	177,297	177,297	177,297	-

### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

### Currency Risk

The Group's exposure to currency risk at 30 June 2022 on financial assets denominated in Namibian dollars was nil (2021: nil) which amounts are not hedged. The effect of future movements in the exchange rate for Namibian dollars on the Group's financial position and results of fully expensed exploration and evaluation activities is likely to be negligible.

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## 27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk (primarily on its cash and cash equivalents), which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in the market interest rates on interest-bearing financial instruments. The Group does not use derivatives to mitigate these exposures.

The Company adopts a policy of ensuring that as far as possible it maintains excess cash and cash equivalents on short term deposit at interest rates maturing over 30 to 90 day rolling periods.

#### Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying Amount	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
Financial assets – cash and cash equivalents	15,811,013	6,660,602

#### Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or through equity, therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss or equity.

#### Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 50 basis points (2021: 50 basis points) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 30 June 2022.

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	50bp increase	50bp decrease	50bp increase	50bp decrease
<b>30 June 2022</b>				
Variable rate instruments	79,055	(79,055)	79,055	(79,055)
<b>30 June 2021</b>				
Variable rate instruments	33,303	(33,303)	33,303	(33,303)

### Fair Value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

### Commodity Price Risk

The Group operates primarily in the exploration and evaluation phase and accordingly the Group's financial assets and liabilities are subject to minimal commodity price risk.

### Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so as to maintain a strong capital base sufficient to maintain future exploration and development of its projects. The Group's focus has been to raise sufficient funds through equity or debt to fund its exploration and evaluation activities.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. Risk management policies and procedures are established with regular monitoring and reporting.

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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## 28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

### *Fair value hierarchy*

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

## 29. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (i) the Group's operations in future years; or
- (ii) the results of those operations in future years; or
- (iii) the Group's state of affairs in future years.

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The Directors of the Company declare that:

1. the financial statements, notes and additional disclosures included in the Directors' Report designated as audited, of the Company and of the Group are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - a. complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
  - b. giving a true and fair view of the Company's and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of their performance for the year ended on that date.
2. in the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and Group will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.
4. this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

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

On behalf of the board.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bantock".

**Andrew Bantock**  
Chairman  
Perth

27 September 2022

# ROTHSAY

AUDIT & ASSURANCE PTY LTD

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

### ELEVATE URANIUM LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Elevate Uranium Limited (“the Company”) and its controlled entities (“the Group”) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors’ declaration of the Company.

In our opinion the financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group’s financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

##### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of this report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (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.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor’s report.

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

##### **Key Audit Matters**

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

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
ELEVATE URANIUM LIMITED (continued)**

<b><i>Key Audit Matter - Cash and Cash Equivalents</i></b>	<b><i>How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter</i></b>
<p>The Group's cash and cash equivalents make up 82% of total assets by value and are considered to be the key driver of the Group's operations.</p> <p>We do not consider cash and cash equivalents to be at a high risk of significant misstatement or to be subject to a significant level of judgement.</p> <p>However due to their materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, they are considered to be the area which had an effect on our overall strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completing our audit.</p>	<p>Our procedures over the existence of the Group's cash and cash equivalents included but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documenting and assessing the processes and controls in place to record cash transactions;</li> <li>• Testing a sample of cash payments to determine they were bona fide payments, were properly authorised and recorded in the general ledger; and</li> <li>• Agreeing balances to independent confirmations.</li> </ul> <p>We have also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the financial report.</p>
<b><i>Key Audit Matter - Exploration and evaluation expenditure</i></b>	<b><i>How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter</i></b>
<p>The Group has capitalised exploration assets that represent 16% of total assets by value.</p> <p>We do not consider the underlying tenements to be at a high risk of significant misstatement.</p> <p>However due to the materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, this is considered to be an area which had an effect on our overall strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completing our audit.</p>	<p>Our procedures in assessing exploration and evaluation expenditure included but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We assessed exploration and evaluation expenditure with reference to AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources;</li> <li>• We tested a sample of exploration and evaluation expenditure to supporting documentation to ensure they were bona fide payments;</li> <li>• We reviewed the management's assessment for the indicators for impairment for the exploration assets; and</li> <li>• We documented and assessed the processes and controls in place to record exploration and evaluation transactions.</li> </ul> <p>We have also assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the financial report.</p>

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
ELEVATE URANIUM LIMITED (continued)

***Other Information***

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, 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 we conclude there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

***Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report***

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the 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 cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

***Auditor's Responsibility 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx](http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx).

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
ELEVATE URANIUM LIMITED (continued)

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

***Report on the Remuneration Report***

***Opinion on the Remuneration Report***

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion the remuneration report of Elevate Uranium Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 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.

**Rothsay Audit & Assurance Pty Ltd**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Donovan Odendaal', written over a light grey signature line.

**Donovan Odendaal**  
Director

Dated 27 September 2022

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The following additional information is required by the Australian Securities Exchange and is current as at 30 August 2022.

**(a) Distribution schedule and number of holders of equity securities**

	1 – 1,000	1,001 – 5,000	5,001 – 10,000	10,001 – 100,000	100,001 – and over	Total
<b>Fully Paid Ordinary Shares (EL8)</b>	3,804	1,777	672	1,323	264	<b>7,840</b>
<b>Unlisted Options – \$0.61 16/12/2025</b>	-	-	-	-	5	<b>5</b>
<b>Unlisted Options – \$0.70 28/08/2026</b>	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Unlisted Options – \$0.70 28/08/2026</b>	-	-	-	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Unlisted Options – \$0.17 01/12/2023</b>	-	-	-	-	4	<b>4</b>
<b>Unlisted Options - \$0.10 30/06/2023</b>	-	-	-	-	4	<b>4</b>

The number of holders holding less than a marketable parcel of fully paid ordinary shares 3,647.



**(b) 20 Largest holders of quoted equity securities**

The names of the twenty largest holders of fully paid ordinary shares (ASX code: EL8) are:

Rank	Name	Shares	% of Total Shares
1	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	23,160,002	8.41
2	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <IB AU Noms Retail client DRP>	22,821,431	8.28
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	21,731,138	7.89
4	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd ACF Clearstream	13,084,750	4.75
5	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <DRP>	11,645,979	4.23
6	Hanlong Resources Limited	11,635,072	4.22
7	Retzos Executive Pty Ltd <Retzos Executive S/Fund A/C>	7,616,435	2.76
8	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited – A/C 2	4,812,257	1.75
9	Mr Nelson Feng Chen	4,000,000	1.45
10	Retzos Family Pty Ltd <Retzos Family S/Fund A/C>	3,500,000	1.27
11	Merrill Lunch (Australia) Nominees Pty Ltd	3,308,399	1.20
12	Mrs Carol Ann Hill	3,104,820	1.13
13	Mr Richard Thomas Hayward Daly + Mrs Sarah Kay Daly <Daly Family S/F Tom A/C>	2,517,979	0.91
14	Atlantis MG Pty Ltd <MG Family A/C>	2,500,000	0.91
15	Shayden Nominees Pty Ltd	2,500,000	0.91
16	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <Agency Lending DRP A/C>	2,373,575	0.86
17	Remake Pty Ltd < Elliott Family A/C>	2,272,727	0.82
18	Enerview Pty Ltd	1,800,000	0.65
19	Pasias Holdings Pty Ltd	1,774,330	0.64
20	Define Consulting Pty Ltd <Define Super Fund A/C>	1,766,985	0.62
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147,925,879</b>	<b>53.68</b>

Stock Exchange Listing – there are 275,495,717 ordinary fully paid shares of the Company on issue on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Unquoted securities on issue are detailed below in Section (d).

**(c) Substantial shareholders**

There are no shareholders for which Elevate Uranium Ltd has received a notice disclosing a relevant interest the Company.

**(d) Unquoted Securities**

The number of unquoted securities on issue:

Security	Number on issue
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.70 each on or before 28 August 2026.	400,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.61 each on or before 16 December 2025.	4,200,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.17 each on or before 01 December 2023.	7,600,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.10 each on or before 30 June 2023.	2,368,422

**(e) Holder Details of Unquoted Securities**

Names of people that hold more than 20% of a given class of unquoted securities (other than unquoted securities issued under an employee incentive scheme) are below:

Security	Name	Number of Securities
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.17 each on or before 01 December 2023.	Carol Ann Hill	3,600,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.17 each on or before 01 December 2023.	SJJZT Pty Ltd	2,000,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.17 each on or before 01 December 2023.	Mr Nelson Feng Chen	1,000,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.17 each on or before 01 December 2023.	Mr Andrew Roderic Bantock	1,000,000
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.10 each on or before 30 June 2023.	Mrs Carol Ann Hill	921,053
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.10 each on or before 30 June 2023.	Valor (1982) Pty Ltd	526,316
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.10 each on or before 30 June 2023.	Define Consulting Pty Ltd	657,895
Unlisted options, exercisable at \$0.61 each on or before 16 December 2025.	Mr Murray Philip Hill & Mrs Carol Ann Hill <Carmu Super Fund A/C>	1,900,000

**(f) Restricted Securities**

There are no restricted securities on issue.

**(g) Voting Rights**

All fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per ordinary share without restriction.

Options have no voting rights.

### **(h) Company Secretary**

The Company Secretary is Mr Shane McBride.

### **(i) Registered Office**

The Company's Registered Office is Suite 2, 5 Ord Street, West Perth, WA 6005.

### **(j) Share Registry**

The Company's Share Registry is Advanced Share Registry Services, 110 Stirling Highway, Nedlands WA 6009. Telephone: +61 8 9389 8033. Facsimile: +61 8 9262 3723.

### **(k) On-Market Buy-back**

The Company is not currently conducting an on-market buy-back.

### **(l) Corporate Governance**

The Board of Elevate Uranium Ltd is committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Board is responsible to its Shareholders for the performance of the Company and seeks to communicate extensively with Shareholders. The Board believes that sound Corporate Governance practices will assist in the creation of Shareholder wealth and provide accountability. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, the Company has elected to disclose its Corporate Governance policies and its compliance with them on its website, rather than in the Annual Report. Accordingly, information about the Company's Corporate Governance practices is set out on the Company's website at [www.elevateuranium.com.au](http://www.elevateuranium.com.au).

The Group holds the following mineral tenements.

Number	Name	Percentage Holding	Number	Name	Percentage Holding
<b>NAMIBIA</b>					
<b>Active Licences</b>			<b>Licence Applications</b>		
MDRL 3287	Marenica	75%	EPL 8098	Autseib	100%
EPL 6663	Arechadamab	90%	EPL 8728	Hoasib	100%
EPL 6987	Koppies	100%	EPL 8791	Marenica North	100%
EPL 7278	Hirabeb	100%	EPL 8792	Marenica West	100%
EPL 7279	Ganab West	100%	EPL 8975	Marenica East	100%
EPL 7368	Trekkojpe East	100%	EPL 8822	Ganab South	100%
EPL 7435	Skilderkop	100%	EPL 8823	Marenica Central	100%
EPL 7436	Amichab	100%			
EPL 7508	Capri	100%			
EPL 7662	Namib IV	100%			
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>					
<b>Active Licences – 100% Interest</b>			<b>Licence Applications – 100% Interest</b>		
EL 25758	Angela	100%	EL 25759	Pamela	100%
EL 32400	Minerva	100%			
R 38/1	Thatcher Soak	100%			
E 04/2297	Oobagooma	100%			
<b>Active Licences – Joint Venture Interests</b>			<b>Licence Applications – Joint Venture Interests</b>		
ELR 41	Malawiri	23.97%	MLN 1952	Karins	20.82%
ELR 45	Walbiri	22.88%	EL 1466	Mount Gilruth	33.33%
ELR 32552	Bigryli	20.82%	EL 3114	Beatrice South	33.33%
EL 30144	Dingos Rest South	20.82%			
ELR 31319	Sundberg	20.82%			