CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES LTD

ABN 57 126 634 606

Annual Report

For the Year Ended
30 June 2019

CONSOLIDATED TIN MINES LIMITED

ABN 57 126 634 606

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

Mr Morris Iemma	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Ralph De Lacey	Managing Director
Mr Ze Huang Cai (Martin)	Executive Director
Mr Yading Wan (Caden)	Non-Executive Director
Ms Teresa Dyson	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Ze Huang (Martin) Cai (resigned 1 July 2019)
Sinead Teague (appointed 1 July 2019)

Registered Office

395 Lake Street
Cairns North QLD 4870

Principal Place of Business

395 Lake Street
Cairns North QLD 4870
Telephone: +61 7 4032 3319
Fax: +61 7 4027 9429
Email: admin@csdtin.com.au

Auditors

KPMG
300 Barangaroo Avenue
Sydney, NSW 2000

Share Registry

Security Transfer Australia Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway
Applecross, WA 6153
Telephone: +61 8 9315 2333
Fax: +61 8 9315 2233

Stock Exchange Listing

Consolidated Tin Mines Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: CSD)

Website Address

www.csdtin.com.au

Solicitors

Steinepreis Paganin
Level 4, The Read Buildings
16 Milligan Street
Perth WA 6000

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Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is available on the Company Website: www.csdtin.com.au/page_id=43

LETTER FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Dear Shareholder,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report for Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (CSD or the group) for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The year to 30 June 2019 has seen the group progress with mining operations continuing to ramp up with the mining of remnant ore from the existing Mount Garnet underground mine nearing completion and the new development to the new Mount Garnet Deeps deposit located 70m south of the Mount Garnet mine now commencing production. The group commenced mining of development ore at Mt Garnet Deeps in late December 2018, stopping ore from 390 level commenced in August 2019.

At the Surveyor Project, the Dry River South Mine (DRS) decline continued to be refurbished in parallel with extraction of ore from the 200 level.

The Mount Garnet processing plant operated part-time during the year due to limited ore availability. Several campaigns of mineral processing were conducted during the year with concentrate exported overseas or processed at domestic smelters.

The group continued exploration activity during the year with the main focus being the Einasleigh Project with on ground exploration of the board area of mineralisation to identify priority targets with open pit potential to add to the developing Kaiser Bill and Chloe / Jackson deposits.

In the year ahead, the group will be focussed on achieving steady state ore production from the Dry River South and Mount Garnet Deeps deposits and to maintaining a blend of two DRS to one Mt Garnet Deeps ore to the Mt Garnet mill.

The group will continue to progress development of the Kaiser Bill deposit at Einasleigh by developing feasibility studies and progression of the group's mining lease applications.

The group's shares remain suspended on the ASX pending satisfaction of the ASX's reinstatement conditions. The group lodged a Prospectus with the ASX and ASIC on 19 September 2019. The lodgement of the Prospectus forms part of the reinstatement conditions requested by the ASX.

I would like to thank all employees and contractors that worked with the group during the financial year.

Finally, and most importantly, I would like to thank our loyal shareholders for their continued support.

Yours sincerely

Mr Ralph De Lacey
Managing Director

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The year has seen significant progress in the group's base metals mining operations at the Mount Garnet and Surveyor Mines and processing operations at the Mount Garnet processing plant.

Mining of remnant ore from the existing Mount Garnet underground mine continued as did development to the newly discovered Mount Garnet Deeps deposit located 70m south of the Mount Garnet mine. The group commenced mining development ore at Mt Garnet Deeps in late December 2018 stopping ore from 390 level commenced in August 2019.

At the Surveyor mine, the existing Dry River South (DRS) decline continued to be refurbished in parallel with extraction of ore from the 200 level.

The Mount Garnet processing plant operated part-time during the year due to limited ore availability. Several campaigns of mineral processing were conducted during the year with concentrate exported overseas or processed at domestic smelters.

During the year, the group continued exploration programs at the Mount Garnet and Surveyor Projects, primarily focused on investigating potential expansion of the mineralisation in areas where current mining is underway. Exploration at the Einasleigh Project was primarily focused on site specific on ground structure mapping and reviewing historic data and drilling results. This work has resulted in developing a list of high priority prospects to a stage where they are 'drill ready'.

For the next year, the group is focussed on establishing sufficient ore supply from the refurbished Dry River South mine and newly developed Mount Garnet Deeps mine to maintain continuous production at the Mount Garnet processing plant.

The group will continue to progress development of the Kaiser Bill deposit at Einasleigh by completion of feasibility studies, and progression of the group's mining lease applications.

Exploration activities for the next year will be focussed on the Einasleigh Project and the Mt Garnet and Surveyor Project. The group will commence drilling the 'Mt Garnet Deeps Central' prospect from an underground platform located in the old mine workings in September 2019. The 'Mt Garnet Deeps Central prospect is located below the old mine workings. Also drilling will commence in September 2019 at the 'Jessies Dream' prospect. Jessies Dream is located within a granted mining lease approximately one kilometre from the Mt Garnet processing plant. The group will continue to maintain a 'discovery team' to explore the large area of highly prospective exploration tenure held by the group. This discovery team is vested with the responsibility to successfully identify new targets and developing these to 'drill-ready' stage. The group will continue with drilling at the Einasleigh, Mt Garnet and Surveyor projects and developing and increasing value to the projects. The group will also progress with development of the Maitland Project as potential additional ore supply to the Mt Garnet processing plant in 2021.

The group will continue to keep the market informed on the progress of the projects.

ANNUAL MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

Project Mineral Resources

The group's Projects contain a combination of JORC 2004 and JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resources.

Table 1: Mount Garnet Tin Project – Sn, Fe and F grade tonnage summary, as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018

TIN (Sn)	Cut-off Sn_EQ %	Measured tonnes	Grade Sn%	Indicated tonnes	Grade Sn%	Inferred tonnes	Grade Sn%	Total tonnes	Grade Sn%
Gillian	0.20	1,200,000	0.86	1,160,000	0.74	180,000	0.53	**2,530,000**	**0.78**
Pinnacles	0.33	-	-	5,461,000	0.30	1,575,000	0.30	**7,035,000**	**0.30**
Deadmans Gully	0.18	-	-	444,000	0.34	-	-	**444,000**	**0.34**
Windermere	0.25	-	-	829,000	0.26	1,211,000	0.27	**2,040,000**	**0.27**
TOTAL		**1,200,000**	**0.86**	**7,894,000**	**0.36**	**2,966,000**	**0.30**	**12,049,000**	**0.40**

IRON (Fe)	Cut-off Sn_EQ %	Measured tonnes	Grade Fe%	Indicated tonnes	Grade Fe%	Inferred tonnes	Grade Fe%	Total tonnes	Grade Fe%
Gillian	0.20	1,200,000	34.20	1,160,000	32.50	180,000	25.20	**2,530,000**	**32.80**
Pinnacles	0.33	-	-	5,461,000	19.12	1,575,000	21.04	**7,035,000**	**19.55**
Deadmans Gully	0.18	-	-	444,000	26.70	-	-	**444,000**	**26.70**
Windermere	0.25	-		829,000	25.79	1,211,000	23.68	**2,040,000**	**24.54**
TOTAL		**1,200,000**	**34.20**	**7,894,000**	**22.21**	**2,966,000**	**22.37**	**12,049,000**	**23.44**

FLUORINE (F)	Cut-off Sn_EQ %	Measured tonnes	Grade F%	Indicated tonnes	Grade F%	Inferred tonnes	Grade F%	Total tonnes	Grade F%
Pinnacles	0.33	-	-	5,461,000	6.28	1,575,000	4.14	**7,035,000**	**5.80**
TOTAL		**-**	**-**	**5,461,000**	**6.28**	**1,575,000**	**4.14**	**7,035,000**	**5.80**

NB: Tonnes may not add up to totals due to rounding

Please refer to ASX release 25 June 2014.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves Statement that relates to the Gillian Resource is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation dated June 2014 prepared by Mr Mark Drabble, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Drabble is a Principal Consultant Geologist of Optiro Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

The information in this Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves Statement that relates to the Mount Garnet Tin Mineral Resource (excluding Gillian) is based on, and fairly represents, information dated August 2013 and September 2013 compiled by Mr Michael Andrew, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Andrew is a Principal of Optiro Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Messrs Drabble and Andrew have approved the Statement as a whole and consent to its inclusion in the Annual Report in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNUAL MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT (cont.)

The Mineral Resources reported under the historical JORC Code 2004 are listed in Table 2 below and have been extracted from announcements made by the previous owners of the assets being Copper Strike Ltd (ASX: CSE) entitled "Annual Report to Shareholders" released 19 September 2007, and "Annual Report to Shareholders" released 25 September 2009 available at www.asx.com (ASX: CSE) and subsequently Kagara Ltd (ASX KZL) entitled "Annual Report to Shareholders" released 22 September 2010 available at www.asx.com (ASX: KZL). Kagara Ltd sold the assets to SPM in January 2013 and SPM subsequently sold the assets to the group in April 2016.

The Mineral Resources in Table 2 below were reported under the JORC Code 2004 and the reporting of these estimates may not conform to the requirements of the JORC Code 2012. The group is satisfied as to the reliability of the information as presented.

Table 2: Consolidated Tin Mines JORC 2004 Compliant Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018

DEPOSIT	CATEGORY	TONNES (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Railway Flat	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred	0.9	3.4	0.9	0.2	-	16
	Total	0.9	3.4	0.9	0.2	-	16
Einasleigh	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	0.5	-	-	4.0	0.2	18
	Inferred	0.6	-	-	1.9	0.1	8
	Total	1.1	-	-	2.9	0.1	13
Maitland	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	1.45	-	-	1.5	-	-
	Inferred	0.04	-	-	1.1	-	-
	Total	1.49	-	-	1.5	-	-

Competent Person Statement

The information above in Table 2 is based on information compiled by Richard Addo who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Richard Addo has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Richard Addo consents to the inclusion in this Notice of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3: Consolidated Tin Mines JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2019

DEPOSIT	CATEGORY	TONNES (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Kaiser Bill	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	12.86	-	-	0.82	-	5.66
	Inferred	4.04	-	-	0.86	-	9.44
	Total	16.91	-	-	0.83	-	6.56
Chloe & Jackson	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	4.02	4.07	1.61	0.18	-	38.5
	Inferred	3.99	3.80	1.43	0.18	-	32.7
	Total	8.01	3.93	1.52	0.18	-	35.6

ANNUAL MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT (cont.)

Table 4: Consolidated Tin Mines JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2018

DEPOSIT	CATEGORY	TONNES (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Kaiser Bill	Total	18.39	-	-	0.83	-	5.83
Chloe & Jackson	Total	8.01	3.93	1.52	0.18	-	35.6

Table 5: Consolidated Tin Mines JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2018

Resource Category	Mineralised Material	Tonnes	Grade				Metal			
			Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (t)	Lead (t)	Copper (t)	Silver (koz)
Indicated	LG	197,000	2.78	0.22	0.04	13.9	5,500	400	100	88
	HG	219,000	5.69	0.22	0.08	12.17	12,500	500	200	86
Sub Total		416,000	4.32	0.22	0.06	12.99	18,000	900	300	174
Inferred	LG	185,000	2.83	0.19	0.09	17.78	5,200	400	200	106
	HG	122,000	5.1	0.15	0.12	16.84	6,200	200	200	66
Sub Total		308,000	3.73	0.18	0.1	17.4	11,500	500	300	172
Total Resource		724,000	4.07	0.2	0.08	14.87	29,400	1,400	600	346

No comparable resource at 30 June 2018.

Table 6: Consolidated Tin Mines JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2018

			Tonnes	Zn %	Pb%	Cu%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn (t)	Pb (t)	Cu (t)	Ag(koz)	Au (koz)
Indicated	LG	Remnant	9,809	3.94	1.66	0.87	52.6	0.62	400	200	100	166	2
		Extension	9,172	3.97	1.38	1.81	62.8	1.01	400	100	200	185	3
	Sub total LG		18,981	3.95	1.53	1.33	57.5	0.81	800	300	300	351	5
	HG	Remnant	251,760	11.62	4.69	0.77	89.4	0.62	29,300	11,800	1,900	7,234	50.4
		Extension	77,048	8.85	3.3	0.75	68.1	0.65	6,800	2,500	600	1,686	16.0
	Sub Total HG		328,808	10.97	4.37	0.77	84.4	0.63	36,100	14,400	2,500	8,920	66.4
	Weighted Average		347,789	10.59	4.22	0.80	82.9	0.64	34,173	13,630	2,380	8,452	63.0
Inferred	LG	Remnant	33,292	4.24	2.06	0.08	29.0	0.46	1,400	700	-	311	4.9
		Extension	39,352	3.12	1.07	1.79	69.0	0.88	1,200	400	700	873	11.1
	Sub total LG		72,644	3.64	1.52	1.01	50.7	0.69	2,600	1,100	700	1,184	16.0
	HG	Remnant	52,946	8.05	3.24	1.12	84.1	0.63	4,300	1,700	600	1,431	10.7
		Extension	158,823	8.59	3.08	0.43	62.7	0.49	13,600	4,900	700	3,201	24.9
	Sub Total HG		211,770	8.45	3.12	0.60	68.0	0.52	17,900	6,600	1,300	4,632	35.5
	Weighted Average		284,414	7.22	2.71	0.70	63.60	0.56	13,992	5,195	1,147	3,751	30.5

No comparable resource at 30 June 2018.

Competent Person Statement

The information in Table 3, 4 ,5 and 6 that relate to Kaiser Bill; Chloe and Jackson; Mt Garnet Deeps and Dry River South mineral resources is based on information compiled by Mr I. Taylor who is a Certified Professional by The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is employed by Mining Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Taylor has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Ore Reserves

There has been no Ore Reserve completed to date.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'group') consisting of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Morris Iemma (appointed 29 August 2018)
Ralph De Lacey
Ze Huang (Martin) Cai
Yading (Caden) Wan (appointed 29 August 2018)
Teresa Dyson (appointed 24 January 2019)
Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi (resigned 29 August 2018)

Principal activities

The group's principal activities during the year consisted of mining and development at the Mount Garnet mine, mining and rehabilitation at the Dry River South mine and base metals exploration and development in north Queensland.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.Former Directors

Review of operations

A full review of operations is presented on page 3 of the annual report.

Changes in capital

In July 2018, Cyan Stone Pty Ltd (Cyan Stone) exercised its $2,500,000 option, a further 19,817,678 shares were issued to Cyan Stone at $0.12615 per share. This was offset against the remaining $2,500,000 already prepaid by Cyan Stone.

The private placement, announced in financial year 2018, was completed by 30 July 2018 with 17,198,832 ordinary shares issued raising $10,319,299. In total 19,998,312 ordinary shares were issued under the private placement raising $11,998,987.

The company conducted a further placement of 200,000 in September 2018 utilising the company's existing placement capacity under ASX listing rule 7.1. The shares were issued at $0.60 per share raising $120,000.

In May 2019, the company issued 6,661,571 ordinary shares to Mr Tiesong Duan at $0.605 per share raising $4,000,000.

In June 2019, the company issued 32,974,562 ordinary shares to Wealth Pointer Global Limited at $0.605 per share raising $19,949,610.

Financial results

The loss for the group after providing for income tax amounted to $40,459,711 (30 June 2018: $38,496,196).

The loss for the year reflects costs associated with recommencement of mining activities at the Mount Garnet and Surveyor Mines and costs for mine and mill refurbishment not capitalised under the group's accounting policies.

The loss is net of:

- Corporate and other costs of $6,619,551 comprising of employee, insurance and environment costs
- Capitalised exploration costs written off of $209,303 on tenements and projects that have been relinquished
- Amortisation of $6,713,582 relating to depletion of mining tenements from mining activities at the Mount Garnet and Dry River South mines
- Exploration expenditure incurred and not capitalised of $1,934,882

DIRECTORS' REPORT

- Depreciation of $5,419,506 on property plant and equipment, of which $2,565,335 relates to the Mount Garnet processing plant

Financial position

At the end of the financial year the group had net assets of $34,577,096 (2018: $39,087,102), including $10,500,902 (2018: $345,006) in cash and at call deposits, exploration and evaluation assets of $41,883,536 (2018: $40,557,887) and operating mining assets of $13,139,060 (2018: $19,227,726).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the group during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

Loans and borrowings

The company has drawn down an additional $500,000 from the Operating loan provided by Cyan Stone between 30 June 2019 and the date of this report. On 13 September 2019, the company's shareholders approved at an Annual General Meeting the issuance of 71,100,000 ordinary shares at $0.605 per share to convert $43,015,500 of the outstanding Cyan Stone loans to equity. Shares were issued to Cyan Stone on 16 September 2019 with the residual outstanding amount of $140,835 repaid on 24 September 2019. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the Cyan Stone loans.

The company entered into an agreement with Ming Huang Trading Limited on 16 September 2019 to convert the outstanding loan balance of $2,723,913 into equity via the issuance of 4,502,335 ordinary shares at $0.605 per share. Shares were issued to Ming Huang on 20 September 2019 and the loan was repaid in full. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the Ming Huang loan.

The amount owing to Snow Peak International Investment Limited (SPII), totalling $250,000 was repaid on 24 September 2019. No amount remains outstanding to SPII at the date of this report.

Ralph De Lacey provided the company with another loan facility of $650,000 in July 2019, this loan facility accrues interest at 6% per annum and has a term of 3 months. At the date of this report, the company has repaid the loan facility in full and no amount remains outstanding.

Corporate affairs

The company lodged a Prospectus with the ASX and ASIC on 19 September 2019. The lodgement of the Prospectus forms part of the reinstatement conditions requested by the ASX.

Exploration

The company announced an updated JORC resource for the Kaiser Bill deposit on 9 September 2019.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the group's operations, the results of those operations, or the group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The group is continuing to develop a long-term plan to maximise the value of its projects, including:

- Developing and operating current projects, including:
  - Continuing development and mining of Mount Garnet Deeps underground mine; and
  - Continuing refurbishment and mining of Dry River South underground mine;
- Optimising the Mount Garnet polymetallic circuit to maximise production at approximately 600,000 tonnes per annum (approximately 70 tonnes per hour).
- Carrying out feasibility studies for the establishment of:
  - A new mining project at the Einasleigh Project;
  - A new mining project at the Maitland Project; and
  - Continuing development of the tin mining project at Mount Garnet.

Environmental regulation

The group holds various exploration licences that regulate its exploration activities in Australia. These licences include conditions and regulations with respect to the rehabilitation of areas disturbed during the course of the group's exploration activities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) has issued a clean-up notice to Baal Gammon Copper Pty Ltd (BGC), Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (SPM) and the group. In the Directors' view, the group is in compliance with the clean-up notice.

The company, the company's wholly owned subsidiary Colinacobre Pty Ltd (Colinacobre) and SPM entered into an agreement with BGC in January 2017 whereby the company, Colinacobre and SPM agreed to relinquish their rights under a Mineral Rights Agreement, and BGC agreed to assume responsibility and liability (including any environmental liabilities) for and in respect of the Baal Gammon Project. However, should BGC fail to perform its obligation, or be placed into insolvency, there may be an attempt to involve the group with respect to the environmental liability, the group will defend any such attempt.

Information on directors

Name:	Morris Iemma
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 29 August 2018)
Experience and expertise:	Mr Iemma has a distinguished 17-year NSW political career, holding several key portfolios including Treasurer; Minister for State Development; Minister for Public Works; Minister for Health; Minister for Sport and Recreation; and Minister for Citizenship. Mr Iemma notably served as the NSW Premier from 2005-2008. Mr Iemma is currently District Commissioner for the Greater Sydney Commission and sits on the Board of TAFE NSW and is Chairman of Miracle Babies Foundation and NSW Cancer Institute. He has previously served on the Boards of Beyond Blue, the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) Trust and as Chair of the South East Sydney Health District.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	2,000,000 Class A Incentive Options 4,000,000 Class B Incentive Options

Name:	Ralph De Lacey
Title:	Managing Director
Experience and expertise:	Mr De Lacey is the founder of the group, which was established as a focused tin exploration and development company, to progress large tin deposits located on the lower Herberton Tin Field, near Cairns, to production. Mr De Lacey is an experienced, hands-on, mine manager and has extensive mining experience in north Queensland. He has managed successful large scale private mining operations and a number of successful mining and exploration projects throughout the region. Mr De Lacey is a life member of the influential lobby group, North Queensland Miners Association Inc, having served 17 years as President.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	5,582,806 ordinary shares*
Interests in options:	2,000,000 Class A Incentive Options 4,000,000 Class B Incentive Options

* Mr De Lacey holds 3,535,963 shares directly. The remaining shares are held indirectly through NQ Mining Enterprises Pty Ltd (2,046,843), where Mr De Lacey is a director of the company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors

Name:	Ze Huang (Martin) Cai
Title:	Executive Director
Experience and expertise:	Mr Cai is an experienced financial executive having co-founded and managed a number of companies in Australia and Hong Kong. Mr Cai has a Master in Applied Finance from Macquarie University and a Bachelor of Science (Mathematics) from the Hua Qiao University, China. Mr Cai has comprehensive experience in the financial sector having spent four years with the Construction Bank of China and more than three years with a commodity trading company. Most recently, Mr Cai has managed and advised several resource and trading companies including Shinewarm Resources. He was formerly an Executive Director and the Chief Financial Officer of SPM from January 2013 to January 2015.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	42,630,326 ordinary shares**
Interests in options:	2,000,000 Class A Incentive Options 4,000,000 Class B Incentive Options

Name:	Yading Wan (Caden)
Title:	Non-Executive Director (appointed 29 August 2018)
Experience and expertise:	Mr Wan has over 25 years' experience working in property development in Australia and China. Mr Wan has held numerous senior management roles within the property industry is the CEO and Executive Director of leading publicly-listed property group, Boyuan Holdings Limited (ASX: BHL). Mr Wan was the Chairman and CEO of Jiaxing Zhonghuan Properties Co. Ltd and the Chairman of the Australian Jiaxing Association Pty Ltd.
Other current directorships:	Boyuan Holdings Limited (Executive Director)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	353,569,108 ordinary shares***
Interests in options:	2,000,000 Class A Incentive Options 4,000,000 Class B Incentive Options

** Mr Cai holds 1,513,405 shares directly. The remaining shares are held indirectly through Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (41,116,921) where Mr Cai is a director of the company.

*** Mr Wan holds 353,569,108 shares indirectly through Cyan Stone Pty Ltd where Mr Wan's spouse is a director of the company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors

Name:	Teresa Dyson
Title:	Non-Executive Director (appointed 24 January 2019)
Experience and expertise:	Ms Dyson is a highly-credentialed and well-respected company director and chair, with a broad range of experience spanning the resources sector; financial and transport services and infrastructure projects. Ms Dyson is currently a Non-Executive Director at Seven West Media, Power and Water Corporation, Genex Power, Energy Super and Energy Queensland; Board Member of the National Housing Finance and Investment Corporation and the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) and Member of the Takeovers Panel. Ms Dyson holds a law degree from the University of Queensland and a Master of Applied Finance from Macquarie University and was Queensland Woman Lawyer of the Year in 2011.
Other current directorships:	Seven West Media Ltd (Non-Executive Director) Genex Power (Non-Executive Director)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	2,000,000 Class A Incentive Options 4,000,000 Class B Incentive Options

Name:	Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi
Title:	Joint Executive Chairman (resigned 29 August 2018)
Experience and expertise:	Mr Tsoi was the Vice-President of Snow Peak Group. He oversaw the public relations of the group in addition to the management and oversight of the group's international projects and investments. Mr Tsoi has been pivotal in the successful management and initiation of several large projects and the successful diversification of the group's investment strategy. Mr Tsoi is an IT and mathematical specialist who has extensive experience leading start-up projects in Fortune 500 companies. He has a vast network of international investment and financial contacts from Hong Kong, China and abroad.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Interests in shares:	122,460,656 ordinary shares****
Interests in options:	None

**** Mr Tsoi holds 622,752 shares directly. The remaining shares are held indirectly through the following the companies where Mr Tsoi is a director: Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (41,116,921) and Snow Peak International Investment Limited (80,720,983).

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Company Secretaries

Ze Huang (Martin) Cai (resigned 1 July 2019)

Refer to Mr Cai's director biography for further detail on his experience and qualifications.

Sinead Teague (appointed 1 July 2019)

Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of the Company's Directors held during the year ended 30 June 2018, whilst each Director was in office, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

Director	***Board of Directors' Meetings***	
	Attended	***Held***
Morris Iemma*	10	10
Ralph De Lacey	10	10
Ze Huang (Martin) Cai	10	10
Yading (Caden) Wan*	8	10
Teresa Dyson**	6	6
Kwok Ching Tsoi***	-	1

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

* Appointed 29 August 2018

** Appointed 24 January 2019

*** Resigned 29 August 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Remuneration Report (Audited)

The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the group, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to the market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board of Directors ('the Board') ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The Board is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and executives. The performance of the group depends on the quality of its directors and executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high-quality personnel.

The Board has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the group.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board have considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- having economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive director remuneration is separate.

Non-executive directors remuneration

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. The Board may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The chairman is not present at any discussions relating to the determination of his own remuneration.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Executive remuneration

The group aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has four components:

- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- short-term performance incentives
- share-based payments
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually by the Board based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the group and comparable market remunerations.

Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits (for example motor vehicle benefits) where it does not create any additional costs to the group and provides additional value to the executive.

The short-term incentives ('STI') program is designed to align the targets of the business units with the performance hurdles of executives. STI payments are granted to executives based on specific annual targets and key performance indicators ('KPI's') being achieved. KPI's include profit contribution, shareholder satisfaction, leadership contribution and project management.

Group performance and link to remuneration

Remuneration for certain individuals is directly linked to the performance of the group. A portion of cash bonus and incentive payments are dependent on defined earnings per share targets being met. The remaining portion of the cash bonus and incentive payments are at the discretion of the Board. Refer to the section 'Additional information' below for details of the earnings and total shareholders return for the last five years.

The Board is of the opinion that the continued improved results can be attributed in part to the adoption of performance based compensation and is satisfied that this improvement will continue to increase shareholder wealth if maintained over the coming years.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the group are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel of the group consisted of the following directors of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited:

- Morris Iemma - Non Executive Director
- Ralph De Lacey - Managing Director
- Ze Huang (Martin) Cai - Executive Director
- Yading (Caden) Wan - Non Executive Director
- Teresa Dyson - Non Executive Director
- Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi - Executive Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the group are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel of the group consisted of the following directors of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited:

- Morris Iemma - Non Executive Director
- Ralph De Lacey - Managing Director
- Ze Huang (Martin) Cai - Executive Director
- Yading (Caden) Wan - Non Executive Director
- Teresa Dyson - Non Executive Director
- Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi - Executive Director

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits		Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
2019	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Annual leave $	Super-annuation $	Termination benefits $	Long service leave $	Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:								
Morris Iemma*	204,889	-	-	19,464	-	-	-	224,353
Yading (Caden) Wan*	41,015	-	-	3,896	-	-	-	44,911
Teresa Dyson**	19,106	-	-	1,815	-	-	-	20,921
Executive Directors:								
Ralph De Lacey	389,610	-	36,611	54,545	-	7,943	-	488,709
Ze Huang (Martin) Cai	398,376	-	37,823	37,846	-	5,723	-	479,768
Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi***	27,460	-	-	6,762	105,973	-	-	140,195
	1,080,456	-	74,434	124,328	105,973	13,666	-	1,398,857

* Represents remuneration from 29 August 2018 to 30 June 2019

** Represents remuneration from 24 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

*** Represents remuneration from 1 July 2018 to 29 August 2018.

In addition to director fees disclosed in the table above, during the year, the group incurred costs of $88,704 (2018: $88,704) from NQ Mining Enterprise Pty Ltd, a company associated with Mr Ralph De Lacey, for occupancy costs, the provision of technical assistance and mining consulting services. All services provided by NQ Mining Enterprise Pty Ltd were done so at an arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms.

During the year, the group incurred costs of $144,000 (2018: $144,000) from ARM (NQ) Pty Ltd, a company associated with Messrs De Lacey and Cai for rent on the Mount Garnet residential properties. All services provided by ARM (NQ) Pty Ltd were done so at an arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms.

During the year to 30 June 2019, the group repaid Mr Ralph De Lacey $250,000 in relation to the loan outstanding at 30 June 2018. Subsequent to this repayment, Mr Ralph De Lacey provided the group with a loan facility under which the group drew down and subsequently repaid a gross amount of $748,100. There was no balance outstanding at 30 June 2019 (2018: $250,000). The group incurred costs of $15,638 (2018: nil) from Mr Ralph De Lacey for interest in relation to these loans. The interest rate applicable to the drawn down facility in the year to 30 June 2019 was 4.8% (2018: 4.8%).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

2018	Short-term benefits Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Annual leave $	Post-employment benefits Super-annuation $	Termination benefits $	Long-term benefits Long service leave $	Share-based payments Equity-settled $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:								
Xiaoyan Tong*	35,000	-	-	3,325	-	-	-	38,325
Executive Directors:								
Ralph De Lacey	322,807	-	24,835	45,193	-	9,509	-	402,344
Ze Huang (Martin) Cai	312,225	-	18,017	29,661	-	13,497	-	373,400
Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi***	164,257	-	12,631	15,604	-	4,076	-	196,568
	834,289	-	55,483	93,783	-	27,082	-	1,010,637

* Xiaoyan Tong is the Alternate Director of SiHe Tong.

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Name	Fixed remuneration 2019	2018
Non-Executive Directors:		
Morris Iemma	100%	-
Yading (Caden) Wan	100%	-
Teresa Dyson	100%	-
Xiaoyan Tong	-	100%
Executive Directors:		
Ralph De Lacey	100%	100%
Ze Huang (Martin) Cai	100%	100%
Kwok Ching (Alex) Tsoi	100%	100%

Details of options and other performance based remuneration:

No KMPs have received performance based remuneration during this or the previous financial year.

Performance Based Remuneration

Short Term Incentives - Cash bonuses
No cash bonuses have been paid to KMPs during this or the previous financial year.

Long Term Incentives - Equity based remuneration
No equity based remuneration has been provided to KMPs during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Service Agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name:	Morris Iemma
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman
Agreement commenced:	29 August 2018
Term of agreement:	The term of Mr Iemma's appointment is subject to satisfactory performance and provisions of the Constitution and the Corporations Act relating to retirement by rotation and re-election of directors and will automatically cease at the end of any meeting at which Mr Iemma is not re-elected as a director by Shareholders. Mr Iemma's appointment will also cease if he becomes bankrupt or of unsound mind.
Details:	The company will pay Mr Iemma for his services a fixed salary of $273,500 per year (inclusive of superannuation) paid on a monthly basis, on a Total Employment Cost (TEC) basis. Mr Iemma's salary will be reviewed by the company in May each year in accordance with the policy of the company for the review of salaries. Changes of TEC, if any, will take into account personal and business performance and status.

Name:	Ralph De Lacey
Title:	Managing Director
Agreement commenced:	29 August 2018
Term of agreement:	The company may terminate the contract subject to a 12 month notice period.
Details:	The company will pay Mr De Lacey for his services a salary of $460,000 per year (inclusive of superannuation) paid on a monthly basis, on a Total Employment Cost basis (TEC). Any additional hours of service other than those proposed in the service agreement will be payable at Mr De Lacey's pro-rata hourly rate. Mr De Lacey's salary will be reviewed by the company in May each year in accordance with the policy of the company for the review of salaries. Changes of TEC, if any, will take into account personal and business performance and status. In addition to the review, the company may at any time during the term pay to Mr De Lacey a performance-based bonus over and above the salary. In determining the extent of any Performance Based Bonus, the company shall take into consideration the key performance indicators of Mr De Lacey and the company, as the company may set from time to time, and any other matter that it deems appropriate. No short term incentive was paid during this financial year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name:	Ze Huang (Martin) Cai
Title:	Executive Director and CFO
Agreement commenced:	29 August 2018
Term of agreement:	The company may terminate the contract subject to a 12 month notice period. The term of Mr Cai's appointment is subject to satisfactory performance and provisions of the Constitution and the Corporations Act relating to retirement by rotation and re-election of directors and will automatically cease at the end of any meeting at which Mr Cai is not re-elected as a director by Shareholders. Mr Cai's appointment will also cease if he becomes bankrupt or of unsound mind.
Details:	The company will pay Mr Cai for his services a fixed salary of $460,000 per year (inclusive of superannuation) paid on a monthly basis, on a Total Employment Cost basis (TEC). Mr Cai's salary will be reviewed by the company in May each year in accordance with the policy of the company for the review of salaries. Changes of TEC, if any, will take into account personal and business performance and status. In addition to the review, the company may at any time during the term pay to Mr Cai a performance-based bonus over and above the salary. In determining the extent of any Performance Based Bonus, the company shall take into consideration the key performance indications of Mr Cai and the company, as the company may set from time to time, and any other matter that it deems appropriate. No short term incentive was paid during this financial year.

Name:	Yading Wan
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Agreement commenced:	29 August 2018
Term of agreement:	The term of Mr Wan's appointment is subject to satisfactory performance and provisions of the Constitution and the Corporations Act relating to retirement by rotation and re-election of directors and will automatically cease at the end of any meeting at which Mr Wan is not re-elected as a director by Shareholders. Mr Wan's appointment will also cease if he becomes bankrupt or of unsound mind.
Details:	The company will pay Mr Wan for his services a fixed salary of $54,750 per year (inclusive of superannuation) paid on a monthly basis, on a Total Employment Cost basis (TEC). Mr Wan's salary will be reviewed by the company in May each year in accordance with the policy of the company for the review of salaries. Changes of TEC, if any, will take into account personal and business performance and status.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name:	Teresa Dyson
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Agreement commenced:	24 January 2019
Term of agreement:	The term of Ms Dyson's appointment is subject to satisfactory performance and provisions of the Constitution and the Corporations Act relating to retirement by rotation and re-election of directors and will automatically cease at the end of any meeting at which Ms Dyson is not re-elected as a director by Shareholders. Ms Dyson's appointment will also cease if she becomes bankrupt or of unsound mind.
Details:	The company will pay Ms Dyson for her services a fixed salary of $50,000 per year (inclusive of superannuation) paid on a monthly basis, on a Total Employment Cost basis (TEC). Ms Dyson's salary will be reviewed by the company in May each year in accordance with the policy of the company for the review of salaries. Changes of TEC, if any, will take into account personal and business performance and status.

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares

There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2019.

Options

There were no options over ordinary shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation that were outstanding as at 30 June 2019.

There were no options over ordinary shares granted to or vested by directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2019.

Additional information

The earnings of the group for the five years to 30 June 2019 are summarised below:

	2019 $	2018 $	2017 $	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue	26,487,057	9,788,497	675,144	3,553,193	2,541,062
EBITDA	(25,744,275)	(30,452,610)	(4,001,828)	(13,001,958)	(1,547,311)
EBIT	(37,877,363)	(37,593,879)	(8,253,058)	(13,686,115)	(1,609,844)
Loss after income tax	(40,459,711)	(38,496,196)	(9,916,947)	(14,753,742)	(1,609,844)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Share price** at financial year end (*pre consolidation)	Not applicable	Not applicable	0.03	0.03	0.06
Share price** at financial year end (*post consolidation)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.60
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(7.45)	(26.76)	(1.11)	(3.67)	(0.60)

* The company's issued ordinary shares were consolidated on 7 May 2018 on a 10-to-1 basis, with fractions rounded up. The consolidation occurred pursuant to shareholder approval granted at an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on 30 April 2018. Prior year share prices are shown at the original pre-consolidation share price and an adjusted post-consolidation share price taking into consideration the 10-to-1 consolidation.

** The company went into a voluntary trading halt on 27 June 2016 and has remained suspended from the ASX for the period from this date up to the date of this report. The share price used for the 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 financial years is the share price on 24 June 2016, this being the last day in which securities were traded.

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the group, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Ralph De Lacey*	158,537,516	-	1,416,859	(154,367,569)	5,586,806
Ze Huang (Martin) Cai**	156,277,328	-	-	(113,647,002)	42,630,326
Yading (Caden) Wan***	277,394,713	-	19,817,678	(15,294,616)	281,917,775
	592,209,557	-	21,234,537	(283,309,187)	330,134,907

* Mr De Lacey holds 3,535,963 shares directly. The remaining shares are held indirectly through NQ Mining Enterprises Pty Ltd (2,046,843), where Mr De Lacey is a director of the company.

** Mr Cai holds 1,513,405 shares directly. The remaining shares are held indirectly through Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (41,116,921) where Mr Cai is a director of the company.

*** Mr Wan holds 281,917,775 shares indirectly through Cyan Stone Pty Ltd where Mr Wan's spouse is a director of the company.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
13/09/2019	13/09/2020	$0.25	10,000,000
13/09/2019	One year from vesting date*	$0.25	20,000,000
			30,000,000

* 166,667 options shall vest in monthly increments commencing 13 October 2020, with each tranche expiring one year from vesting date.

No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the company or of any other body corporate.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2019 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

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.

Non-audit services

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 25 to the consolidated financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Officers of the company who are former partners of KPMG

There are no officers of the company who are former partners of KPMG.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Auditor

KPMG continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Morris Iemma

Non-Executive Chairman

27 September 2019

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 there have been:

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

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

KPMG

KPMG

Daniel Camilleri

Partner

Sydney

27 September 2019

General information

The consolidated financial statements cover Consolidated Tin Mines Limited as a group consisting of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Consolidated Tin Mines Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Consolidated Tin Mines Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

395 Lake Street

Cairns North QLD 4870

A description of the nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the consolidated financial statements.

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Year Ended 30 June 2019 $	Year Ended 30 June 2018 $
Revenue	4	26,487,057	9,788,497
Cost of Sales	5	(31,807,426)	(15,609,427)
Gross Profit/(Loss)		(5,320,369)	(5,820,930)
Expenses			
Mine and mill refurbishment	5	(23,242,327)	(10,386,491)
Care and maintenance	5	(365,546)	(6,725,256)
Occupancy		(201,007)	(137,493)
Corporate and other costs	5	(6,619,551)	(6,325,755)
Exploration expenditure not capitalised	5	(1,934,882)	(4,193,353)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	12	(209,303)	(1,665,246)
Impairment of mining tenements	13	-	(379,448)
Loss on conversion of debt to equity		-	(1,959,907)
Net finance expense	5	(2,566,726)	(902,317)
Loss before income tax expense		**(40,459,711)**	(38,496,196)
Income tax expense	6	**-**	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited	24	**(40,459,711)**	(38,496,196)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited		**(40,459,711)**	(38,496,196)

	Note	Cents	Cents
Basic loss per share	33	**(7.45)**	**(26.76)**
Diluted loss per share	33	**(7.45)**	**(26.76)**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2019

	Note	As at 30 June 2019 $	As at 30 June 2018 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**10,500,902**	345,006
Trade and other receivables	8	**1,962,361**	928,682
Inventories	9	**4,846,979**	1,451,467
Prepayments	10	**2,585,668**	2,171,667
Deposits		**2,950**	-
Total current assets		**19,898,860**	4,896,822
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**18,260,985**	21,755,822
Exploration and evaluation assets	12	**41,883,536**	40,557,887
Mining tenements	13	**13,139,060**	19,227,726
Bonds and deposits	14	**12,156,753**	11,826,339
Total non-current assets		**85,440,334**	93,367,774
Total assets		**105,339,194**	98,264,596
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	**8,707,146**	7,126,468
Borrowings	16	**47,881,473**	7,435,228
Employee benefits	17	**1,855,845**	1,154,410
Total current liabilities		**58,444,464**	15,716,106
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	**-**	32,104,627
Employee benefits	18	**124,538**	554,614
Provisions	19	**12,193,096**	10,802,147
Total non-current liabilities		**12,317,634**	43,461,388
Total liabilities		**70,762,098**	59,177,494
Net assets		**34,577,096**	39,087,102
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	20	**144,029,505**	108,079,800
Accumulated losses	21	**(109,452,409)**	(68,992,698)
Total equity		**34,577,096**	39,087,102

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

Consolidated	Contributed equity $	Accumulated losses $	Total Equity $
As at 1 July 2017	35,749,050	(30,496,502)	5,252,548
Total comprehensive income for the year:			
Loss for the year	-	(38,496,196)	(38,496,196)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Subtotal	35,749,050	(38,496,196)	(38,496,196)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 20)	72,330,750	-	72,330,750
As at 30 June 2018	108,079,800	(68,992,698)	39,087,102
Total comprehensive income for the year:			
Loss for the year	**-**	**(40,459,711)**	**(40,459,711)**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**(40,459,711)**	**(40,459,711)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 20)	**35,949,705**	**-**	**35,949,705**
As at 30 June 2019	**144,029,505**	**(109,452,409)**	**34,577,096**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Year Ended 30 June 2019 $	Year Ended 30 June 2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		**25,730,279**	9,211,610
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		**(44,703,274)**	(30,895,025)
		(18,972,995)	(21,683,415)
Interest received		**8,805**	5,451
Interest paid		**(225,878)**	(74,735)
Net cash used in operating activities	32	**(19,190,068)**	(21,752,699)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(902,019)**	(3,810,768)
Payments for mines development		**(8,029,164)**	(8,757,696)
Exploration and feasibility expenditure		**(2,703,801)**	(6,663,642)
Disposal of Baal Gammon copper project		**-**	(400,000)
Payments for security deposits		**(333,365)**	(3,461,092)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**1,369,735**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(10,598,614)**	(23,093,198)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Cyan Stone Pty Ltd		**9,885,000**	41,106,756
Proceeds from Private Placement		**34,388,931**	1,679,688
Proceeds from other borrowings		**1,055,969**	2,992,240
Repayment of borrowings		**(5,385,322)**	(1,366,924)
Net cash from financing activities		**39,944,578**	44,411,760
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**10,155,896**	(434,137)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**345,006**	779,143
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	**10,500,902**	345,006

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1 Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the group.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the group:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

The group has adopted AASB 9 from 1 January 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

There was no impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, or consolidated statement of cash flows from the adoption of AASB 9.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The group has adopted AASB 15 from 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

Note 1 Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

For the current financial year, the group had one significant contract with a large multinational mining company. The contract does not contain complex terms or separately identifiable performance obligations outside of providing ore concentrate. The performance obligation continues to be the supply of ore concentrate to the customer and therefore the transaction price relates to this performance obligation. Revenue is continued to be recognised when the customer collects the ore concentrate from the group's operating site and revenue is recognised at a point in time.

There was no impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, or consolidated statement of cash flows from the adoption of AASB 15.

Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

At 30 June 2019, the group had a cash balance of $10,500,902 (2018: $345,006), a working capital deficiency of $38,545,604 (2018: deficiency of $10,819,284) and incurred net operating cash outflows for the year ended 30 June 2019 of $18,993,019 (2018: $21,752,699).

On 27 June 2019, the group entered into an agreement with Cyan Stone to convert the outstanding balance under both the Exploration loan and Operation loan into equity at $0.605 per share, subject to shareholder approval. Shareholder approval for conversion occurred on 13 September 2019.

The ability of the group to continue as a going concern is dependent on the successful achievement of the operations plans which are based on key assumptions including commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and achieving production in line with respective grade, cost and timing assumptions.

Should there be an inability to achieve the operations plans or should adverse changes in key assumptions occur, the group will be required to source additional financing.

Operations plans

The group has implemented an operations plan to continue mining at the Mount Garnet and Surveyor mines with processing of ore at the Mount Garnet Processing Plant. The operations plan is dependent upon the group being able to sell product in line with assumptions used in the group's economic forecasts, including commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and achieving production in line with expected grade, cost and timing, to support the group's continued operations.

The group's operations model forecasts 175,088 tonnes to be mined at Mount Garnet and 228,634 tonnes to be mined at Surveyor from September 2019 through to September 2020 with an average of 34,500 tonnes of ore being processed each month through to September 2020. Based on the assumptions above, the group's operations model cash flow forecast to September 2020 provides a positive cash position at September 2020 and a positive working capital ratio. The forecast assumptions may differ from actual results.

Adverse changes in commodity prices and/or increases in foreign exchange rates will have a material impact on the future cash flows of the group and may result in the need to reduce exploration expenditure, and/or seek additional financing from new or existing investors.

The group's operations plan is subject to inherent production risks relating to underground mining, transportation, weather and processing of mineral ore. Any adverse change in grade, cost and timing assumptions will have a material impact on the group's cash flows and may result in the need to reduce exploration expenditure, and/or seek additional financing from new or existing investors.

Assumptions in respect of commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, production costs, grades, timing and access to funding from new or existing investors represent material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

As a result, should the group be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount of liabilities that might result should the group be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debt obligations as and when they fall due.

Note 1 Corporate information and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these consolidated financial statements present the results of the group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 29.

Note 2 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities include:

Allowance for expected credited losses - note 8

Estimation of useful lives of assets - note 11

Exploration and evaluation costs - note 12

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets - note 12

Employee benefits provision - note 17

Rehabilitation provision - note 19

Note 3 Operating segments

The group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors (Chief Operating Decision Makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources.

The group currently considers there to be only one reportable segment, that being mining and exploration within Australia.

All significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the group as a single segment. The financial results of this segment are represented by the consolidated financial statements of the group.

Accounting policy for operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'), which has been identified as the board of directors. The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance. The measure used by the CODM to evaluate the performance of the group is operating profitability.

Note 4 Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Sale of ore concentrates	26,487,057	9,788,497

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Major product lines		
Sale of Zinc	16,455,149	7,794,727
Sale of Copper	6,888,546	1,906,279
Sale of Lead	3,143,362	-
Others	-	87,491
	26,487,057	9,788,497

Accounting policy for revenue recognition

The group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group is expected to be entitled in exchange for the production and sale of commodities. Revenue is recognised when the customer collects the ore concentrate from the group's operating site and revenue is recognised at a point in time.

Where the group's sales are provisionally priced, the final price depends on future index prices. The amount of revenue initially recognised is based on the relevant forward market price. Adjustments between the provisional and final price are recorded in revenue. The period between provisional pricing and final invoicing is typically 45 to 135 days.

For the current and previous financial year, the group had one significant contract with a large multinational mining company. The contract does not contain complex terms or separately identifiable performance obligations outside of providing ore concentrate. The performance obligation continues to be the supply of ore concentrate to the customer and therefore the transaction price relates to this performance obligation.

Note 5 Expenses

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Cost of sales		
Mining & processing	**24,014,926**	13,617,204
Movement in inventories	**(3,342,335)**	(857,282)
Depreciation	**2,565,335**	1,692,492
Amortisation	**6,713,582**	604,385
Royalty & other	**1,855,918**	552,628
Total cost of sales	**31,807,426**	15,609,427
Mine and mill refurbishment		
Mount Garnet	**16,383,120**	4,516,868
Surveyor	**4,005,036**	5,869,623
Depreciation	**2,854,171**	-
Total mine and mill refurbishment	**23,242,327**	10,386,491
Care and maintenance		
Mount Garnet	**365,546**	1,880,864
Depreciation	**-**	4,844,392
Total care and maintenance	**365,546**	6,725,256
Depreciation		
Land and buildings	**258,884**	232,496
Plant and equipment	**4,968,710**	6,118,730
Mobile plant	**157,168**	148,430
Office equipment and fittings	**34,744**	37,228
Total depreciation	**5,419,506**	6,536,884
Deprecation allocated to cost of sales	**2,565,335**	1,692,492
Deprecation allocated to mine and mill refurbishment	**2,854,171**	-
Deprecation allocated to care and maintenance	**-**	4,844,392
Total depreciation	**5,419,506**	6,536,884

Note 5 Expenses (continued)

	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Corporate and other costs		
Employee costs	**2,597,697**	2,932,920
Legal fees	**389,035**	499,112
Insurance	**848,437**	672,612
Audit fees	**311,536**	233,500
Advisory fees	**181,395**	200,014
Environment costs	**940,645**	887,136
Other administration costs	**212,273**	207,689
Other expenses*	**1,138,533**	692,772
Total corporate and other costs	**6,619,551**	6,325,755
Exploration expenditure not capitalised		
Employee & labour costs	**859,767**	1,777,238
Consultants	**446,942**	168,392
Permits	**431,351**	541,945
Feasibility studies expensed	**-**	643,554
Other exploration costs	**196,822**	1,062,224
Total exploration expenditure not capitalised	**1,934,882**	4,193,353
Employee expenses are included in the following categories:		
Cost of sales	**16,639,921**	5,116,022
Mine and mill refurbishment	**8,404,682**	4,224,171
Care and maintenance	**151,647**	1,605,452
Exploration expenditure not capitalised	**859,767**	1,777,238
Corporate and other costs	**2,597,697**	2,932,920
Total employee expenses	**28,653,714**	15,655,803
Net finance expense		
Interest received from financial institutions	**(15,622)**	(17,045)
Interest expense	**2,582,348**	919,362
Total net finance expense	**2,566,726**	902,317

* Included within other expenses are relist transaction costs of $442,147 (2018: $nil).

Accounting policy for interest revenue and expenses

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

Finance costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 6 Income tax

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	**(40,459,711)**	(38,496,196)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	**(12,137,913)**	(11,548,859)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non-deductible expenses	**1,121,312**	1,541,149
	(11,016,601)	(10,007,710)
Current year tax losses not recognised	**11,016,601**	10,007,710
Income tax expense	**-**	-
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**117,949,220**	81,227,216
Potential tax benefit @ 30%	**35,384,766**	24,368,165

The above potential tax benefit for tax losses has not been recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. These tax losses can only be utilised in the future if the continuity of ownership test is passed, or failing that, the same business test is passed.

Accounting policy for income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Note 7 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Cash at bank	**10,500,902**	345,006

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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

Note 8 Current assets – Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Trade debtors	**1,349,104**	570,185
Other receivables	**667**	-
Fuel rebate receivable	**163,654**	54,746
GST receivable	**448,936**	303,751
	1,962,361	928,682

No impairment for trade and other receivables were recognised for balances as at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

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

The group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Key estimate and judgement: Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Note 9 Current assets – Inventories

	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Ore	**1,509,774**	-
Concentrate	**2,689,844**	857,282
Store inventory	**562,819**	504,592
Diesel	**84,542**	89,593
	4,846,979	1,451,467

Accounting policy for inventories

Raw materials and finished goods
Raw materials and finished goods (ore and concentrate) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The cost of mining inventories is determined using a weighted average basis. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory.

Materials and Stores
Inventories of consumable supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned on a weighted average basis.

Note 10 Current assets – Prepayments

	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Insurance	**404,681**	364,800
Other suppliers	**2,180,987**	1,806,867
	2,585,668	2,171,667

Prepayments to other suppliers include prepayments for parts and services not yet received or provided. The group has re-established credit facilities with many suppliers following cessation of voluntary administration on 12 January 2017, however, a range of suppliers currently request prepayment prior to provision and delivery of parts and services.

Note 11 Non-current assets – Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Land and buildings - at cost	**3,808,323**	3,704,803
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(809,493)**	(550,609)
	2,998,830	3,154,194
Plant and equipment - at cost*	**30,147,414**	28,623,560
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(15,417,357)**	(10,766,849)
	14,730,057	17,856,711
Mobile plant - at cost	**766,334**	885,289
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(390,866)**	(325,349)
	375,468	559,940
Office equipment and fittings - at cost	**381,410**	375,012
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(224,780)**	(190,035)
	156,630	184,977
	18,260,985	21,755,822

Consolidated	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Mobile plant $	Office equipment and fittings $	Mine development $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2017	2,668,411	15,920,318	507,228	148,322	5,225,155	**24,469,434**
Additions	718,279	2,817,463	201,142	73,883	-	**3,810,767**
Transfers from Exploration and evaluation assets*	-	5,237,660	-	-	-	**5,237,660**
Transfers to Mining tenements	-	-	-	-	(5,225,155)	**(5,225,155)**
Depreciation expense	(232,496)	(6,118,730)	(148,430)	(37,228)	-	**(6,536,884)**
Balance at 30 June 2018	3,154,194	17,856,711	559,940	184,977	-	**21,755,822**
Additions	103,520	3,588,855	101,045	6,397	-	**3,799,817**
Disposals	-	(1,746,799)	(128,349)	-	-	**(1,875,148)**
Depreciation expense	(258,884)	(4,968,710)	(157,168)	(34,744)	-	**(5,419,506)**
Balance at 30 June 2019	2,998,830	14,730,057	375,468	156,630	-	**18,260,985**

* Included in plant and equipment - at cost is rehabilitation costs of $5,237,660 (2018: $5,237,660). The group has reassessed values assigned to rehabilitation assets acquired from Snow Peak Mining and has reassigned values based on the most recent financial assurance determination. $5,237,660 previously assigned to exploration and evaluation assets has been determined to apply to the Mount Garnet processing storage and tailings dams closures and plant removal and rehabilitation.

Note 11 Non-current assets – Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is calculated using the written down value method or straight-line method to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	5% straight line
Plant and equipment	Mount Garnet Processing Plant are depreciated at 12% - 50% on the straight line basis, the rest of plant and equipment are depreciated at 20% using written down value method.
Mobile plant	25% written down value
Office equipment and fittings	20% written down value

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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

Key estimate and judgement: Estimation of useful lives of assets
The group determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Note 12 Non-current assets – Exploration and evaluation assets

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Exploration and evaluation phase - at cost*	**41,883,536**	40,557,887

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Exploration and evaluation phase $
Balance at 1 July 2017	45,448,509
Exploration expenditure incurred during the year at cost	8,665,276
Exploration costs expensed during the year	(4,193,353)
Impairment of exploration tenements**	(1,665,246)
Exploration assets reclassified as mining tenements	(2,459,639)
Exploration assets reclassified as plant and equipment	(5,237,660)
Balance at 30 June 2018	**40,557,887**
Exploration expenditure incurred during the year at cost	**2,703,801**
Exploration costs expensed during the year	**(1,934,882)**
Impairment of exploration tenements**	**(209,303)**
Increase in cost estimate for rehabilitation asset	**766,033**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**41,883,536**

* Included in exploration and evaluation phase - at cost is rehabilitation costs of $1,839,926 (2018: $1,073,893).

** Management identified impairment triggers for the tenements that were relinquished or where applications were abandoned. This comprises of:

EPM 17875 Lynd River Extended

EPM 17753 Mt Garnet NW

EPM 18321 Mt Garnet South

EPM 20584 Nettle Creek Extended

EPM 27068 Southern Misery

EPM 27069 Northern Misery

EPM 27045 Newcastle Range

It also includes exploration costs written off in accordance with the group's accounting policies in relation to tenements the group is currently reviewing for ongoing retention. No decision has been made on any potential relinquishment of the tenements under review, however, it is considered likely relinquishment may occur.

Exploration costs written off in the previous reporting period include the following tenements and mining lease applications that expired and were not renewed:

EPM 18806 Mount Garnet

EPM 19323 Kangaroo Creek

MLA 20007 Mount Garnet

As these tenements were not renewed, all capitalised exploration costs associated with these tenements were written off.

The expiry and non-renewal of the tenements in the current reporting reduces the group's commitments for future exploration by $nil (2018: $nil).

Note 12 Non-current assets – Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

SPM remains the current holder of the legal title to the tenements, the company has full beneficial ownership and control over the tenements. The company has lodged transfer documents with the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and expects confirmation of the transfer of legal title to occur shortly after the date of this report.

Accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current is carried forward as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position where it is expected that the expenditure will be recovered through the successful development and exploitation of an area of interest, or by its sale; or exploration activities are continuing in an area and activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable estimate of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Where a project or an area of interest has been abandoned, the expenditure incurred thereon is written off in the year in which the decision is made.

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

Key estimate and judgement: Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The group assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

It is reasonably possible that the underlying ore price assumption may change which may then impact the estimated life of mine determinant and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of mining plant and equipment, mining infrastructure and mining development assets. Furthermore, the expected future cash flows used to determine the value-in-use of these assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including reserves and production estimates, together with economic factors such as ore spot prices, discount rates, estimates of costs to produce reserves and future capital expenditure.

Note 13 Non-current assets – Mining Tenements

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Mining tenements - Mount Garnet*	**2,882,224**	3,506,859
Mining tenements - Surveyor**	**10,256,836**	15,720,867
	13,139,060	19,227,726

Reconciliations

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

Consolidated	Mining tenements $
Balance at 1 July 2017	3,993,464
Exploration assets reclassified as mining tenements	2,459,639
Mine development reclassified as mining tenements	5,225,155
Mine development incurred during the year at cost	8,533,301
Mine tenements amortised during the year	(604,385)
Impairment of mining tenements	(379,448)
Balance at 30 June 2018	**19,227,726**
Mine development incurred during the year at cost	**8,029,164**
Mine tenements amortised during the year	**(6,713,582)**
Mine development expensed to mine and mill refurbishment	**(8,029,164)**
Increase in cost estimate for rehabilitation asset	**624,916**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**13,139,060**

* Included in mining tenements - Mount Garnet is rehabilitation costs of $735,051 (2018: $1,113,566).

** Included in mining tenements - Surveyor is rehabilitation costs of $4,380,462 (2018: $3,377,028).

Amortisation

Amortisation of mining tenements recommenced from July 2017 in respect of the remaining value attributed to the remnant ore at Mount Garnet (not including Mount Garnet Deeps).

Amortisation of mining tenements at Surveyor commenced June 2018 in line with mining recommencement at the Dry River South mine.

Amortisation of the Mount Garnet Deeps deposit commenced January 2019 upon commencement of mining following development of the new decline to the Mount Garnet Deeps orebody.

Note 13 Non-current assets – Mining Tenements (continued)

The amortisation pattern at Surveyor and Mount Garnet will follow the group's mining plan on a tonne mined basis against the available tonnes to be mined at each location.

The Surveyor mining tenements are expected to be amortised over 33 months from June 2018 through to February 2021 in line with the group's operation model forecasts.

The Mount Garnet mining tenements are expected to be amortised over 26 months from January 2019 through to February 2021 in line with the group's operation model forecasts.

Ore mined from Dry River South is forecast to have an average grade of 7.8% Zn, 2.8% Pb and 0.7% Cu. Ore mined from Mount Garnet Deeps is forecast to have an average grade of 5.0% Zn.

Impairment testing

Impairment testing is performed in accordance with the group's accounting policy on impairment disclosed in note 12.

Recoverable amount has been estimated based on discounted cash flows using market-based commodity price and exchange assumptions, estimated quantities of recoverable minerals, production levels, operating costs and capital requirements forecast.

The value in use assessment is conducted collectively across both Mount Garnet and Surveyor Mines. This is due to the Mount Garnet processing plant requiring ore feed from both mines to sustain the forecast production rate.

From September 2019 through February 2021, operating costs are forecast to be $14.4 million at Mount Garnet and $27.6 million at Surveyor, processing costs are estimated to be $21.1 million and additional support costs are estimated to be $10.9 million.

From September 2019 through February 2021, capital expenditure is forecast to be $4.4 million at Mount Garnet and $7.9 million at Surveyor in addition to the operating costs above.

The group's operations model forecasts 307,242 tonnes ore to be mined from Mount Garnet and 439,256 tonnes ore to be mined from Surveyor with an average of 38,749 tonnes ore being processed each month through to February 2021.

The group's operations forecasts production of 98,100 tonnes of zinc concentrate, 12,000 tonnes of copper concentrate and 6,000 tonnes of lead concentrate at 66% lead through to April 2020.

The operations model requires the utilisation of the Mount Garnet processing plant to generate the cash flows. To ensure that the Net Present Value calculated represents only the value of the mining tenements, the group has deducted a fair value for the Mount Garnet processing plant.

Production volumes are based on the group's operation plans, with the average in line with operating one circuit at the Mount Garnet Plant with a throughput of approximately 500,000 tonnes per annum. This information is obtained from internally maintained budgets and project evaluations performed by the group in its ordinary course of business.

Based on the assumptions noted below, at 30 June 2019, the recoverable amount for the mining tenements was determined to be above book value and no impairment was recorded.

Key assumptions

In determining the value assigned to each key assumption, management has used external sources of information and utilised experts within the group to validate entity specific assumptions. The table below summarises the key assumptions used in the carrying value assessments:

Model Assumptions	Financial year 2020	Financial year 2021
Zinc USD per tonne metal	$2,612	$2,612
Copper USD per tonne metal	$6,098	$6,098
Lead USD per tonne metal	$1,975	$1,975
AUD:USD exchange rate	$0.707	$0.707
Mount Garnet operating cost (September 2019 – February 2021)	$14.4 million	
Dry River South operating cost (September 2019 – February 2021)	$27.6 million	
Mount Garnet processing cost (September 2019 – February 2021)	$21.1 million	
Additional support costs (September 2019 – February 2021)	$10.9 million	
Post-tax discount rate	16%	

Note 13 Non-current assets – Mining Tenements (continued)

The group has utilised the actual cashflows associated with the use and operation of the mining tenements between 1 July 2019 and 31 August 2019 in the determination of the recoverable amount of the Mining Tenements as at 30 June 2019.

The forecast mining quantities and expected concentrate production volumes to February 2021 are the identifiable resources with reference to the JORC resource statement for Dry River South, refer to ASX release 10 September 2019, and the JORC resource statement for Mount Garnet, refer to ASX release 10 September 2019, that support the value of the mining tenements disclosed. The expected life of mine in respect of these resources is to February 2021.

Sensitivity

The group has conducted sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions above. The sensitivities tested and additional impairment required as a result of different scenarios is summarised below:

Sensitivity	Additional impairment
5% decrease in average commodity prices over period	$0.6 million
10% decrease in average commodity prices over period	$5.9 million
5% increase in USD:AUD exchange rates over period	$0.0 million
10% increase in USD:AUD exchange rates over period	$1.8 million
5% decrease in average grade of ore mined over period	$0.0 million
10% decrease in average grade of ore mined over period	$2.2 million
5% increase in average operating and development costs over period	$0.0 million
10% increase in average operating and development costs over period	$1.3 million
Increase in post-tax discount rate to 18%	$0.0 million
Increase in post-tax discount rate to 20%	$0.0 million

The group's impairment testing provides an allowance for minor potential delays in production. No sensitivity analysis has been conducted on the production forecasts. Should significant delays occur, the value of the mining tenements may be impaired significantly. The quantum of any impairment will depend on the timing and length of any delay and any additional costs incurred as a result of the delay.

The Fair Value estimates are considered to be level 3 fair value measurements (as defined by accounting standards) as they are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data. The group considers the inputs and the valuation approach to be consistent with the approach taken by market participants.

Significant judgements and assumptions are required in making estimates of fair value. This is particularly so in the assessment of long life assets. It should be noted that the fair value is subject to variability in key assumptions including, but not limited to, metal prices, currency exchange rates, discount rates, production profiles, working capital and operating and capital costs. The operations plan has inherent production risks relating to underground mining, transportation, weather and processing of mineral ore; any delays in the timing as well as quantum of production may have a material impact on the group's cash flows.

A change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in a material change in the estimated fair value, and consequently an impairment in the carrying value of mining tenements.

SPM remains the current holder of the legal title to the tenements, the company has full beneficial ownership and control over the tenements. The company has lodged transfer documents with the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and expects confirmation of the transfer of legal title to occur shortly after the date of this report.

Note 13 Non-current assets – Mining Tenements (continued)

Accounting policy for mining assets

Capitalised mining development costs include expenditures incurred to develop new ore bodies to define further mineralisation in existing ore bodies, to expand the capacity of a mine and to maintain production. Mining development expenditure incurred during the period that is not separable from mine refurbishment costs is immediately expensed. Mining development also includes costs transferred from exploration and evaluation phase once production commences in the area of interest.

Amortisation of mining development is computed by the units of production basis over the estimated proved and probable reserves. Proved and probable mineral reserves reflect estimated quantities of economically recoverable reserves which can be recovered in the future from known mineral deposits. These reserves are amortised from the date on which production commences. The amortisation is calculated from recoverable proven and probable reserves and a predetermined percentage of the recoverable measured, indicated and inferred resource. This percentage is reviewed annually.

Restoration costs expected to be incurred are provided for as part of development phase that give rise to the need for restoration.

Refer to Note 12 for key estimate and judgement: Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets.

Note 14 Non-current assets – Bonds and deposits

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Bonds and deposits	**1,318,953**	951,582
Rehabilitation financial assurances	**10,837,800**	10,874,757
	12,156,753	11,826,339

The rehabilitation financial assurances are security for environmental rehabilitation of tenements on which the group has worked or is currently working. As at the date of this report, an updated Plan of Operations (Plan) has been submitted to the Department of Environment and Science (Queensland). The Plan has been assessed and meets the content requirements under section 288 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994. The Plan will expire on 10 May 2024. The Financial Assurance required for the Plan is still under review.

Bonds and deposits consist of security deposits for supply of services.

The Financial Assurances are held in SPM's name and are awaiting transfer to the group together with the tenements held in SPM's name. The group has beneficial ownership over the Financial Assurances.

Note 15 Current liabilities – Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Trade payables	**2,268,634**	4,977,983
Accruals and other payables	**6,438,512**	2,148,485
	8,707,146	7,126,468

Refer to note 23 for further information on financial instruments.

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition.

Note 16 Borrowings

	Consolidated 2019 $	2018 $
Current liabilities		
Loan- Cyan Stone	**-**	2,500,000
Loan - Ming Huang Trading*	**2,723,913**	2,723,913
Other related party loans**	**250,000**	500,000
Operation loan - Cyan Stone***	**31,275,815**	-
Exploration loan - Cyan Stone***	**11,009,985**	-
Insurance premium funding	**299,053**	291,340
Financial leases	**2,322,707**	1,419,975
	47,881,473	7,435,228
Non-current liabilities		
Operation loan - Cyan Stone***	**-**	21,694,643
Exploration loan - Cyan Stone***	**-**	10,409,984
	-	32,104,627

Refer to note 23 for further information on financial instruments.

Assets pledged as security

The bank overdraft and loans are secured by first mortgages over the group's land and buildings.

The lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets, recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, revert to the lessor in the event of default.

* Loan – Ming Huang Trading Limited

During the term of the Administration of the company, Ming Huang Trading Limited advanced to the Administrator $2,723,913, whilst the Administrators were in control of the company to fund care and maintenance requirements. This loan is not interest bearing and is due and payable at call.

The company entered into an agreement with Ming Huang Trading Limited on 16 September 2019 to convert the outstanding loan balance of $2,723,913 into equity via the issuance of 4,502,336 ordinary shares at $0.605 per share. Shares were issued to Ming Huang on 20 September 2019 and the loan was repaid in full. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the Ming Huang loan.

** Other related party loans

Snow Peak International Investments Limited (SPII) deposited $250,000 in a trust account on the company's behalf prior to the company entering into voluntary administration in July 2016. Due to non-recovery of the deposited funds, the company agreed to repay the funds deposited to SPII. The $250,000 owing to SPII is not interest bearing and is due and payable at call.

The company repaid the SPII loan in full on 24 September 2019. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the SPII loan.

*** Exploration loan and Operation loan - Cyan Stone

The company entered into two separate loan facilities with Cyan Stone during the reporting period whereby individual drawdowns are separately agreed and are repayable at the end of the term:

i) $10m commencing September 2017 for a 3 year period at an interest rate of 6% p.a. ($10m drawn down and accrued interest of $1,009,985 at balance date, (2018: $10m drawn down and accrued interest of $409,984)); and

ii) $30m commencing November 2017 for a 3 year period at an interest rate of 6% p.a. ($29.305m drawn down and accrued interest of $1,970,815 at balance date, (2018: $21.26m drawn down and accrued interest of $434,643)).

These loans are secured by a floating charge over all of the group's assets.

Note 16 Borrowings (continued)

On 27 June 2019, the group entered into an agreement with Cyan Stone to convert $43,015,500 of the aggregate outstanding balance under both the Exploration loan and Operation loan into equity at $0.605 per share, subject to shareholder approval. Shareholder approval for conversion was provided at an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 13 September 2019. Shares were issued to Cyan Stone on 16 September 2019 with the residual outstanding amount of $140,835 repaid on 24 September 2019. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the Cyan Stone loans.

Following repayment of the Cyan Stone loans, the floating charge over the group's assets was removed.

The agreement to convert the Cyan Stone loans to equity and repayment of the residual outstanding amount constitutes a change in the repayment period for these loans, accordingly they are classified as current liabilities.

Accounting policy for borrowings

Lease
The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Note 17 Current liabilities – employee benefits

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Annual leave	**1,709,026**	1,154,410
Long service leave	**146,819**	-
	1,855,845	1,154,410

Accounting policy for employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

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

Note 18 Current liabilities – employee benefits

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Long service leave	**124,538**	554,614

Refer to note 17 for accounting policy for employee benefits.

Note 19 Non-current liabilities - Provisions

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Rehabilitation provision	**12,193,096**	10,802,147

Movement in provisions

Movement in rehabilitation provision during the current financial year is set out below:

Consolidated - 2019	**$**
Carrying amount at the start of the year	**10,802,147**
Change in cost estimates	**1,390,949**
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**12,193,096**

Accounting policy for provisions

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

The rehabilitation provision relates to the estimated obligation in relation to the environmental rectification works on the group's tenements. The group bases its rehabilitation provision on the value of the environmental bonds lodged with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines for each respective tenement.

As at the date of this report, an updated Plan of Operations (Plan) has been submitted to the Department of Environment and Science (Queensland). The Plan has been assessed and meets the content requirements under section 288 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994. The Plan will expire on 10 May 2024. The Financial Assurance required for the Plan is still under review and may impact the rehabilitation provision estimate.

Key estimate and judgement: Rehabilitation provision
A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future rehabilitation of land explored or mined. The group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The group recognises management's best estimate for assets retirement obligations and site rehabilitations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in the future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Note 20 Contributed equity

	Consolidated			
	2019 Shares	2018 Shares	2019 $	2018 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**584,204,361**	507,401,718	**144,029,505**	108,079,800

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	1 July 2017	889,970,521		35,749,050
10-1 share consolidation*	7 May 2018	88,997,142	$0.00	-
Shares issued to Cyan Stone Pty Limited under subscription agreement	14 May 2018	270,000,000	$0.13	34,060,500
Shares issued to Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd, Snow Peak International Investment Limited and Snow Peak Global Company Limited under DOCA	14 May 2018	131,581,181	$0.25	33,066,351
Shares issued to other directors, director related parties and other creditors under DOCA	14 May 2018	14,023,915	$0.13	3,524,211
Private placement	31 May 2018	2,799,480	$0.60	1,679,688
Balance	30 June 2018	507,401,718		108,079,800
Private placement	23 July 2018	5,667,500	$0.60	3,400,500
Private placement	25 July 2018	9,014,000	$0.60	5,408,400
Exercise of $2.5m options by Cyan Stone Pty Limited	27 July 2018	19,817,678	$0.13	2,500,000
Private placement	30 July 2018	2,517,332	$0.60	1,510,399
Share placement	20 September 2018	200,000	$0.60	120,000
Share placement	29 May 2019	6,611,571	$0.60	4,000,000
Share placement	24 June 2019	32,974,562	$0.60	19,949,610
Share issue costs		-	$0.00	(939,204)
Balance	30 June 2019	584,204,361		144,029,505

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

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.

Share buy-back

There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board considers the balance between equity and borrowings before making funding decisions with the aim of maintaining a strong capital base. The Board of directors does not monitor the return on capital as in their opinion it does not reflect the measure of success of an exploring company. The company does not plan to purchase its own shares on the market, pay or declare dividends to shareholders or make any other capital return, in its current phase.

Note 20 Contributed equity (continued)

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2018 Annual Report.

Accounting policy for issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Note 21 Equity - Accumulated losses

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	**(68,992,698)**	(30,496,502)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	**(40,459,711)**	(38,496,196)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	**(109,452,409)**	(68,992,698)

Note 22 Equity – dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 23 Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the group.

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the group and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The average exchange rates and reporting date exchange rates applied were as follows:

	Average exchange rates		Reporting date exchange rates	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Australian dollars				
US dollars	0.7120	0.7942	0.7013	0.7391

The carrying amount of the group's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Consolidated	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
US dollars	1,042,653	413,670	2,511	-

	AUD strengthened			AUD weakened		
Consolidated - 2019	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
US dollars	5%	(74,516)	(74,516)	5%	74,516	74,516

	AUD strengthened			AUD weakened		
Consolidated - 2018	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
US dollars	5%	(27,985)	(27,985)	5%	27,985	27,985

Price risk

The group was exposed to price risk from the sale of zinc, copper and lead concentrates with a silver and gold credits.

Note 23 Financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate risk

The group has cash assets which may be susceptible to fluctuations in changes in interest rates. Whilst the group requires the cash assets to be sufficiently liquid to cover any planned or unforeseen future expenditure, which prevents the cash assets being committed to long term fixed interest arrangements; the group does mitigate potential interest rate risk by periodically entering into short to medium term fixed interest investments.

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 maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position and notes to the consolidated financial statements. The group does not hold any collateral.

The group has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

The Directors do not consider that the group's financial assets are subject to anything more than a negligible level of credit risk. Cash is held with a credit worthy high quality Australian financial institution. The group has bonds on deposit with Queensland State Government departments in respect of environmental and other exploration and mining related requirements. The group considers assets held under these bond arrangements to be exposed to minimal credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the group to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) and available borrowing facilities to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Note 23 Financial instruments (continued)

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position

Consolidated - 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	6 months or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing							
Trade payables	-	2,268,634	2,268,634	2,268,634	-	-	-
Accruals and other payables	-	6,438,512	6,438,512	6,438,512	-	-	-
Loan - Ming Huang Trading**	-	2,723,913	2,723,913	2,723,913	-	-	-
Other related party loans	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	-	-	-
Interest-bearing							
Exploration loan - Cyan Stone*	-	11,009,985	11,009,985	11,009,985	-	-	-
Operation loan - Cyan Stone*	-	31,275,815	31,275,815	31,275,815	-	-	-
Other	-	2,621,760	2,711,408	2,711,408	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives		56,588,619	56,588,619	56,588,619	-	-	-

* The majority of the aggregate outstanding balance of the Cyan Stone Exploration loan and Operations loan was converted into equity at $0.605 per share on 16 September 2019, the remaining outstanding balance of $140,835 was repaid on 24 September 2019. Refer to note 16 and note 31 for additional details.

** The Ming Huang loan was converted into equity at $0.605 per share on 20 September 2019. No cash was used in repayment of this loan. Refer to note 16 and note 31 for additional details.

Consolidated - 2018	Weighted average interest rate %	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	6 months or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing							
Trade payables	-	4,977,983	4,977,983	4,977,983	-	-	-
Accruals and other payables	-	2,148,485	2,148,485	2,148,485	-	-	-
Loan- Ming Huang trading	-	2,723,913	2,723,913	2,723,913	-	-	-
Loan - Cyan Stone	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	-
Other related party loans	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	-
Interest-bearing							
Exploration loan - Cyan Stone	-	10,409,984	10,409,984	409,984	-	10,000,000	-
Operation loan - Cyan Stone	-	21,694,643	21,694,643	434,643	-	21,260,000	-
Other	-	1,711,315	1,858,488	1,858,488	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives		46,666,323	46,813,496	15,553,496	-	31,260,000	-

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Note 24 Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

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

	Consolidated	
	2019 $	2018 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,154,890	834,289
Post-employment benefits	230,301	93,783
Long-term benefits	13,666	82,565
	1,398,857	1,010,637

Note 25 Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by KPMG, the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated	
	2019 $	2018 $
Audit services - KPMG		
Audit or review of the consolidated financial statements	334,440	233,500
Other services - KPMG		
Tax compliance and advisory services	17,855	20,500
Transaction services - Independent Limited Investigating Accountants Report	198,516	-
	216,371	20,500
	550,811	254,000

Note 26 Contingent liabilities

There were no material contingent liabilities of the Group as at 30 June 2019 or 30 June 2018 other than:

Environmental clean-up notice

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) has issued a clean-up notice to Baal Gammon Copper Pty Ltd (BGC), Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (SPM) and the group. In the Directors' view, the group is in compliance with the clean-up notice.

The company, the company's wholly owned subsidiary Colinacobre Pty Ltd (Colinacobre) and SPM entered into an agreement with BGC in January 2017 whereby the company, Colinacobre and SPM agreed to relinquish their rights under a Mineral Rights Agreement, and BGC agreed to assume responsibility and liability (including any environmental liabilities) for and in respect of the Baal Gammon Project. However, should BGC fail to perform its obligation, or be placed into insolvency, there may be an attempt to involve the group with respect to the environmental liability, the group will defend any such attempt.

Native title and aboriginal heritage

Native title claims have been made with respect to areas which include tenements in which the group has an interest. The group is unable to determine the prospects for success or otherwise of the claims and, in any event, whether or not and to what extent the claims may significantly affect the group or its projects. Agreement is being or has been reached with various native title claimants in relation to aboriginal heritage issues regarding certain areas in which the group has an interest.

Bank guarantees

The group has provided cash deposits to the Queensland Government in support of rehabilitation bond requirements against the group's mining operations

Note 27 Commitments

Future exploration

The group has certain obligations to expend minimum amounts on exploration in tenement areas. These obligations may be varied from time to time and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations of the group.

The commitments to be undertaken are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Future exploration		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	1,482,300	2,063,000
One to five years	1,324,800	2,612,500
	2,807,100	4,675,500
Lease commitments - operating		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	397,984	1,465,424
One to five years	165,432	195,816
	563,416	1,661,240

Note 28 Related party transactions

Parent entity

Consolidated Tin Mines Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 30.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 24 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties

During the year, the group incurred costs of $88,704 (2018: $88,704) from NQ Mining Enterprise Pty Ltd, a company associated with Mr Ralph De Lacey, for occupancy costs, the provision of technical assistance and mining consulting services.

During the year, the group incurred costs of $144,000 (2018: $144,000) from ARM (NQ) Pty Ltd, a company associated with Messrs De Lacey, Cai and Tsoi for rent on the Mount Garnet residential properties.

During the year to 30 June 2019, the group repaid Mr Ralph De Lacey $250,000 in relation to the loan outstanding at 30 June 2018. Subsequent to this repayment, Mr Ralph De Lacey provided the group with a loan facility under which the group drew down and subsequently repaid a gross amount of $748,100. There was no balance outstanding at 30 June 2019 (2018: $250,000). The group incurred costs of $15,638 (2018: nil) from Mr Ralph De Lacey for interest in relation to these loans. The interest rate applicable to the drawn down facility in the year to 30 June 2019 was 4.8% (2018: 4.8%).

Snow Peak International Investment Limited (SPII) is a company associated with Messrs Tsoi and Tong. SPII deposited $250,000 in a trust account on the company's behalf prior to the company entering into voluntary administration in July 2016. Due to non-recovery of the deposited funds, the company agreed to repay the funds deposited to SPII. See note 16 for further details on this.

Cyan Stone Pty Ltd (Cyan) became a related party on 14 May 2018 by virtue of becoming the majority shareholder of the company. During the year, Cyan provided the company with 2 loan facilities, a $10 million exploration loan with a three year term from September 2017 and a $30 million operating loan with a two year term from November 2017. Both loan facilities accrue interest at 6% per annum and are secured by a floating charge over all of the group's assets. See note 16 for further details on this.

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

Except as stated above, there were no other related party transactions during the year.

Note 29 Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent 2019 $	Parent 2018 $
Loss after income tax	(40,459,711)	(38,496,196)
Total comprehensive loss	(40,459,711)	(38,496,196)

Statement of financial position

	Parent 2019 $	Parent 2018 $
Total current assets	19,898,860	4,896,822
Total assets	105,339,194	98,264,596
Total current liabilities	58,444,464	15,716,106
Total liabilities	70,762,098	59,177,494
Equity		
Contributed equity	144,029,505	108,079,800
Accumulated losses	(109,452,409)	(68,992,698)
Total equity	34,577,096	39,087,102

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The company had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

Contingent liabilities

The company is not aware of any significant contingencies as at the end of the financial year other than those mentioned in note 26.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The company had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the group, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

Note 30 Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2019 %	Ownership interest 2018 %
CTM Alluvial Mining Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Colinacobre Pty Ltd*	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Suveyor Mining Pty Ltd*	Australia	100.00%	100.00%

* Colinacobre Pty Ltd and Surveyor Mining Pty Ltd were parties to the Asset Sale Agreement with Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd and Snow Peak International Investments Ltd.

Note 31 Events after the reporting period

Loans and borrowings

The company has drawn down an additional $500,000 from the Operating loan provided by Cyan Stone between 30 June 2019 and the date of this report. On 13 September 2019, the company's shareholders approved at an Annual General Meeting the issuance of 71,100,000 ordinary shares at $0.605 per share to convert $43,015,500 of the outstanding Cyan Stone loans to equity. Shares were issued to Cyan Stone on 16 September 2019 with the residual outstanding amount of $140,835 repaid on 24 September 2019. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the Cyan Stone loans.

The company entered into an agreement with Ming Huang Trading Limited (Ming Huang) on 16 September 2019 to convert the outstanding loan balance of $2,723,913 into equity via the issuance of 4,502,335 ordinary shares at $0.605 per share. Shares were issued to Ming Huang on 20 September 2019 and the loan was repaid in full. At the date of this report, no amount remains outstanding on the Ming Huang loan.

The amount owing to Snow Peak International Investment Limited (SPII), totalling $250,000 was repaid on 24 September 2019. No amount remains outstanding to SPII at the date of this report.

Ralph De Lacey provided the company with another loan facility of $650,000 in July 2019, this loan facility accrues interest at 6% per annum and has a term of 3 months. At the date of this report, the company has repaid the loan facility in full and no amount remains outstanding.

Corporate affairs

The company lodged a Prospectus with the ASX and ASIC on 19 September 2019. The lodgement of the Prospectus forms part of the reinstatement conditions requested by the ASX.

Exploration

The company announced an updated JORC resource for the Kaiser Bill deposit on 9 September 2019.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the group's operations, the results of those operations, or the group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 32 Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(40,459,711)	(38,496,196)
Adjustments for:		
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	505,413	-
Depreciation	5,419,506	6,536,884
Amortisation	6,713,582	604,385
Impairment of mining tenements	-	379,448
Impairment of exploration assets	209,303	4,081,361
Non recovery of deposits	-	536,674
Loss on conversion of equity	-	1,959,907
Exploration costs expensed	1,934,882	-
Development costs expensed	8,029,164	-
Interest	2,388,174	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1,033,679)	(1,011)
Increase in inventories	(3,395,511)	(1,266,711)
Increase in prepayments	(414,001)	(1,496,739)
Increase in trade and other payables	641,452	4,605,158
Increase in employee benefits	271,358	804,141
Net cash used in operating activities	(19,190,068)	(21,752,699)

Note 33 Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2019 $	Consolidated 2018 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited	(40,459,711)	(38,496,196)

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	(7.45)	(26.76)
Diluted earnings per share	(7.45)	(26.76)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	543,258,010	143,852,863
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	543,258,010	143,852,863

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

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

Note 34 Other accounting policies

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2019 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Consolidated Tin Mines Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these consolidated financial statements as the 'group'.

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Consolidated Tin Mines Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

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

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Note 34 Other accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019. The group's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the group, are set out below.

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the consolidated statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the consolidated statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the group.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached consolidated financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached consolidated financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements;
- the attached consolidated financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the directors

Morris Iemma

Non-Executive Chairman

27 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the ***Group's*** financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019;
- 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;
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

The ***Group*** consists of the Company and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 *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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

KPMG

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1, Going Concern basis for preparation of financial statements in the financial report. The conditions disclosed in Note 1, indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, and at the amounts stated in the financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In concluding there is a material uncertainty related to going concern we evaluated the extent of uncertainty regarding events or conditions casting significant doubt in the Group's assessment of going concern. Our approach to this involved:

- assessing the Group's cash flow forecasts for incorporation of the Group's operations and plans to address going concern, in particular in light of the recent history of the Group's loss making operations; and
- determining the completeness of the Group's going concern disclosures for the principle matters casting significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, the Group's plans to address these matters, and the material uncertainty.

Key Audit Matters

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the ***Key Audit Matters***:

- Exploration and Evaluation assets; and
- Carrying value of Mining Tenements.

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.

Exploration and Evaluation assets ($41.88m)	
Refer to Note 12 'Non-current assets - exploration and evaluation assets' to the Financial Report	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Exploration and Evaluation (E&E) assets is a key audit matter due to: • the significance of the activity to the Group's business and the size of the balance (being 40% of the total assets); and • the greater level of audit effort required to evaluate the Group's application of the requirements of the industry specific accounting standard AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, in	Our procedures included: • evaluating the Group's accounting policy to recognise exploration and evaluation assets using the criteria in the accounting standard; • we assessed the Group's determination of its areas of interest for consistency with the definition in the accounting standard. This involved analysing the licenses in which the Group holds an interest and the exploration programmes planned for those for consistency

particular consideration of the conditions allowing capitalisation of relevant expenditure and presence of impairment indicators. The presence of impairment indicators would necessitate a detailed analysis by the Group of the value of E&E, therefore given the criticality of this to the scope and depth of our work, we involved senior team members to challenge the Group's assessment.

In assessing the conditions allowing capitalisation of relevant expenditure, we focused on:

- the determination of the areas of interest (areas) in particular evaluating the results of the external expert engaged by the Group;
- documentation available regarding rights to tenure, via licensing, and compliance with relevant conditions, to maintain current rights to an area of interest and the authoritative nature of external registry sources and the Group's intention and capacity to continue the relevant E&E activities; and
- the Group's determination of whether the E&E are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale.

In assessing the presence of impairment indicators, we focused on those that may draw into question the commercial continuation of E&E activities for areas of interest where significant capitalised E&E exists. In addition to the assessments above, and given the Group's planned cashflow forecast in respect of certain areas of interest, and the financial position of the Group, we paid particular attention to:

- the ability of the Group to fund the continuation of activities; and
- results from latest activities regarding the existence or otherwise of commercially viable quantities of zinc, lead, copper and tin resources or reserves, including the impact of current and forecast prices on the valuation of E&E assets. The Group engaged an external expert to assist with these assessments historically.

In addition to the above across significant

with documentation such as Group cash flow forecasts, results of the external expert engaged by the Group and planned work programmes;

- for each area of interest, we assessed the Group's current rights to tenure, by corroborating the ownership of the relevant license to government registries and evaluating agreements in place with other parties. We also tested for compliance with conditions, such as minimum expenditure requirements, on a sample of licenses;
- we tested the Group's additions to E&E for the year by evaluating a statistical sample of recorded expenditure for consistency to underlying records, the capitalisation requirements of the Group's accounting policy and the requirements of the accounting standard;
- we evaluated Group documents, such as minutes of Board meetings, ASX announcements, and cash flow forecasts, for consistency with their stated intentions for continuing E&E in certain areas. We corroborated this through interviews with key operational and finance personnel;
- we analysed the Group's determination of recoupment through successful development and exploitation of the areas of interest by evaluating the Group's documentation of planned future and continuing activities including cash flow forecasts and the Group's operations plan;
- we compared the results from the external expert engaged by the Group regarding the existence or otherwise of commercially viable quantities of zinc, lead, copper and tin resources or reserves and the valuation of E&E assets for particular tenements to the carrying value of E&E;
- we compared the valuation approach used by management to the valuation approach applied historically by the external expert engaged by the Group;
- we involved our valuation specialists to compare the Group's forecast zinc, lead and copper price assumptions used in management valuation against published price forecasts;

tenements, the Group recorded an impairment charge of $209,303 against E&E, resulting from the relinquishment of specific tenement licenses. This further increased our audit effort in this key audit area.	• we assessed the scope, competency and objectivity of the external expert engaged by the Group who assisted with the assessments of the valuation of E&E assets historically; and • for the specific tenements where impairment was recorded, writing down the full E&E amount, we recalculated the impairment charge against the recorded carrying value and compared this to the amount disclosed.

Mining Tenements ($13.14m)	
Refer to Note 13 'Non-current assets – mining tenements' to the Financial Report	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The carrying value of Mining Tenements is a key audit matter due to the greater level of audit effort required to evaluate the key assumptions made by the Group with respect to assessing the recoverable value of the Mining Tenements and the size of the balance (being 12% of total assets). The Group prepares a value in use model to assess the recoverable value. The key assumptions used in the Group's value in use model are forecast zinc, lead and copper prices, forecast commodity grades, discount rates, life of mine forecast and forecast production quantities and costs.	Our audit procedures included: • we inquired with the Group and read the minutes of directors meetings and ASX announcements to understand the Group's production plans for certain Mining Tenements. We used this knowledge when assessing forecast production assumptions and the recoverability of the Mining Tenements; • we assessed the scope, competency and objectivity of the Group's internal experts who assisted the Group in preparing the forecast production quantities and costs, forecast commodity grades and life of mine forecast. This information is used by the Group to assist in their carrying value assessment of the Mining Tenements; • we performed retrospective review of prior year forecasting to assess historical accuracy of management's estimates. We applied increased scepticism to current period forecasts in areas were previous forecasts were not achieved. • we compared the key assumptions to the Board approved production plans;

	• we compared the Group's forecast production quantities used in the value in use model to the expert resource reports; • we involved our valuation specialists to compare the Group's forecast zinc, lead and copper price assumptions contained in the value in use model against published price forecasts; • we assessed the Group's sensitivity analysis on key assumptions in the value in use models such as zinc, lead and copper prices, forecast commodity grades, discount rates, and forecast production costs to focus our further procedures; • we involved our valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the valuation approach used by the external expert engaged by the Group against industry specific standards and accounting standard requirements; • we involved our valuation specialists to compare the Group's discount rates to publicly available market data for comparable industry participants; and • We assessed the disclosures in the financial report using our understanding of the carrying value of the mining tenements obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Consolidated Tin Mines Limited's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, complies with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Directors' 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 responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 13 to 20 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*.

KPMG

KPMG

Daniel Camilleri

Partner

Sydney

27 September 2019

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Pursuant to the Listing Requirements of the Australian Securities Exchange, the shareholder information set out below was applicable at 19 September 2019.

Distribution of Equity Securities
Analysis of numbers of security holders by size of holding:

Distribution	Number of shareholders
1 – 1,000	232
1,001 – 5,000	405
5,001 – 10,000	158
10,001- 100,000	251
More than 100,000	74
Totals	**1,120**

There were 863 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

Twenty Largest Shareholders
The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted shares are listed below:

Shareholder Name	Issued Ordinary Shares	
	Number of shares	Percentage of shares %
Cyan Stone Pty Ltd	353,569,108	53.95
Snow Peak International Investment Limited	77,720,983	11.86
Win Harvest Corporation Limited	41,133,855	6.28
Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd	41,116,921	6.27
Wealth Pointer Global Limited	32,974,562	5.03
Success Sea Development Company Ltd	26,343,678	4.02
M & L Inspiration Investment Pty Ltd	13,332,722	2.03
Mrs Yu Zhen Xiao (Xiao Yu Zhen Superfund A/C)	9,738,974	1.49
Mr Jianmin Gong (Jmg Super Fund A/C)	7,692,308	1.17
Hsbc Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	6,616,572	1.01
Mrs Lei Zhang	6,283,500	0.96
Mr Yuangen Feng	3,575,500	0.55
Mr Ralph De Lacey & Mrs Michelle Ryan	3,535,963	0.54
Snow Peak International Investment Limited	3,000,000	0.46
Nq Mining Enterprises Pty Ltd	2,046,843	0.31
Mr Ze Huang Cai	1,513,405	0.23
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	705,576	0.11
Mr Kwok Ching Tsoi	622,752	0.10
Mr Lee Andrew Cousins & Mrs Alison Elizabeth Cousins	510,030	0.08
Mr Jiafa Li Jiayuan Paris Metropolitan	505,000	0.08
Top 20 total	**632,538,252**	**96.53**

Unquoted equity securities
There are no unquoted equity securities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Substantial Shareholders

An extract of the Company's Register of Substantial Shareholders (who hold 5% or more of the issued capital) is set out below:

Shareholder Name	Issued Ordinary Shares	
	Number of shares	Percentage of shares %
Cyan Stone Pty Ltd	353,569,108	53.95
Snow Peak International Investment Limited	77,720,983	11.86
Win Harvest Corporation Limited	41,133,855	6.28
Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd	41,116,921	6.27
Wealth Pointer Global Limited	32,974,562	5.03

Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

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.

There are no other classes of equity securities.

SCHEDULE OF MINERAL TENEMENTS

Schedule of Tenements as at 30 June 2019

Registered Holder	Tenement No.	Tenement Name	Interest at start of quarter	Interest at end of quarter	Status
Consolidated Tin Mines	MDL 38	Gillian	100%	100%	Granted
	MDL 381	Windermere	100%	100%	Granted
	MDL 482	Jeannie River	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 14185	Mt Garnet	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 15611	Lynd River	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 17073	Mt Garnet Extended	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 17547	Tate River Extended	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 17623	Mt Garnet West	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 17753	Mt Garnet Nth West	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 17917	Smith's Creek Extended	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 18000	Mt Garnet East	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 18118	Bolwarra	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 18321	Mt Garnet South	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 18795	Gillian	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 19105	Jimbilly North	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 19204	Nettle Creek South	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 19468	Jeannie River Extended	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 19603	Dinner Creek	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 25386	Spring Creek	100%	0%	Relinquished
	EPM 25427	Nettle Creek	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 25428	Reedy Creek	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 25689	Twelve Mile	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 25702	Soda	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 25711	Brownville	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 25939	Torwood	100%	100%	Granted
	EPM 26087	Einasleigh Extended	0%	100%	Granted
	EPM 26635	Einasleigh Upper	0%	100%	Granted
	EPMA 26540	Silver Valley	0%	0%	Application
	EPMA 27044	Dead Horse	0%	0%	Application
	EPMA 27167	Antimony Reward	0%	0%	Application
	EPMA 27188	Beverly Hills	0%	0%	Application
	EPMA 27226	Herberton	0%	0%	Application
	EPMA 27227	Silver Valley	0%	0%	Application
	EPMA 27299	Maitland East	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 20583	Mid Battle Creek	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 20585	Upper Battle Creek	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 20694	Windermere	0%	0%	Application
	ML 20743	Gillian	100%	100%	Granted
	MLA 100022	Maitland	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 100211	Einasleigh Copper Mines	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 100212	Kaiser Bill	0%	0%	Application
CTM Alluvial Pty Ltd	EPM 26453	Lynd Regional	0%	100%	Granted
	ML 4069	Nettle Creek	100%	100%	Granted
	ML 4073	Nettle Creek	100%	100%	Granted
	ML 4074	Nettle Creek	100%	100%	Granted
	EPMA 26910	Tate Lynd	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 20721	Kangaroo Creek	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 20722	Martins Terrace	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 20723	Martins Hill	0%	0%	Application
	MLA 100023	Boomerang	0%	0%	Application

SCHEDULE OF MINERAL TENEMENTS

Schedule of Tenements as at 30 June 2019

Registered Holder	Tenement No.	Tenement Name	Interest at start of quarter	Interest at end of quarter	Status	Pending Transfer Holder *
Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd	EPM 9323	Balcooma	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 12510	Horse Mountain	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 12513	Ironstone Knob	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 13072	Einasleigh	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 13229	Balcooma East	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 13272	Mount Garnet West	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 14107	Balcooma Extended 2	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 14626	Mount Garnet Ext	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 16024	Expedition Creek	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 16072	Mount Garnet	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 18093	Newcastle	100%	0%	Relinquished	N/A
	EPM 18165	Caldera	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 18257	Coolabah	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 18284	Nine Mile	100%	0%	Relinquished	N/A
	EPM 18558	Blacksoil	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 25199	Fish Hole Creek	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 25200	Telegraph Creek	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 25202	Mt Juliet	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 25211	Tooth Dam	100%	0%	Relinquished	N/A
	EPM 25259	Surveyor Two	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 25276	Caterpillar	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPM 25277	Mt Garnet South	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	EPM 25424	Railway	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPMA 25451	Stockman	0%	0%	Application	SM PL
	EPM 25498	Balcooma West	100%	100%	Granted	SM PL
	EPMA 25522	Telegraph Extended	0%	0%	Application	SM PL
	ML 1393	Balcooma	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	ML 4042	Mount Garnet No 2	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	ML 4043	Mount Garnet No 3	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	ML 4044	Mount Garnet No 4	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	ML 4130	Mount Garnet No 5	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	ML 20016	Mount Garnet No 6	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	MLA 20105	Mount Garnet Sth Wst	0%	0%	Application	CSD
	ML 30156	Balcooma 95	100%	100%	Granted	CSD
	MLA 30217	Chloe	0%	0%	Application	SM PL
	MLA 100001	Mount Garnet South	0%	0%	Application	CSD
	MLA 100177	Stockman	0%	0%	Application	CSD
	MLA 100178	Jackaroo	0%	0%	Application	CSD
	MLA 100179	Ringer	0%	0%	Application	CSD
	MLA 100180	Bel	0%	0%	Application	CSD

*Pending transfer holder = CSD – Consolidated Tin Mines Limited, SM PL – Surveyor Mining Pty Ltd