



CONSOLIDATED
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
30 JUNE 2017

Corporate Directory

Directors

Rodney Michael Joyce	Non-Executive Chairman
Michael Dunbar	Managing Director
John den Dryver	Non-Executive Director
Gordon Dunbar	Non-Executive Director
Sally-Anne Layman	Non-Executive Director
Stanley Macdonald	Non-Executive Director
Graham Riley	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretaries

Eva O'Malley	Joint Company Secretary
David Lim	Joint Company Secretary

Australian Business Number
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Share Registry

Advanced Share Registry

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Nedlands, Western Australia 6009

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Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd

Level 1, 10 Kings Park Road

West Perth, Western Australia 6005

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Stock Exchange

The Company's securities are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange.

CODE: GCY

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CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

Gascoyne took major steps in the transition from explorer to gold producer during the 2016-2017 financial year.

The full Feasibility Study on the Dalgaranga Gold Project was completed in late November 2016, confirming a robust high-margin development opportunity targeting production at a rate of in excess of 100,000 oz gold per year. Dalgaranga is the most advanced of our gold projects in Western Australia, which hold combined JORC resources of well over 2 million ounces of contained gold, all on granted Mining Leases.

The completion of the Feasibility Study triggered negotiations to acquire a 20% minority interest in the Mining Lease at Dalgaranga ahead of development, and the Company announced that it had successfully secured 100% interest in December 2016. In March 2017 we completed a \$55 million placement and a Share Purchase Plan offered to eligible shareholders, to raise the equity funding for the Dalgaranga project's development, and in mid-September 2017 announced that we had mandated two Australian banks to arrange debt funding for the project.

We also made great progress in strengthening our team as we make the transition to mining. Key management appointments were announced in November 2016 with new Development Manager Ian Kerr and CFO David Lim joining the Company. Our board capability was also significantly enhanced with the appointment of Sally Anne Layman in June 2017. Most recently Peter Sperring has joined the group as the Registered Manager for the Dalgaranga mine in August 2017.

The Dalgaranga project is fully permitted and site works are well underway. The 240 man village was ~80% established at site at year end, bulk earthworks for the plant site are now complete, in March 2017 we announced letter of intent to enter an EPC contract with GR Engineering for design and construction of a new 2.5 million tonnes per annum process plant, and the execution of the full contract occurred in July 2017. GR have mobilised to site and commenced construction of the plant, as illustrated in the photos in the Review of Operations section of this report. Tender processes for power supply and mining contract are almost complete.

Exploration at Dalgaranga continues to be highly successful. The Gilbeys South discovery was made with shallow aircore drilling in July 2016, with a maiden resource announced in March 2017, followed by inclusion in the mining schedule. The Sly Fox deposit was discovered in December 2016, with a maiden Resource Estimate completed in June, and will be included in reserves soon. Several resource upgrades were announced during the year at Dalgaranga, with the discoveries at Gilbeys South and Sly Fox taking total Resource inventory to 1.32Moz, with measured and indicated component increased to 809,500 oz.

At the Glenburgh Gold Project, our second 1 million ounce gold project in Western Australia, exploration is ramping up as we accelerate activity ahead of an update to the Pre-Feasibility Study. We aim to advance Glenburgh to the point that it is development-ready, so we can rapidly build on the Company's Dalgaranga production base once that project is successfully commissioned and operating.

On behalf of all shareholders I would like to thank Gascoyne's management, technical, and administrative team, contractors and advisors for their very hard work this year.

Yours faithfully,



Rodney (Mike) Joyce
Chairman

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Gascoyne Resources Limited (Gascoyne Resources, Gascoyne or Company) is a gold development and exploration company with an experienced Board and Management team aiming to create shareholder wealth from its existing mineral assets, as well as examining new opportunities to add to the value proposition for our shareholders. The Company and its controlled entities hold mining leases and exploration licenses and applications totaling approximately 4,000km² in the Gascoyne and Murchison regions of Western Australia (see Figure 1).

During the year the Company was able to push aggressively forward with exploration, development studies and construction activities at Dalgaranga, Glenburgh and Egerton. The immediate priority is moving the Dalgaranga Gold Project through development and into production as quickly as possible. The Feasibility Study for Dalgaranga that was completed during the year outlined a technically and economically robust project with an initial mine life of six years with high margins and low pre-production capital costs. Construction of the project is underway and is forecast to be completed in the June quarter of 2018. At Glenburgh and Egerton, the priority remains on building on the gold resources, and refinement of a number of key areas identified in the development studies and ongoing exploration. Glenburgh and Egerton provide an excellent opportunity to increase the Company's production profile from 100,000 ounces towards 200,000 ounces per annum.

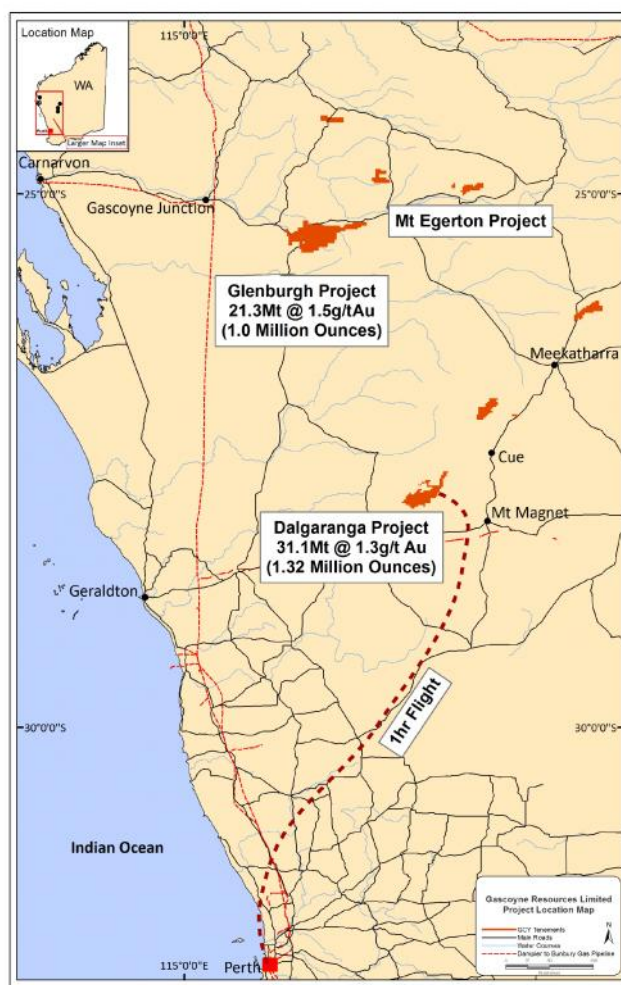


Figure 1: Gascoyne Resources Limited, Gascoyne and Murchison Tenement Locations

DALGARANGA GOLD PROJECT - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

ML 59/749, L59/141, 142, 151, 152, 153 and EL 59/2150 - Gascoyne Resources Limited 100%,
EL 59/1709, 59/1904, 59/1905 & 59/1906 & 21/195 - Gascoyne Resources Limited 80%

Project Summary

780km² tenement area located in the Murchison region of WA.

Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 31.1Mt @ 1.3 g/t for 1,320,000 oz Au

Project Background

The Dalgara project is located approximately 70km by road NW of Mt Magnet in the Murchison gold mining region of Western Australia (Figure 1) and covers the majority of the Dalgara greenstone belt. After discovery in the early 1990's, the project was developed from 1996 to 2000 by Equigold NL in joint venture with Western Reefs NL and produced 229,000 oz's of gold from primarily the Gilbeys deposit (4.4Mt @ 1.5 g/t gold) with reported cash costs of less than \$350/oz. A small amount of gold was also mined from gold-rich laterites at the Golden Wings, Vickers and Bombay areas.

The tenements acquired are unencumbered by rehabilitation liabilities related to past mining activity, and the project provides one of the very few current gold development opportunities within Western Australia, as a result, construction is underway with production scheduled for the second quarter of next year.

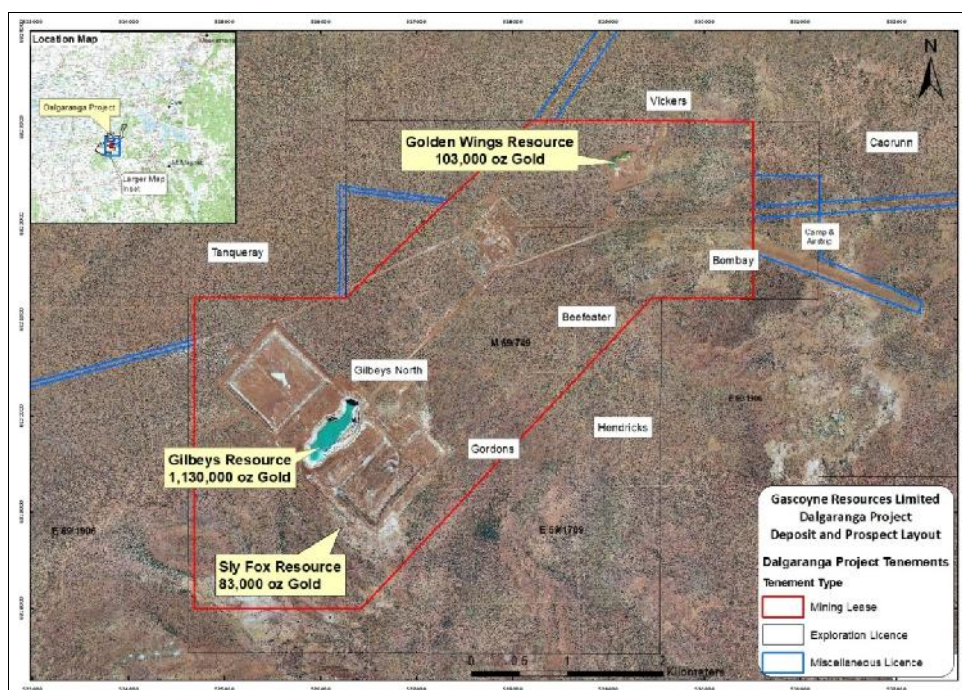


Figure 2: Dalgara Project Location

Mineral Resources & Reserves

The Dalgaranga project contains a JORC 2012 compliant, Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (inclusive of Ore Reserves) of 31.1Mt @ 1.3 g/t gold for 1,320,000 ounces (see Table 1 & 2 for Mineral Resource classification). Mineral Resource estimation was completed in 2016 by RungePincokMinarco Pty Ltd (Table 2) and was last updated in August 2017 (Table 1) by RPM Global Holdings Limited, an external and leading independent resource consultancy (See ASX announcement 7th August 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Sly Fox Resource and Exploration Update" for further details on the Mineral Resource). The 2017 Mineral Resource represents an increase of over 300,000 ounces in the last 12 months.

As part of the Pre-Feasibility that was completed in 2016, an initial Proved and Probable Ore Reserve was estimated (see Table 3 for Ore Reserve breakdown). This Ore Reserve was then updated once the Feasibility Study was completed and additional Mineral Resources were identified. The current Proved and Probable Ore Reserve is 14.3Mt @ 1.27 g/t gold for 581,000 ounces (see Table 4 below for Ore Reserve breakdown). The updated Ore Reserve was estimated by Mining Focus Consultants Pty Ltd, an external and independent mining consultancy (See ASX announcement 21st June 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Development Update" for further details on the Ore Reserve)

Table 1 – Dalgaranga June 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces
Laterite				0.6	1.1	19,500	0.02	0.7	500	0.6	1.1	20,000
Oxide	0.2	1.6	8,000	1.8	1.7	97,000	0.8	1.4	40,000	2.8	1.6	145,000
Transitional	0.5	2.1	30,000	1.2	1.4	57,000	0.5	1.5	25,000	2.2	1.6	112,000
Fresh	2.2	1.4	94,000	12.6	1.2	503,000	11.0	1.3	445,000	25.7	1.3	1,042,000
Total	2.8	1.5	133,000	16.2	1.3	676,500	12.3	1.3	510,500	31.1	1.3	1,320,000

Note:

The Mineral Resource has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Shaun Searle who is an employee of RPM and a Registered Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 14th June, 2017. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).

Table 2 – Dalgaranga September 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces
Laterite				0.5	1.11	17,000	0.1	0.8	3,000	0.6	1.1	21,000
Oxide	0.4	1.69	22,000	1.0	1.65	55,000	0.6	1.7	31,000	2.0	1.7	108,000
Transitional	0.3	1.83	17,000	0.8	1.69	42,000	0.3	1.5	14,000	1.4	1.7	74,000
Fresh	2.2	1.31	94,000	11.2	1.28	460,000	8.3	1.3	360,000	21.7	1.3	913,000
Total	2.9	1.41	133,000	13.4	1.33	575,000	9.3	1.4	407,000	25.7	1.4	1,116,000

Foot notes for Table One also apply to Table Two, except the reporting date was 7th September 2016.

Table 3: Summary of the Dalgaranga June 2017 Ore Reserve Estimate (100% basis)

Ore Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Proved	2.9	1.36	127,000
Probable	11.4	1.24	455,000
Total Ore Reserve	14.3	1.24	581,000

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 4: Summary of the Dalgaranga June 2016 Ore Reserve Estimate (100% basis)

Ore Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Proved	2.27	1.34	97,000
Probable	7.81	1.4	345,000
Total Ore Reserve	10.1	1.4	442,000

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Mineral Resource & Reserve Governance Statement

The Dalgaranga Mineral Resources are reported as at 7th August 2017. Both the Gilbeys and Golden Wings deposits have been re-estimated during the year and an initial Mineral Resource estimated for the Sly Fox discovery. This updated Mineral Resource estimate resulted in an 18% increase in the overall contained gold to 1,320,000oz (2016: 1,116,000oz), an increase in tonnage to 31.1Mt (2016: 25.7Mt) and a slight decrease in grade to 1.3g/t (2016: 1.4g/t). This increase in the Mineral Resource was due to additional drilling and reducing the cutoff grade to 0.5g/t (which the 2016 Feasibility Study indicated was reasonable).

An initial Proved and Probable Ore Reserve estimate was completed as part of the Pre-Feasibility in March 2016. This Ore Reserve was further updated in August 2017 following the Feasibility Study and post Feasibility Resource growth.

Governance of Gascoyne's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves development and the estimation process is a key responsibility of the Executive Management of the Company. The Managing Director of the Company oversees the reviews and technical evaluations of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates.

The Company has a number of governance processes in place to manage the Mineral Resource estimates and Ore Reserves in line with industry best practice. All Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are prepared by qualified professionals following JORC Code compliant procedures that ensure representative and unbiased samples are obtained with appropriate QA/QC practices in place. Mineral Resource estimates for the Dalgaranga deposits are based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle, who is a geological consultant employed by RPM Global Holdings Limited. The results of the estimation are then peer reviewed by both the independent consultants and by Gascoyne Resources. The Ore Reserves were compiled by Mr Harry Warries who is a qualified mining engineer employed by Mining Focus Consultants Pty Ltd. The Ore Reserve is peer reviewed by both independent mining consultants and by Gascoyne Resources.

Dalgaranga Feasibility Study & Development

A detailed Feasibility Study (FS) was completed on the Project during the year. The Study concludes that a low cost / high margin and long life operation can be sustained at Dalgaranga via a new onsite 2.5Mtpa CIL processing facility. The key study metrics are outlined in Table 5 below.

The Study concluded that the project was viable and provides a robust development based at a gold price of A\$1,600/oz.

For further details on the Study please refer to the Company's ASX Announcement on 25th November 2016 titled "Feasibility Confirms Dalgaranga as a Low Cost / High Margin Project".

As a result of the Feasibility Study, the Company's board resolved to proceed with development subject to financing on acceptable terms. Following an equity raising of \$55 million in early 2017, development activities have commenced on site, with construction of the project well advanced. It is anticipated that first gold production will commence in the second quarter of 2018.

Table 5 – Dalgaranga Project November 2016 Feasibility Study - Key Project Statistics

MINERAL RESOURCES	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces
Measured Resources (Gilbeys and Golden Wings)*	2.9Mt	1.41 g/t	133,000
Indicated Resources (Gilbeys and Golden Wings)*	13.4Mt	1.33 g/t	574,000
Inferred Resources (Gilbeys and Golden Wings)*	9.3Mt	1.4 g/t	408,000
Total Mineral Resources *	25.7Mt	1.4 g/t	1,116,000 oz
MATERIAL IN MINE PLAN			
Proved Ore Reserve ¹	3.1Mt	1.28 g/t	129,000 (22%)
Probable Ore Reserve ¹	10.2Mt	1.3 g/t	423,500 (71%)
Inferred Resource (Gilbeys and Golden Wings)	0.8Mt	1.5 g/t	40,000 (7%)
Total (totals vary due to rounding)	14.1Mt	1.31g/t	592,500 oz
CAPITAL COSTS (A\$)			
New 2.5 Mtpa Processing Plant			\$60.0M
Infrastructure Capital (Offices, TSF, Camp Installation and Ancillary Infrastructure)			\$14.8M
Owner's Costs, Construction Facilities, First Fills and Capital Spares			\$ 5.3M
Contingency			\$ 6.1M
Total Capital Cost			\$86.2M
PRODUCTION SUMMARY			
Key Outcome			
Life of Mine			6 yrs
Strip Ratio			7:1
Gold Production			541,000 oz
Processing Rate			2.5 Mtpa
Average LOM Metallurgical Recovery			91.3%
PROJECT ECONOMICS			
Base Case gold price (US\$)			\$1,200/oz
Exchange Rate (US\$:A\$)			75c
Revenue (A\$)			\$866M
Operating Cash Surplus (A\$)			\$373M

Note: * The FS was based on a Mineral Resource estimate completed in September 2016 (see Table 2 above). Subsequent to the FS the Mineral Resource was updated to include a considerable amount of new RC and diamond drilling that was completed during the year. The new Mineral Resource (see Table 1 above) has increased the confidence in the estimate and resulted in an increase in the Measured and Indicated Resources at Dalgaranga (see ASX announcement 7th August 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Sly Fox Resource and Exploration Update")

Note: 1 The Ore Reserves used in the FS were based on the September 2016 Mineral Resource. The Ore Reserve has subsequently been updated as detailed in Table 3, the governance statement is below Table 4.

Cautionary Statement:

The Company advises that while the FS is based on Proved and Probable Ore Reserves (93%), it is partly based on Inferred Mineral Resources (7%). There is a lower level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Inferred Mineral Resources will add to the economics of the project. Currently the drill spacing in the Inferred portion of the resource is too sparse to allow the material to be classified as Indicated. There has historically been very good conversion of Inferred Resources into Indicated Resources as the structures and geological units that host the mineralisation at Dalgaranga can be traced along strike and at depth. However there is no assurance that the economic evaluation outlined above will be realised.

Subsequent to the completion of the FS, the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves have increased as outlined in Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4 above.

Following the completion of the FS in November 2016, significant progress has been made on construction and development activities on the project. These include:

- ✓ Employment of an experienced Development and Operations Team
- ✓ An updated Mineral Resource, Ore Reserve and updated Mine plan
- ✓ Completion of the regulatory approvals for the development of the Project
- ✓ Signing of an EPC contract with GR Engineering to build the 2.5Mtpa processing plant
- ✓ Purchase and installation of the 240 person accommodation village for the project
- ✓ Completion of the Bulk earthworks for the process plant
- ✓ Construction of the access roads, evaporation ponds and Tailings Storage Facility
- ✓ Commencement of onsite construction activities including civil concrete works and CIL tank installation

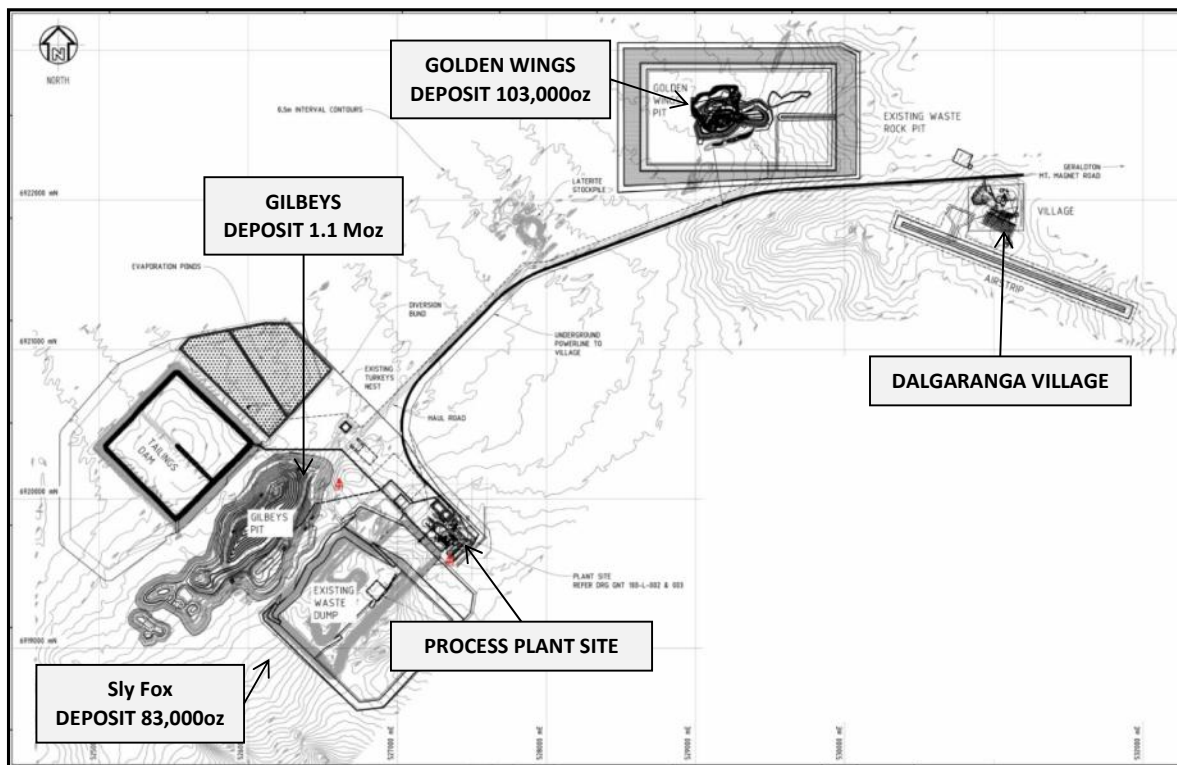


Figure 3: Dalgaranga Gold Project Site Layout



Photograph 1: Dalgaranga Mine Village



Photograph 2: CIL Tank Construction Underway



Photograph 3: 2.5Mtpa Processing Plant Site Construction Overview

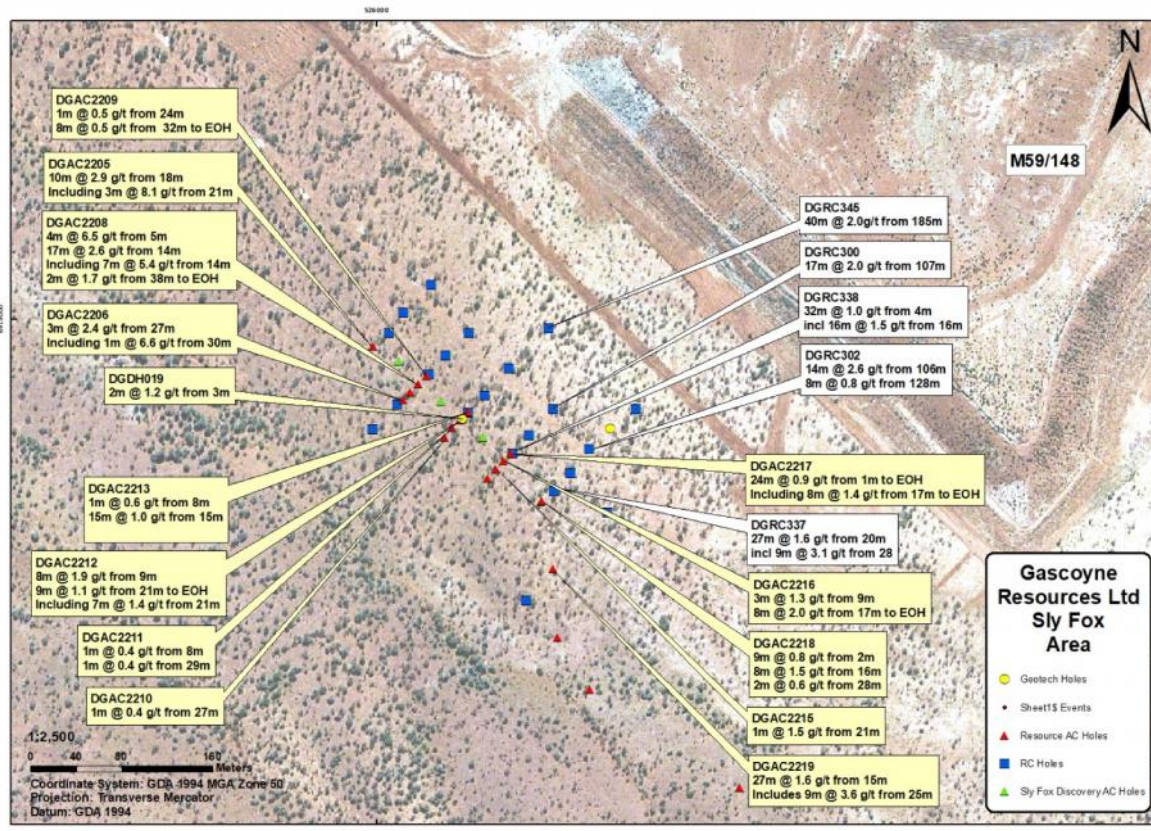
Resource Drilling:

As part of the Feasibility Study and the subsequent exploration, a considerable amount of RC and Diamond drilling has been completed during the year. This drilling was undertaken in numerous programmes during the year with multiple drill rigs. All of the results from the resource drilling have been incorporated into the revised Mineral Resource (as a result the individual drill intersections are not listed). The exploration, infill and extensional resource drilling resulted in the discovery of the Sly Fox deposit and an increase in the Dalgaranga Mineral Resource of over 300,000oz in the last year.

The Sly Fox discovery and the extensions to the Gilbeys deposit to the south, were not included in the Feasibility Study. Subsequent to the completion of the Study, and following the estimation of the Gilbeys South Mineral Resource, a revised mine plan and Ore Reserve has been developed. This has resulted in a significant increase to the Ore Reserve for the project with over 620,000oz contained within the updated mine plan. This includes 94.4% Proved and Probable Ore Reserves and 5.6% of the material within the mine plan is classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

At Sly Fox, shallow and wide zones of mineralisation were discovered and confirmed in March 2017 (see Figure 4 & 5). These included:

- └ 40m @ 2.0 g/t gold, inc. 23m @ 2.5 g/t gold
- └ 23m @ 1.6 g/t gold, inc. 11m @ 2.7 g/t gold
- └ 30m @ 1.5 g/t gold, inc. 14m @ 2.6 g/t gold
- └ 26m @ 1.8 g/t gold, inc. 15m @ 2.4 g/t gold
- └ 29m @ 1.1 g/t gold inc. 16m @ 1.5 g/t gold



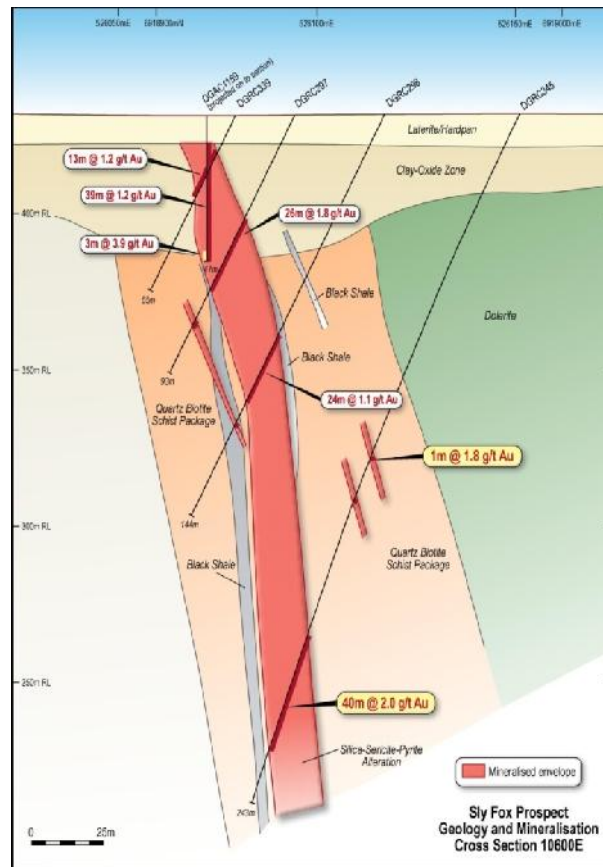


Figure 5: Sly Fox Deposit Cross Section

Within 3 months of discovery, an Initial Mineral Resource was estimated for Sly Fox. This was increased further in August 2017 to 1.7Mt @ 1.5g/t for 83,000oz. This deposit is yet to be incorporated into the Ore Reserve or mine plan.

It is anticipated that Sly Fox will feature early in the revised mine plan as it contains higher grade oxide material which extends to within a few metres of surface, and is expected to result in a significant improvement in early cash flow for the project.

Exploration

In addition to the Feasibility Study and resource drilling and development activities, a considerable effort was made during the year on understanding the geological and structural controls on the mineralisation at Dalgaranga. This included flying a detailed aeromagnetic survey over the high priority target area within 8km of the main deposits (see Figure 6). A detailed trial electromagnetic (VTEM) survey was also flown during the year to map out the highly conductive black shale stratigraphy within the priority target area (see Figure 7).

Both of these surveys when combined have allowed the Company to produce a detailed regional structural and geological map of the entire Dalgaranga greenstone belt (see Figure 8). This has highlighted a number of high priority targets which are yet to be tested. A regional exploration programme is currently being developed, with high priority drill targets planned to be tested in 2018.

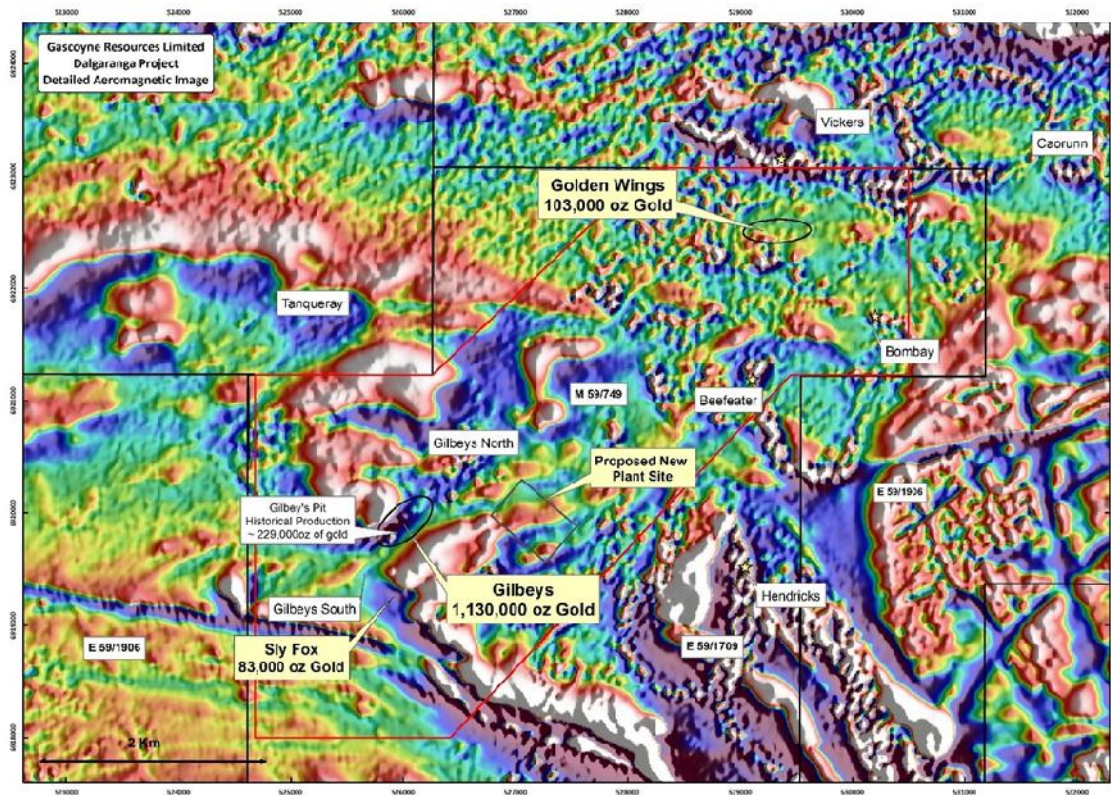


Figure 6: Dalgaranga Gold Project, Aeromagnetic Survey

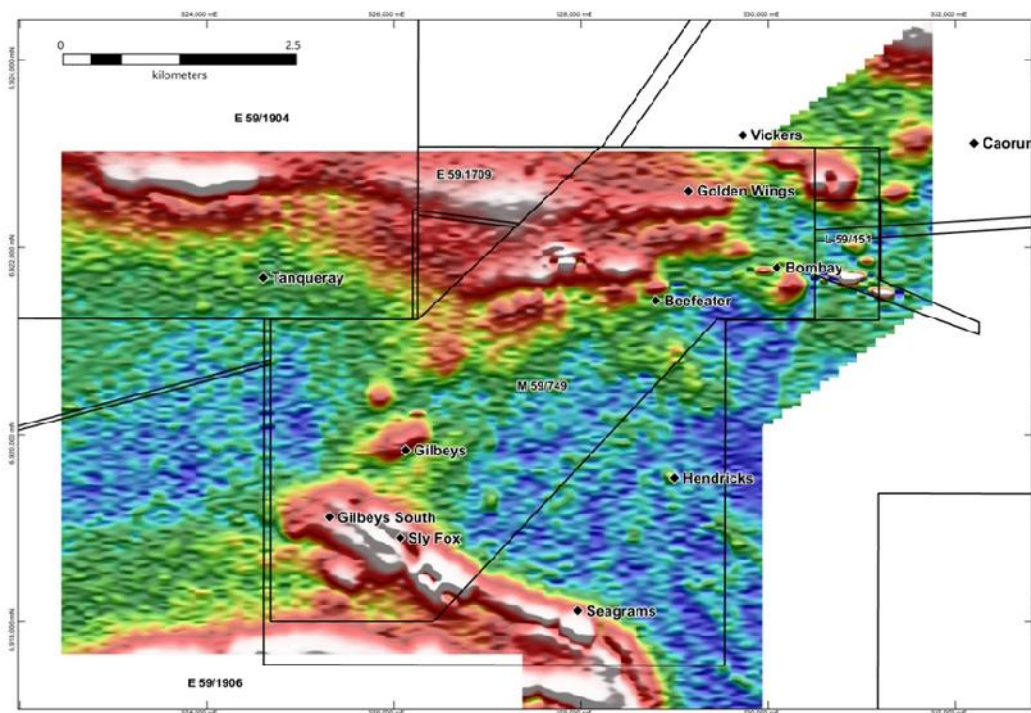


Figure 7: Dalgaranga Gold Project, VTEM Survey

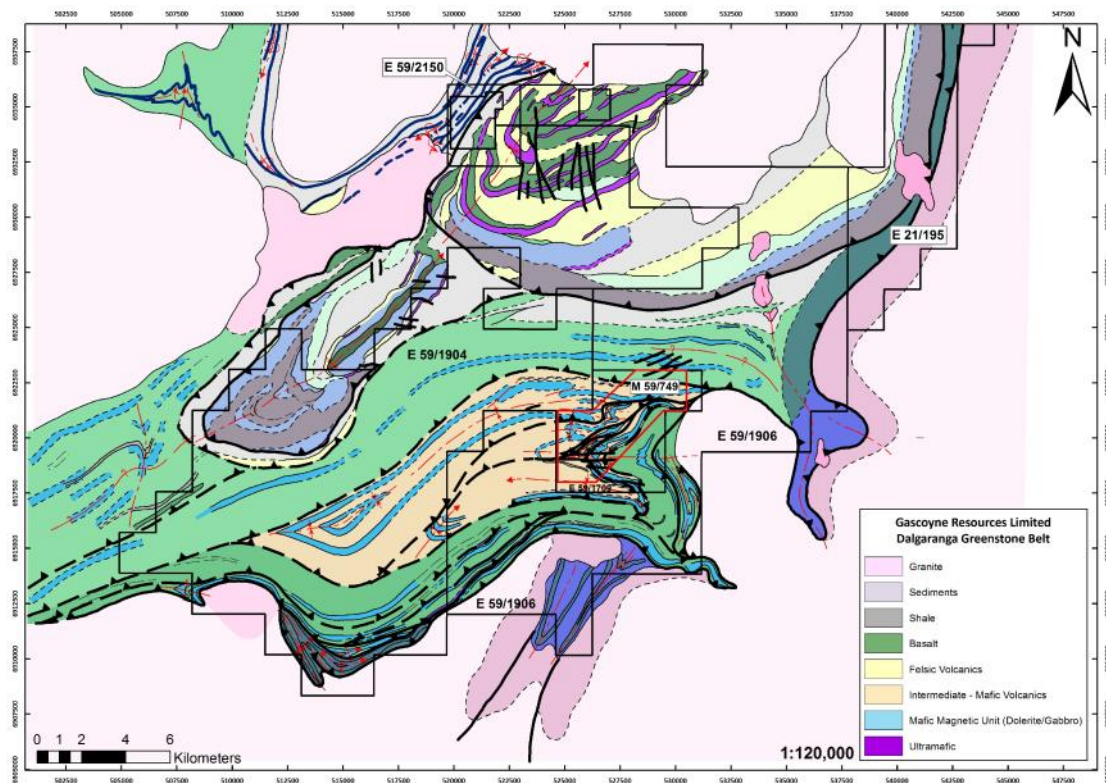


Figure 8: Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt Geological Interpretation

GLENBURGH GOLD PROJECT – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

ML09/148, EL 09/1325, 09/1764, 09/1865, 09/1866, 09/2025, 09/2148, L 09/56 and 62 - Gascoyne Resources Limited 100%

Project Summary

2,000km² tenement area located in the Southern Gascoyne region of WA

Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 Resource estimation of 21.3Mt @ 1.5 g/t for 1.003 million oz Au

Project Background

The Glenburgh gold project is situated in the Southern Gascoyne Province of WA ~ 250km east of Carnarvon. The project consists of a gold mineralised system hosted in interpreted remnants of Archaean terrain in a Proterozoic mobile belt. Glenburgh was a grass roots discovery by Helix Resources Ltd from regional stream sampling in the 1990's. Following significant drilling by Gascoyne to grow Mineral Resources to in excess of 1 million ounces of gold, and completion of a Pre-feasibility Study on Glenburgh in 2013 it has now progressed to be considered a Pre-Development project.

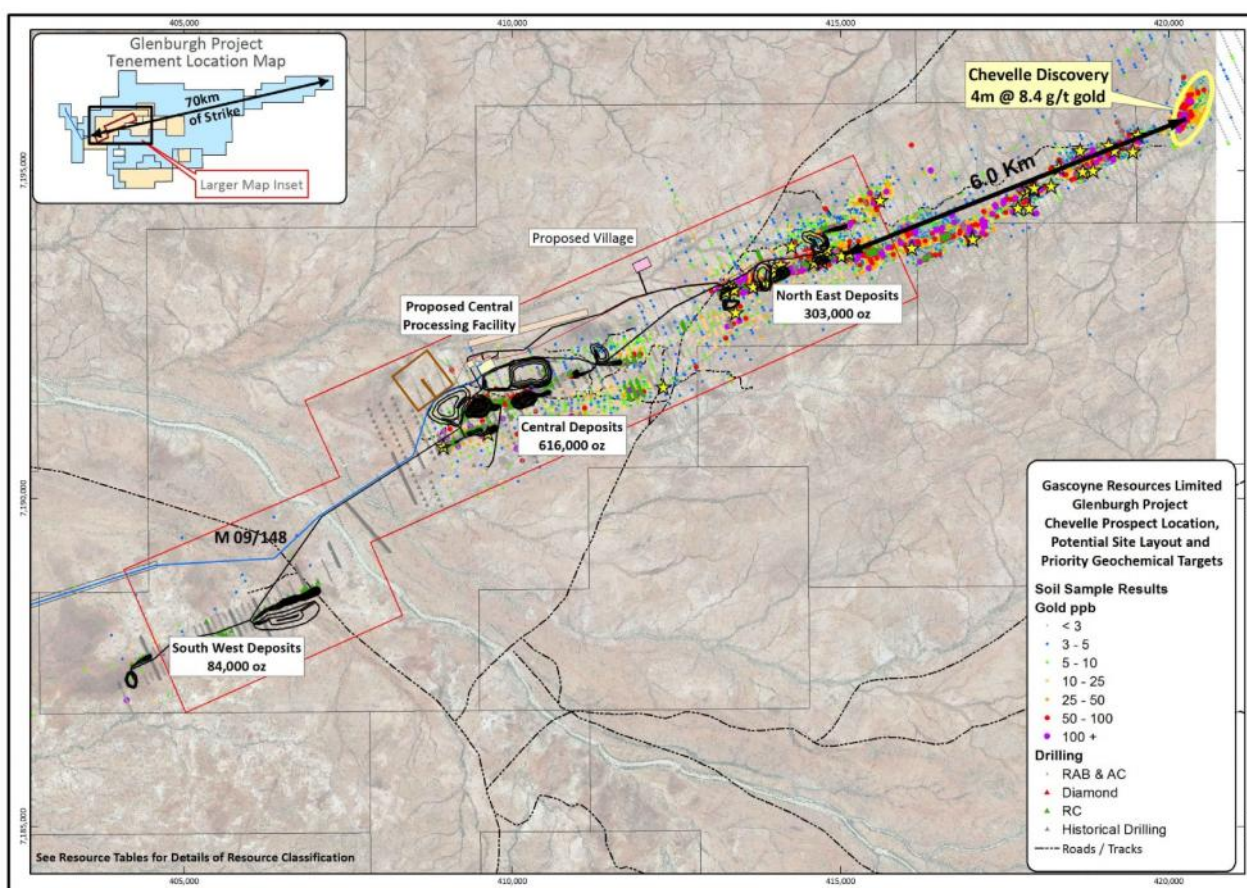


Figure 9: Glenburgh Project, Deposit Locations and Target Overview

Resources

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for the project stands at 21.3Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 1 million ounces (see Table 6 for Mineral Resource classification). This Mineral Resource was estimated in mid-2014 by RungePincockMinarco, an independent global resource consultancy and has undergone external and internal peer reviews. It excludes additional mineralisation defined by “near mine” drilling completed since 2014. In addition significant exploration potential remains throughout the project. See Figure 9 for the deposit locations and target overview.

Table 6: Summary of the 2016 & 2017 Glenburgh Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces
North East	0.2	4.0	31,000	1.4	2.1	94,000	3.3	1.7	178,000	4.9	1.9	303,000
Central	2.6	1.8	150,000	3.2	1.3	137,000	8.4	1.2	329,000	14.2	1.3	616,000
South West							2.2	1.2	84,000	2.2	1.2	84,000
Total	2.9	2.0	181,000	4.6	1.6	231,000	13.9	1.3	591,000	21.3	1.5	1,003,000

Note: Discrepancies in totals are as a result of rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry basis

Mineral Resource Governance Statement

The Glenburgh Mineral Resources are reported as at 30 June 2017. There has not been any change in the Glenburgh Mineral Resource estimation since the 2016 Annual Report.

Governance of Gascoyne's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves development and the estimation process is a key responsibility of the executive management of the Company. The Managing Director of the Company oversees the reviews and technical evaluations of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates.

The Company has a number of governance processes in place to manage the Mineral Resource estimates in line with industry best practice. All Mineral Resource estimates are prepared by qualified professionals following JORC Code compliant procedures that ensure representative and unbiased samples are obtained with appropriate QA/QC practices in place. Mineral Resource estimates for the Glenburgh deposits are based on information compiled by Mr Shaun Searle, who is a geological consultant employed by RungePincockMinarco Pty Ltd. The results of the estimation are then peer reviewed by both the independent consultants and by Gascoyne Resources.

Exploration

During the last 12 months, the focus for the Company has been the development of Dalgara Gold Project. As a result, there has only been one drill programme completed at Glenburgh as well as some early stage geochemical sampling.

The drilling program was designed to extend the existing shallow Mineral Resources, primarily in the central zone of Glenburgh, which contains over 600,000oz of the 1.0 million ounces contained on the property.

The results from this drilling are expected in October 2017.

Following the drilling and given the changes in the mining industry since the 2013 Pre-Feasibility Study was completed, it is clear that the study needs to be updated to account for the substantial changes to mining costs and the gold and diesel prices since 2013.

This updated study is expected to be completed in the next 12 months.

Given the improvement in the Company's financial position, a dedicated exploration team has been established to ensure that the Glenburgh project is development ready soon after the Dalgara project has been built and can provide the funding for an aggressive exploration effort and development of the Glenburgh project.

EGERTON GOLD PROJECT – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

EL 52/2117, 52/2515, ML 52/343, 52/567 ELA 52/3574 - Gascoyne Resources Limited 100%

Project Summary

450km² tenement area located in the Southern Gascoyne region of WA

Measured, indicated and Inferred JORC (2004) Resource estimate of 116,400Mt @ 6.4 g/t for 23,811 oz Au

Project Background

The Egerton project consists of two granted mining leases and two granted exploration licences covering approximately 180km² of the Lower Proterozoic Egerton inlier in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Due to the high grade nature of the Hibernian deposit there is potential to truck ore from Egerton to the Company's development project at Glenburgh. The trucking of ore from Egerton to Glenburgh has been evaluated as part of the Glenburgh Pre-feasibility study, which concluded that the high grade nature of the Hibernian deposit lends itself to economic trucking to Glenburgh or another nearby gold processing facility.

West of the Hibernian deposit the Gaffney's Find prospect lies on another granted mining lease where a number of shallow historic workings lie on a north east trending shear zone extending over 4km, with drill intercepts including 4m @ 72.3 g/t gold and 5m @ 15.9 g/t gold. Elsewhere within the project there are a number of prospects aligned along the 8km long poorly tested Hibernian shear (see Figure 10).

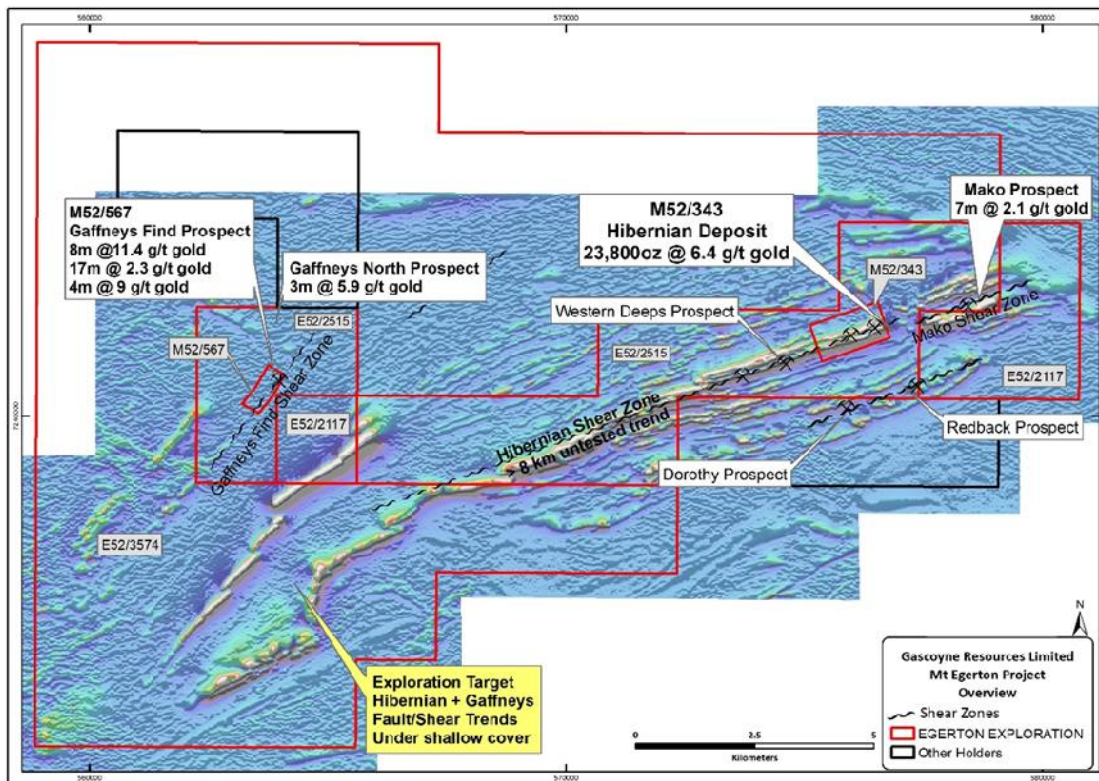


Figure 10: Egerton Project, Tenement Prospect / Deposit Locations

Mineral Resources

The project includes the high grade Hibernian deposit which contains a Mineral Resource estimate of 116,400 tonnes @ 6.4 g/t gold for 24,000 ounces in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC categories (Table 7). The deposit lies on a granted mining lease and previous drilling includes high grade intercepts, 2m @ 147.0 g/t gold, 5m @ 96.7 g/t gold and 5m @ 96.7 g/t gold associated with quartz veining in shallow south-west plunging shoots. The Hibernian deposit has only been drill tested to 70m below surface and there is strong potential to expand the current JORC Resource estimate with drilling testing deeper extensions to known shoots and targeting new shoot positions.

Table 7: Hibernian Deposit 2016 & 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate (2.0 g/t Au Cut-off)

JORC Classification	Tonnes	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces
Measured Resource	32,100	9.5	9,801
Indicated Resource	46,400	5.3	7,841
Inferred Resource	37,800	5.1	6,169
Total	116,400	6.4	23,811

Note: Discrepancies in totals are as a result of rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry basis

Mineral Resource Governance Statement

The Egerton Mineral Resources are reported as at 30 June 2017. There has not been any change in the Mineral Resource estimate since the 2016 Annual Report.

Governance of Gascoyne's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves development and the estimation process is a key responsibility of the executive management of the Company. The Managing Director of the Company oversees the reviews and technical evaluations of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates.

The Company has a number of governance processes in place to manage the Mineral Resource estimates in line with industry best practice. All Mineral Resource estimates are prepared by qualified professionals following JORC Code compliant procedures that ensure representative and unbiased samples are obtained with appropriate QA/QC practices in place. Mineral Resource

estimates were last updated in 2005 in accordance with the JORC 2004 code. There has not been any material change since the estimate was completed, as a result it has not been updated to comply with the JORC 2012 code.

Exploration

During the year, the focus of the exploration and development activities has been at the Dalgaranga Gold Project. As a result only limited exploration has been undertaken at Egerton.

It is clear from the historical and recent exploration that the exploration potential of the Egerton tenement package has yet to be properly tested. The initial target horizon which remains poorly tested is the Hibernian trend to the south west of the high grade Hibernian deposit and the shear zone that hosts the high grade Gaffney's Find prospect.

RC Drilling completed in 2015 at Gaffney's Find and first pass testing of the new Gaffney's Find North prospect (see ASX Announcement 7th July 2015 titled "High Grade Gold Drill Results at Mt Egerton Project") highlights the potential. The Gaffney's Find drilling intersected significant new intersections including 17m @ 2.3 g/t gold from 43m to the end of the drill hole (EOH) including 9m @ 3.8 g/t gold. This intersection lies down dip of the intersection 8m @ 11.4 g/t gold drilled in 2014 and defines a coherent steeply dipping mineralised zone open at depth (see Figures 11 and 12). Other notable intersections include 9m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 36m, 2m @ 12.5 g/t gold from 48m to EOH and 2m @ 5.4 g/t gold. Gascoyne's recent drilling has now confirmed significant gold mineralisation over 500 metres along strike at Gaffney's Find.

Further drilling and soil sampling is planned.

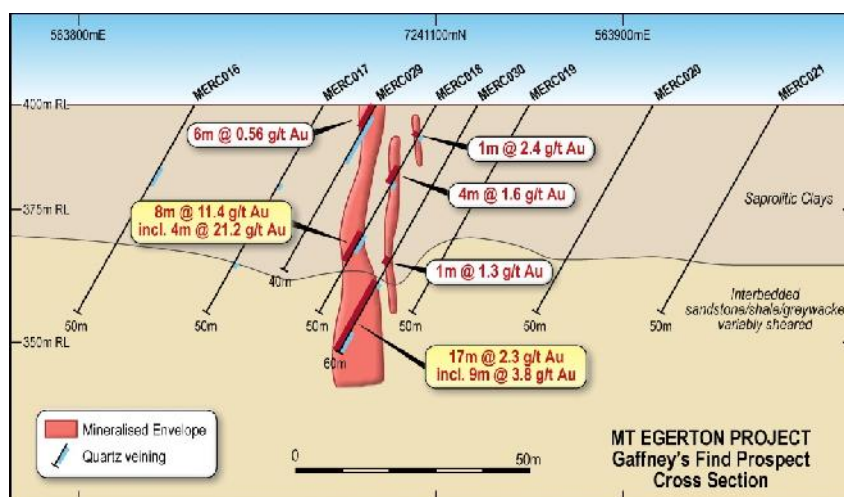


Figure 11: Gaffney's Find Cross Section

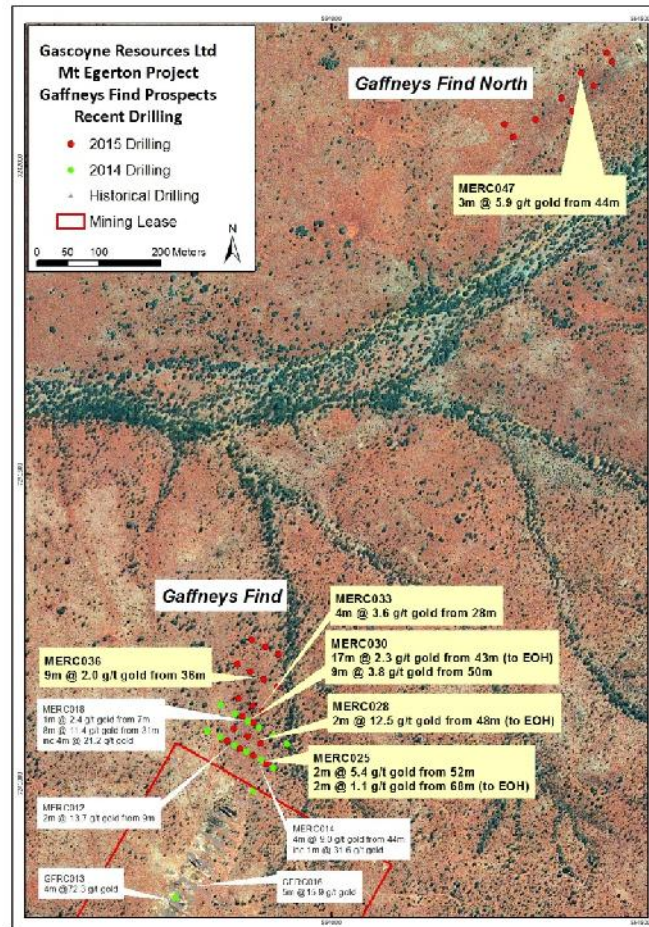


Figure 12: Egerton Project, 2015 RC Drilling at the Gaffney's Find Prospects

OTHER PROJECTS—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Gascoyne Resources Limited 100%

Gascoyne controls a number of tenements and tenement applications in the Murchison, Pilbara and Gascoyne regions of Western Australia. While the Glenburgh, Dalgaranga and Egerton projects remain the focus for the Company, these new projects have the potential to add significantly to the Company's future, while also providing some geographical diversification of our gold and base metal assets within Western Australia. The focus of the exploration effort during the year has been at Dalgaranga, as a result limited exploration has been undertaken on these non-core tenements during the year.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report is based on data compiled by Gascoyne's Managing Director Mr Michael Dunbar who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Dunbar has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dunbar consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Dalgaranga Gold Project:

The Dalgaranga Mineral Resources have been estimated by RungePincokMinarco Limited, an external consultancy, and are reported under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (see GCY ASX announcement 7th August 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Sly Fox Resource and Exploration Update"). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

The Dalgara Ore Reserve has been estimated by Mr Harry Warries, an employee of Mining Focus Consultants Pty Ltd, an external consultancy, and are reported under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Warries is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' of December 2012 ("JORC Code") as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia. (see GCY -ASX announcement 21st June 2017 titled "Dalgara Gold Project Development Update"). The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Glenburgh Gold Project:

The Glenburgh Mineral Resources have been estimated by RungePincokMinarco Limited, an external consultancy, and are reported under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (see GCY -ASX announcement 24th July 2014 titled: High Grade Domains Identified Within Updated Glenburgh Gold Mineral Resource). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Egerton Gold Project:

The information in this Report that relates to the JORC 2004 Mineral Resources for the Hibernian Deposit is based on information compiled by Mike Dunbar who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Dunbar is a full time employee of Gascoyne Resources Limited. Mr Dunbar is the Competent Person for this Mineral Resource estimate and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Dunbar consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The directors of Gascoyne Resources Limited believe that effective corporate governance improves company performance, enhances corporate social responsibility and benefits all stakeholders. The Group has adopted the third edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations which was released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council on 27 March 2014 and became effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The Group's Corporate Governance Statement for the financial year ending 30 June 2017 is dated as at 20 September 2017 and was approved by the Board on 20 September 2017. The Corporate Governance Statement is available on the Gascoyne Resources Limited website at www.gascoyneresources.com.au.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Gascoyne Resources Limited (Gascoyne or Company) present their Report together with the Financial Statements of the Consolidated Entity, being Gascoyne Resources Limited and its Controlled Entities (Group or Consolidated Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTOR DETAILS

The following persons were directors of Gascoyne Resources Limited during or since the end of the financial year:

Rodney Michael Joyce BSc (Hons), MSc, MAusIMM

Non-executive Chairman - Appointed 5 October 2012

Non-executive Director – Appointed 20 April 2011

Mr Joyce is a geologist with over 32 years of experience in mineral exploration, following graduation with a BSc (Hons) degree from Monash University in 1979. Mr Joyce also holds a MSc from the Royal School of Mines, University of London, UK. He was the leader of a successful gold exploration team at Aberfoyle Resources Ltd, responsible for significant gold discoveries at Khartoum (Carosue Dam) and Davyhurst in Western Australia prior to joining Giralda Resources NL as the Exploration Manager. Mr Joyce was subsequently appointed Managing Director of Giralda Resources NL in 2004 and held this position until the company's takeover in 2011.

Other current directorships:

Zenith Minerals Limited (Appointed 6 December 2006)

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

None

Special responsibilities: member of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee Audit and Risk Committee, and Finance Sub-Committee

Interests in shares: 10,783,939

Interests in options: Nil

Michael Dunbar BSc, P Grad Dip (economic geology), MAusIMM

Managing Director - Appointed 31 March 2011

Mr Dunbar is a geologist with over 25 years of experience in exploration, resource development and mining projects, both within Australia and overseas. He has been active in exploring and developing a broad range of deposit styles and commodities including Nickel Sulphide deposit development, Archaean and Proterozoic Gold, IOCG copper and gold deposits and sandstone hosted uranium deposits.

Mr Dunbar was involved in the discovery, delineation and development of the +2Moz Thunderbox gold deposit, the discovery and delineation of the Waterloo and Amorac Nickel Sulphide deposits in Western Australia, the delineation of the Munali Nickel Sulphide deposit, the Mirabella Nickel Sulphide deposit, the IOCG - Cloncurry Copper, Gold, Cobalt, Magnetite deposit, as well as a number of smaller deposits. Mr Dunbar's experience includes 4 years with Eagle Mining NL, 6 years with LionOre and 6 years with the Mitchell River Group of companies including Albion Limited, Mirabela Nickel, African Energy, Sally Malay Mining and Exco Resources.

Other current directorships:

None

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

None

Special responsibilities: member of the Finance Sub-Committee

Interests in shares: 2,480,000

Interests in options: 3,000,000

Gordon Dunbar BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM, FAIG

Non-executive Director - Appointed 31 March 2011

Managing Director - Appointed 25 September 2009, resigned 31 March 2011

Mr Dunbar is a consulting geologist with approximately 51 years of experience in the Australian minerals industry, managing project development, mineral exploration and evaluation programs, mine geology, financial studies, production assessment, and monitoring joint venture projects. Mr Dunbar's experience includes exploration and mining geology roles at Kambalda with Western Mining Corporation, the evaluation of the Golden Grove base metal deposit in WA, Chief Geologist at Rosebery Mine in Tasmania and management roles with BP Australia undertaking financial studies, monitoring the evaluation of the Olympic Dam deposit and as Exploration Manager for BP Minerals. Mr Dunbar established a consulting group in 1990 to provide advice on exploration, evaluation, mining geology, project assessment and pre-feasibility studies, particularly those

involving gold, base metals and nickel. He has worked on projects within Australia and Internationally.

Other current directorships:

None

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

None

Special responsibilities: Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Interests in shares: 1,093,655

Interests in options: Nil

John den Dryver BE (Mining), MSc, FAusIMM (CP)

Non-executive Director - Appointed 25 September 2009

Mr den Dryver is a mining engineer with over 44 years mining experience in operational and corporate management. Mr den Dryver joined Mount Isa Mines in 1973. In 1982, he joined North Flinders Mines as the Company Mining Engineer and later became Operations Manager for North Flinders after the mine was commissioned in 1986 and over the next 10 years managed the operations as well as developing further discoveries in this region including the Callie Mine. In 1987 he joined the board of North Flinders as Executive Director - Operations. In 1997 after Normandy Mining took over North Flinders, Mr den Dryver was appointed Executive General Manager - Technical, leading a team of specialist geologists, mining engineers and metallurgists in operational support, technical review and due-diligence activities. In 2003, after the takeover of Normandy by Newmont Corporation, Mr den Dryver established his own mining consultancy business.

Other current directorships:

None

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

Adelaide Resources Limited (Appointed 18 April 2005; resigned 25 November 2014)

Centrex Metals Limited (Appointed 1 March 2003; resigned 20 November 2014)

Special responsibilities: None

Interests in shares: 250,000

Interests in options: Nil

Sally-Anne Layman BE (Mining)(Hons), B.Com., CPA, AICD

Non-executive Director - Appointed 7 June 2017

Ms Layman is a mining engineer and qualified accountant with over 22 years of experience in the resources sector including roles in both mining operations and corporate finance. Ms Layman has gained significant international and multi-commodity experience in these roles. Most recently Ms Layman was a Division Director of Macquarie Group Limited and Joint Head of the Perth office of the Metals, Mining & Agriculture Division.

Ms Layman is a non-executive director and Chair of the Audit & Risk Committees for both Imdex Ltd and Perseus Mining Limited, both ASX listed companies, as well as being a member of Perseus' Remuneration Committee. Ms Layman is a member of Gascoyne's Finance Sub-Committee and brings with her a wealth of knowledge with respect to project financing.

Ms Layman holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) Hons, a Bachelor of Commerce, a CPA and a First Class Mine Managers Certificate of Competency WA, and is a member of CPA Australia and the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Other current directorships:

Imdex Ltd – appointed 6 February 2017

Perseus Mining Limited – appointed 13 September 2017

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

None

Special responsibilities: member of the Finance Sub-Committee

Interests in shares: Nil

Interests in options: Nil

Stanley Macdonald

Non-executive Director - Appointed 20 April 2011

Mr Macdonald has been associated with the mining and exploration industry for many years, having been instrumental in the formation of numerous ASX listed companies, including Giralia Resources NL, where he was a director for over 20 years.

Other current directorships:

Zenith Minerals Limited (Appointed 24 April 2006)

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

None

Special responsibilities: None

Interests in shares: 14,565,455

Interests in options: Nil

Graham Riley B.Juris LLB

Non-executive Director - Appointed 19 October 2009

Mr Riley is a qualified legal practitioner, holding Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Jurisprudence Degrees. After 10 years in legal practice as a partner of a commercial firm in Perth, he resigned to pursue private interests in the resources and exploration sector, where he continues to act in various non-executive capacities. Mr Riley was the Non-executive Chairman of Giralia Resources NL and Red Hill Iron Limited, and a director of Adelphi Energy NL prior to their takeovers.

Other current directorships:

Entek Energy Limited (Appointed 1 February 2011)

Previous directorships (last 3 years):

Buru Energy NL (Appointed 22 May 2008; resigned 23 May 2014)

Special responsibilities: member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit and Risk Committee

Interests in shares: 7,036,536

Interests in options: Nil

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Eva O'Malley B.Com, CA, AGIA

Joint Company Secretary appointed 12 January 2011

Ms O'Malley is a Chartered Accountant, an Associate member of the Governance Institute of Australia and holds a Commerce degree from Murdoch University in Western Australia. She was appointed to the position of Accountant and Company Secretary on 12th January 2011. She has extensive experience in managing the financial obligations of ASX listed corporations across a diverse range of industries.

David Lim B.Bus, CPA, AGIA

Joint Company Secretary appointed 27 May 2016

Mr Lim is an experienced CFO and Company Secretary with over 17 years of experience with ASX listed mining and exploration companies, and has held senior executive roles with companies operating in Australia, USA, Indonesia, Peru and Ivory Coast. Mr Lim spent 12 years at Equigold NL, a successful Australian gold exploration and mining company which developed and operated several gold mines in Australia and West Africa, and was CFO and Company Secretary of Equigold NL at the time of the company's merger with Lihir Gold Ltd in 2008.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year, the principal activities of the Group continued to be the exploration for gold and evaluation of the development options for its Australian gold projects. During the year the Group completed a Bankable Feasibility Study for the Group's 100% owned Dalgaranga Gold Project, with development activities commencing shortly thereafter.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

A detailed review of the Group's operations during the reporting period can be found in the Review of Operations section commencing on page 2 of this Annual Report.

The net consolidated loss of the Group for the financial period, after provision for income tax was \$1,443,837 (2016: \$816,727).

In December 2016 the Group acquired the remaining 20% interest in the mineral tenements which form its Dalgaranga Gold Project, and over which a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) was completed in November 2016.

In addition the completion of the BFS over the Dalgaranga Gold Project, during the year the Group continued to explore its tenement holdings.

In order to advance its ongoing exploration and project development activities the Company raised approximately \$55,000,000 (before costs) through a number of share placements and a Share Purchase Plan during the year.

At Balance Date the Group has no debt, and cash and cash equivalents of \$41,774,003 (2016: \$14,879,759).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

As noted above, during the year the Company undertook a number of capital raisings in order to partly fund the development of the Company's 100% owned Dalgaranga Gold Project and to continue exploration activities at the Company's mineral exploration projects.

In addition to these capital raisings, the Group commenced development activities at the Dalgaranga Gold Project which entailed the commencement of construction activities at the Project, including construction of the Project's accommodation and messing facilities as well as various earthworks in preparation for the mining and plant construction phases.

Other than these events there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group.

DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid or is recommended for the current period.

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

To assist the board fulfil its corporate governance responsibilities associated with material investment and financing decisions a Finance Sub-Committee was established subsequent to the Balance Date. The committee's role is to critically review and challenge any proposals presented by management that may significantly alter the Company's position in respect to capital and debt markets, major acquisitions and asset disposals. The committee is to ensure that any proposed investment and/or financing decisions meet relevant financial performance criteria set by the board. The committee will also consider any specific matters referred to it by the board as required.

On 15 September 2017 GNT Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Gascoyne) entered into a Joint Lead Arranger Mandate (Mandate) with Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited and National Australia Bank Limited, mandating the banks to structure and arrange project financing facilities to fund the development of the Group's Dalgaranga Gold Project (DGP). These facilities will form part of the overall funding package required to develop the DGP, with the balance of funds being provided by Gascoyne Resources Ltd. The terms and conditions set out in the Mandate include normal conditions precedent for loans of this nature, and which at the date of this of this report the directors of the Company are confident that the Company can satisfy.

Other than as set out above, the directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The focus for the Group remains the ongoing exploration and the evaluation, and development of the Dalgaranga and Glenburgh Gold Projects, while also investigating options for the Egerton Gold Project.

The Group commenced the development of the DGP after completing a Bankable Feasibility Study on the project during the financial year, and raising just over \$55,000,000 (before costs) through equity placements. As noted above, the Group executed the Mandate with Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd and National Australia Bank Limited to arrange debt and hedging facilities to fund the development of the Dalgaranga Gold Project. Until the debt is secured unconditionally the Group is funding the project's development through existing working capital reserves.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings held during the year by the board of directors (board) and board committees, and the number of those meetings attended by each director is set out in the table below:

Director	Board Meetings		Nomination & Remuneration Committee Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings	
	Entitled to Attend ^(a)	Attended	Entitled to Attend	Attended	Entitled to Attend	Attended
G Dunbar	8	6	3	2	3	3
M Dunbar	8	8	-	-	-	-
J den Dryver	8	6	-	-	-	-
R M. Joyce	8	8	3	3	3	3
S Layman	1	1	-	-	-	-
S Macdonald	8	7	-	-	-	-
G Riley	8	8	3	2	3	3

- a) In addition to the above meetings a number of matters were dealt with by circular resolution.
b) Subsequent to the end of the financial year the board of directors resolved to establish a Finance Sub-Committee.

UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued ordinary shares of the Group under option at the date of this report are:

Options Series	No.	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
Issued 16 Dec 2016	7,850,000	15-Dec-19	\$0.55

All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or within 30 days of cessation of the employee's employment for employee incentive options. These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company, other than on exercise of the option.

SHARE OPTIONS EXERCISED

During and since the end of the financial year 3,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares were issued upon the exercise of options.

SHARE BASED REMUNERATION – GRANT OF OPTIONS

4,450,000 options over ordinary shares in the Company were granted to the 5 most highly remunerated officers of the Company (not being directors) during or since the end of financial year as part of their remuneration.

3,000,000 options over ordinary shares in the Company were granted to Mr M Dunbar, a director of the Company, during or since the end of the financial year as part of his remuneration.

No options were granted to director or the 5 most highly remunerated officers of the Company (not being directors) in the 2016 financial year.

Details of granted options

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Directors		
M Dunbar	3,000,000	-
5 Highest paid executives not being directors		
J Goldsworthy	1,000,000	-
I Kerr	1,500,000	-
D Lim	1,000,000	-
E O'Malley	200,000	-
K Weber	750,000	-
Total	7,450,000	-

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The directors of the Company present the Remuneration Report for directors and other key management personnel prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

- a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- b) Details of remuneration
- c) Service agreements
- d) Share-based remuneration; and
- e) Other information

Key Management Personnel

The directors and other key management personnel (KMP) of the Group during or since the end of the financial year were:

Directors	Position
R Joyce	Chairman, Non-executive Director
M Dunbar	Managing Director
J den Dryver	Non-executive Director
G Dunbar	Non-executive Director
S Layman (appointed 7 June 2017)	Non-executive Director
S Macdonald	Non-executive Director
G Riley	Non-executive Director
Other KMP	
J Goldsworthy	GM - Business Development
I Kerr (commenced 5 December 2016)	Development Manager
D Lim (commenced CFO role 1 February 2017)	Joint Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer
E O'Malley	Joint Company Secretary/Accountant
K. Weber (commenced 30 January 2017)	Exploration Manager

Except where noted, the named persons held their current position for the whole of, and since the end of the financial year.

- a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The principles of the Group's executive remuneration policy are to ensure that remuneration packages properly reflect the duties and responsibilities of the executive and are sufficient to attract, retain and motivate personnel of the requisite quality. The board has established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee which operates in accordance with its Charter as approved by the board and is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors and the executive team.

The remuneration structure that has been adopted by the Group consists of the following components:

-) fixed remuneration being annual salary/wages and superannuation; and
-) short term incentives, including employee share schemes and bonuses

The nomination and remuneration committee assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration on a periodic basis by reference to recent employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum shareholder benefit. The payment of bonuses, share options and other incentive payments are reviewed by the nomination and remuneration committee annually having regard to performance against expectations and market conditions as part of the review of executive remuneration, and a recommendation is put to the board for approval. There is no pre-determined policy regarding any relationship between the Group's performance and the remuneration of key management personnel.

Non-executive director remuneration

Non-executive directors are remunerated by fees determined by the board within the aggregate directors' fee pool limit of \$400,000. The pool limit is not at present fully utilised. In setting the fees, account is taken of the responsibilities inherent in the stewardship of the Company and the demands made of directors in the discharge of their responsibilities. Advice is taken from independent consultancy sources where appropriate, to ensure remuneration accords with market practice. The Group has largely adopted the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and decided to remunerate its non-executive directors on an ongoing basis with no accrual or entitlement to a retirement benefit.

Use of remuneration consultants

The Group did not employ the services of a remuneration consultant during the year.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2016 Annual General Meeting

At the Company's 2016 Annual General Meeting 97% of the votes cast in relation to the resolution to adopt the 2016 Remuneration Report were

cast in favour of the resolution. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM on its Remuneration Report.

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth

In considering the Group's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the board have regard to the following indices in respect of the current financial year and the previous four financial years.

Item	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Loss per share (cents)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.2)
Dividends (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss (\$)	(1,443,837)	(816,727)	(2,919,248)	(1,365,178)	(277,560)
Share price (cents)	\$0.435	\$0.52	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.14

b) Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of remuneration of each director and other KMP of the Group, and the relative proportions of remuneration that are at risk and those that are fixed are shown in the table below:

2017	Short term employee benefits		Long term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	Total	Fixed Remuneration
	Salary & Fees \$	Movement in annual leave provision \$	Movement in long service leave provision \$(a)	Superannuation \$	Options \$	\$	%
Non-Executive Directors							
R Joyce	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000	100
J den Dryver	37,671	-	-	3,579	-	41,250	100
G Dunbar	41,250	-	-	-	-	41,250	100
S Layman	3,945	-	-	-	-	3,945	100
S Macdonald	41,250	-	-	-	-	41,250	100
G Riley	41,250	-	-	-	-	41,250	100
Sub-total	225,366	-	-	3,579	-	228,945	
Other Key Management Personnel							
M Dunbar	285,388	19,750	20,915	27,112	552,900	906,065	39
J Goldsworthy	219,178	4,923	13,578	20,822	184,300	442,801	58
I Kerr	147,524	4,186	1,194	14,015	276,450	443,369	38
E O'Malley	20,223	919	(5,594)	1,921	36,860	54,329	32
D Lim	206,403	7,903	698	19,608	184,300	418,912	56
K Weber	172,242	6,639	586	21,199	138,225	338,891	59
Sub-total	1,050,958	44,320	31,377	104,677	1,373,035	2,604,367	
Total	1,276,324	44,320	31,377	108,256	1,373,035	2,833,312	

(a) At Balance Date \$nil (2016:\$nil) of the long service leave provision had vested.

2016	Short term employee benefits		Long term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	Total	Fixed Remuneration
	Salary & Fees \$	Movement in annual leave provision \$	Movement in long service leave provision \$(a)	Superannuation \$	Options \$	\$	%
Non-Executive Directors							
R Joyce	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000	100
J den Dryver	18,265	-	-	1,735	-	20,000	100
G Dunbar	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	100
S Macdonald	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	100
G Riley	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	100
Sub-total	103,265	-	-	1,735	-	105,000	
Other Key Management Personnel							
M Dunbar	354,984	12,801	6,169	22,323	-	396,277	100
J Goldsworthy	281,872	11,414	10,374	19,420	-	323,080	100
E O'Malley	66,000	(592)	3,107	6,270	-	74,785	100
D Lim	10,022	-	-	952	-	10,974	100
Sub-total	712,878	23,623	19,650	48,965	-	805,116	
Total	816,143	23,623	19,650	50,700	-	910,116	

c) Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the executive directors and other KMP are formalised in Service Agreements. The major provisions of the agreements relating to remuneration are set out below:

Employee	Position	Base Salary	Term of Agreement	Notice Period
M Dunbar	Managing Director	\$319,635 p.a.	Unspecified	Six (6) months
J Goldsworthy	Business Development Manager	\$219,178 p.a.	Unspecified	Three (3) months
I Kerr ^(a)	Development Manager	\$301,370 p.a.	Unspecified	Three (3) months
D Lim ^(a)	Company Secretary/ CFO	\$228,310 p.a.	Unspecified	Three (3) months
E O'Malley ^(b)	Company Secretary	\$66,000 p.a.	Unspecified	One (1) month
K Weber	Exploration Manager	\$191,781 p.a.	Unspecified	Three (3) months

(a) Messrs Kerr and Lim's notice period increases to 6 months in the event of the issued capital of the Company being controlled by an entity or a group of related parties, or a group of shareholders successfully voting for the removal of the majority of the Company's board.

(b) Ms O'Malley is employed on a 0.4 full time equivalent basis.

Short Term Incentives (STI)

Performance Bonuses

During the reporting period Messrs M Dunbar and I Kerr's Service Agreements were amended to provide for a one off \$50,000 cash STI. The STI is payable to Messrs Dunbar and Kerr on the successful achievement of a number of KPI linked to safety, budget and project delivery. No portion of the bonus vested during the year. No portion of the cash bonus was paid or forfeited during the current financial year. If Messrs Dunbar and Kerr achieve the hurdle KPI criteria they will receive the STI in the 2018/19 financial year. The maximum amount that will be paid to each of Messrs Dunbar and Kerr is capped at \$50,000.

d) Share-based remuneration

Long Term Incentives (LTI)

Granted share options

4,450,000 options over shares in the Company were granted to KMP of the Company (not being directors) during or since the end of financial year.

These options were granted under the Company's Employee Share Option Plan.

The options had no service or performance conditions and were granted to employees as part of their remuneration. Options may be exercised from the vesting date until expiry. The employee may exercise the options by paying the exercise price in cash or electing to use the cashless exercised facility available under the Employee Share Option Plan whereby the number of share granted on exercise will be reduced based on the difference between the exercised price and the market price of the underlying share on the exercise date.

Options refer to options over ordinary shares of the Company, which are exercisable on a one-for-one basis under the terms of the Company's Share Option Plan Rules. The options were provided at no cost to the recipients. All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or within 30 days of cessation of the employee's employment. These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company other than on exercise of the option.

Options granted as remuneration during the financial year are shown in the table below.

2017	Grant date	Granted	Vested	Vested	Forfeited	Grant date fair value	Exercise price	Expiry Date	Vesting date
Key Management Personnel		No.	No.	%	%	\$/option	\$		
M Dunbar	16/12/16	3,000,000	3,000,000	100%	0%	\$0.18	\$0.55	15/12/19	16/12/16
J Goldsworthy	16/12/16	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%	0%	\$0.18	\$0.55	15/12/19	16/12/16
I Kerr	16/12/16	1,500,000	1,500,000	100%	0%	\$0.18	\$0.55	15/12/19	16/12/16
D Lim	16/12/16	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%	0%	\$0.18	\$0.55	15/12/19	16/12/16
E O'Malley	16/12/16	200,000	200,000	100%	0%	\$0.18	\$0.55	15/12/19	16/12/16
K Weber	16/12/16	750,000	750,000	100%	0%	\$0.18	\$0.55	15/12/19	16/12/16
Total		7,450,000	7,450,000						

There have been no alteration of the terms and conditions of the above options since grant date.

Exercised share options

During the financial year 3,500,000 share options granted as part of KMP remuneration in prior years were exercised by KMP, as a result of the exercise of these share options 3,500,000 fully paid ordinary shares of Gascoyne Resources Ltd were issued to the KMP.

Employee	Exercised	Exercise Price	Value of options on exercise	Date option granted
	No.	\$/option		
M Dunbar	2,300,000	\$0.26	\$736,000	15/11/13
J Goldsworthy	1,000,000	\$0.26	\$355,000	15/11/13
E O'Malley	200,000	\$0.26	\$83,000	15/11/13

The following table discloses details of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by key management personnel of the Group.

2017	Balance vested at start of year	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Forfeited	Balance at end of reporting period	Balance vested at end of year	Vested but not exercisable	Vested and exercisable	Options vested during year
Key Management Personnel	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
M Dunbar	2,300,000	3,000,000	(2,300,000)	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
J Goldsworthy	1,000,000	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
I Kerr	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
D Lim	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
E O'Malley	200,000	200,000	(200,000)	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	200,000
K Weber	-	750,000	-	-	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	750,000
Total	3,500,000	7,450,000	(3,500,000)	-	7,450,000	7,450,000	-	7,450,000	7,450,000

e) Other information

Shares held by Key Management Personnel

The following table discloses details of ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by KMP of the Group.

Year Ended 30 June 2017	Balance at start of year	Granted as remuneration	Received on exercise of options	Net other change	Balance at end of the reporting period	Balance held nominally
Key Management Personnel	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
R M Joyce	10,783,939	-	-	-	10,783,939	-
M Dunbar	1,650,000	-	2,300,000	(1,470,000)	2,480,000	-
J den Dryver	240,000	-	-	10,000	250,000	-
G Dunbar	1,063,655	-	-	30,000	1,093,655	-
S Layman	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Macdonald	14,565,455	-	-	-	14,565,455	-
G Riley	7,036,536	-	-	-	7,036,536	-
J Goldsworthy	3,380,000	-	1,000,000	(350,000)	4,030,000	-
I Kerr	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Lim	-	-	-	25,100	25,100	-
E O'Malley	50,000	-	200,000	-	250,000	-
K Weber	-	-	-	14,000	14,000	-
Total	38,769,585	-	3,500,000	(1,740,900)	40,528,685	-

Transactions with director-related entities

The Company had a services agreement on normal commercial terms and conditions with an entity of which Messrs. Joyce and Macdonald are also directors, for the provision of shared office space and administrative costs, these agreements terminated in February 2017. The current year operating result includes revenue resulting from transactions under this agreement of \$52,562 (2016: \$42,023) and expenses of \$nil (2016: \$nil) with an amount of \$nil (2016: \$13,108) receivable and \$nil (2016: \$nil) payable at Balance Date.

Transactions with directors

The Company has an arrangement based on normal commercial terms with non-executive directors Messrs. Joyce, Macdonald and Riley for the provision of serviced offices and parking. The current year operating result includes revenue resulting from transactions under these arrangements of \$18,000 (2016: \$26,250), with an amount of \$nil (2016: \$6,000) receivable at the Balance Date.

End of audited remuneration report.

OFFICERS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

During the year the Group paid an insurance premium to insure the directors and officers of the Company and related bodies corporate. The "Officers" of the Group covered by the insurance policy include all directors and officers of the Group.

The liabilities insured include legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a willful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the Group.

Details of the amount of the premium paid in respect of insurance policies are not disclosed as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the insurance contract.

The Group has agreements with the directors and officers to indemnify them against any claim and related expenses which arise as a result of work completed in their respective capacities. The Group has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Group or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Group is subject to environmental regulations under laws of the Commonwealth and State. The Group has a policy of complying with its environmental performance obligations at all times. During the year Gascoyne Resources Ltd received a notification of a breach its environmental obligations from the Department of Mines and Petroleum of Western Australia (DMP). The notification related to the clearing of vegetation in excess of that previously approved. The Department of Mines and Petroleum advised the Company of its obligation to adhere to tenement conditions and to ensure that all relevant approval had been received from any relevant agency prior to conducting any activities. No further action was taken by the DMP subsequent to the notification.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

No non-audit services were provided to the Group by the Group's Auditor for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: \$nil).

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under s307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on page 30 of the financial report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

Dated at Perth this 28th day of September 2017.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

The report is made on behalf of the directors of Gascoyne Resources Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. M. Joyce', with a stylized flourish at the end.

R M Joyce
Chairman

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Gascoyne Resources Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Gascoyne Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



M A Petricevic
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Perth, 28 September 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Gascoyne Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Gascoyne Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- a Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Exploration assets - Valuation Net - Note 1(f) and Note 7. At 30 June 2017 the Group had \$23.1m of exploration and evaluation expenditure. In accordance with AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>, the Group is required to assess at each reporting date if there are any triggers for impairment which may suggest the carrying value is in excess of the recoverable amount. The process to assess for impairment of exploration assets involves significant management judgement and subjectivity with regards to the applicability of impairment indicators and the assessment of the recoverable amount of assets which have not yet reached the production stage. The ability for the Group to determine whether the area of interest is economically viable is dependent upon advancing drilling and feasibility studies to a stage whereby information is readily available to undertake value-in-use calculations. This area is a key audit matter due to the judgemental nature of the estimates and assumptions used in the impairment analysis.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Obtaining the management reconciliation of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure and agreeing to the general ledger; • Reviewing management's area of interest considerations against AASB 6; • Reviewing management's assessment of applicability of impairment triggers in accordance with AASB 6 including: – Tracing projects to statutory registers, exploration licenses and third party confirmations to determine whether a right of tenure existed; – Enquiry of management regarding their intentions to carry out exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant exploration area, including review of managements' budgeted expenditure; – Understanding whether any data exists to suggest that the carrying value of these exploration and evaluation assets are unlikely to be recovered through development or sale; • Reviewing the appropriateness of the related disclosures within the financial statements.
Mine Properties – Note 1(g) and Note 8 and Development Assets – Note 1(e) and Note 9. The Group has commenced the process of procuring long lead items for the development of the Dalgaranga Gold Project. During the year to 30 June 2017 the Group transferred \$7.1m of capitalised exploration expenditure to Mine Properties and \$9.27m was paid to acquire the remaining 20% interest in the project. An additional expenditure of \$17.3m was incurred and capitalised in the period to develop the project. During the development phase of a project the Group must apply judgement to transfer exploration expenditure to mineral property assets at their recoverable amount. This process requires judgement and subjectivity. This is a key audit matter due to the stage of development of the project. Judgement is required to determine the recoverable amount of the exploration expenditure capitalised that should be transferred to mineral development assets.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Documenting the processes and applicable internal controls relating to management's assessment of impairment; • Obtaining management's reconciliation of capital, mine properties and development assets and agreed to the general ledger; • Reviewing managements accounting treatment of the acquisition of the remaining 20% interest in of the Project and its compliance in line with the accounting standards; • Sampled a selection of capitalised expenditure of mine properties and development assets to invoices/purchase orders and ensuring the amounts have been appropriately capitalised in line with AASB 116; and • Reviewing the appropriateness of the related disclosures within the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets – Note 1(c) and Note 20	
The income tax income/(expense) for the year ended 30 June 2017 is \$1.7m resulting from the recognition of deferred tax assets in relation to the previously unrecognised tax losses. Judgement is required to determine the application of tax legislation, as well as to assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets. This area is a key audit matter due to the judgement required by management in the preparation of the assumptions used in the computation of the deferred tax balances to be brought to account.	Our procedures included, amongst others: • Reviewed management's assessment model which outlines the timing of expected utilisation of tax losses including continuation of ownership analysis and the key assumptions; • Obtained available evidence to support the key assumptions; • Tested the mathematical accuracy of the model used as a basis for the capitalisation of deferred taxes, as well as its inputs; • Engaged internal tax specialists, who reviewed the tax computations and undertook robust discussions with management; and • Reviewed the appropriateness of the related disclosures within the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

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 2017, 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 we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors' for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:
http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 24 to 28 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Gascoyne Resources Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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.



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



M A Petricevic
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Perth, 28 September 2017

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. The directors declare that in their opinion:
 - a. The attached consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of Gascoyne Resources Limited and its controlled entities are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - ii. comply with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that Gascoyne Resources Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
2. The directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Equivalents for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.
3. Note 1 confirms that the consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to section 295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.



R M Joyce
Chairman

Dated at Perth this 28th day of September 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2017

CONSOLIDATED			
		2017	2016
	Note	\$	\$
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	41,774,003	14,879,759
Trade and other receivables	3	1,302,703	263,750
Total Current Assets		43,076,706	15,143,509
Non-Current Assets			
Development assets	9	15,264,470	-
Property, plant & equipment	6	55,632	36,689
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	7	23,124,120	24,547,763
Mine properties	8	18,530,056	-
Other assets	5	511,420	30,002
Deferred tax asset	20	3,307,161	-
Total Non-Current Assets		60,792,859	24,614,454
Total Assets		103,869,565	39,757,963
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	7,081,240	1,904,265
Provisions	11	214,946	130,178
Total Current Liabilities		7,296,186	2,034,443
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	99,457	-
Provisions	11	357,978	39,569
Total Non-Current Liabilities		457,435	39,569
Total Liabilities		7,753,621	2,074,012
Net Assets		96,115,944	37,683,951
Equity			
Share capital	12	104,881,460	46,121,808
Non-controlling interest	13	824,545	1,245,473
Reserves	14	934,677	(602,429)
Accumulated losses	15	(10,524,738)	(9,080,901)
Total Equity		96,115,944	37,683,951

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
for the year ended 30 June 2017

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2017	2016
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue from continuing operations	16	164,458	138,751
Employment costs	18	(2,385,382)	(397,015)
Audit and accountancy		(43,456)	(34,361)
Investor relations		(324,714)	(199,848)
Finance costs		(286,891)	-
IT costs		(14,525)	(6,454)
Premises costs		(191,257)	(136,792)
Professional services		(66,724)	(2,400)
General Administration		(22,329)	(65,053)
Exploration expenditure written off	7	(20,318)	(327,121)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets		-	(20,000)
Depreciation		(19,299)	(24,546)
Loss before tax		(3,210,437)	(1,074,839)
Tax income	20	1,766,600	258,112
Loss after tax for the year		(1,443,837)	(816,727)
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		(1,443,837)	(816,727)
Loss for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(1,443,837)	(816,389)
Non-controlling interests		-	(338)
		(1,443,837)	(816,727)
Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		-	-
Loss per share			
Basic (cents per share)	22	(0.5)	(0.4)
Diluted (cents per share)	22	(0.5)	(0.4)

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2017

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2017	2016
	Note	\$	\$
Operating Activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,491,141)	(707,942)
Interest received		147,487	47,861
Other revenue received		36,056	49,289
Tax refund – R&D tax offset		-	258,112
Net cash flows used in operating activities	2(b)	(2,307,598)	(352,680)
Investing Activities			
Payments for exploration & evaluation expenditure		(7,588,634)	(2,622,515)
Payments for project acquisitions		(5,917,084)	-
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(38,454)	(21,496)
Payments for development assets		(9,786,964)	-
Transfer (to)/from security deposits		(178,562)	19,998
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(23,509,698)	(2,624,013)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		55,922,550	17,764,000
Share issue costs paid		(3,211,010)	(1,110,124)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		52,711,540	16,653,876
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents		26,894,244	13,677,183
Beginning Cash and cash equivalents		14,879,759	1,202,576
Ending Cash and cash equivalents	2(a)	41,774,003	14,879,759

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2017

2017	Share Capital	Share Option Reserve	Exploration Asset Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Amount attributable to owners of the parent	Non - controlling interests	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	46,121,808	255,500	(857,929)	(9,080,901)	36,438,478	1,245,473	37,683,951
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,443,837)	(1,443,837)	-	(1,443,837)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(1,443,837)	(1,443,837)	-	(1,443,837)
Movement in non-controlling interest's share of net assets	-	-	345,851	-	345,851	(420,928)	(75,077)
Shares issued during the financial year	60,413,050	(255,500)	-	-	60,157,550	-	60,157,550
Options issued during the financial year	-	1,446,755	-	-	1,446,755	-	1,446,755
Share issue costs	(3,193,961)	-	-	-	(3,193,961)	-	(3,193,961)
Initial recognition of deferred tax asset directly in equity	1,540,563	-	-	-	1,540,563	-	1,540,563
Balance at the end of the financial year	104,881,460	1,446,755	(512,078)	(10,524,738)	95,291,399	824,545	96,115,944

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2016	Share Capital	Share Option Reserve	Exploration Asset Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Amount attributable to owners of the parent	Non - controlling interests	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	29,416,331	324,150	(76,558)	(8,264,512)	21,399,411	464,440	21,863,851
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(816,389)	(816,389)	(338)	(816,727)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(816,389)	(816,389)	(338)	(816,727)
Movement in non-controlling interest's share of net assets	-	-	(781,371)	-	(781,371)	781,371	-
Shares issued during the financial year	17,832,650	(68,650)	-	-	17,764,000	-	17,764,000
Options issued during the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	(1,127,173)	-	-	-	(1,127,173)	-	(1,127,173)
Balance at the end of the financial year	46,121,808	255,500	(857,929)	(9,080,901)	36,438,478	1,245,473	37,683,951

This statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations

Gascoyne Resources Limited and its subsidiaries' principle activity is the exploration for and the development of gold projects in Western Australia.

Financial reporting framework

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Gascoyne Resources Limited is a for profit entity for the purpose of preparing financial statements.

Gascoyne Resources Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and operating in Australia. The address of its registered office and its principal place of business is Level 1, 41 – 47 Colin Street, West Perth, Australia.

Statement of compliance

The financial report for Gascoyne Resources Limited and its controlled entities (Consolidated Entity or Group) for the year ended 30 June 2017 was approved and authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 26 September 2017.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group will continue to meet its commitments and can therefore continue normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. During the year ended 30 June 2017 the Group incurred a net loss of \$1,443,837 (2016: \$816,727) and in the forthcoming financial year will be required to meet various commitments related to its tenement holdings and construction contracts.

In order to fund the development of its Dalgaranga Gold Project (DGP) the Company will be required to source additional funds to execute the plan as set out in the Bankable Feasibility Study. To this end the Company has been in negotiations with several financiers to provide funding for the Project's development, and on 15 September 2017 GNT Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Gascoyne) entered into a Joint Lead Arranger Mandate (Mandate) with Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited and National Australia Bank Limited, mandating the banks to structure and arrange project financing facilities to fund the development of the Group's DGP. These facilities will form part of the overall funding package required to develop the Project, with the balance of funds being provided by the parent company, Gascoyne Resources Ltd. The terms and conditions set out in the Mandate include normal conditions precedent for facilities of this nature, and which at the date of this report, the directors of the Company are confident that the Company can satisfy. Should the Group require additional funds the directors are confident of being able raise sufficient capital to fund the working capital requirements of the Group.

As such the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will have adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Accounting policies

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Presentation currency

Unless otherwise stated, financial values are stated in Australian dollars.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, as modified where applicable 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. A summary of the Group's significant accounting policies is set out below.

a) Principles of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries as at Balance Date. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Parent. The Parent controls an entity if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for each Group member and all Group members have a 30 June balance date.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group entities. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

A Non-controlling interest is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position within equity where an entity outside of the Group has an ownership interest in a subsidiary or its net assets.

The Group consolidates the assets, liabilities and results of a subsidiary from the date on which it first controls the entity. On loss of control of a subsidiary the Group de-recognises the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary, and recognises any investment it retains in its former subsidiary in accordance with the relevant accounting standard(s) or board approved accounting policy where no accounting standard applies.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand and at bank, and short-term deposits are stated at nominal value. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash includes cash on hand and at bank, and money market investments readily convertible to cash within 90 days, net of outstanding bank overdrafts if any.

c) Income Tax

Tax expense or income recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, the relevant taxation authority relating to the current or prior reporting periods that are unpaid at the Balance Date. Current tax is payable on taxable income which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of Current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Group's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxing authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively. Any research and development tax offset due to the Company, from the Australian Taxation Office, will be recognised under the tax expense or income line in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the amount to be received is known.

Gascoyne Resources Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries are consolidated for the purposes of Australian income tax legislation. As a consequence, these entities are taxed as a single entity and the deferred tax assets and liabilities of the consolidated tax group are recognised in the accounts of the parent entity.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets held for use in the exploration activities of the Group or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used by the Group for more than 12 months from the date of initial recognition.

Property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost at the date of acquisition when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured.

The carrying amount of Property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by management to ensure it is not in excess of its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's utilisation and subsequent disposal.

Unless otherwise stated, Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation, and impairment where applicable.

Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment

The depreciable amount of Property, plant and equipment, being the cost of the asset, less its residual value, is depreciated over the assets' useful lives. Depreciation commences when the Property, plant and equipment is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Plant and equipment	Straight line 9% to 40%
Motor Vehicles	Straight line 22.2%
Exploration equipment	100%

e) Development Assets - Capital Work in Progress

Development Assets are tangible assets in relation to Mine Properties which are under construction or acquired and not yet installed and ready for use. Development Assets are recognised at the reporting date at the costs incurred on the assets up to the Balance Date.

Capital Work in Progress is not subject to depreciation. Once assets classified as Development Assets are available ready for use, that is, in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in a manner intended by management they are reclassified as Property, plant and equipment and depreciated accordingly (refer Note 1(d)).

f) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred is capitalised and accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that the rights of tenure of the area of interest is current, and they are expected to be recouped through the successful development or sale of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off and recognised in the calculation of profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

On completion of a successful Bankable Feasibility Study over an area of interest, or where the Group decides to proceed with the development of an area of interest, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure for that area of interest is reclassified as Mine Properties.

At least annually a review is undertaken for each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

g) Mine Properties

Mine Properties represent capitalised expenditure related to exploration, evaluation and acquisition costs incurred on projects for which the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable.

Rehabilitation assets and tangible assets related to projects categorised as Mine Properties are separately recognised in the financial statements as rehabilitation assets or property, plant and equipment.

Costs capitalised as Mine Properties are evaluated for impairment at each Balance Date by management, and the carrying value amortised over their useful lives once the relevant project commences commercial production.

h) Interests in joint arrangements

A Joint Arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint Control exists where the parties agree to sharing the control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The Group classifies Joint Arrangements as either a Joint Operation or Joint Venture. Joint Operations are joint arrangements in which the parties have rights to the assets and obligations for liabilities relating to the arrangement. A Joint Venture is a joint arrangement in which the parties have rights to the net assets relating to the arrangement.

Interests in joint operations are accounted for by recognising the Group's share of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditures. Interests in joint ventures are recognised as an investment and account for that investment using the equity method of accounting.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested at each reporting date for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation 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 estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

j) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Consolidated Entity provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the Balance Date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in Trade and other receivables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (refer Note 3).

Held-to-maturity investment (HTM investments)

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Company has the intention to hold to maturity other than:

- Those that the Company, upon initial recognition, designate as at fair value through profit or loss;
- Those that the Company designate as available for sale; or
- Those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

The Group holds cash on deposit in the form of term deposits which are used to cash back obligations under its credit card facilities and operating leases related to its Perth corporate office.

These HTM investments are recognised under Other Assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (refer Note 5).

k) Share Options

Share-based employee remuneration

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via various Share Option Plans.

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, term of the option, vesting and performance criteria, the impact of dilution, non-tradable nature of the option, share price at grant date of the underlying share, expected price volatility of the underlying share, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

The fair value of the options granted excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate.

Upon the exercise of options, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital. The market value of shares issued to employees for no cash consideration under the Share Option Plans is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity when the employees become entitled to the shares.

l) Revenue recognition

Interest receivable

Interest on bank deposits is recognised as income as it accrues. Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Premises

The Group earns revenue from sub-letting office space and parking facilities.

m) Payables

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

n) Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recorded at amounts due less any specific allowance for impairment.

o) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- for Trade Receivables and Payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

p) Fair Value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

q) Provisions

Provisions are raised for liabilities where the timing or amount of the future expenditure required to settle an obligation is uncertain.

Employee Benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual and long service leave (LSL) when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of annual and LSL leave and other employee benefits which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Provisions made in respect of long service leave which is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by the employees up to Balance Date.

Mine Property Rehabilitation provisions

Provision is made for forecast costs of rehabilitating tenements categorised as Mine Properties on the occurrence of an obliging event. A provision for rehabilitation is initially recognised as the present value of the estimated future cost of restoration work required to comply with environmental legislative obligations as at the Balance Date. A corresponding Rehabilitation asset is recognised at the same time that the Provision for rehabilitation is recognised.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is calculated as the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the rehabilitation obligation. Where the rehabilitation provision has been calculated by discounting the future value of expenditure, the carrying value increases in each period to reflect the passage of time, this increase is recognised as a borrowing cost in the calculation of profit or loss.

r) Critical accounting estimates and other accounting judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group is of the view that there are no critical accounting estimates and judgements in this financial report, other than accounting estimates and judgements in relation to the carrying value of mineral exploration expenditure and the value of

incentive options issued to directors and employees.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

The Group capitalises expenditure relating to the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. While there are certain areas of interest on which no reserves have been delineated, the directors are of the view that such expenditure should not be written off since exploration and evaluation activities have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, right of tenure is current and exploration and evaluation activities are continuing.

Option Valuations

Management uses a Black and Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair values of options granted, both the selection of the valuation methodology and various inputs to the model are subject to management judgement.

s) Estimates and Assumptions

Development Assets

Expenditure on Development Assets is capitalised on the assumption that assets categorised as Mine Properties will generate sufficient cash flows to recover the cost of the Development Assets, or the carrying value can be recovered through sale.

Mine Properties

On completion of a bankable feasibility study over an exploration area of interest which demonstrates that the area of interest can support an economically viable project, costs previously capitalised as exploration expenditure are re-categorised as Mine Properties. When undertaking the feasibility study management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates with respect to a range of inputs to the study including capital costs, operating expenditure and future revenue streams associated with product sales. Management relies on a range of sources such as quotes/tenders, expert opinion and industry experience in order to make judgements with respect to the economic feasibility of the project. Future events such as changes in law, environmental or economic conditions may result in the actual outcomes/economics of the project being materially different to those used in the feasibility study. Management reviews the carrying value of Mine Properties for impairment on a continual basis.

Provision for Rehabilitation

A provision for rehabilitation costs relating to the Company's Dalgara Gold Project has been recognised in the current financial year. The provision represents the present value of estimated costs of rehabilitating the area of disturbance which existed at Balance Date. In order to calculate the value of the provision, management has estimated among other things, the costs to be incurred, and the timing of the rehabilitation work to be undertaken. These estimates may ultimately prove to be different to the actual cost and timing of work undertaken. Management reviews the provision each year and adjusts the inputs used to calculate the provision when required.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and other unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses and other unused tax credits can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable income, together with future tax planning strategies.

t) New and amended standards adopted by the Group in this Financial Report

The Group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australia Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current reporting period. These include:

- AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
- AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
- AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
- AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle
- AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101
- AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The adoption of all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in any changes to the Group's accounting policies and has had no effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior periods.

u) Impact of standards issued but not yet applied by the Group

New and revised accounting standards and amendments that are currently issued for future reporting periods that are considered relevant to the Group include:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting.

These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are:

- a Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on: (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

- b Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.
- c Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for particular simple debt instruments.
- d Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.
- e Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
 - Z the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
 - Z the remaining change is presented in profit or loss
 If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9:

- Z classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and
- Z derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities.

AASB 9 requirements regarding hedge accounting represent a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting that enable entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements.

Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forward-looking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 9. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations:

- Z establishes a new revenue recognition model
- Z changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time
- Z provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (e.g. multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return, warranties and licensing)

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 15. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations

- J requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases
- J provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting
- J largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117

AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15

AASB 2014-5 incorporates the consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 15.

AASB 2014-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)

AASB 2014-7 incorporates the consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 9.

AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address a current inconsistency between AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The amendments clarify that, on a sale or contribution of assets to a joint venture or associate or on a loss of control when joint control or significant influence is retained in a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, any gain or loss recognised will depend on whether the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Full gain or loss is recognised when the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, whereas gain or loss attributable to other investors' interests is recognised when the assets or subsidiary do not constitute a business.

This amendment effectively introduces an exception to the general requirement in AASB 10 to recognise full gain or loss on the loss of control over a subsidiary. The exception only applies to the loss of control over a subsidiary that does not contain a business, if the loss of control is the result of a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method.

Corresponding amendments have also been made to AASB 128.

AASB 2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15

AASB 2015-8 amends the mandatory application date of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers so that AASB 15 is required to be applied for

annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2017. It also defers the consequential amendments that were originally set out in AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.

AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

AASB 2016-1 amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt instrument below cost.

AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107

AASB 2016-2 amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

AASB 2016-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15

The amendments clarify the application of AASB 15 in three specific areas to reduce the extent of diversity in practice that might otherwise result from differing views on how to implement the requirements of the new standard. They will help companies:

1. Identify performance obligations (by clarifying how to apply the concept of 'distinct');
2. Determine whether a company is a principal or an agent in a transaction (by clarifying how to apply the control principle);
3. Determine whether a licence transfers to a customer at a point in time or over time (by clarifying when a company's activities significantly affect the intellectual property to which the customer has rights).

The amendments also create two additional practical expedients available for use when implementing AASB 15:

1. For contracts that have been modified before the beginning of the earliest period presented, the amendments allow companies to use hindsight when identifying the performance obligations, determining the transaction price, and allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations.
2. Companies applying the full retrospective method are permitted to ignore contracts already complete at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

AASB 2016-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

This Standard amends AASB 2 Share-based Payment to address:

- a The accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments;
- b The classification of share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and
- c The accounting for a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investment Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and Other Amendments

AASB 2017-1 amends:

- ⌋ AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards to delete some short-term exemptions for first-time adopters that were available only for reporting periods that have passed and to add exemptions arising from AASB Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration;
- ⌋ AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures to clarify that:
 - ⌋ a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities may elect, at initial recognition, to measure investments in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss separately for each associate or joint venture; and
 - ⌋ an entity that is not an investment entity may elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by its associates and joint ventures that are investment entities when applying the equity method. This choice is available separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture; and
- ⌋ AASB 140 Investment Property to reflect the principle that an entity transfers a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use of the property supported by evidence that a change in use has occurred.

AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle

This Standard clarifies the scope of AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities by specifying that the disclosure requirements apply to an entity's interests in other entities that are classified as held for sale, held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners or discontinued operations in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of the above amendments. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when they are first adopted.

Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

Interpretation 22 looks at what exchange rate to use for translation when payments are made or received in advance of the related asset, expense or income.

Although AASB 121 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates sets out requirements about which exchange rate to use when recording a foreign currency transaction on initial recognition in an entity's functional currency, the IFRS Interpretations Committee had observed diversity in practice in circumstances in which an entity recognises a non-monetary liability arising from advance consideration. The diversity resulted from the fact that some entities were recognising revenue using the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt of the advance consideration while others were using the spot exchange rate at the date that revenue was recognised.

Interpretation 22 addresses this issue by clarifying that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 Income Taxes are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

The following have no impact on the Group's accounting policies or financial statements

- AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 2016-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Applying AASB 9 Financial Instruments with AASB 4 Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) Reconciliation of Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash at bank	41,773,803	14,876,559
Cash on hand	200	3,200
Total Cash	41,774,003	14,879,759

b) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Loss after income tax	(1,443,837)	(816,727)
Non-cash items		
Tax Income	(1,766,600)	
Depreciation	19,299	24,546
Impairment/write off of exploration and evaluation assets	20,318	347,121
Share Based Payments	1,446,755	-
Loss on disposal of assets	2,084	-
Changes in Net Assets and Liabilities	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(1,035,073)	(196,311)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities		
Increase in trade and other payables	349,134	241,992
Increase in provisions	100,322	46,699
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,307,598)	(352,680)

c) Non-cash Transactions

During the year the Company issued 11,000,000 shares with a market value of \$0.385 per share as part consideration for the acquisition of a 20% interest in mineral tenements comprising the Company's Dalgaranga Gold Project.

3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Prepayments	40,547	29,360
Other ^(a)	1,262,156	234,390
Total Current Receivables	1,302,703	263,750

(a) \$1,257,082 of "Other" receivables for the current year represents Goods and Services Tax receivable from the Australian Taxation Office. No unimpaired trade receivables are past due (2016: nil).

4. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Interests in subsidiaries

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Ownership interest	Ownership interest
		2017	2016
Gascoyne Resources (WA) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Dalgaranga Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	-
GNT Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Egerton Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Dalgaranga Joint Ventures	unincorporated	80%	80%

Contractual joint ventures classified as subsidiaries

Name	Principle Place of Business	Percentage of Ownership Interest	
		2017	2016
Dalgaranga Joint Venture	Perth, Australia	80%	80%
Dalgaranga Joint Venture	Perth, Australia	80%	80%

Gascoyne is party to two contractual joint ventures to undertake mineral exploration on tenements within the Dalgaranga Project. The joint venture entities form part of the Group in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Dalgaranga Joint Ventures' activities include the exploration of the joint venture areas for minerals and if successful, to develop and mine minerals within the joint venture areas. Gascoyne is required to free carry the vendors' participating interest in the joint ventures by sole funding the joint venture costs until the earlier of, the completion of a bankable feasibility study, a decision to commence mining operations, or an election by the Non-controlling joint venture partner to convert their respective 20% participation interest to a 2% net smelter return royalty. If an election is made to convert to a net smelter royalty the Group's ownership interest in the respective joint ventures' net assets will increase to 100%.

5. OTHER ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-Current		
Rehabilitation Asset	302,855	-
Held-to-Maturity investments	208,565	30,002
Total Other Assets – Non-Current	511,420	30,002

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2017	Plant & Equipment	CONSOLIDATED Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2016	165,951	171,003	336,954
Additions	209,919	-	209,919
Disposals	(35,377)	-	(35,377)
Balance at 30 June 2017	340,493	171,003	511,496
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 July 2016	130,572	169,693	300,265
Depreciation - expense	18,025	1,274	19,299
Depreciation - capitalised as exploration cost	169,592	-	169,592
Disposals	(33,292)	-	(33,292)
Balance at 30 June 2017	284,897	170,967	455,864
Closing Book Value	55,596	36	55,632

2016	Plant & Equipment	CONSOLIDATED Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2015	144,456	171,003	315,459
Additions	21,495	-	21,495
Balance at 30 June 2016	165,951	171,003	336,954
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 July 2015	117,885	155,303	273,188
Depreciation - expense	10,156	14,390	24,546
Depreciation - capitalised as exploration cost	2,531	-	2,531
Balance at 30 June 2016	130,572	169,693	300,265
Closing Book Value	35,379	1,310	36,689

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the financial year	24,547,763	21,158,585
Expenditure incurred during the year	5,714,788	3,736,299
Expenditure reclassified to Mine Properties	(7,118,113)	-
Impairment losses/write offs	(20,318)	(347,121)
Balance at the end of the financial year	23,124,120	24,547,763

Management's assessment of the carrying amount for exploration and evaluation expenditure was determined after consideration of prevailing market conditions; previous expenditure carried out on the tenements; and the potential for mineralisation based on both the Group's and independent geological reports.

The ultimate value of these assets is dependent upon recoupment by commercial development or the sale of the whole, or part, of the Group's interests in those areas for an amount at least equal to the carrying value. There may exist, on the Group's exploration properties, areas subject to claim under native title or containing sacred sites or sites of significance to Aboriginal people. As a result, exploration properties or areas within

the tenements may be subject to exploration and mining restrictions.

\$54,108 of the current year carrying value for exploration and evaluation expenditure relates to a tenement application which was withdrawn after Balance Date, capitalised costs relating to this tenement were written off in the 2017/18 financial year.

8. MINE PROPERTIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the financial year	-	-
Acquisition cost - cash	5,042,039	-
Acquisition cost - share-based payments	4,235,000	-
Expenditure incurred during the year	2,134,904	-
Expenditure reclassified from exploration	7,118,113	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	18,530,056	-

In November 2016 the Company completed a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) on the Company's Dalgaranga Gold Project (DGP) located in the Murchison region of Western Australia which demonstrated an economically viable project. On completion of the BFS the capitalised exploration and evaluation costs associated with the tenements forming the DGP were reclassified as Mine Properties.

9. DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the financial year	-	-
Expenditure incurred during the year	15,264,470	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	15,264,470	-

Development Assets recognised consist of construction costs related to the development of the Company's Dalgaranga Gold Project

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current		
Trade payables	7,017,275	1,864,298
Employee benefits	63,965	39,967
Total Trade and Other Payables - current	7,081,240	1,904,265
Non-Current		
Trade payables	99,457	-
Total Trade and Other Payables - non-current	99,457	-

11. PROVISIONS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current		
Annual leave	166,260	102,407
Long service leave	48,686	27,771
Total Provisions - Current	214,946	130,178
Non-Current		
Long service leave	55,123	39,569
Rehabilitation - mine properties	302,855	-
Total Provisions - Non-Current	357,978	39,569

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
377,175,677 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares (2016: 252,690,577 PFOS)	104,881,460	46,121,808

Fully paid ordinary shares have no par value, carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

	2017		2016	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares				
Balance at beginning of financial year	252,650,577	46,121,808	178,250,577	29,416,331
Issue of shares ⁽ⁱ⁾	11,000,000	4,235,000	-	-
Issue of shares ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	74,900,000	37,450,000	-	-
Issue of shares ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	25,125,100	12,562,550	-	-
Share Purchase Plan ^(iv)	6,810,000	3,405,000	-	-
Issue of shares ^(v)	3,190,000	1,595,000	-	-
Issue of shares	-	-	28,000,000	2,520,000
Issue of shares	-	-	45,500,000	15,015,000
Exercise of options - SBP	-	-	500,000	164,450
Exercise of ESOP options	3,500,000	1,165,500	400,000	133,200
Share issue costs	-	(3,193,959)	-	(1,127,173)
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity ^(vi)	-	1,540,561	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	377,175,677	104,881,460	252,650,577	46,121,808

(i) Share Based Payment – Acquisition cost Mine Properties at \$0.385 per share

(ii) Private Placement at \$0.50 per share

(iii) Private Placement at \$0.50 per share

(iv) Share Purchase Plan at \$0.50 per share

(v) Private Placement at \$0.50 per share

(vi) Deferred tax asset relating to equity raising costs

Capital Management

The Company's management manages the capital of the Group in order to maximise shareholder value and ensure that the Group has adequate funds to continue as a going concern.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing its financial requirements and associated risks and adjusts its capital structure and expenditure profile as required. The Group may reduce expenditure where possible or raise additional funds when required to ensure that it has adequate funding to execute its business strategy.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year.

13. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,245,473	464,440
Share of loss for the year	-	(338)
NCI's share of current year exploration expenditure ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,077,771	781,371
Reduction in NCI interest in exploration expenditure on disposal of interest ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(1,498,699)	-
Balance at end of financial year	824,545	1,245,473

(i) Under the contractual joint venture agreement giving rise to the Non-controlling interest (NCI), the Company is required to free carry the NCIs by sole funding the joint venture operations until the earlier of, the completion of a bankable feasibility study, a decision to commence mining operations, or an election by the Non-controlling joint venture partner to convert their respective 20% participation interest to a 2% net smelter return royalty.

(ii) During the financial year Group acquired a 20% interest in the tenements which form the Dalgaranga Gold Project from a NCI, this acquisition resulted in a reduction in the NCI's interest in the project area.

14. RESERVES

Share Option Reserve	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	255,500	324,150
Issue of employee incentive options	1,446,755	-
Transfer to issued share capital on exercise of options	(255,500)	(68,650)
Balance at end of financial year	1,446,755	255,500

The Share Options Reserve recognises the fair value of outstanding share options, including options issued under the Company's Employee Share Option Plan.

Exploration Asset Reserve	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	(857,929)	(76,558)
Non-controlling interests' share of exploration expenditure	345,851	(781,371)
Balance at end of financial year	(512,078)	(857,929)

The Exploration Asset Reserve recognises exploration expenditure incurred on contractual joint venture properties in proportion to any Non-controlling interest in the joint venture during the free carry/sole funding period.

15. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	(9,080,901)	(8,264,512)
Net loss attributable to members of the parent entity	(1,443,837)	(816,389)
Balance at end of financial year	(10,524,738)	(9,080,901)

16. REVENUE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Continuing Operations		
Loss before tax income includes the following items of revenue:		
Interest revenue	147,853	47,630
Other revenue	16,605	91,121
Total Operating Revenue	164,458	138,751

17. COMMITMENTS

a) Operating Lease Commitments

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Not later than 1 year	137,586	79,998
Later than 1 year but not later than 2 years	123,926	17,849
Later than 2 years but not later than 5 years	52,790	819
	314,302	98,666

The Group's operating leases comprise:

- (a) Office lease expiring 30 November 2019.
- (b) Storage facility lease expiring 31 March 2018, on expiry the lease will convert to a monthly rental agreement.
- (c) Office equipment lease expiring 1 Feb 2019.

b) Exploration Expenditure Commitments

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to meet minimum expenditure commitments required under the lease conditions. Minimum expenditure commitments for the twelve months following the Balance Date total \$1,189,300 (2016: \$1,981,733). These expenditure obligations can be reduced by selective relinquishment of exploration tenure or application for expenditure exemptions.

18. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

a) Employment Costs

Expenses recognised for employee costs are detailed below:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	1,906,907	986,637
Share-based payments	1,446,755	-
Superannuation	161,428	67,101
Other employment costs	119,565	89,813
Total Employee Remuneration	3,634,655	1,143,551
Salaries and wages allocation to exploration	(1,061,207)	(746,536)
Salaries and wages allocation to mine development (construction)	(188,066)	-
Total Administration Remuneration	2,385,382	397,015

b) Share-based Employee Remuneration

At Balance Date there are 7,850,000 (2016: 3,500,000) unexercised Employee Share Options on issue. 7,850,000 share options were issued to employees including the Managing Director in the current financial year.

Share options carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights. The fair value of the options is recognised in remuneration in respect of the financial year in

which the entitlement was earned on a pro rata basis over the vesting period. All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or within 30 days of cessation of the employee's employment. These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company, other than on exercise of the option.

Options on issue during the year

3,500,000 employee options issued on 15th November 2013

A Black & Scholes calculation of the notional value of the Employee Share Options is outlined below based on the following assumptions:

- a. the Employee Share Options expire on 15 November 2016 and are exercisable at \$0.26 each;
- b. a share price of \$0.17. This has been based on the share price at grant date;
- c. a volatility factor of 80% based on historical price information;
- d. an interest rate of 3.00%;
- e. the valuations ascribed to the Employee Share Options may not necessarily represent the market price of the options at the date of the valuation;
- f. the valuation date for the Employee Share Options was the grant date of 14th November 2013; and
- g. no performance conditions exist.

The notional value determined for each Employee Share Option was \$0.073.

All of the above options were exercised during the year.

7,850,000 employee options issued on 16th December 2016

A Black & Scholes calculation of the notional value of the Employee Share Options is outlined below based on the following assumptions:

- a. the Employee Share Options expire on 15 December 2019 and are exercisable at \$0.55 each;
- b. All options vested immediately;
- c. a share price of \$0.38. This has been based on a 5 day VWAP of the share price at grant date;
- d. a volatility factor of 89% based on historical price information;
- e. an interest rate of 1.96%;
- f. the valuations ascribed to the Employee Share Options may not necessarily represent the market price of the options at the date of the valuation;
- g. the valuation date for the Employee Share Options was the grant date of 16th December 2016; and
- h. the options had no performance related conditions.

The notional value determined for each Employee Share Option was \$0.184.

All of the above options remained unexercised at Balance Date.

Further details are disclosed below:

	2017		2016	
	No.	Weighted average exercise price	No.	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,500,000	\$0.26	3,900,000	\$0.26
Cancelled during the financial year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the financial year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the financial year	7,850,000	\$0.55	-	-
Exercised during the financial year	(3,500,000)	\$0.26	(400,000)	\$0.26
Balance at end of financial year	7,850,000	\$0.55	3,500,000	\$0.26
Exercisable at end of financial year	7,850,000	\$0.55	3,500,000	\$0.26

2017

Options Series	No.	Vested	Unvested	Weighted average remaining contract life	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Fair value at grant date
Issued 26 Dec 2016	7,850,000	7,850,000	-	2.5 years	26-Dec-16	25-Dec-2019	\$0.55	\$0.184 per option

2016

Options Series	No.	Vested	Unvested	Weighted average remaining contract life	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Fair value at grant date
Issued 15 Nov 2013	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	0.4 years	14-Nov-13	15-Nov-16	\$0.26	\$0.073 per option

Fair value of consideration received is measured as the nominal value of cash receipts on exercise. The fair value of options at the date of their issue is measured as the market value at close of trade on the date of their issue. Employee Share Options carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights. In accordance with the terms of the Employee Share Option Plan, options may be exercised at any time from the vesting date to the date of their expiry.

The market value of options issued to employees in respect of their employment is disclosed in the financial statements on a pro-rata basis over the vesting period. Options issued to employees as part of their remuneration are recognised as a cost of employment.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Transactions with Key Management Personnel

During the year the Company had a services agreement on normal commercial terms with an entity of which Messrs. Joyce and Macdonald are also directors, for the sharing of office space and general administrative costs. The current year result includes revenue resulting from transactions under this agreement of \$32,537 (2016: \$42,568) with an amount of \$nil (2016: \$13,108) included in receivables at reporting date. This agreement ended on 28 February 2017.

The Company has entered into a vehicle hire arrangement with an entity of which Messrs. Joyce and Macdonald are also directors. Under this agreement the Company is charged a hire fee at commercial rates for days on which it hires a vehicle. Any hire costs incurred are included in capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure. During the year exploration expenditure recognised by the Company included an amount of \$20,025 (2016: \$nil) in relation to this arrangement.

During the year the Company had arrangements based on normal commercial terms with non-executive directors, Messrs. Joyce, Macdonald and Riley for the provision of serviced offices and parking, these agreements terminated on 28 February 2017. The current year result includes revenue resulting from transactions under this arrangement of \$18,000 (2016: \$26,250) with an amount of \$nil (2016: \$6,000) was recognised as receivable at reporting date. This agreement ended on 28 February 2017.

b) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel

The directors and other Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Group during or since the end of the financial year were:

Directors	Position
R Joyce	Chairman, Non-executive director
M Dunbar	Managing director
J den Dryver	Non-executive director
G. Dunbar	Non-executive director
S Layman (appointed 7 June 2017)	Non-executive director
S Macdonald	Non-executive director
G Riley	Non-executive director
Other KMP	
J Goldsworthy	General Manager - Business Development
I Kerr (commenced 5 December 2016)	Development Manager
E O'Malley	Joint Company Secretary/Accountant
D Lim (appointed CFO 1 February 2017)	Joint Company Secretary/CFO
K Weber (commenced 30 January 2017)	Exploration Manager

Except where noted, the named persons held their current position for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

Key Management Personnel remuneration consists of the following:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	1,320,644	839,766
Long term employee benefits	31,377	19,650
Post-employment benefits	108,256	50,700
Share-based payments	1,373,035	-
	2,833,312	910,116

20. INCOME TAX

a) Reconciliation of tax income on accounting loss to tax income.

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Accounting loss before tax from continuing operations	(3,210,437)	(1,074,839)
Accounting loss before tax from discontinuing operations	-	-
Accounting loss before tax	(3,210,437)	(1,074,839)
Reconciliation of tax expense / (income) to accounting loss:		
Prima facie tax income at a tax rate of 30%	(963,131)	(322,452)
Adjusted for:		
tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes:		
- employee incentive options expensed	434,027	-
- entertainment expenditure	1,019	743
tax effect of tax deductions not recognised as an expense through profit and loss:		
- capital raising costs recognised in equity	-	(82,104)
- research and development tax offset	-	(258,112)
- research and development expenditure	-	172,075
Initial recognition of deferred tax assets	(1,238,616)	-
Under provision in prior year	101	-
tax income not brought to account	-	231,738
Tax income	(1,766,600)	(258,112)
Statement of Profit or Loss		
Current tax	-	-
Research and development tax offset	-	(258,112)
<u>Deferred income tax</u>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,425,798	(1,014,224)
Deferred tax liability offset by deferred tax asset losses	(3,192,398)	1,038,615
Temporary differences not recognised in the current period	-	(24,391)
Tax income	(1,766,600)	(258,112)

b) Recognised deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets:		
- tax losses	11,693,075	6,960,116
- capital raising costs	977,551	
- other	183,573	-
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- exploration, evaluation and development expenditure	(6,671,046)	(6,960,116)
- fixed assets	(2,875,882)	-
- other	(110)	-
Net recognised deferred tax assets	3,307,161	-

c) Income tax recognised directly in equity

Deferred tax assets related to share issue costs	977,551	-
Income tax recognised directly in equity	977,551	-

d) Unrecognised deferred tax balances

Deferred tax asset losses	-	1,580,463
Deferred tax assets other	-	67,063
Deferred tax liabilities	-	(8,166)
Net unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	1,639,360

During the current financial year the Company completed a Bankable Feasibility Study on the Dalgara Gold Project (DGP). The outcome of this Study indicates that the DGP will generate sufficient taxable income to utilise deferred tax assets recognised by the Group as at 30 June 2017.

21. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates in a single business segment for financial reporting purposes.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	Cents Per share	Cents Per share
Basic loss per share	(0.5)	(0.4)
Diluted loss per share	(0.5)	(0.4)

Basic and diluted Loss per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share are as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
After tax loss	(1,443,837)	(816,727)
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares ^(b)	296,485,890	191,650,207

(a) Where dilutive, potential ordinary shares are included in the calculation of the weighted average number of shares when calculating dilute earnings/loss per share. The exercise price of employee share options were lower than the average market price of the Company's shares for the year and are therefore not considered to be dilutive. (refer (b) below).

(b) The following potential ordinary shares are not dilutive and are therefore excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	No.	No.
ESOP options	7,850,000	3,500,000

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and effective weighted average interest rate for classes of financial assets is set out below. None of the classes of financial assets and liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

2017	Average Interest Rate %	Less than 1 year \$	More than 1 Year \$	Non-interest Bearing \$	Total \$
Non-derivatives					
Non-Interest bearing					
Other receivables	-	-	-	1,302,703	1,302,703
Interest bearing - variable					
Cash and cash equivalent assets	0.59	41,674,159	-	99,844	41,774,003
Interest bearing - fixed					
Held-to-maturity investments	2.55	208,565	-	-	208,565
		41,882,724	-	1,402,547	43,285,271
Financial Liabilities					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade payables	-	-	-	7,180,697	7,180,697
		-	-	7,180,697	7,180,697

2016	Average Interest Rate %	Less than 1 year \$	More than 1 Year \$	Non-interest Bearing \$	Total \$
Non-derivatives					
Non-Interest bearing					
Other receivables	-	-	-	263,750	263,750
Interest bearing - variable					
Cash and cash equivalent assets	0.95	14,879,759	-	-	14,879,759
Interest bearing - fixed					
Held-to-maturity investments	2.35	30,002	-	-	30,002
		14,909,761	-	263,750	15,173,511
Financial Liabilities					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade payables	-	-	-	1,904,265	1,904,265
		-	-	1,904,265	1,904,265

a) Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The board is responsible for financial risk management.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is managed by investing cash with major financial institutions in both variable rate on deposit account and short to medium term, fixed term deposit accounts.

The sensitivity analysis below has been based on the exposure to interest rates for cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate cash on deposit it is assumed that the balance of these amounts has been constant throughout the entire financial year. A 2% point increase and 1% point decrease has been used in this analysis as it represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

At 30 June 2017, the effect on loss and equity as a result of a 2% (2016: 2%) increase in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be a decrease in the loss by \$839,651 (2016: \$298,195) and an increase in equity by \$839,651 (2016: \$295,195). The effect on the loss and equity as a result of a 1% (2016: 1%) decrease in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be an increase in loss by \$419,826 (2016: \$149,098) and a decrease in equity by \$419,826 (2016: \$149,098).

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate levels of working capital are maintained. The Group's operations require it to raise capital on an on-going basis to fund its planned exploration program and to commercialise its tenement assets. If the Group does not raise adequate capital, it can continue as a going concern by reducing planned but not committed exploration expenditure until funding is available and/or by entering into joint venture arrangements where exploration is funded by the joint venture partner, or relinquish selected tenement holdings if required.

(iii) Credit Risk

Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted the policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group measures risk on a fair value basis.

The maximum credit risk on financial assets of the Group which have been recognised on the statement of financial position, other than investments in shares, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.

b) Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The financial instruments recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position have been analysed and classified using a fair value hierarchy reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

24. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The aggregate employee benefit liability recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Provision for employee benefits:		
Current (Note 11)	214,946	130,178
Non-Current (Note 11)	55,123	39,569

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to perform minimum exploration work to meet the requirements specified by various State governments. It is anticipated that the exploration expenditure commitments for the next twelve months will be \$1,189,300 (2016: \$1,981,733). These obligations can be reduced by relinquishment of exploration tenure or application for expenditure exemptions, before the amounts become due and payable.

During the year the Group acquired a joint venture partner's 20% interest in the mineral tenements comprising the Group's Dalgara Gold Project (Project). As part consideration to acquire the interest the Group has agreed to pay to the vendor \$1,500,000 on production of the first 30,000 ounces of gold from the Project.

26. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Auditor of the Parent Entity		
Audit and review of financial report	32,851	25,000

The auditor of Gascoyne Resources Limited is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd.

27. GASCOYNE RESOURCES LIMITED PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

	COMPANY	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Assets		
Current Assets	42,337,032	15,143,406
Non-current Assets	52,180,957	24,196,570
Total Assets	94,517,989	39,339,976
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	952,118	2,004,338
Non-current Liabilities	297,407	39,569
Total Liabilities	1,249,525	2,043,907
Net Assets	93,268,464	37,296,069
Equity		
Issued Capital	102,833,146	46,121,808
Options Reserve	934,677	255,500
Accumulated Losses	(10,499,359)	(9,081,239)
Total Equity	93,268,464	37,296,069
Financial Performance		
Loss for the year	(1,534,145)	(816,727)

28. EVENTS OCCURING AFTER BALANCE DATE

To assist the board fulfil its corporate governance responsibilities associated with material investment and financing decisions a Finance Committee was established subsequent to the Balance Date. The committee's role is to critically review and challenge any proposals presented by management that may significantly alter the Company's position in respect capital markets and debt matters, and major acquisitions and disposals. The Committee is to ensure that any proposed investment and/or financing decisions meet any relevant financial performance hurdles as determined by the board. The committee will also consider any specific matters as directed by the board.

On 15 September 2017 GNT Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Gascoyne) entered into a Joint Lead Arranger Mandate (Mandate) with Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited and National Australia Bank Limited, mandating the banks to structure and arrange project financing facilities to fund the development of the Company's Dalgarranga Gold Project (DGP). These facilities will form part of the overall funding package required to develop the DGP, with the balance of funds being provided by Gascoyne Resources Ltd. The terms and conditions set out in the Mandate include normal conditions precedent for loans of this nature, and which at the date of this report, the directors of the Company are confident that the Company can satisfy.

Other than as set out above, the directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below. The information is effective as of 5 September 2017

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

Level 1, 41 – 47 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005
Tel (08) 9481 3434

Analysis of Shareholdings

Distribution of Shareholders (ASX Code: GCY)

Number of Ordinary Shares Held	Ordinary Shares Number of Holders	Ordinary Shares Number of Shares
1 – 1,000	466	155,342
1,001 – 5,000	320	889,389
5,001 – 10,000	269	2,102,853
10,001 – 100,000	720	24,781,951
100,000 and over	204	349,246,142
Total	1,979	377,175,677

There were 448 holders of less than a marketable parcel of shares.

Voting Rights

Ordinary shares: On a show of hands, every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote in accordance with the Company's Constitution.

Options: No voting rights.

Substantial Shareholders

Shareholder	Number of Ordinary Shares	% of Issued Capital
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	19,740,037	5.77

Directors' Interest in Share Capital

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Options
Stanley Macdonald	14,565,455	-
Rodney Michael Joyce	10,783,939	-
Graham Riley	7,036,536	-
Michael Dunbar	2,480,000	3,000,000
Gordon Dunbar	1,093,655	-
John den Dryver	250,000	-
Total	36,209,585	3,000,000

Twenty Largest Shareholders

Shareholder	Number of Ordinary Shares	% of Issued Capital
HSBC Custody Nominees	70,591,403	18.72
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	60,093,639	15.93
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	47,351,258	12.55
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	20,797,107	5.51
National Nominees Limited	17,874,943	4.74
Mr Jaime Anthony McDowell	14,800,000	3.92
Mr Stanley Macdonald and associated entities	14,565,455	3.86
Mr Rodney Michael Joyce and associated entities	10,783,939	2.86
Mr Graham Riley and associated entities	7,036,536	1.87
AM Riley <A M Riley Super Fund A/C>	5,621,246	1.49
Mr Julian Goldsworthy and associated entities	4,030,000	1.07
Struven Nominees Pty Ltd	3,815,183	1.01
Pershing Australia Nominees Pty Ltd	3,553,035	0.94
Mr James Anthony Giles Christopher	2,538,190	0.67
Mr Michael Dunbar and associated entities	2,480,000	0.66
Gregory Peacock	2,413,570	0.64
Yandal Investments Pty Ltd	2,185,692	0.58
Mr Mark Day	2,066,934	0.55
Mr John Halaska	2,032,626	0.54
Windsong Valley Pty Ltd	2,031,000	0.54
Top 20 Total	296,661,756	78.65

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Tenement	Name	Mineral(s) targeted	Location	Interest in tenement
EL59/1709	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	80% Gascoyne
EL59/1904	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	80% Gascoyne
EL59/1905	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	80% Gascoyne
EL59/1906	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	80% Gascoyne
EL21/195	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	80% Gascoyne
ML59/749	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L59/141	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L59/142	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L59/151	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L59/152	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L59/153	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL59/2150	Dalgaranga	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
ML09/148	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL09/1325	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL09/1764	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL09/1865	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL09/1866	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL09/2025	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L09/56	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
L09/62	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
ML52/343	Mt Egerton	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
ML52/567	Mt Egerton	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL52/2117	Mt Egerton	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL52/2515	Mt Egerton	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL51/1648	Murchison	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL09/2148	Glenburgh	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
EL51/1681	Beebyn	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
E52/3490	Mt James	Gold	Western Australia	100% Gascoyne
ELA09/2211	Bassit Bore	Gold	Western Australia	Under application
ELA52/3531	Mumbakine well	Gold	Western Australia	Under application
ELA52/3574	5 Mile Well	Gold	Western Australia	Under application

EL	Exploration Licence	ELA	Exploration Licence Application
P	Prospecting Licence	PLA	Prospecting Licence Application
L	Miscellaneous Licence	LA	Miscellaneous Licence Application
ML	Mining Licence		