ASIAMET RESOURCES

2023 Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2023

In USD unless otherwise noted

Contents

Company Information

Directors

Antony (Tony) Manini	Director, Executive Chairman
Dominic Heaton	Non-Executive Director
Peter Chambers	Non-Executive Director
Matthew Doube	Non-Executive Director
Feng (Bruce) Sheng	Non-Executive Director
Eva Armila Djauhari	Non-Executive Director

Chief Executive Officer
Darryn McClelland

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Overview

Asiamet Resources Limited ("Asiamet" or the "Company") is an emerging mid-tier exploration and development company focused on copper and copper-gold deposits in Indonesia, with its key projects located on the islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra, adjacent to the key growth markets in Asia. Indonesia itself is projected to see GDP growth of 4.7% to 5.5% in 2024 (Bank Indonesia), making it one of the fastest growing economies in the region and an excellent location to develop natural resources.

The Company holds two assets in its portfolio:

- The KSK Contract of Work ("KSK CoW") is 100% owned by the Company and is located in the Kalimantan Volcanic Arc, a highly endowed and prospective region of Kalimantan, Indonesia. The KSK project comprises:
  - BKM copper project ("BKM Project" or "BKM"):

    Development ready heap-leach Solvent Extraction-Electrowinning ("SX-EW") project. An updated Feasibility Study was completed during the year demonstrating a technically viable and economically robust copper cathode project with significant upside potential.
  - BKZ polymetallic project:

    Emerging high-grade polymetallic zinc-lead-silver-gold-copper and copper-silver deposits (800 metres north of the BKM Project). BKZ contains JORC compliant resources of Lead, Zinc and Copper.
  - Exploration portfolio:

    The KSK CoW covers a large and highly prospective area where Asiamet has identified a pipeline of fifteen copper, polymetallic and gold targets including the BKM Project and the BKZ deposit.

    Specifically, the drilling programme at BKZ has identified "Exploration Targets" for the Upper Zinc Zone, Lower Copper Zone and new Precious Metals (Gold/Silver) zone.
- The Beutong project ("Beutong Project") is 80% owned and is held under an Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi (Operation Production Mining Business Licence) ("IUP-OP") in Aceh Province, Indonesia. The Beutong Project represents a rare opportunity given its key characteristics, that include:
  - Large high-quality copper-gold porphyry development project located in close proximity of existing infrastructure;
  - Contained metal in JORC compliant Resources (100% basis) of 2.43Mt Cu, 2.11Moz Au and 20.9Moz Ag;
  - Significant Resource expansion and exploration upside potential.

Coupled with its exciting project portfolio, Asiamet has a strong technical and commercial team with extensive experience in South-East Asia and a proven track record of bringing mining projects into production.

2023 Highlights

- Memorandum of Understanding signed with BGRIMM Group in relation to engineering and procurement for the Solvent Extraction and Electrowinning (SX-EW) plant.
- Updated Ore Reserve statement issued on 10 May 2023 for BKM delivered the following:
    - 19.0Mt @ 0.7% Cu for 137kt contained copper in the Proved Reserve Category.
    - 21.8Mt @ 0.6% Cu for 135kt contained copper in the Probable Reserve Category; and
    - 40.8Mt @ 0.7% Cu for 272kt of contained copper in the Proved and Probable Reserve Category.
- Updated Feasibility Study on the BKM project demonstrating a technically viable and economic robust copper project with:
    - An initial 9.2-year life of mine and 19.6ktpa of copper cathode production
    - Life of Mine ("LOM") revenues of $1.4 billion and EBITDA of $655.3 million.
    - Capital cost of $208.7 million (excluding growth and contingency $26.7 million)
    - Post tax NPV8 $162.8 million, IRR 21% (post tax excluding closure costs)
    - Payback Period 3.4 years
    - C1 cash cost of $1.91/lb and AISC of $2.25/lb
- Appointment of corporate advisors, Grant Samuel Corporate Finance to support the BKM project finance process and China Zenith Capital Limited to assist with China sourced funding including offtake, equipment finance, project construction and strategic sourcing relating to finance.
- Appointment of Non-Executive Directors, Matthew Doube, based in Singapore and Peter Chambers, based in Jakarta as representatives of major shareholder PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk.
- Completed a capital placing, raising gross proceeds of approximately $4.0 million with PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk. in November 2023.

Chairman's Statement

2023 Overview

I am pleased to report on our progress for 2023 which was a pivotal year for the Company. Notable achievements included full updates of both the BKM Copper Project Mineral Reserve statement and Feasibility Study ("BKM Feasibility Study"), continued progress towards the final forestry permit, the appointments of Matthew Doube and Peter Chambers as Non-Executive Directors and a capital raising of $4.0 million (gross) through a placement to our major shareholder, PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk in November 2023.

The year started with strong commodity prices due to a significant increase in demand, coupled with the anticipation of strong economic growth, particularly in China, post the pandemic. In January 2023 copper prices touched a year-high of $9,037/tonne before tailing off to close 2023 at $8,608/tonne. Continued supply disruptions, a lack of new copper mine developments and the closure of First Quantum Minerals largescale c.600ktpa Cobre Panama copper mine has elevated the copper price targets of many commodity analysts. The $160 billion per annum global copper market (the largest base metal market), a key pillar of global energy transition and decarbonisation efforts, is now considered to be moving towards a moving towards a structural deficit with demand growth out pacing new supply.

During the year the Company achieved excellent safety standards across all parts of its business. For the first half, Company activities were predominantly focussed on working with our selected team of expert consultants to deliver key workstreams and associated studies for the update of the BKM Feasibility Study. Simultaneously, we advanced project financing initiatives for the development of the BKM Project with both debt and equity providers and potential off-take partners. This included the selection of a bank endorsed independent technical expert ("ITE") as well as working with the ITE to ensure that the BKM Feasibility Study satisfactorily covered the key requirements of potential debt financiers.

BKM Feasibility Study

The BKM Project is a feasibility-study stage mine development project with a production profile of up to 20,000 tonnes of copper per annum over an initial 10 year operating life. The Project lies in a highly mineralised district on the Company's KSK Contract of Work ("KSK CoW") in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, with significant scope to extend mine life.

In May 2023, the Company announced an updated Feasibility Study for the BKM Project which confirmed a technically viable and economically robust Copper Project. The updated BKM Feasibility Study is a major milestone for the Company and positions it favourably given the scarcity of development ready copper projects globally. The Study focussed on a smaller footprint, high grade initial Project with reduced environmental disturbance while also providing for significant opportunities for mine life extensions through the conversion of existing inferred resources and new discoveries on identified prospects.

The BKM Project is considered a starter project for the wider Beruang Kanan district on the KSK CoW, which to date remains very underexplored. There is significant potential for further resource growth through expansions of existing deposits and new discoveries.

Directly to the north of the BKM project lies the BKZ deposit where we completed a drilling program and an updated mineral resource estimate in 2022. BKZ is a new high-grade zinc-lead-copper-gold-silver deposit discovery located 800 meters north of the BKM deposit and forms part of the same +3km mineralized system.

Beutong Project

The Beutong Project in Aceh province, Indonesia is a large, high-quality porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit which benefits from proximity to infrastructure and remains a key asset in the Company's portfolio. In 2024, the Company will continue to increase its community engagement at Beutong and subject to market conditions and evaluate known extensions of the resource and conduct metallurgical test work to better understand development options for the Beutong Project.

Corporate Governance

At a Corporate level, the Board was strengthened with the appointments of Matthew Doube and Peter Chambers. Both Matthew and Peter bring significant mining development and financial-commercial expertise to the Company as it transitions from exploration into the development stage.

Long serving directors, Faldi Ismail and Peter Pollard, both retired from the Board. Faldi served the Company for 14 years, including as CEO of the predecessor Company Kalimantan Gold, and as a Non-Executive Director since 2015. Similarly, Peter has made significant contributions to the Company over an extended period as a Non-Executive Director and also Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Company thanks them both for their service and wishes them well with their future endeavours.

As the Company moves into project finance and transitions to a mine development Company, it will continue to evolve its Board and grow its senior management, finance and operations teams.

Outlook

At the time of writing this report, many of the major economies have committed to large infrastructure development programmes focussed on decarbonisation through the transition to renewable energy and electrification of the transport and industry.

Copper as a critically important metal for the global energy transition is expected to be a major beneficiary of these policies and significant additional new supply is required at a time when global copper production, constrained by prolonged underinvestment in exploration and new mine development, is struggling to meet existing demand. In addition, supply is continuing to be constrained by large mine disruptions and closures. Most commodity analysts are forecasting a widening gap between supply and demand in the near term and a prolonged period of stronger copper prices to support the new development in supply needed.

Indonesia as an investment destination continues to consolidate its position as a mining powerhouse. The country has attracted very significant foreign investment in its nickel mining and metal processing industries with over $30 billion of investment commitments received for mining and battery metal production over the past five years. Multiple large-scale process facilities have been built and several others in the advanced construction stage.

With our portfolio of development ready and advanced stage copper assets in Indonesia, the Company is very well positioned to benefit from a sustained period of stronger copper prices driven by the energy transition.

Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my gratitude to our shareholders for their continued support over the past year and look forward to reporting further on our progress during 2024.

As a final note, I thank our employees, consultants and contractors for their contributions to the Company over the past year and express my sincere gratitude to all our stakeholders in Indonesia and internationally for their ongoing support. It is much appreciated.

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman

Chief Executive Officer's Statement

2023 Overview

I am pleased to report on our progress during 2023. During the first half of the year, we finalised the updated BKM Copper Project Feasibility Study which we delivered in May along with the supporting updated Ore Reserve.

The BKM Feasibility Study demonstrates a technically and financially robust copper project and I am pleased to that the technical work has been performed to a high standard at a time of industry wide capital and operating cost inflation which provided a challenging time for accurate cost estimation. The BKM copper project delivered a strong production profile and good initial mine life with significant upside for extension.

Completion of the BKM Feasibility Study triggered several workstreams relating to project finance and we have been working with our advisers on the optimal funding package for the project. We are fortunate that the delivery of the BKM Feasibility Study happened at a time when there are few new copper mines coming online across the world and less so in the Asian region, hence we have seen significant interest in our project.

In parallel, we also progressed our forestry permit which is the last key permit required for BKM's development. We continue to work with all stakeholders on successful conclusion of all elements required for issuance of the permit.

Sustainability

From a sustainability perspective, I am proud to report that the Company completed its first ESG Materiality Assessment as part of the development of the BKM Feasibility Study. The assessment was completed by ERM Consulting as part of a broader body of work on ESG requirements for the Company. This work represents the first detailed assessment of ESG materiality issues related to the business and has outlined a series of programmes and initiatives on which the company can commit to as we move beyond the exploration/studies into development, construction and operation of our first mine. It was particularly pleasing to advance the viability of biomass as the source of energy for electricity production for the BKM Copper Project.

The Company continues its commitment to social development initiatives in and around the KSK CoW through its long-standing partnership with the Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta ("YTS") foundation, a highly respected organisation which has attracted funding from a range of donor agencies including the World Bank and other international Non-Governmental Organisations.

The YTS foundation supports capacity building, education and agricultural initiatives designed to help deliver tangible benefits to the lives of the local Dayak communities while simultaneously developing a broader awareness of mining in preparation for project construction and operations.

In the case of Beutong, in 2024 we will continue to increase our levels of community engagement in the immediate project area.

Financing

Upon release of the BKM Copper Project Feasibility Study, the Company engaged an Independent Technical Engineer ("ITE") for the purpose of thoroughly reviewing the study's compliance to various project standards on behalf of a potential project financing partner. This work concluded that the study had been completed to a high standard although several key items were identified and required some additional work during progression of project financing. Engagement with a potential project finance lead was advanced by year end with an updated, detailed project financing model close to being finalised and several items referenced in the ITE report as needing further work or clarification also completed.

With respect to financing Company operations, the Company completed a further follow-on placement of $4.0 million (£2.649 million) with PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk. in November 2023, increasing its stake to 34.5% in the Company. This investment enables Asiamet to continue to advance the BKM copper project through the next stages of financing and engineering work streams.

Acknowledgements

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our shareholders for their patience and continued support during this exciting time in the Company's development and look forward to reporting on our progress during 2024. The Company's asset base, founded on significant copper resources strategically located in one of the world's strongest economies will be appreciated by all stakeholders as the search for copper intensifies over the next 3 to 5 years from the world's progression to a more electrified economy.

Darryn McClelland
Chief Executive Officer

Strategic Report

Overview of Operations

Asiamet is incorporated in Bermuda and is engaged in the exploration and development of its mineral properties in Indonesia. The Company's shares are admitted to trading on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange under the symbol "ARS".

Asiamet has two principal areas of interest:

- The KSK CoW in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia where Asiamet holds a 100% direct interest. The KSK CoW covers multiple copper and gold prospects including the advanced BKM Copper Project and the nearby surrounding BKZ, BKS and BKW prospects. A Mineral Resource Estimate, Ore Reserve and Feasibility Study ("BKM FS") have been completed for the BKM Project. The BKM FS technical report was compiled using study inputs from various subject matter experts, all of which were external and independent of the Company. The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement were prepared in accordance with the JORC (2012) Reporting Standards.
- The Beutong IUP-OP is located in Aceh, on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia where Asiamet holds an 80% direct interest. The Beutong Project covers two porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum prospects (West and East Porphyries) and the Beutong Skarn (copper-gold). Beutong's Mineral Resource Estimate, last updated in 2019 was prepared in accordance with the JORC (2012) Reporting Standards.

BKM Project – 2023 Feasibility Study

The BKM Project is a development ready copper project located on the eastern part of the KSK CoW. An update of the BKM ore reserve statement and Feasibility Study was published in May 2023. The Updated Feasibility Project demonstrates a technically robust and commercially viable copper project with the following key parameters:

- An initial 9.2-year life of mine and 19.6ktpa of copper cathode production;
- Life of Mine ("LOM") revenues of $1.4 billion and EBITDA of $655.3 million;
- Capital cost of $208.7 million (excluding growth and contingency $26.7 million);
- Post tax NPV8 $ 162.8 million, IRR 21% (post tax excluding closure costs);
- Payback Period 3.4 years; and
- C1 cash cost of $1.91/lb and AISC of $2.25/lb

The Company is currently engaged in financing discussions with numerous groups to provide the project finance for the project.

KSK CoW Exploration

There has been no further Exploration activity at either KSK or Beutong in 2023. The last programme completed in May 2022 where the Company released the final results of the drilling programme completed on the BKZ polymetallic deposit and updated JORC (2012) resource statement. To emphasise and highlight the highly positive outcomes of the BKZ programme, which was modest in terms of meters drilled and funds spent. The outcomes delivered by this programme included:

- 50% increase in Contained Zinc, from 60kt up to 90kt in the Upper Polymetallic Zone ("UPZ");
- 75% increase in Contained Copper, from 12kt up to 21kt in the Lower Copper Zone ("LCZ");
- Exploration targets for both the UPZ and LCZ defined through this drilling programme and would be the first areas to assess in any new programme.

- A new Gold/Silver exploration target defined drilling with some exceptional intercepts such as 99.4m at 2.42g/t Gold, 542g/t Silver, 5.02% Lead and 55m at 4.22g/t Gold, 468g/t Silver and 1.0% Lead delivered through the programme.

The results confirmed our enhanced geological understanding of the broader BKM-BKZ system. The BKM-BKZ systems are now considered to be part of the same three-kilometre-long Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide System which remains open in most directions and provides real optionality and upside for the project.

Permitting

In January 2021, the Company received approval for the revised AMDAL permit (Environmental Permit) that allows the BKM Project to proceed to the final step to secure the forestry borrow-to-use permit. Work is ongoing to secure the remaining permits required to enable the Company to move forward into the construction stages.

In April 2022 the Company received conditional approval for the change of land use Forestry Permit (Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan ("PPKH") by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ("MoEF"). The Company has completed all necessary conditions precedent with the exception of a Memorandum of Understanding relating to shared use of the forestry access corridor with the forestry contractor. The Company will continue engagement to close out this final item and submit all requirement to the MoEF. The target is to have an unconditional PPKH before the end of 2024.

Outlook

In the short term, the focus of the Company will be to:

- Advance project financing options for the BKM Copper Project.
- Conclude key permitting activities, including obtaining approval of definitive borrow to-use Forestry Permit PPKH and supplementary permits for access and logistics.
- Update and submit regulatory required studies and documents related to the updated BKM FS.
- Recommence community engagement at Beutong with a view to undertake field work in H2 2024.

Table 1 - BKM Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (JORC) – May 2023 (100% Basis)

Area	Measure	Unit	Feasibility Study
Production	Ore mined	Mt	38.4
	Waste mined	Mt	52.5
	Strip ratio	Waste: Ore	1.37:1
	Average soluble copper grade	%	0.51
	Soluble copper recovery (from Heap Leach)	%	78.6
	Copper cathode produced	Kt	156.3
Capital	Initial project capital (ex. contingency)	$M	208.7
	Contingency	$M	26.7
	Sustaining capital	$M	35.4
Closure and Rehabilitation	Closure costs	$M	45.7
Economic Assumptions	Copper price	$/lb	3.98
	Discount factor	% (real)	8.00
Financials	Revenue	$M	1,396.6
	Operating costs (ex. royalties)	$M	657.3
	Other indirect costs (inc. royalties)	$M	38.3
	NPV_8 post-tax	$M (real)	146.9
	NPV_8 post-tax, pre-closure	$M (real)	162.8
	IRR post-tax	% (real)	20.4
	IRR post-tax, pre-closure	% (real)	21.0
	Payback period	Years	3.4
	Initial mine life	Years	9.2
	EBITDA	$M	655.3
	NPAT	$M	378.6
	C1 costs	$/lb	1.91
	AISC	$/lb	2.25

Table 2 – LOM Operating Cost

Site Operating Costs	$M	Cost $/lb
Mining	305.9	0.89
Processing	234.3	0.68
Transport, Logistics and Support Services	117.1	0.34
LOM C1 Cash Cost	**657.3**	**1.91**
Other Indirect (incl. Royalties)	38.3	0.11
Sustaining Capex	35.4	0.10
Rehabilitation and Closure	45.7	0.13
AISC	**776.8**	**2.25**

Table 3 – Capital Cost

	Capital Estimate $M
Mining Facilities	5.4
Crushing, Agglomeration and Stacking	19.0
Heap Leach	31.7
SX-EW (incl. Neutralisation)	27.1
Process Area Services and Utilities	17.6
On Site Infrastructure and Bulk Earthworks	30.9
Off Site Infrastructure	14.2
Sub-Total Direct Costs	**145.9**
Construction Indirect Costs	27.7
Spares and First Fills	6.9
EPCM & Owners Costs	28.1
Total Capital Estimate (excluding contingency)	**208.7**
Contingency	26.7
Total Capital Estimate	**235.4**

Table 4 - BKM Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (JORC) – June 2019 (100% Basis)

Measured Mineral Resources (JORC, 2012)				
Cut-off Grade Cu %	**Tonnes M**	**Cu Grade %**	**Contained Copper Kt**	**Contained Copper Mlbs**
0.2	20.6	0.7	148.5	327.3
0.5	14.9	0.8	124.9	275.3
0.7	8.6	1.0	87.6	193.0
Indicated Mineral Resources (JORC, 2012)				
Cut-off Grade Cu %	**Tonnes M**	**Cu Grade %**	**Contained Copper Kt**	**Contained Copper Mlbs**
0.2	34.1	0.6	212.6	468.8
0.5	21.4	0.8	161.3	355.6
0.7	9.5	1.0	90.6	199.7
Inferred Mineral Resources (JORC, 2012)				
Cut-off Grade Cu %	**Tonnes M**	**Cu Grade %**	**Contained Copper Kt**	**Contained Copper Mlbs**
0.2	15.0	0.6	90.8	200.3
0.5	10.0	0.7	70.3	154.9
0.7	3.8	0.9	33.5	73.8

Table 4 - BKM Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (JORC) – June 2019 (100% Basis)

Cut-off Grade Cu %	Tonnes M	Cu Grade %	Contained Copper Kt	Contained Copper Mlbs
Measured Plus Indicated Mineral Resources (JORC, 2012)				
0.2	54.7	0.7	361.1	796.1
0.5	36.3	0.8	286.2	630.9
0.7	18.1	1.0	178.1	392.7
Measured Plus Indicated Plus Inferred Mineral Resources (JORC, 2012)				
Cut-off Grade Cu %	**Tonnes M**	**Cu Grade %**	**Contained Copper Kt**	**Contained Copper Mlbs**
0.2	69.6	0.6	451.9	996.3
0.5	46.3	0.8	356.4	785.8
0.7	21.9	1.0	211.6	466.5

Notes:

1. *Duncan Hackman B.App,Sc, MSc, MAIG, a consultant from Hackman & Associates Pty Ltd, is responsible for the 2019 BKM Mineral Resource Estimate and is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and a Qualified Person for the purposes of the AIM Rules for Companies and, having reviewed and verified the tabulated resources, consents to the release of the Mineral Resources Estimate included in the 31 December 2023 Annual Report.*
2. *The 0.2% Cu grade reporting cut-off grade approximates the mineralised domains extents.*
3. *Mineral Resources for the Beruang Kanan Main Zone mineralisation have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted guidelines outlined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition).*
4. *In the opinion of Duncan Hackman, the block model Resource Estimate and Resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the copper Mineral Resources found in the defined volume of the Beruang Kanan Main mineralisation.*
5. *Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into Ore Reserve.*
6. *Computational discrepancies in the table and the body of the Report are the result of rounding.*

Table 5 - BKM Copper Heap Leach Project Ore Reserve Statement, May 2023

	Mt	Soluble Copper %	Total Copper %	Soluble Copper kt	Total Copper kt
Proved Ore	19.0	0.5	0.7	102	137
Probable Ore	21.8	0.4	0.6	95	135
Total	**40.8**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**198**	**272**
Waste Rock	50.3				
Waste : Ore Ratio	1.2				

Notes: *The tonnes and grades shown in the table are stated to a number of significant figures reflecting the confidence of the estimate. The table may nevertheless show apparent inconsistencies between the sum of components and the corresponding rounded totals. The Ore Reserves are reported within the final pit design forming the basis of the Updated Feasibility Study. They do not include Inferred Mineral Resources. The Ore Reserves treat Inferred Resources within the pit design as waste rock. The Competent Person for the Ore Reserves is Mr John Wyche who is a full-time employee of Australian Mine Design and Development Pty Ltd. Mr Wyche is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has 35 years of relevant experience in operations and consulting for open pit metalliferous mines. He has consented to be named as the Competent Person for the Ore Reserves. (Note: consent can only be quoted when the Ore Reserves Statement is issued to Asiamet). Ore Reserves are presented in the document "Ore Reserves Statement, BKM Copper Project, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, as at 9 May 2023".*

Other KSK CoW Projects

The Company has identified 15 separate copper, gold and polymetallic targets on the KSK CoW including the deposits already defined at BKM and BKZ. These targets include the BKW and BKS prospects as well as Beruang Tengah, Gold Ridge, Mamuring, Volcano, Waterfall, Ketambung, Lakapoi, Rinjen, Baroi Central and South, Baroi Far East Zone, Mansur, Huoi and Focus. Previous geophysical, soil sampling and scout drilling programmes have identified significant copper, zinc and associated base and precious metal mineralisation warranting further exploration.

BKZ Project

The BKZ Project is located less than 800 metres north of the BKM Project, is defined by a strong zinc-lead-copper in soil anomaly measuring 400 metres by 200 metres, coincident with outcrops of massive sulphide mineralisation. BKZ has been subject of several drilling campaigns the most recent being over last 2021 and early 2022 after which the current Mineral Resource Estimate was updated and is provided in table 6 below.

The BKZ deposit remains open in multiple directions. During H1, 2022 the Company completed a diamond drilling programme at BKZ which intersected strong zinc-copper-gold-silver mineralisation. The high-grade gold-silver zone has now been intersected over 250 metres of strike with a thickness of 30 to 70 metres and intercept grades between 1 and 5 g/t Au. Mineralisation is shallow and projects from near surface down to approximately 200 metres. An update to the Mineral Resource Estimate from the 2021/2022 drilling programme was published in May 2022.

Table 6 - BKZ Mineral Resource Estimate, May 2022 (100% basis)

2022 BKZ Polymetallic Deposit Inferred Resource Estimate (JORC Code, 2012)

Upper Polymetallic Zone. High Grade Zinc Domain. Inferred Resources (JORC 2012) *									
Lower Reporting Cut (Zn%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade				Contained Metal			
		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zn (kt)	Pb (kt)	Ag (koz)	Au (koz)
4.0	1,050	8.6	3.5	62	0.31	90	37	2,076	10.5
6.0	890	9.2	3.8	67	0.34	82	34	1,909	9.7

Upper Polymetallic Zone. Low Grade Zinc Domain. Inferred Resources (JORC 2012) **									
Lower Reporting Cut (Zn%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade				Contained Metal			
		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zn (kt)	Pb (kt)	Ag (koz)	Au (koz)
1.0	600	1.5	0.4	15	0.21	9	2	295	4.1
2.0	50	2.1	0.5	14	0.29	1	0	23	0.5

** Lowest estimated Zn grade in the UPZ high grade zinc domain is 2.8% Zn. 30kT of the UPZ high grade zinc domain is estimated to host < 4% Zn grade.*

*** Highest estimated Zn grade in the UPZ low grade zinc domain is 2.6% Zn*

Upper Polymetallic Zone. Total Inferred Resource Estimate Combined UPZ High Grade + UPZ Low Grade Domains									
Lower Reporting Cut (Zn%)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade				Contained Metal			
		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zn (kt)	Pb (kt)	Ag (koz)	Au (koz)
1.0	1,680	6.0	2.4	45	0.27	101	40	2,415	14.6
2.0	1,140	8.1	3.3	59	0.31	92	38	2,155	11.4
4.0	1,050	8.6	3.5	62	0.31	90	37	2,076	10.5
6.0	890	9.2	3.8	67	0.34	82	34	1,909	9.7

2022 BKZ Polymetallic Deposit Inferred Resource Estimate (JORC Code, 2012)

Lower Copper Zone. Copper and Silver Mineralisation							
Lower Reporting Cut (Cu%)	Tonnes (KT)	Grade			Contained Metal		
		Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (KT)	Ag (Koz)	Au (Koz)
0.5	1,600	1.3	17	0.14	21	895	7.2
1.0	1,060	1.6	20	0.15	17	688	5.1

Notes:

Duncan Hackman B.App,Sc, MSc, MAIG, a consultant from Hackman & Associates Pty Ltd, is responsible for the BKZ 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate and is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and a Qualified Person for the purposes of the AIM Rules for Companies and, having reviewed and verified the tabulated resources, consents to the release of the Mineral Resources Estimate included in the 31 December 2023 Annual Report.

Lower Zn and Cu grade reporting cuts approximate the mineralised domains extents. Mineral Resources for the BKZ Polymetallic Project have been estimated and reported under the guidelines detailed in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). In the opinion of Duncan Hackman, the block model, resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the mineral resources found in the defined area of the BKZ Polymetallic Project. Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into Ore Reserves. Computational discrepancies in the table are the result of rounding.

Continuity confidence associated with Lead-Zinc intercepts in wide spaced drilling to the east of the UPZ resources and Copper intercepts to the north of the LCZ are reported as Exploration Results and not included with the Resources reported here.

Gold mineralisation located to the east and at depth within the BKZ area is reported as Exploration Results and not included with the Resources reported here.

Beutong Project

The Beutong Project is a large porphyry copper-gold system, comprising the Beutong East Porphyry ("BEP"), Beutong West Porphyry ("BWP") and the Beutong Skarn ("BSK"). The Beutong Project has JORC (2012) compliant Resources as shown in Table 7 below. The near surface mineralisation at BEP and BWP comprises chalcocite, covellite and digenite copper mineralisation with lesser chalcopyrite.

From 600 metres depth below surface there is a notable transition to chalcopyrite-bornite mineralisation, similar to the deeper sections of other large porphyry systems in Southeast Asia such as the giant high-grade Grasberg Indonesia (Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold), Wafi-Golpu PNG (Newcrest Mining) and Tujuh Bukit Indonesia (Merdeka Resources) deposits. At depth in the BEP, large clasts of potassic altered (biotite, potassic feldspar and magnetite) diorite porphyry with intense stockwork chalcopyrite-bornite mineralisation occur within a diatreme breccia and are interpreted to have been transported from a high-grade potassic core at depth. The BEP and BWP systems remain open in several directions and the interpreted BEP high-grade core remains untested at depth.

The Beutong Project holds an Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi "IUP-OP", which enables the Company to advance to the development stage. The IUP-OP provides for an initial 20 years of licence tenure which may be extended twice, each for a period of 10 years, totalling 40 years. The Company is committed to meeting in-country processing requirements and will look at a range of development options.

Table 7 – Beutong Mineral Resource Estimate, January 2019 (80% Basis ARS attributable)

Beutong 2019 Resource Estimate – Report at 0.3% Cu Lower Cut – 80% basis										
Classification	**Mineralisation**	**Tonnes**	**Grade**				**Metal**			
JORC 2012		**(Mt)**	**Cu%**	**Au (ppm)**	**Ag (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Cu (Kt)**	**Au (koz)**	**Ag (Koz)**	**Mo (Kt)**
Measured	East Porphyry	27	0.67	0.13	1.68	90	181	114	1,464	2
Indicated	East Porphyry	40	0.57	0.1	1.56	116	225	127	1,988	5
	Skarn	6	0.71	0.28	5.89	8	37	47	995	0.1
Inferred	East Porphyry	66	0.54	0.13	2.32	147	360	278	4,953	10
	West Porphyry	257	0.43	0.13	0.78	121	1,093	1,072	6,434	31
	Outer East Porphyry	5	0.36	0.06	1.12	157	16	9	158	0.80
	Outer West Porphyry	4	0.36	0.1	0.84	54	14	13	106	0.24
	Skarn	4	0.67	0.24	5.1	10	26	30	635	0
Measured	**Total**	**27**	**0.67**	**0.13**	**1.68**	**90**	**181**	**114**	**1,464**	**2**
Indicated	**Total**	**46**	**0.58**	**0.12**	**2.07**	**104**	**262**	**174**	**2,983**	**5**
Inferred	**Total**	**336**	**0.45**	**0.13**	**1.14**	**125**	**1,509**	**1,401**	**12,286**	**42**
	Total	**409**	**0.48**	**0.13**	**1.28**	**120**	**1,951**	**1,689**	**16,734**	**49**

Beutong 2019 Resource Estimate – Report at 0.5% Cu Lower Cut – 80% basis											
Classification	Mineralisation	Tonnes	Grade				Metal				
				Au	Ag	Mo	Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
JORC 2012		(Mt)	Cu%	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(Kt)	(koz)	(Koz)	(Kt)
Measured	East Porphyry	22	0.72	0.13	1.74	92	160	93	1,241	2
Indicated	East Porphyry	26	0.64	0.1	1.66	119	168	84	1,400	3
	Skarn	3	0.84	0.34	6.51	7	30	39	749	0.02
Inferred	East Porphyry	37	0.63	0.14	2.49	164	234	166	2,954	6
	West Porphyry	36	0.57	0.11	0.88	142	207	129	1,027	5
	Outer East Porphyry	-	0.55	0.09	1.22	226	1	1	6	0.03
	Outer West Porphyry	-	0.57	0.08	1.84	51	1	0.5	11	0.01
	Skarn	2	0.8	0.27	5.68	8	22	24	498	0.02
Measured	**Total**	**22**	**0.72**	**0.13**	**1.74**	**92**	**160**	**93**	**1,241**	**2**
Indicated	**Total**	**30**	**0.66**	**0.13**	**2.24**	**105**	**198**	**123**	**2,149**	**3**
Inferred	**Total**	**76**	**0.61**	**0.13**	**1.83**	**148**	**464**	**320**	**4,497**	**11**
	Total	**128**	**0.64**	**0.13**	**1.91**	**128**	**822**	**536**	**7,886**	**17**

Notes

1. *Duncan Hackman B.App,Sc, MSc, MAIG, a consultant from Hackman & Associates Pty Ltd, is responsible for the Beutong 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate and is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and a Qualified Person for the purposes of the AIM Rules for Companies and, having reviewed and verified the tabulated resources, consents to the release of the Mineral Resources Estimate included in the 31 December 2023 Annual Report.*
2. *The Mineral Resource is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.3% and 0.5% copper.*
3. *The Mineral Resource is considered to have reasonable potential for eventual economic extraction by open pit and underground mining.*
4. *Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
5. *This statement uses terminology, definitions and guidelines given in the JORC Code (2012 Edition).*
6. *The Mineral Resource is reported on an 80% basis – the Asiamet share of the Mineral Resource Estimate.*

Sustainability

While mining contributes significantly to employment and the global economy, it also the opportunity to develop and deliver sustainable benefits for the communities in which mining project are located. An increasingly relevant challenge facing mining companies today is the ability to build strong relationships, trust, acceptance and social support with the local communities and government. This is referred to as a 'company's social licence to operate' and it takes significant time, effort and resources to establish and maintain. The social license to operate is a foundational sustainability concept for any mining company.

Asiamet has a strong understanding and awareness of this principle having established a social engagement framework nearly 30 years ago when exploration activities first commenced in Central Kalimantan. The Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta community development foundation (YTS foundation) commenced activities in 1997 with the purpose of providing sustainable opportunities for local and regional communities during all phases of KSK's mine development lifecycle. It has developed into a key company enabler, promoting positive and sustainable development of the community and culture to continue beyond the life of mine.

The aim is to have a responsible, conscientious and positive presence in the regions in which we operate, resulting in value for local communities, employees, host countries in which we operate and ultimately our shareholders. We continually monitor and review our approach to sustainability by engaging with and taking into account the views of these stakeholders. Part of this ongoing process was the recent commissioning of ERM Indonesia, a world leading ESG consultancy to review the Company's sustainability policies and conduct an inaugural ESG Materiality Assessment. The outcomes from this assessment form the framework of a Sustainability Roadmap showing the path to delivering the Asiamet ESG management system.

Environment

The aforementioned ESG Materiality Assessment identified six key materiality items related to the environment taking into account the current situation of the Company and the future development of the BKM Copper Project. The five issues are Water and Wastewater, Waste Management, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Mine Closure, Greenhouse Gass Emissions and Energy and Resources Efficiency. Each aspect will have a dedicated action plan related to delivering the necessary outcomes into our company Environmental Management System and Plans.

With respect to the Company's immediate environmental obligations these are limited due the limited scope of activities. The Company continues to undertake maintenance of rehabilitated areas as well as conduct all obligatory environmental monitoring as required by the current approved Environmental Management and Monitoring plans.

More specifically, during the development of the BKM Project Feasibility Study, some environmental focused workstreams were completed. Notably a full update of the site-specific climate assessment was completed which utilised additional site based and regional data to deliver new climate design criteria. Additionally, the proposed path forward for delivery of electricity for the BKM operation is to utilise a fully renewable energy source, namely biomass produced from palm oil processing mills.

Social

Since the start of Asiamet's mineral exploration, we have made a genuine contribution to the local economy, providing employment and business opportunities for local people, suppliers and contractors. The Company, in particular KSK and the BKM Project, enjoys strong support from much of the local Dayak communities and continues to work with stakeholders who will be directly and indirectly impacted by the project development. To date our ongoing engagement and communication have provided valuable insights on the requirements for maintaining and strengthening `our social licence to operate in the region.

In 2023, through the KSK/YTS foundation collaboration the five areas of focus were Governance, Education, Health, Livelihood and Culture. Some highlights for the year include:

- "Our Forum" established to promote open dialogue between local communities and KSK/YTS regarding the future direction of community development programs and promoting active engagement amongst all programme stakeholders.
- Education assistance through Kalimantan Kids Club in which 104 scholarships provided to underprivileged families ranging from all levels of schooling through to university.
- Activities in the area of Health focused on assisting a government initiative to reduce the instance of stunting in under 5-year-olds in remote villages. KSK/YTS actively engaged with village health practitioners delivering training, supplementary food packages, nutrition counselling focused on locally available food resources.
- Livelihood enhancement through active programmes promoting rubber production and social forestry as a means of delivering alternative means of generating income for villages in the Upper Kahayan area. These programmes will continue in 2024.

The Company is proud of the community engagement work it is able to complete in cooperation with YTS and ensuring that as we move forward, we do not take this critical social license to operate for granted.

Governance

Stakeholder expectation of mining companies' ESG performance and the material landscape is evolving at an unprecedented rate. As a junior explorer and developer, Asiamet continues to navigate this landscape, identifying, assessing and mitigating risks to its business and responding to emerging areas of stakeholder interest.

The Board is accountable for the governance of programmes, practices and measures relating to ESG matters and has a comprehensive system of control and accountability for effective corporate governance, reviewed regularly and revised as appropriate. Asiamet continues to be guided by the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code ("QCA Code"). Throughout the past year, the Company complied with all aspects of the QCA Code and completed periodic reviews of its charter in order to maintain the robustness of its governance systems. No material issues were identified over the past twelve months. For more details on the Company's Corporate Governance policy and how the Company applies each of the QCA principles, refer to page 32.

The Company aims to be as transparent and open as possible in dealing with all stakeholders. The Board encourages employees and contractors of the Company and its subsidiaries to use the Company's anonymous whistleblower line to identify issues or irregularities so these can be addressed by the Board and Management.

The Strategic Report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman
9 May 2024

Board of Directors

Antony (Tony) Manini, Executive Chairman

Tony Manini is a geologist with over 35 years' diverse experience in the resources industry. His background covers a wide range of commodities in more than 20 countries and includes technical, commercial, senior management and executive roles in exploration, project evaluation, business development, strategy and operations with Rio Tinto, Oxiana / OZ Minerals, Tigers Realm Group and EMR Capital.

Mr Manini has been closely involved in the discovery and development of multiple mines and deposits globally and has listed several highly successful junior exploration companies, each of which has made a major discovery. He is a co-founder and Executive Director of resources private equity firm, EMR Capital and Chairman of C3 Metals Inc.

Mr Manini holds an Honors Degree in Geology and is a Fellow of the Australia Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Society of Economic Geologists.

Dominic Heaton, Non-Executive Director

Dominic Heaton has over 27 years of global resource industry experience across a diverse range of commodities. Mr Heaton was the Chief Executive Officer of Masan Resources and led the development and operations of the Nui Phao tungsten – polymetallic project in Vietnam. Earlier in his career, he served a variety of management roles at Aurora Gold, Oxiana, OZ Minerals and at MMG where he was General Manager of the 60,000tpa Sepon SX-EW copper project in Laos and as General Manager of Operations of Martabe gold mine in Indonesia.

Mr Heaton holds a Bachelor of Science; a Post Graduate Diploma in Mineral Processing Technology and he has also completed an Advanced Management Program with the Melbourne Business School. Mr Heaton is a member of Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Peter Chambers, Non-Executive Director

Mr Chambers has over 25 years of experience primarily in finance, telecommunications, and investment oversight. He currently holds the position of Commissioner with PT Delta Dunia Markmur tbk. and its mining services company PT Bukit Makmur Mandiri Utama ("BUMA"). His is also an advisor to private equity firms Farallon Capital. Mr Chambers also holds various non-executive director positions.

Earlier in his career, Mr Chambers was a director of PT Agincourt Resources, owner of the Martabe Gold Mine, located in North Sumatra, Indonesia. Mr Chambers holds a Bachelor of Finance and Accounting degree from RMIT, Melbourne

Matthew Doube, Non-Executive Director

Mr Doube is a highly experienced senior executive with an extensive background in investment banking, corporate finance and strategy, including nearly 20 years in the metals and mining sector. He has extensive experience and networks within the banks covering the resources sector, particularly in Australasia.

Mr Doube is Head of Strategy and Corporate Finance for PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk. Mr Doube was previously CFO for ASX listed Nusantara Resources Limited, leading the advancement, and eventual takeover, of the Awak Mas Gold project in Indonesia. Mr Doube holds a Bachelor of Laws and Legal Practice (Hon) and a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting and Finance) from the Flinders University, South Australia.

Feng (Bruce) Sheng, Non-Executive Director

Bruce Sheng is the Chairman of Melbourne based Asipac Group Pty Ltd, a diversified company with investments across the resources and financial sectors, and various property businesses. Mr Sheng also currently serves as Vice Chairman of the Australia China Business Council (Victoria) and the Executive Chairman of ASX listed Terramin Australia Ltd, a company developing a portfolio of zinc and gold projects in Australia and Algeria.

Eva Armila Djauhari, Non-Executive Director

Eva Armila Djauhari, a prominent Indonesian lawyer with extensive mining related experience in both the private and public sectors. Ms Djauhari is the founding partner of Armila and Rako Law specialising in investments, merger and acquisitions, project financing, restructuring and distressed asset management, compliance, and general corporate matters. As one of the few mining law practitioners in Indonesia, Ms Djauhari has worked extensively with key mining related Associations and Institutes advising the Government of Indonesia on various mining law and policy matters, and the promotion of foreign investment. In 2018 Ms Djauhari was appointed by the Government (Director General of Minerals and Coal) to join the National Mining Policy Formulation Team (*Tim Formulasi Kebijakan Tambang*) preparing Indonesian mining policy. Ms Djauhari has a Bachelor of Law from Padjadaran University (Indonesia), a Master of Law from Queensland University of Technology (Australia) and an MBA from Queensland University of Technology (Australia).

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Group, together with the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities

The Group is engaged in the business of exploring and developing its mineral properties in Indonesia. The review of the business and future strategy is covered in the Chairman's Statement on page 6.

Fundraising and share capital

During the year the Company raised $4.044 million (2022: $3.015 million) of new equity by the issue of 370.891 million shares (2022: 230.429 million shares). Further details are given in note 15 to the Financial Statements.

Results and dividends

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss on page 41. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2022: nil).

Directors and Directors' interests

The Directors who served during the period to date are as follows:

Tony Manini
Dominic Heaton
Bruce Sheng
Eva Armila Djauhari
Matthew Doube *(appointed 22 September 2023)*
Peter Chambers *(appointed 30 October 2023)*
Faldi Ismail *(retired 22 September 2023)*
Peter Pollard *(retired 30 October 2023)*

The direct and beneficial shareholdings of the Directors in the Company as at 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Shares			% of issued		
	Direct	Beneficial	Total	Share capital	Options	Warrants
T Manini	**13,948,644**	**43,950,494**	**57,899,138**	**2.23%**	**-**	**-**
D Heaton	**12,874,330**	**-**	**12,874,330**	**0.50%**	**-**	**-**
M Doube	**52,385**	**-**	**52,385**	**0.01%**	**-**	**-**
P Chambers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-**
B Sheng	**-**	**125,713,633**	**125,713,633**	**4.85%**	**-**	**-**
E Djauhari	**3,918,043**	**-**	**3,918,043**	**0.15%**	**-**	**-**

The direct and beneficial shareholdings of the Board in the Company as at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	Shares			% of issued		
	Direct	Beneficial	Total	Share capital	Options	Warrants
T Manini	**7,883,502**	**43,950,494**	**51,833,996**	**2.37%**	**-**	**-**
D Heaton	**10,309,700**	**-**	**10,309,700**	**0.47%**	**-**	**-**
P Pollard	**5,368,770**	**-**	**5,368,770**	**0.25%**	**-**	**-**
F Ismail	**12,132,996**	**5,979,395**	**18,112,391**	**0.83%**	**-**	**-**
B Sheng	**-**	**123,149,003**	**123,149,003**	**5.63%**	**-**	**-**
E Djauhari	**1,353,413**	**-**	**1,353,413**	**0.06%**	**-**	**-**

Directors' remuneration ($)

Director		Salary / consulting fees	Directors fees[1,3]	Performance incentives[2]	Total remuneration
T Manini	**2023**	**79,850**	**35,000**	**61,000**	**175,850**
	2022	83,624	35,000	67,390	186,014
D Heaton	**2023**	**-**	**35,000**	**-**	**35,000**
	2022	-	38,500	-	38,500
P Pollard	**2023**	**-**	**28,460**	**-**	**28,460**
	2022	-	38,500	-	38,500
F Ismail	**2023**	**-**	**24,452**	**-**	**24,452**
	2022	-	38,500	-	38,500
B Sheng	**2023**	**-**	**35,000**	**-**	**35,000**
	2022	-	35,000	-	35,000
E Armila	**2023**	**-**	**35,595**	**-**	**35,595**
	2022	-	46,986	-	46,986
M Doube	**2023**	-	**9,589**	-	**9,589**
	2022	-	-	-	-
P Chambers	**2023**	-	**6,540**	-	**6,540**
	2022	-	-	-	-
Total	**2023**	**78,850**	**209,636**	**61,000**	**350,485**
	2022	83,624	232,486	67,390	383,501

(1) Directors received their fees in the form of performance rights.
(2) Includes Short Term Incentives and Long Term Incentives (fair value of options) earned.
(3) Includes deduction of 10% incentive that was over-accrued in 2022

Director incentives and performance rights

In the year to 31 December 2023, the Company recorded $0.210 million of performance rights (2022: $0.232 million) as payment for director fees. The performance rights are issued after the Audited Annual Accounts have been released and will vest immediately and in accordance with the Company's share trading policy. The number of ordinary shares received will be determined by the share price at the time of issue.

In the year to 31 December 2023, no options were granted to Directors (2022: nil). As at 31 December 2023, nil (2022: nil) options issued to Directors were outstanding.

Subsequent events

There are no matters or circumstances which have arisen since 31 December 2023 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

Corporate governance

The Company has set out its full Corporate Governance Statement on page 32.

Risk management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarised in the Risk Management Report on page 27.

This Directors' Report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman
9 May 2024

Risk Management Report

The Company has undertaken an evaluation of the risks it is exposed to as a result of the environment it operates in. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are similar to those reported in the previous Annual Report and are summarised as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash, receivables, and balances receivable from the government. The Company limits the exposure to credit risk in its cash by only investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and savings accounts which are available on demand by the Company for its programmes. The Company does not invest in money market funds.

Financing Risk

The Group currently sources finance through the issue of equity capital through a combination of placements to strategic shareholders and on-market issuance of shares. The Group successfully raised funds through a placement to its major shareholder in 2023, which places it in a strong position. The Group is in a project financing process for the development of the BKM Project; successful completion of this financing activities during 2024 will allow the development and construction of the mine. It is noted that the Group is in the pre-development stage for the BKM Project and advanced exploration stage for the Beutong copper-gold project, and does not generate revenue and is therefore reliant on its cash resources and obtaining additional financing to fund its operations. Should the cash resources deplete and should there be a lack of available financing alternatives, the Group may find it difficult to fund its working capital requirements.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have the resources to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Company manages this risk by closely monitoring cash forecasts and managing resources to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations.

Exploration and Development Risk

The exploration and mining business is controlled by a number of global factors, principally supply and demand which in turn is a key driver in global metal prices; these factors are beyond the control of the Group. Exploration is a high-risk business and there can be no guarantee that any mineralisation discovered will result in proven and probable reserves or go on to be an operating mine. At every stage of the exploration process, the projects are rigorously reviewed, both internally and by qualified third-party consultants to determine if the results justify the next stage of exploration expenditure, ensuring that funds are only applied to high priority targets.

Mineral exploration and development activities are inherently risky. There is a risk that the feasibility study and associated technical work may not achieve the expected results and that a failure to develop and operate projects in accordance with expectations could negatively impact results of operations and the company's financial position. Risks to the Company's BKM Project include the ability to acquire and/or obtain appropriate access to property, regulatory approvals, supply chain risks, construction and commissioning risks.

The Company undertakes the necessary technical geophysical testing to ensure the target generation exercise is systematic. This data is then prioritised to give the Company the best possible chance to deliver a successful exploration programme.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

Interest Rate Risk: The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that its cash balances bear variable rates of interest. The interest rate risks on cash and short-term investments are not considered significant.

Foreign Currency Risk: The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates against the Company's functional currency, which is the United States dollar ("USD"). The Company generally undertakes equity raises in Great British Pounds ("GBP") in the United Kingdom. The Company conducts its business in Indonesia in Indonesian Rupiah ("IDR") with a significant portion of expenditures being denominated in USD. A portion of the Company's business is conducted in GBP and Australian dollars ("AUD"). As such, it is subject to risks due to fluctuations in the exchange rates between the USD and each of the IDR, GBP and AUD. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the USD relative to foreign currencies could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Commodity Price Risk - While the value of the Company's core mineral resource properties, the KSK CoW and the Beutong IUP-OP are related to the price of copper and gold and the outlook for these minerals. The Company currently does not have any operating mines and hence does not have any hedging or other commodity-based risks in respect of its operational activities.

Historically, copper and gold prices have fluctuated and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including but not limited to: industrial and retail demand; central bank lending; forward sales by producers and speculators; levels of worldwide production; short-term changes in supply and demand; and other factors related specifically to gold.

Licencing Risk

The Group's exploration and development activities are dependent upon the grant of appropriate licences, concessions, leases, permits and regulatory consents which may be withdrawn or made subject to limitations or performance criteria. Such licences and permits are a matter subject to the discretion of the applicable Government office or regulatory authority. The Group must comply with known standards, existing laws and regulations that may entail costs and delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted. The interpretations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on the Group's results of operations and financial condition. Whilst the Group continually seeks to do everything within its control to ensure that the terms of each licence are met and adhered to, third parties may seek to exploit any technical breaches in licence terms for their own benefit. There is a risk that negotiations with a Government in relation to the grant, renewal or extension of a licence may not result in the grant, renewal or extension taking effect prior to the expiry of the previous licence period, and there can be no assurance of the terms of any extension, renewal or grant.

Political Risk

In conducting operations in Indonesia, the Company is subject to considerations and risks related to the political, economic and legal environments in which the Company operates. Among other things, the Company's results may be impacted by changes in the political and social conditions in Indonesia, and by changes in governmental policies with respect to mining laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, currency conversion and remittance abroad, and rates and methods of taxation.

This Risk Management Report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman
9 May 2024

Stakeholder Engagement Statement

Although not required, the Company has included a Stakeholder Engagement Statement, in line with industry good practice. The Directors believe they have acted in the way most likely to promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole.

This Statement should be read in conjunction with the overview of operations in the Strategic Report as well as the Corporate Governance Statement.

Directors are required to act in a way that they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, taking into account a number of factors. Set out below are those factors and how the Directors have acted accordingly.

1. **The likely consequences of any decision in the long term:**

   The Board is focussed on the development of its two key assets: the BKM Project and the Beutong Project. All decisions are made with the view to the long-term successful development of each of these projects. Further details relating to the various initiatives that have been implemented by the Board in relation to these projects are contained in the Chairman's Statement, Chief Executive Officer's Statement and the Strategic Report. Further, the Risk Management Report contains details of the principal risks confronting the Company and the Corporate Governance Statement contains the principles by which the Board operates to ensure the successful implementation of the Board's strategy.

2. **The interests of the Company's employees:**

   The Board considers the Company's employees and contractors to be key to the successful running of its business and is aware that the objectives of the Company being met will depend on the ability to attract, motivate and retain employees and contractors. The corporate culture of the Company is promoted through its employees and contractors and is underpinned by compliance with local regulations and the implementation and regular review and enforcement of various policies: Health and Safety Policy; Share Dealing Policy; Code of Conduct; Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy, IT, Communications and Systems Policy and Social Media Policy, so that all aspects of the Company are run in a robust and responsible way. The Board recognises that their decisions regarding strategy and risk will impact the corporate culture and that this will impact performance and considers that it has systems in place to ensure that the best interests of the employees and contractors are looked after.

3. **The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others:**

   There are a number of key relationships and resources that are fundamental to the Company's success, which include, amongst other things, relationships with suppliers, customers and its shareholders. These relationships are key components to the successful running of the Company's projects and are reviewed by the Board and Management on a regular basis to ensure that all potential risks are mitigated. To the extent any issues or concerns come to light following such review, or upon engagement with such stakeholders, the Company seeks to address matters in an expeditious manner in order to preserve and strengthen relationships. Further details of the how the Company communicates with its shareholders can be found in the Corporate Governance Statement.

4. The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment:

The exploration for and development of mineral resources can have significant impact in the areas where the Company and its contractors are active and it is important that the communities in which we operate view Company's activities positively. The Company's Corporate Social Responsibility programme is summarised in the Strategic Report. In respect of the environment, the Company has strict obligations to comply with local Indonesian environmental laws and to perform an environmental impact assessment where required as part of the mine development process.

5. The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct:

As set out in the Chairman's Statement, the Company is focussed on maintaining a corporate culture with adherence to a robust corporate governance regime. The Corporate Governance Statement, specifically principles 8 and 9, set out how the Company achieves these objectives.

6. The need to act fairly between members of the Company:

The Company has a number of key relationships that are fundamental to the Company's success which are reviewed by the Board and Management on a regular basis. To the extent any issues or concerns come to light following such review, or upon engagement with such stakeholders, the Company seeks to address matters in an expeditious manner in order to preserve and strengthen relationships. In addition, the Board is committed to maintaining good communication and having constructive dialogue with its shareholders. Further details are contained in the Corporate Governance Statement.

Corporate Governance Statement

Asiamet continues to be guided by the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code. Throughout the past year, the Company has completed periodic reviews of its charter in order to maintain the robustness of its governance systems. No material issues were identified over the past twelve months.

The Company is committed to maintaining the highest standards in corporate governance throughout its operations and to ensure all of its practices are conducted transparently, ethically and efficiently. The Company believes scrutinising all aspects of its business and reflecting, analysing and improving its procedures will result in the continued success of the Company and improve shareholder value. Therefore, and in accordance with the AIM Rules for Companies (as updated from time to time), the Company has chosen to formalise its governance policies by complying with the QCA Code.

The key challenges facing the Company have been set out above in the Chairman's and the Chief Executive Officer's Statements.

QCA Code

The 10 principles set out in the QCA Code are listed below, with an explanation of how the Company applies each of the principles and the reason for any aspect of non-compliance. There were no key governance related matters that occurred during the year.

1. Establish a strategy and business model which promote long-term value for shareholders

The strategic vision of the Company is to build a leading Asia Pacific copper-gold company leveraging off the three core fundamentals it has put in place for delivering on this vision:

1. High quality project pipeline;
2. Highly qualified and experienced team with a proven track record of finding resources and building mines; and
3. Supportive and strategically aligned shareholder base.

The key challenges facing the Company have been set out in the Risk Management report on page 27.

2. Seek to understand and meet shareholder needs and expectations

The Board is committed to maintaining good communication and having constructive dialogue with its shareholders. Institutional shareholders and analysts have the opportunity to discuss issues and provide feedback at meetings with the Company. In addition, all shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting and any other General Meetings that are held throughout the year.

Investors also have access to current information on the Company through its website www.asiametresources.com and through updates as provided by Management, who are available to answer investor relations enquiries. The Company provides regulatory, financial and business news updates through the Regulatory News Service in accordance with the AIM Rules for Companies.

3. Take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities and their implications for long term sustainable success

There are a number of key relationships and resources that are fundamental to the Company's success, which include, amongst other things, relationships with local communities, governments, suppliers, contractors, employees and customers. These relationships are key components to the successful running of the Company’s projects and are reviewed by the Board and Management on a regular basis to ensure that all potential risks are mitigated. To the extent any issues or concerns come to light following such review, or upon engagement with such stakeholders, the Company seeks to address matters in an expeditious manner in order to preserve and strengthen relationships.

4. Embed effective risk management, considering both opportunities and threats, throughout the organisation

The Board regularly reviews the risks to which the Company is exposed and ensures through its meetings and regular reporting that these risks are minimised as far as possible whilst recognising that its business opportunities carry an inherently high level of risk. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company at this stage and in the foreseeable future are detailed in the Risk Management report on page 27 together with risk mitigation strategies employed by the Board.

5. Maintain the Board as a well-functioning, balanced team led by the Chairman

The Board’s role is to agree the Company’s long-term direction and strategy and monitor achievement of key milestones against its business objectives. The Board meets formally at least four times a year for these purposes and holds additional meetings when necessary to transact other business. The Board receives reports for consideration on all significant strategic, operational and financial matters.

The Board currently comprises of an Executive Chairman (Tony Manini) and five Non-Executive Directors. During the year the Company had the following changes to the Board of Directors.. Each Director serves on the Board until the Annual General Meeting following their election or appointment. NEDs are committed to devote at least 12 days per year to the Company.

Darryn McClelland is the Chief Executive Officer leads the Company’s Key Management Team and is not currently a member of the Board.

The Board considers that appropriate oversight of the Company is provided by the currently constituted Board. The Board as a whole also considers the NEDs to be independent of management and free from any business or other relationship which could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement.

The Board delegates certain aspects of its responsibilities to the Board committees which have terms of reference as listed below.

The table below sets out the number of Board Committee meetings held during the year ended 31 December 2023 and each Director’s attendance at those meetings.

	Board		Audit (1)		Remuneration & Nomination (1)	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
T Manini	4	4	-	-	1	1
D Heaton	4	4	1	1	1	1
P Pollard(2)	3	3	2	2	-	-
F Ismail(3)	3	3	2	2	1	1
F Sheng	4	3	-	-	-	-
E Djauhari	4	4	1	1	-	-
P Chambers(4)	1	1	1	1		
M Doube(5)	1	1	-	-	-	-

(1) NEDs who sit on the Audit and Remuneration & Nomination Committees are paid additional fees.

(2) Peter Pollard retired on 30 October 2023.

(3) Faldi Ismail retired on 22 September 2023.

(4) Peter Chambers was appointed on 30 October 2023.

(5) Mathew Doube was appointed on 22 September 2023.

6. Ensure that between them the Directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities

The Board considers the current balance of sector, financial and public market skills and experience which it embodies is appropriate for the size and stage of development of the Company and that the Board has the skills and requisite experience necessary to execute the Company’s strategy and business plan whist also enabling each Director to discharge his fiduciary duties effectively. Details of the current Board of Directors biographies is provided on page 22.

The Board reviews annually, and when required, the appropriateness of its mix of skills and experience to ensure that it meets the changing business needs.

The Company has a professional Company Secretary in the UK who assists the Chairman in preparing for and running effective Board meetings, including the timely dissemination of appropriate information. The Company Secretary provides advice and guidance to the extent required by the Board on the legal and regulatory environment.

7. Evaluate Board performance based on clear and relevant objectives, seeking continuous improvement

Review of the Company’s progress against the long-term strategy and aims of the business provides a means to measure the effectiveness of the Board. This progress is reviewed in Board meetings held at least four times a year. The Chief Executive Officer’s performance is reviewed once a year by the rest of the Board and measured against a definitive list of short, medium and long-term strategic targets set by the Board.

The Company conducts periodic reviews of its Board succession planning protocols which includes an assessment of the number of Board members and relative experience of each Board member vis-a-vis the Company’s requirements given its stage of development, with the goal of having in place an adequate and sufficiently experienced Board at all times.

8. Promote a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviours

The corporate culture of the Company is promoted throughout its employees and contractors and is underpinned by compliance with local regulations and the implementation and regular review and enforcement of various policies: Health and Safety Policy; Share Dealing Policy; Code of Conduct; Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy, IT, Communications and Systems Policy and Social Media Policy so that all aspects of the Company are run in a robust and responsible way.

The Board recognises that their decisions regarding strategy and risk will impact the corporate culture of the Company and that this will impact performance. The Board is aware that the tone and culture set by the Board will greatly impact all aspects of the Company and the way that employees behave. The exploration for and development of mineral resources can have significant impact in the areas where the Company and its contractors are active and it is important that the communities in which we operate view Company's activities positively. Therefore, the importance of sound ethical values and behaviours is crucial to the ability of the Company to successfully achieve its corporate objectives. The Board places great importance on this aspect of corporate life and seeks to ensure that this is reflected in all the Company does.

The Company has an established code for Directors' and employees' dealings in securities which is appropriate for a company whose securities are traded on AIM and is in accordance with Rule 21 of the AIM Rules for Companies and the Market Abuse Regulation.

9. Maintain governance structures and processes that are fit for purpose and support good decision-making by the Board

The Board is responsible for setting the vision and strategy for the Company to deliver value to the Company's shareholders by effectively putting in place its business model.

The roles and responsibility of the Chairman, CEO and other Directors are laid out below:

- The Executive Chairman's primary responsibilities are supporting Management to achieve the long-term objectives of the Company, providing leadership of the Board and ensuring effective conduct of the Board's function and the Company's corporate governance model.
- The CEO is responsible for implementing the strategy of the Board and managing the day-to-day business activities of the Company. The CEO works with the Chair and NEDs in an open and transparent way and keeps the Chairman and NEDs up to date with operational performance, risks and other issues to ensure that the business remains aligned with the strategy.
- The Company's NEDs participate in all board level decisions and play a particular role in the determination and articulation of strategy. The Company's NEDs provide oversight and scrutiny of the performance of the Executive Directors and CEO, whilst both constructively challenging and inspiring them, thereby ensuring the business develops, communicates and executes the agreed strategy and operates within the risk management framework.
- The Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed, and applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

The Board is supported by the audit committee and the remuneration nomination committee as described below.

Audit Committee

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to monitor the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and assists the Board in meeting responsibilities in respect of external financial reporting and internal controls.

The Audit Committee has three NEDs - currently Peter Chambers, Eva Armila and Dominic Heaton and meets at least twice a year. The Company's Chief Financial Officer also attends those meetings.

A copy of the terms of reference of the Audit Committee can be found on the Company's website.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The purpose of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is to review the pay and employment conditions across the Company, including the Board of Directors, approving targets and performance related pay schemes operated by the Company and all share incentive plans and pension arrangements and identifying suitable candidates from a wide range of backgrounds to be considered for positions on the Board.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has two NEDs - currently Dominic Heaton and Peter Chambers, and meets at least once a year or as required.

A copy of the terms of reference of the Remuneration and Nomination Committees can be found on the Company's website.

Given the small number of meetings held by of each of the above-mentioned Committees, neither have produced a separate report, however the Company intends to review this requirement on an annual basis.

10. Communicate how the Company is governed and is performing by maintaining a dialogue with shareholders and other relevant stakeholders

The Board is committed to maintaining good communication and having constructive dialogue with its shareholders. Institutional shareholders and analysts have the opportunity to discuss issues and provide feedback at meetings with the Company.

The Company also provides regular updates on the progress of the Company, detailing recent business and strategy developments, in news releases which is available on the Company's website www.asiametresources.com and through certain social media channels.

The Company's financial reports can be found on its website www.asiametresources.com. The Company has elected to host its Annual General Meeting in London. The Directors believe hosting the Annual General Meeting in London will enhance engagement with the Company's shareholders by making the meeting more accessible.

The board would be delighted to receive feedback from shareholders. Communications should be directed to info@asiametresources.com. The Management of the Company actively manage the relationship between the Company and its shareholders and will review and report to the Board on any communications received.

The Corporate Governance Report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman
9 May 2024

Directors' Responsibility Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group Financial Statements for each financial year. The Directors are required by the AIM Rules for Companies of the London Stock Exchange to prepare Group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and have elected under Company Law to prepare the Group Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS.

Under Company Law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and its profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the Group Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

1. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
2. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
3. state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS; and
4. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Asiamet website.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors' Responsibility Statement has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman
9 May 2024

Contents

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**4,136**	5,185
Receivables and other assets	*10*	**131**	77
		4,267	5,262
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	*11*	**28**	36
Right-of-use asset	*14*	**2**	16
Receivables and other assets	*8b), 10*	**65**	67
		95	119
Total assets		**4,362**	5,381
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		**270**	657
Provisions	*13*	**296**	288
Lease liabilities	*14*	**-**	59
		566	1,004
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	*13*	**615**	550
		1,181	1,554
Equity			
Share capital	*15b)*	**25,902**	21,831
Equity reserves	*15b)*	**67,378**	66,921
Other comprehensive income		**126**	71
Accumulated Deficit		**(86,972)**	(81,743)
Other reserves		**(3,246)**	(3,246)
Parent entity interest		**3,188**	3,834
Non-controlling interest	*17b)*	**(7)**	(7)
		3,181	3,827
Total liabilities and equity		**4,362**	5,381

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9 May 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Tony Manini
Executive Chairman

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Expenses			
Exploration and evaluation	*8a)*	**(1,554)**	(3,611)
Employee benefits		**(2,520)**	(2,259)
Consultants		**(118)**	(216)
Legal and Company Secretarial		**(110)**	(90)
Accounting and audit		**(53)**	(47)
General and administrative		**(239)**	(271)
Depreciation		**(28)**	(46)
Share-based compensation	*15e)*	**(493)**	(369)
		(5,115)	(6,909)
Other items			
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		**(11)**	148
Finance costs	*14*	**(1)**	(10)
Impairment expenses		**(112)**	(268)
Other income		**10**	4
		(114)	(126)
Net loss before tax		**(5,229)**	(7,035)
Income tax expense	9	**-**	-
Net loss for the year		**(5,229)**	(7,035)
Other comprehensive gain that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain on employee service entitlements	*13*	**55**	22
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(5,174)**	(7,013)
Net loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**(5,179)**	(6,931)
Non-controlling interests		**(50)**	(104)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**(5,124)**	(6,909)
Non-controlling interests		**(50)**	(104)
Basic and diluted loss per common share (cents per share)	*15f)*	**(0.23)**	(0.36)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Operating activities			
Loss before tax		**(5,229)**	(7,035)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		**28**	46
Share-based compensation	*15e)*	**493**	369
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		**5**	(7)
Impairment expenses	*10*	**112**	268
Finance costs	*14*	**1**	10
Adjustment to Provisions	*13*	**144**	(86)
Changes in working capital:			
Receivables and other assets		**(164)**	(308)
Trade and other payables		**(387)**	120
		(4,997)	(6,623)
Payment of employee entitlement	*13*	**(29)**	(61)
Interest payments	*14*	**(1)**	(10)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		**(5,027)**	(6,694)
Investing activities			
Purchases of plant and equipment		**(6)**	(8)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(6)**	(8)
Financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	*14*	**(59)**	(111)
Proceeds from equity raising		**4,044**	3,015
Equity raising costs		**(9)**	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		**3,976**	2,904
Net decrease in cash		**(1,057)**	(3,798)
Net foreign exchange differences		**8**	(77)
Cash at beginning of the year		**5,185**	9,060
Cash at end of the year		**4,136**	5,185

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital $'000	Equity reserves $'000	Other comprehensive income $'000	Accumulated deficit $'000	Other reserves $'000	Total equity attributable to the parent $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	19,393	65,975	49	(74,708)	(3,246)	7,463	(7)	7,456
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(6,931)	-	(6,931)	(104)	(7,035)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	22
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	22	(6,931)	-	(6,909)	(104)	(7,013)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
Equity raising	2,304	711	-	-	-	3,015	-	3,015
Reclassify shares issued to directors	81	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	53	316	-	-	-	369	-	369
Contribution by parent in NCI (see note 17b)	-	-	-	(104)	-	(104)	104	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	21,831	66,921	71	(81,743)	(3,246)	3,834	(7)	3,827

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital $'000	Equity reserves $'000	Other comprehensive income $'000	Accumulated deficit $'000	Other reserves $'000	Total equity attributable to the parent $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	**21,831**	**66,921**	**71**	**(81,743)**	**(3,246)**	**3,834**	**(7)**	**3,827**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(5,179)	-	(5,179)	(50)	(5,229)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	55	-	-	55	-	55
Total comprehensive loss	**-**	**-**	**55**	**(5,179)**	**-**	**(5,124)**	**(50)**	**(5,174)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
Equity raising	3,710	334	-	-	-	4,044	-	4,044
Equity raising costs	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Reclassify shares issued to directors	154	(154)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	207	286	-	-	-	493	-	493
Contribution by parent in NCI (see note 17b)	-	-	-	(50)	-	(50)	50	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	**25,902**	**67,378**	**126**	**(86,972)**	**(3,246)**	**3,188**	**(7)**	**3,181**

1. Corporate Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Asiamet Resources Limited (the "Company" or "Asiamet") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 9 May 2024. The Company is a publicly listed company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. The Company's shares are listed on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange ("AIM") under the symbol "ARS". The Company's Corporate office is located at 7th Floor, Gedung Graha Simatupang, Tower Block 1D Jl. TB. Simatupang Kav. 38 Jakarta, Indonesia

The Group is principally engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company's principal mineral property interests are located in Indonesia. Information on the Group's structure is provided in note 17. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in note 12.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities which are required to be measured at fair value. In addition, these Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in United States dollar and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ($'000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Going concern

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Group will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business in the foreseeable future.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by $3.701 million (2022: net current assets of $5.264 million). The Group also incurred a loss of $5.227 million (2022: $7.035 million) and had cash outflows from operations of $5.027 million (2022: $6.694 million). The Group's cash balance as at 31 December 2023 was $4.136 million (2022: $5.185 million).

In their assessment of the going concern assumption, which included review of cash flow projections covering a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, the Board has also considered that the Company:

- has a supportive strategic partner in DOID, which recently increased its stake in Asiamet through a private placement. The recent Placement in November 2023 increased DOID's interest in the Company from 24.2% to 34.5% for a further US$4 million.
- has advanced discussions with major financing institutions for funding and financing arrangements for the BKM copper project. The updated 2023 Feasibility Study confirmed a technically viable and economically robust Copper Project.
- has commenced discussions with major financing institutions in Indonesia to join the financing syndicate The Company will focus on progressing to a Financial Investment Decision by end of the 2024 calendar year.

2.2 Going concern (continued)

- has the ability to raise funds from equity markets to meet ongoing development, exploration and working capital commitments.

- has the ability to manage the timing of cash flows to meet the obligations as and when they fall due including varying expenditure commitments and implementing cost control initiatives.

At this stage, based on discussions with several strategic partners and financing institutions for funding and financing arrangements, there are grounds to believe that debt and/or equity funding will be available to the Group as and when required. The Board considers that the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate for these financial statements.

In the event that the Group is not successful in concluding debt or equity financing arrangements with strategic partners, material uncertainty exists that may cast a significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, whether it will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the report.

The financial report does not contain any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not be able to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") are attributed to the equity holders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Years
Building & site equipment	4
Office equipment	4
Furniture & fixtures	4
Vehicles	8

The Group reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually.

An item of equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an item of equipment is composed of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalised.

(b) Provisions

General

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Restructuring

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Group has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) there is a detailed formal plan that identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, the detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan’s main features.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Goods and Services Tax ("GST") / Value Added Tax ("VAT")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST and VAT except:

- where the GST/VAT incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST/VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST/VAT included.

The net amount of GST/VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

(d) Pension and other post-employment benefits

The Group provides post-employment benefits for its employees in Indonesia in accordance with Indonesian Government Regulation No.35 Year 2021 ("PP No.35/2021") that was promulgated and put into effect on February 2, 2021 which governed implementation of certain provisions of Omnibus Law No.11/2020 concerning Job Creation Law ("Cipta Kerja"). The termination benefits are unfunded. The liability for termination benefits recognised is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit valuation method. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the changes in actuarial estimates are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and losses. Past service costs arising from the introduction of the defined benefit plan or changes in the benefits payable of an existing plan are recognised immediately in the income statement if the benefits have vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, the defined benefit plan.

(e) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Group expenses all exploration and evaluation costs incurred on mineral properties to which it has secured exploration rights prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Exploration and evaluation costs include costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of the mineral property, less recoveries, and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. When proven and probable reserves are determined for a property, a Feasibility Study has been prepared with respect to the property and a decision to proceed with development has been approved, then subsequent exploration and development costs of the property will be capitalised and amortised over the useful life of those reserves.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially translated to United States dollars, the functional currency of the Group, at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities except for investment properties. Investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

(h) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(i) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

These right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets (except for those which meet the definition of an investment property) are presented within "Property, plant and equipment".

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

See note 14 for more details on the Group's lease liabilities.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets (under $5,000) recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(j) Financial instruments – classification and fair value

The Group recognises financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

- Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are classified and measured at amortised cost.
- Accounts receivable and accounts payable – Accounts receivable and accounts payable are non-interest bearing and are initially measured at fair value, subsequently recorded at amortised cost which approximates fair value due to the short term to maturity. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. Generally, receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(k) Share capital

Common shares are classified as share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

(l) Equity reserves

Equity reserves comprises of amounts subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value, net share issue costs and the cumulative equity contribution of share-based payments and warrants.

(m) Accumulated deficit

Accumulated deficit comprises the losses in respect of the Group and the equity contribution made by the Group on behalf of a non-controlling interest.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Other reserves

Other reserves comprise the difference between the consideration to acquire non-controlling interest and the initial value of non-controlling interests.

(o) Share-based compensation

The Group has used shares, share options and warrants as payments as consideration for goods and services received from suppliers and employees.

Share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of an equity-settled share-based instrument is expensed recognised as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. Consideration paid on the exercise of share options and warrants are credited to share capital and the fair value reclassified from reserves to share capital.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with other parties are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where the fair value cannot be estimated reliably or excess fair value of the identifiable goods or services received, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. The fair value determined at the grant date of such an equity-settled share-based instrument is expensed since the shares vest immediately. Where the services are related to the issue of shares, the fair values of these services are recognised in equity.

Fair value of share options and warrants are measured using the Black-Scholes model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted based on Management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

2.5 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

No new standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") had a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

3.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

Determination of functional currency

In accordance with IAS 21, Management determined that the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the United States dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21. Significant changes to those underlying factors could cause a change to the functional currency.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Group expenses all exploration and evaluation costs incurred on mineral properties to which it has secured exploration rights prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Whilst the BKM Copper Project has proven and probable reserves and an updated Feasibility Study, project financing is still continuing. A decision to proceed with development is also dependent upon satisfying certain legal and commercial criteria for the Project.

Write-off of Indonesian VAT Receivables

The Group has VAT receivables relating to its wholly owned subsidiaries in Indonesia which are anticipated to be recovered through the offset of future VAT payable. Management has assessed the recoverability of the asset based on the expected production date and the expected expiry dates of the VAT receivables in accordance with Indonesian regulation. As at 31 December 2023, a provision for the full balances of the VAT receivables has been written off.

The Group will continue to perform recoverability assessment testing on its VAT receivables at each future reporting date and will consider further adjustments should conditions allow for the reversal of earlier provisions.

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Provision for employee service entitlements

The provision for employee service entitlements estimation is based upon several actuarial inputs, assumptions, calculations, and estimates using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. Because the actuarial model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including interest rates, retirement dates, and mortality rates, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the provision estimate.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

3.2 Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Implementation of Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee benefits"

In April 2022, Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia ("DSAK IAI") issued an explanatory material through a press release regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service in accordance with PSAK 24 Employee Benefits which was adopted from IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The explanatory material conveyed the information that the fact pattern of the pension programme in Indonesia is similar to those responded and concluded in the IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19). The press release clarified that an entity should attribute pension benefit only to each year in which an employee rendered service from the age of 33 to the age of 57, which is 24 years before retirement age. In preparing the Company's Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023, Management reconsidered the interpretation of facts, circumstances and the applicable accounting treatment.

4. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The following tables disclose the carrying amounts of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities at year end. The financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost in the Financial Statements. The carrying approximate their fair value due to their short-term maturities or the impact of discounting is not considered significant.

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Financial assets		
Cash	**4,136**	5,185
Security deposits	**65**	67
Other receivables	**8**	6
	4,209	5,258
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**270**	657
Lease liabilities	**-**	59
	270	716

As at 31 December 2023, the Group did not have any financial instruments recognised at fair value.

5. Financial risk management

The Group's risk exposures and the impact on the Group's financial instruments are summarised as follows:

(a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not have the resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Group manages this risk by closely monitoring cash forecasts and managing resources to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations.

5. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	Weighted average rate	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual flows	Carrying amount of liabilities
	%	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023							
Payables (1)		**270**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**270**	**270**
Lease liabilities		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total		**270**				**270**	**270**
As at 31 December 2022							
Payables (1)		657	-	-	-	657	657
Lease liabilities	8%	60	-	-	-	60	59
Total		717				717	716

(1) Balance of payables due within 90 days.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash, receivables, and balances receivable from the government. The Group limits the exposure to credit risk in its cash by only investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and savings accounts which are available on demand by the Group for its programmes.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

- *Interest Rate Risk*

  The Group is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that its cash balances bear variable rates of interest. The interest rate risks on cash and short-term investments and on the Group's, obligations are not considered significant.

5. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

- *Commodity price risk*

  While the value of the Group's core mineral resource properties, the KSK CoW and the Beutong IUP-OP are related to the price of copper and gold and the outlook for these minerals, the Group currently does not have any operating mines and hence does not have any hedging or other commodity-based risks in respect of its operational activities.

  Historically, gold and copper prices have fluctuated and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Group's control, including but not limited to: industrial and retail demand; central bank lending; forward sales by producers and speculators; levels of worldwide production; short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities; and other factors related specifically to gold.

- *Foreign Currency Risk:*

  The Group is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates against the Group's functional currency, which is the United States dollar ("USD"). The Group generally undertakes equity raises in the United Kingdom in Great British Pounds ("GBP"). The Group conducts its business in Indonesia in Indonesian Rupiah ("IDR") with a significant portion of expenditures being denominated in USD. A portion of the Group's business is conducted in GBP and Australian dollars ("AUD"). As such, it is subject to risks due to fluctuations in the exchange rates between the USD and each of the IDR, GBP and AUD. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the USD relative to foreign currencies could have an effect on the Group's results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows. The Group has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

The Group's exposure to the foreign currency amounts in USD on financial instruments is as follows:

		2023		2022	
	Currency	**Foreign currency amount**	**Amount in US dollars**	**Foreign currency amount**	**Amount in US dollars**
		'000	**$'000**	**'000**	**$'000**
Cash	GBP	**46**	**59**	305	367
	AUD	**427**	**292**	213	144
	IDR	**3,429,838**	**222**	3,829,104	246
	HKD	**-**	**-**	57	7
Trade and other payables	GBP	**(17)**	**(22)**	(2)	(2)
	AUD	**(44)**	**(30)**	(339)	(229)
	IDR	**(990,928)**	**(64)**	(4,880,603)	(313)
Net exposure			**457**		220

Based upon the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation of the USD against the IDR, GBP, HKD and AUD currencies would result in an increase in the loss of approximately $0.0457 million (2022: increase in loss of $0.0220 million). This sensitivity analysis includes only the outstanding foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

6. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so as to maintain an adequate capital base sufficient to maintain future exploration and progress of its projects.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares. The Group's focus has been to raise sufficient funds through equity to fund exploration and evaluation activities, and currently has no external borrowings.

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

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

7. Segment disclosures

The Group operates in the mineral exploration and development industry within Indonesia. With the exception of cash, all of the Group's significant assets are held in Indonesia.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments is the Board.

The CODM receives regular consolidated cash flow information as well as Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income information that is prepared in accordance with IFRS. The CODM does not currently receive segmented Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive loss information. The Board manages exploration activities of each permit area through review and approval of budgets, cash calls and other operational information. Information regarding exploration expenditure for each area is contained in note 8.

8. Exploration and evaluation

The Group's exploration and evaluation assets comprise the KSK CoW porphyry copper prospect in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (held by PT KSK) and the Beutong IUP-OP in Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia (held by PT SIM).

(a) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The details of exploration and evaluation expenditures expensed for the Group's exploration and evaluation assets during the period ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 are as follows:

8. Exploration and evaluation (continued)

(a) Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
KSK CoW		
Administration support	**253**	323
External relations	**243**	244
Drilling & Field support	**159**	515
Technical services	**577**	1,695
Tenements	**194**	427
	1,426	3,204
Beutong IUP-OP		
Administration support	**54**	104
External relations	**33**	256
Drilling & Field support	**3**	5
Tenements	**38**	42
	128	407
Total exploration and evaluation expenditures	**1,554**	3,611

(b) Security deposits

The details of the Group's refundable security deposits for exploration rights are as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Beutong IUP-OP	**4**	4
KSK CoW	**61**	63
Total security deposits	**65**	67

9. Income tax

The Company is a tax-exempt Bermuda corporation, and its shares are listed for trading on AIM. Profits generated by the Group's exploration and evaluation assets are taxed in Indonesia at the maximum corporate rate of 22%.

In Indonesia, tax losses for CoWs and IUPs may be carried forward for a period of five years. The Group defers its mineral exploration costs in Indonesia for tax purposes. The Group has total unrecognised tax losses and temporary differences of $52.208 million (2022: $47.987 million), for both the KSK CoW and Beutong IUP-OP, which may be carried forward and offset against future taxable income. No deferred tax assets have been recognised because it is not yet probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefit.

The gross amount of estimated tax losses and temporary differences carried forward that have not been tax effected expire as follows:

	Indonesia $'000	Australia $'000	Singapore $'000	Total $'000
Income tax losses				
No later than 5 years	**6,930**	**-**	**-**	**6,930**
Unlimited	**-**	**4,716**	**247**	**4,963**
	6,930	**4,716**	**247**	**11,893**
Temporary differences				
Unlimited	**39,901**	**414**	**-**	**40,315**
Gross amount of tax losses/temporary differences not recognised	**46,831**	**5,130**	**247**	**52,208**

The following table provides a reconciliation of the income tax expense and the statutory income tax rates:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Accounting loss before tax	**(5,229)**	(7,035)
Tax benefit at Bermudan statutory income tax rate of 0% (2022: 0%)	**-**	-
Non-deductible expenses/(income) for tax purposes	**85**	87
Effect of difference in the rate between parent and foreign subsidiaries	**(928)**	(1,375)
Temporary difference & tax losses not recognised	**842**	1,288
Income tax expense	**-**	-

As at the end of the report period, the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any corporate income tax payable in any of the jurisdictions it operates.

10. Receivables and other assets

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current		
Receivables – employee advances	**2**	3
Receivables – other	**6**	3
Prepayments	**123**	71
Total current receivables and other assets	**131**	77
Non-current		
VAT receivable – Indonesia [1]	**-**	209
Provision for impairment	**-**	(209)
	-	-
Security deposits	**65**	67
Total non current receivables and other assets	**65**	67

(1) Indonesian VAT receivable was written off in 2023.

11. Plant and equipment

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Opening net book amount	**36**	60
Additions	**6**	8
Depreciation charge for the year	**(14)**	(32)
Closing balance	**28**	36
Net carrying amount:		
Cost	**584**	583
Accumulated depreciation	**(556)**	(547)
Closing balance	**28**	36

12. Related party transactions

(a) Remuneration of Directors and Officers

The remuneration of Directors and Officers, including amounts disclosed above, during the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Consulting fees	**80**	84
Salaries, wages and related costs	**804**	562
Share-based compensation [(1)]	**493**	369
Total remuneration	**1,377**	1,015

(1) Includes $0.220 million (2022: $0.232 million) director fees in the form of performance rights. The performance rights will be issued after the Audited Annual Accounts have been released and will vest immediately and in accordance with the Company's share trading policy. The number of ordinary shares received will be determined by the share price at the time of issue. See note 15(e) for more details.

(b) Other related party transactions

(i) EMR Capital

The Group's other related party transactions consist of transactions made with companies that are controlled by its Directors and/or Officers.

EMR Capital is a company controlled by the Executive Chairman, Tony Manini. The recharges represent expense claims and other expenses incurred on behalf of the Group, charged at cost.

The aggregate value of transactions related to related companies were as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
EMR Capital		
Cost recharges	**12**	21
Total fees and costs	**12**	21

The outstanding balances due to EMR Capital as at 31 December 2023 was $nil million (2022: $0.002 million).

(ii) Armila and Rako Law

Eva Armila Djauhari is a partner of the Indonesian legal firm, Armila and Rako Law. Armila and Rako Law has provided legal services to the Company and its Indonesian subsidiaries for a number of years on normal commercial terms and conditions. The amount of legal fees recognised as an expense for the year ended 31 December 2023 was $0.067 million (2022: $0.099 million). The outstanding balance due to Armila and Rako Law as at 31 December 2023 was $0.008 million (2022: $0.001 million).

12. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Other related party transactions (continued)

(iii) PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk. ("DOID")

On 15 November 2023, PT Delta Dunia Makmur ("DOID") increased its stake in Asiamet Limited from 24.2% to 34.5% through a private placement of US$4.0 million. This placement was undertaken at 0.9 pence per share with no additional placing costs.

- DOID has two representatives appointed to the Asiamet Board acting as Independent Non-Executive Directors.

13. Provisions

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current		
Annual leave	**25**	23
Restructuring	**271**	265
Total Current Provisions	**296**	288
Non-Current		
Indonesian Employee Benefits liability	**615**	550
Total Non-current Provisions	**615**	550

Annual leave

The provision for annual leave represents the amount which the Group has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees' services provided up to the end of each reporting period. Leave entitlements that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Restructuring

The provision primarily reflects the cost of redundancies for the Melbourne office which are expected to be settled by Q4 2024. These costs have been included in the operating expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The Melbourne office lease was completed in June 2023.

Indonesian Employee Benefits liability

The Indonesian employee termination benefits arrangement is regulated under the Government Regulation No.35 Year 2021 ("PP No.35/2021") that was promulgated and put into effect on February 2, 2021 which governed implementation of certain provisions of Omnibus Law No.11/2020 concerning Job Creation Law ("Cipta Kerja"), which require companies to provide a minimum level of benefits to employees upon employment termination, based on the reason for termination and the employee's years of service. The benefits are not funded, and the provision is recognised based on independent actuarial valuation reports. The following assumptions are used in the calculation:

13. Provisions (continued)

	2023	2022
Discount rate (% per annum)	**6.7%**	7.3%
Future salary increases (% per annum)	**9%**	10%
Normal retirement age	**57**	57
Indonesian Mortality Table	**2019 (TMI 4)**	2019 (TMI 4)
Disability rate (per annum)	**10% x TMI 4**	10% x TMI 4

The following tables summarise the amount recognised in the statement of financial position, movements in the liability and the components of employee benefit expense recognised in the income statement:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Indonesian Employee Benefits liability (1)		
Opening balance	**550**	794
Employee benefits expense	**136**	128
Foreign exchange adjustment	**13**	(72)
Benefits paid	**(29)**	(61)
Charged directly to OCI - remeasurement adjustments	**(55)**	(22)
Other adjustment (new attribution)(2)	**-**	(4)
Past service cost(3)	**-**	(213)
Closing balance	**615**	550
Employee benefits expense		
Current service cost	**104**	108
Interest cost	**32**	20
	136	128

(1) Represents the present value of defined benefit obligation – unfunded.
(2) The impact of adopted explanatory material for employee benefits provision.
(3) The impact of implementation of Job Creation Law.

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions at 31 December 2023 is shown below:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	1% increase $'000	1% decrease $'000	1% increase $'000	1% decrease $'000
Increase/(decrease) in Indonesian Employee Benefits liability	**(29)**	**(32)**	**33**	**(30)**

13. Provisions (continued)

The expected payments to be made in future years in relation to the defined benefit obligation are set out below:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Within 1 year	**236**	214
2-5 years	**144**	125
6-10 years	**163**	196
After 10 years	**796**	768
	1,339	1,303

The expected payments represent future undiscounted amount of benefits payable assuming all employees who reach the age of 57 years remain in continuous employment with the Group until retirement. The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9.61 years (2022: 10.7 years).

14. Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of offices, warehouses, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of offices, warehouses and vehicles generally has lease terms of 1 to 12 months but may have extension options. All leases are reassessed prior to the end of the lease period to determine whether the Group will renew the existing lease or renegotiate a new lease on terms and/or conditions more favourable to the Group. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The lease contracts for warehouse for its operations are of two-year terms and have been fully paid in advance. The lease contracts for office buildings are one-year terms but may have extension options with rent payable annually in advance.

The lease for the Melbourne office is a five-year term and has been finalised in 2023.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and movements during the period:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
As at 1 January	**16**	7
Additions	**-**	23
Depreciation charge for the year	**(14)**	(14)
As at 31 December	**2**	16
Net carrying amount:		
Cost	**16**	30
Accumulated depreciation	**(14)**	(14)
Closing balance	**2**	16

14. Leases (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
As at 1 January	**59**	159
Additions	**-**	23
Accretion of interest	**2**	10
Reassessment	**-**	(4)
Payments	**(61)**	(116)
Foreign exchange	**-**	(13)
As at 31 December	**-**	59
Current	**-**	59
Non-current	**-**	-
As at 31 December	**-**	59

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 5(b)

The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Depreciation for right-of-use assets	**14**	14
Interest on lease liabilities	**1**	10
Rent expense - short-term leases	**77**	154
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	**92**	178

15. Share capital and reserves

(a) Authorised share capital

	2023	2022
Authorised share capital ($'000)	**30,000**	30,000
No. of common shares ('000)	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Par value per share	**$0.01**	$0.01
Fully paid share capital ('000)	**2,594,081**	2,187,064

15. Share capital and reserves (continued)

(b) Fully paid share capital

	Shares thousands	Share capital $'000	Equity reserves $'000
At 1 January 2022	1,943,217	19,393	65,975
Share issue	230,429	2,304	711
Reclassify par value of shares issued to directors (1)	8,120	81	(81)
Shares issued to employees & contractors	5,298	53	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	316
At 31 December 2022	2,187,064	21,831	66,921
Share issue	**370,891**	**3,709**	**334**
Reclassify par value of shares issued to directors (1)	**15,388**	**154**	**(154)**
Shares issued to employees & contractors	**20,738**	**207**	**-**
Share-based compensation	**-**	**-**	**286**
Equity raising costs	**-**	**-**	**(9)**
At 31 December 2023	**2,594,081**	**25,901**	**67,378**

(1) Shares issued to Directors in respect of performance rights.

(c) Common share purchase warrants

The continuity of common share purchase warrants for the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price GBP	Balance 31-Dec-22 (1) '000	Granted '000	Exercised '000	Expired '000	Balance 31-Dec-23 '000
5 Mar 24	*0.02*	**22,045**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,045**
		22,045	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,045**
Weighted average exercise price (2)		**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**
Weighted average exercise price (3)		**0.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.03**

(1) All of the outstanding balances of warrants are exercisable.
(2) Calculated in GBP.
(3) USD equivalent.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the common share purchase warrants outstanding as at 31 December 2023 was 0.18 years (2022: 1.18 years).

15. Share capital and reserves (continued)

(c) Common share purchase warrants (continued)

The continuity of common share purchase warrants for the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance 31-Dec-21 [1]	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Balance 31-Dec-22 [1]
	GBP	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
10 May 22	*0.04*	2,240	-	-	(2,240)	-
20 Aug 22	*0.04*	2,500	-	-	(2,500)	-
5 Mar 24[4]	*0.02*	22,045	-	-	-	22,045
		26,785	-	-	(4,740)	22,045
Weighted average exercise price [2]		0.02				0.02
Weighted average exercise price [3]		0.03				0.03

(1) All of the outstanding balances of warrants are exercisable.
(2) Calculated in GBP.
(3) USD equivalent.
(4) Expired subsequent to the reporting period on 5 March 2024.

(d) Stock Options

The Company has a shareholder approved "rolling" stock option plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan the maximum number of shares reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares at the time of granting. The exercise price of each stock option shall not be less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant. Options can have a maximum term of ten years and typically terminate 90-days following the termination of the optionee's employment or engagement, except in the case of retirement or death. Vesting of options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the time the options are granted. The Company continues to operate under the Plan.

The continuity of stock options for the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price		Balance 31-Dec-21	Granted	Exercised	Cancelled/ Expired	Balance 31-Dec-22	Exer-cisable
	CAD [1]	GBP	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1 Nov 22[2]	*0.07*		6,650	-	-	(6,650)	-	-
5 Oct 22		*0.07*	9,050	-	-	(9,050)	-	-
			15,700	-	-	(15,700)	-	-
Weighted average exercise price [4]			0.06			0.06	-	-
Weighted average exercise price [5]			0.08			0.08	-	-

(1) Calculated in GBP.
(2) USD equivalent.

15. Share capital and reserves (continued)

(e) Share-based compensation

The table below provides the breakdown of share-based compensation recorded:

		2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Performance rights granted – Director fees	*(i)*	**210**	232
Performance rights granted – employees and contractors	*(ii)*	**283**	137
		493	369

(i) Performance rights granted – Director fees

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company recorded $0.210 million (2022: $0.232 million) in performance rights granted to non-executive Directors in respect of director fees. The performance rights will be issued after the Audited Annual Accounts have been released in accordance with the Company's share trading policy and will vest immediately. The number of ordinary shares received will be determined by the share price at the time of issue.

(ii) Performance rights granted – employees and contractors

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company recorded $0.283 million (2022: $0.137 million) in performance rights granted in the form of shares in the Company to certain employees and contractors for their contribution to the Company during 2022.

(f) Loss per share

Basic (loss)/profit per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net (loss)/profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of the basic and diluted (loss)/profit per share is based on the following data:

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company ($'000s)	**(5,179)**	(6,931)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding year during the year used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share ('000s)	**2,240,894**	1,978,404
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	**(0.23)**	(0.36)

15. Share capital and reserves (continued)

(f) Loss per share (continued)

Both the basic and diluted loss per share have been calculated using the loss attributable to shareholders of the Company as the numerator (i.e. no adjustments to loss were necessary in either 2023 or 2022).

The share purchase warrants and stock options have not been included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of calculating diluted loss per share as they do not meet the requirements for inclusion in IAS 33 "Earnings per Share". The share purchase warrants and stock options are non-dilutive as the Group has generated a loss for the year

16. Cash flow information

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,136**	5,185
Lease liabilities	**-**	(59)
Net debt	**4,136**	5,126

See note 14 for the reconciliation of the net movement in lease liabilities.

17. Group information

(a) Information about subsidiaries

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group include:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest	Principal activity
Indokal Limited	Hong Kong	100%	Holding company
PT Pancaran Cahaya Kahayan ("PCK")	Indonesia	100%	Holding company
PT Kalimantan Surya Kencana ("KSK")	Indonesia	100%	Owner of KSK CoW
Tigers Copper Singapore No. 1 Pte Ltd. ("TC Sing")	Singapore	100%	Holding company
Beutong Resources Pte Ltd. ("BRPL")	Singapore	100%	Holding company
PT Sumber Indonesia Makmue ("SIM")	Indonesia	80%	Owner of Beutong IUP-OP

17. Group information (continued)

(b) Non-controlling interests – PT Media Mining Resources (“Media”), 20% owner of Beutong IUP-OP

The Group is responsible for funding 100% of all costs related to each of BRPL and SIM until a decision to mine. At decision to mine, the Group and Media shall contribute to expenditure and other contributions in accordance to their respective interest. The Group controls each of the entities and makes all decisions regarding work programmes.

18. Subsequent Events

There are no matters or circumstances which have arisen since 31 December 2023 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

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

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Asiamet Resources Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2023, which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of the Group's loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group is reliant on raising further funding within twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements in order to continue its operations. As stated in note 2.2, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the Group's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Reviewing management's projections for the Group for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements;
- Checking the numerical accuracy of management's projections;
- Challenging management on the assumptions underlying those forecasts;
- Obtaining the most recent financial information following the year end to assess how management is progressing against the projections;
- Performed sensitivity analysis on key inputs to the projections and considering the impact on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern;
- Discussing with directors as to how they intend to raise the funds necessary to continue as a going concern in the required timeframe. This has principally focused on consideration of the Group's previous successful equity fundraisings, in order to finance non-discretionary expenditure.

- Assessing the completeness and accuracy of the matters described in the going concern disclosure as set out in note 2.2.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Overview of our audit approach

Materiality

In planning and performing our audit we applied the concept of materiality. An item is considered material if it could reasonably be expected to change the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements. We used the concept of materiality to both focus our testing and to evaluate the impact of misstatements identified.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined overall materiality for the Group financial statements as a whole to be $265,000 (2022 $350,000) based on approximately 5% of Group loss before tax. As the Group is currently expensing the costs of exploration, we consider that a measure based on the financial result is most appropriate to the Group.

We use a different level of materiality ('performance materiality') to determine the extent of our testing for the audit of the financial statements. Performance materiality is set based on the audit materiality as adjusted for the judgements made as to the entity risk and our evaluation of the specific risk of each audit area having regard to the internal control environment. This is set at $185,500 (2022: $260,000) for the Group.

Where considered appropriate performance materiality may be reduced to a lower level, such as, for related party transactions and directors' remuneration.

We agreed with the Audit Committee to report to it all identified errors in excess of $13,500 (2022: $20,000). Errors below that threshold would also be reported to it if, in our opinion as auditor, disclosure was required on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of our audit

There are three significant components in the Group, being the parent company, PT Kalimantan Surya Kencana and PT Sumber Indonesia Makmue. The parent company was subject to a full scope audit by the group audit team, and PT Kalimantan Surya Kencana and PT Sumber Indonesia Makmue were audited by the Crowe Global network firm in Indonesia, acting as component auditor. We directed the component auditor regarding the audit approach at the planning stage and issued instructions that detailed the significant risks to be addressed and the information we required to be reported on. The group audit team, including the engagement partner interacted with the component auditor to review their working papers, discuss key findings directly with the component audit team and component audit partner and conclude on the significant risks relating to those components.

As the Group is currently in the exploration stage of its operations and has not commenced with development activity, the Group audit team did not consider it necessary to make a visit to the location of the Group's operations in Indonesia. Documentation and explanations from Indonesia were obtained remotely, in addition to the work performed by the component auditor.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The only key audit matter identified was going concern, which is commented on in the section "material uncertainty related to going concern" above.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Our audit procedures in relation to these matters were designed in the context of our audit opinion as a whole. They were not designed to enable us to express an opinion on these matters individually and we express no such opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 38, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are 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 ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the Group operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most significant identified were IFRSs, AIM rules, and the laws and regulations associated with the Group's exploration licenses in Indonesia. Our work included enquiry of the directors, review of board minutes, legal expenses and appropriate correspondence.
- We communicated the relevant laws and regulations identified to all members of the engagement team, and remained alert to any indication of non-compliance with laws and regulations, or potential fraud, throughout our audit work.
- We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals by agreeing to supporting documentation and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements of the consolidated financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK). The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Leo Malkin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, U.K.

Date: 9 May 2024