Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities

ABN 85 625 184 947

Financial Report - 30 June 2020

Directors’ Report

The directors of Centaur Resources Limited (“company”) present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the Centaur Resources Group (“consolidated entity”), being the company and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2020 and the auditor’s report thereon.

The following persons were directors of Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Paul Anderson[1]
Brian Clifford[2]
Gregory Jones
Ivo Polovineo

[1] resigned as non-executive director on 31/07/20, appointed CEO and Managing Director on 5/08/20.
[2] resigned as CEO and Managing Direct on 5/08/20. Resigned as non-executive director effective on 28/06/21.

Principal Activities

Centaur Resources Limited was formed to identify, secure, acquire and develop lithium resource tenements in proven regions of South America and in particular Argentina.

The consolidated entity is working on one project, Lobo Blanco (Argentina) which is comprised of purchase and sale agreements between Centaur Resources Holdings Pty Ltd (a 100% owned subsidiary of the company) and 4 different vendor groups composing of nine tenements encompassing over 10,000ha (“the Project”). These tenements represent a strategic land position on the prospective Pastos Grandes Salar.

Dividends

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

Review of Operations

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $4,646,768 (30 June 2019: $3,630,104)

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

COVID-19 Impact

COVID-19 and regulatory controls arising from it had minimal impact on the consolidated entity during the financial year. In Argentina, at the commencement of the pandemic, operations had slowed due to non-COVID-19 reasons so the impact of the temporary lockdown in the Salta mining areas was minimal.

More generally, the Directors believe the pandemic did adversely affect access to potential sources of funding due to the nervousness of the investment community, particularly as the situation continued to deteriorate in Argentina.

The operation of the company has not been impacted given Directors and administrative support are well used to operating in a virtual environment. COVID-19 restrictions have prevented the Board having a large number of face-to-face meetings, but this has not stopped its effective operation.

The Board does not consider COVID-19 restrictions will impact on it effectively carrying out its activities going forward in the foreseeable future.

The company received JobKeeper payments during the financial year for the one administrative employee.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

During 2020 and early 2021, the Board engaged with several fund/equity providers and received only one formal conditional equity proposal, which the Board considered to be at unacceptable commercial terms.

This was despite the substantial progress at Pacha. The impacts of COVID-19 on the world economy, the continued reports about the potential oversupply of lithium into the world market in mid-2020 and the capital controls imposed by the Argentinian government late in 2019 dramatically reduced interest in pre-DFS projects like our own. This meant that fund raising both domestically and internationally at a reasonable cost to the consolidated entity was exceedingly difficult to secure.

An agreement with RAAR Capital Group Pty Ltd (RAAR) was entered into 2 June 2020 where RAAR sought to locate investment funding for the company by way of either debt or equity finance.

RAAR were successful in finding Valkor Technologies LLC (Valkor) who proposed acquisition of 100% of the company’s wholly owned subsidiary Centaur Resources Holdings Pty Ltd (CRHPL) for AUD 25,000,000 less the value of a USD 1,350,000 obligation where Centaur had sought to gain preferential access to land and a regional power plant, but not required for the purposes of Valkor. The board also negotiated for interest free deposits prior to the completion of the deal to clear existing secured loans, convertible notes, and creditors. The letter of intent dated June 18, 2020, and subsequently a non-binding Heads of Agreement was agreed August 6, 2020.

Valkor created a “special purpose vehicle” LITH-ARG Acquisition LLC and a Heads of Agreement (HoA) was signed with that entity September 22, 2020. The HoA anticipated a deposit within seven days of signing, however, to be prudent, the company secured bridging loans.

The bridging loans, totalling AUD 1,200,000 at 15%pa interest were secured 24 September 2020 and used to pay creditors, predominantly those in Argentina.

Subsequently, deposit payments in accordance with the HoA, were made by LITH-ARG/Valkor in January and February 2021, totalling AUD 4,454,800. This provided sufficient funding to clear all secured loans, including the bridging loans, convertible notes and some creditors. Two other payments totalling USD 300,000 made to Centaur by Valkor to indicate good faith were also made in January 2021.

In March 2021 Valkor informed the company that LITH-ARG had reached an agreement with Arena Minerals Inc. (Arena), a resources company registered in the Canada and listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, for Arena to assume all the terms of the HoA. Following board review the company agreed to deal directly with Arena on a full form Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the sale of CRHPL.

Shareholders were informed throughout the process with company updates issued in November 2020 and March 2021 when the terms of the SPA were agreed. These terms included acceptance by Centaur’s shareholders of the final SPA and a general meeting was held June 28, 2021, where 97% of voting shareholders agreed to accept the SPA and sale of CRHPL.

The final details of the SPA included the acquisition price of AUD 25,000,000 for CRHPL, less USD 1,350,000 and subject to Arena being satisfied after completing Due Diligence. A condition of the final SPA was AUD 2,000,000 would be held back (Holdback) from the completion payment, in escrow, for up to 12 months from the completion date. The Holdback was to resolve potential action against Centaur Resources PG S.A.S. by Argentinian creditors and an Argentinian claimant for non-fulfilment of a tenement option in 2018 by Centaur Resources PG S.A.S. All Argentinian creditors have been satisfied and AUD 860,113 was released from escrow September 2021.

The claim for non-fulfilment of the tenement option is for USD 850,000 plus legal fees and expenses. The Board is of the view that the proceedings regarding the tenement option are spurious and without merit, and accordingly, are vigorously defending such litigation, the company will continue to conduct the defence of the litigation matters in Argentina, as it believes it is best placed to continue such defence. The Board is confident that the company will be successful in its defence and any estimate of a financial settlement inclusive of costs and disbursements included in these financial reports would likely compromise the consolidated entity’s defence in the litigation.

The completion payment excluding the Holdback was made July 23, 2021, and as indicated to shareholders in the June 28, 2021, general meeting a distribution was made to shareholders by dividend, including the franking credits available through the profit on sale of CRHPL. A further dividend was paid following the release of part of the Holdback amount.

Subsequent to June 30, 2020, the company declared dividends of $11,611,483 and has paid $11,485,335. The company has also issued 15,023,874 shares.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years

Likely developments and expected results of operations

With sale of CRHPL, and subject to the resolution of the proceedings in Argentina, it is the intention of the board to wind up the company.

Environmental regulation

The consolidated entity is subject to state, federal and international environmental legislation. The consolidated entity has complied with its environmental obligations and has not received a notification for environmental breaches by any Government agency to the date of this Directors' Report, and the directors do not anticipate any obstacles in complying with the legislation

Information on directors

Name:	Paul Anderson
Title:	CEO and Managing Director
Qualifications:	GAICD, Master's degrees in Engineering, Management and Law
Experience and expertise:	Experienced Professional with a demonstrated history of working in the government administration, property development industry and seasoned public board member. Skilled in Development, Construction, Public Affairs, Performance Improvement, Law, Urban Planning, Board Performance, Strategic Planning and Government.

Name:	Gregory Jones
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman
Qualifications:	BSc(Hons)Geology
Experience and expertise:	Greg is a geologist with 40 years of experience gained across a range of metalliferous commodities within Australia and overseas. Greg's technical and project management experience spans a broad spectrum from exploration through to resource definition and mine operation. Greg has held senior management positions in successful resource companies including Western Mining Corporation and Sino Gold Limited and over the last 10 years has held the role of Managing Director and Non-executive Director in a number of ASX listed entities

Name:	Ivo Polovineo
Title:	Non-executive director
Qualifications:	FIPA
Experience and expertise:	Ivo has over 45 years' experience in corporate accounting, finance and company secretarial work in a diverse range of companies. Ivo has spent the past 35 years in senior management roles in the resources sector including 7 years as company secretary (and 5 years as CFO) of Sino Gold Mining Limited. Ivo has until recently been joint company secretary of Lynas Corporation and is a former director of Eastern Iron Limited and Galaxy Resources Limited.

Name:	Brian Clifford
Title:	Non-executive director
Qualifications:	MBA, dip Bus, MAICD

Experience and expertise:	Brian's career has progressed through large players in the mining industry including Managing Director of AMCI Investments Pty Ltd which is responsible for AMCI's Australian and South-East Asia operations, acquisitions, divestments and joint venture project interest. Brian also held several separate directorships within the AMCI portfolio, which include; greenfield projects, operating asset and joint ventures. Brian was previously the General Manager of the AMCI's coal trading desk, a 3 million tonne a year coal trading book. Brian has 20 years of mining related experience formerly with Anglo American and 10 years with BHP Billiton across a number of geographies and commodities.

Company Secretary

Name:	Simon Lennon
Title:	Company secretary
Qualifications:	MCom (NSW), MBA (Macq), BSc (Syd), LLB (Syd), FGIA, FCIS
Experience and expertise:	Simon has legal, financial, and company secretarial experience in a wide range of industries, including mineral exploration, mining, manufacturing, shipping, road transport, funds management, and information technology. He has worked in corporations operating in Australasia, Europe, the Americas, and Asia, including several listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and on stock exchanges in other countries. As well as being company secretary of Centaur Resources Limited, Simon is company secretary of EatClub Pty Limited. He consults to the Association of Professional Social Compliance Auditors and to Professional Edge.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2020, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Attended	Held
Paul Anderson	8	9
Brian Clifford	9	9
Greg Jones	9	9
Ivo Polovineo	9	9

Shares under option

There were no ordinary shares of Centaur Resources Limited issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2020 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

Auditor's independence declaration

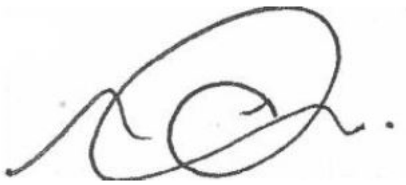
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Auditor

HLB Mann Judd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

On behalf of the directors



Paul Anderson
Managing Director
9 December 2021

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the directors of Centaur Resources Limited:

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Centaur Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in relation to Centaur Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

M. Muller

Sydney, NSW
9 December 2021

M D Muller
Director

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General information

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

Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 1, 80 Chandos Street,
St Leonards,
NSW 2065

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 9 December 2021. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Revenue	3	50,568	-
Expenses			
Corporate, consulting and legal expenses		(1,209,302)	(1,591,245)
Net change in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	336,933
Travel		(35,462)	(125,955)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		-	(52,898)
Depreciation and impairment expense		(219,985)	(42,000)
Employee benefits expense		(41,160)	(334,701)
Other expenses		(435,484)	(967,927)
Foreign exchange loss		(1,355,445)	(222,434)
Share based payment expense		(487,688)	-
Finance costs		(912,810)	(629,877)
Loss before income tax expense		(4,646,768)	(3,630,104)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities		(4,646,768)	(3,630,104)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities		(4,646,768)	(3,630,104)

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

Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	14,704	160,183
Trade and other receivables	6	50,592	692,501
Total current assets		65,296	852,684
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,491	25,723
Exploration and evaluation	8	12,480,552	13,629,732
Total non-current assets		12,482,043	13,655,455
Total assets		12,547,339	14,508,139
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	2,615,080	7,019,007
Borrowings	10	3,629,125	8,278,529
Total current liabilities		6,244,205	15,297,536
Total liabilities		6,244,205	15,297,536
Net assets/(liabilities)		6,303,134	(789,397)
Equity			
Issued capital	11	17,713,920	5,962,700
Reserves	12	(100)	(100)
Accumulated losses		(11,410,686)	(6,751,997)
Total equity/(deficiency)		6,303,134	(789,397)

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

Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018	100	(100)	(3,121,893)	(3,121,893)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(3,630,104)	(3,630,104)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(3,630,104)	(3,630,104)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 11)	5,962,600	-	-	5,962,600
Balance at 30 June 2019	5,962,700	(100)	(6,751,997)	(789,397)

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019	5,962,700	(100)	(6,751,997)	(789,397)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(4,646,768)	(4,646,768)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(4,646,768)	(4,646,768)
Revaluation of prior year foreign entity losses at current year exchange rate	-	-	(11,921)	(11,921)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during the year	12,236,272	-	-	12,236,272
Transaction costs	(485,052)	-	-	(485,052)
Balance at 30 June 2020	17,713,920	(100)	(11,410,686)	6,303,134

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

Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated 2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from government and operating activities (inclusive of GST)		51,166	-
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(1,333,936)	(3,243,494)
Net cash used in operating activities	24	(1,282,770)	(3,243,494)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from the sale of property, plant and equipment		9,651	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,099)	-
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(4,628,580)	(5,954,264)
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,620,028)	(5,954,264)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	11	2,047,319	207,000
Proceeds from issue of convertible notes and borrowings		3,710,000	8,850,469
Net cash from financing activities		5,757,319	9,057,469
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(145,479)	(140,289)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		160,183	300,472
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	14,704	160,183

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Going concern

As disclosed in note 23, with sale of CRHPL, and subject to the resolution of the proceedings in Argentina, it is the intention of the board to wind up the company. Hence the use of going concern basis for preparation of the financial statements is not considered appropriate. Notwithstanding, going concern basis not being appropriate, the directors believe the realisation from the consolidated entity's assets will be sufficient to enable it to pay all outstanding creditors and debts prior to wind up. The financial statements have been prepared on a cease trading basis. This change in basis of preparation did not have any impact on the accounting policies adopted by the consolidated entity at the reporting date as the decision to wind up was made subsequent to the reporting date.

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Parent entity information

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 21.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Centaur Resources Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2020 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Centaur Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

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

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-derivative financial assets
Non-derivative financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and, trade and other receivables.

Impairment of financial assets
The consolidated entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; a breach of contract such as default or delinquency in payments; the lender granting to a borrower concessions due to economic or legal reasons that the lender would not otherwise do; it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

The amount of the impairment allowance for loans and receivables carried at amortised cost is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. If there is a reversal of impairment, the reversal cannot exceed the amortised cost that would have been recognised had the impairment not been made and is reversed to profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities
The consolidated entity initially recognises debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the consolidated entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The consolidated entity derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the consolidated entity has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, debt securities issued and trade and other payables.

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

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

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

Foreign currency transactions
Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the consolidated entity at an exchange rate at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign operations
The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the consolidated entity disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

In particular, information about areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Exploration and evaluation expenditure
- Note 9 – Loans and borrowings

Note 3. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Other revenue	50,568	-

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

Other revenue relates to JobKeeper and Cashboost payments received from Australian Taxation Office during the economic downturn associated with COVID-19.

Note 4. Income tax

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(4,646,768)	(3,630,104)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 27.5%	(1,277,861)	(998,279)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Permanent differences	269,240	509,293
Current period tax losses and temporary differences not recognised	1,048,259	502,623
Effect of difference in tax rate in Argentina	(39,638)	(13,637)
Income tax expense	-	-

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	(3,837,210)	(3,765,371)
Potential tax benefit @ 27.5%	(1,055,233)	(1,035,477)
Effect of difference in tax rate in Argentina	(39,638)	(36,857)
Potential tax benefit	(1,094,871)	(1,072,334)

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

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Deferred tax assets not recognised		
Deferred tax assets not recognised comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Unused tax losses	2,891,623	1,796,752
Accrued expenses	96,422	314,514
Other timing differences	(748,273)	(846,681)
Total deferred tax assets not recognised	2,239,772	1,264,585

The above potential tax benefit, which excludes tax losses, for deductible temporary differences has not been recognised in the statement of financial position as the recovery of this benefit is uncertain.

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

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Cash at bank	14,704	160,183

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

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Accounts receivable	3,595	-
Other receivables	200	641,965
BAS receivable	46,797	50,536
	50,592	692,501

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

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

Note 6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

Note 7. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Non-current assets		
Computer equipment - at cost	-	1,223
Office equipment - at cost	2,200	70,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(709)	(45,500)
	1,491	24,500
	1,491	25,723

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Office furniture and equipment	5-10 years

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

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

Note 8. Exploration and evaluation

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation - at cost	12,480,552	13,629,732

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

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Balance at the beginning of period	13,629,732	1,874,598
Additions	2,896,414	11,755,134
Reduction due to renegotiated instalment payments	(3,826,318)	-
Impairment	(219,276)	-
Balance at the end of the period	12,480,552	13,629,732

Note 8. Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Tenements

The details of interest in tenements is as under:

Name of mine	Vendor	% of interest	Carrying Value
Almafuerte	Espinosa	100%	2,414,396
Graciela	Sulca	100%	684,832
Patovica	Leisica	100%	711,788
Fortuna II, La Relojera, Roberta, Barreal 01, 02, 03	Marmol	100%	3,606,294
			7,417,310

Marmol mining concession is under options contract with Victor Marmol. The options contract is 100% owned by Centaur Resources PG S.A.S without any royalty.

Exploration and evaluation costs

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

Accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring licences, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets on an area of interest basis. Costs incurred before the consolidated entity has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash generating units to which the exploration activity relates. The cash generating unit shall not be larger than the area of interest.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation expenditure to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Note 9. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	2,355,069	480,328
Accruals	256,363	6,538,679
Employee benefits	3,648	-
	2,615,080	7,019,007

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

Accounting policy for trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Note 10. Borrowings

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Current liabilities		
Loan - GH Finance Group Pty Ltd	2,159,071	-
Loan - Bonython Property & Investments Pty Limited	-	4,479,452
Loan - Mistlake Pty Ltd	-	2,150,425
Loan - Clifford Superfund (BLK) Pty Ltd	525,000	630,000
Loan - Other unsecured	55,054	-
Convertible Notes	890,000	1,018,652
	3,629,125	8,278,529

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

Converting notes
Covertible notes provide an option to the holder to either convert into cash at a pre-set multiple of face value or in variable number of equity shares. Subsequent to year end, convertible noted were redeemed for cash consideration of $1,388,049.

The reconciliation of movement in convertible notes is as below:

	Consolidated 2020 $	Consolidated 2019 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,018,652	5,520,593
Movement in fair value	-	(336,933)
Notes issued during the year	890,000	1,619,900
Notes repaid	(117,500)	(40,000)
Negotiated adjustment/corrections	10,008	10,792
Notes converted during the year	(911,160)	(5,755,700)
Balance at the end of the year	890,000	1,018,652

Note 10. Borrowings (continued)

Loans
The loan from GH Finance Group Pty Ltd is secured and matures on 2 January 2021. The interest rate on the loan is 15% per annum, payable monthly in advance, or if not paid, capitalised and subject to a 25% default interest rate.

The loan from Clifford Superfund (BLK) Pty Ltd is unsecured, interest free, and with no fixed maturity date.

All loans were fully repaid subsequent to the reporting date from the proceeds received from sale of CRHPL.

The reconciliation of movement in loans is as below:

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,259,877	-
Additions	3,405,300	6,630,000
Finance costs	912,810	629,877
Loans converted to equity	(8,633,562)	-
Loans repaid	(205,300)	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,739,125	7,259,877

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

On date of initial recognition, the fair value of convertible notes is equal to transaction price.The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

When a convertible note has been determined to contain a host liability and embedded derivative liability, the embedded derivative liability component is calculated first and the residual value is assigned to the debt host liability component. Embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt host liability is measured at amortised cost. When a convertible note has been determined to contain a host liability and embedded equity conversion feature, the fair value of the liability component is determined first, the remainder of the transaction price is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as a convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option recognised in equity is not remeasured in subsequent years. The interest on convertible notes is expensed in profit or loss.

Note 11. Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
	Shares	**Shares**	**$**	**$**
Ordinary shares - fully paid	200,003,600	54,247,133	17,713,920	5,962,700

Note 11. Issued capital (continued)

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue Price	$
Balance	01 July 2018	100		100
Share split	02 August 2018	24,999,900	$0.00	-
Share allotment	10 September 2018	18,000,000	$0.00	600
Shares issue, net of transaction costs and tax	18 February 2019	1,150,000	$0.18	207,000
Issue of shares on exercise of convertible notes	29 June 2019	10,097,133	$0.57	5,755,000
Balance	30 June 2019	54,247,133		5,962,700
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	07 August 2019	128,206	$1.17	150,000
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	04 September 2019	357,143	$0.56	200,000
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	09 September 2019	303,572	$0.56	170,000
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	23 September 2019	1,250,005	$0.56	700,000
Share issue, in lieu of cash expense	02 October 2019	56,250	$0.56	31,500
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	21 October 2019	92,593	$0.54	50,000
Issue of shares on exercise of convertible notes	05 November 2019	1,514,920	$0.31	471,152
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	13 November 2019	125,000	$0.40	50,000
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	15 November 2019	844,503	$0.30	250,000
Issue of shares on exercise of convertible notes	29 November 2019	75,194	$0.36	27,070
Issue of shares on exercise of convertible notes	29 November 2019	64,380	$0.36	22,930
Share issue, in lieu of loan repayment expense	05 December 2019	1,966,964	$0.07	137,688
Issue of shares on exercise of convertible notes	20 December 2019	536,492	$0.47	250,000
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	31 December 2019	5,165,682	$0.07	276,546
Share issue. Rights issue underwriting - conversion of secured debt	31 December 2019	123,170,533	$0.07	8,633,562
Share issue, correction for shares issued upon exercise of convertible notes	08 January 2020	872,566	$0.00	-
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	14 January 2020	440,744	$0.07	30,852
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	07 February 2020	2,377,434	$0.07	166,420
Share issue. Rights issue underwriting fee	19 February 2020	5,714,286	$0.00	-
Share issue, net of transaction costs and tax	11 March 2020	50,000	$0.07	3,500
Issue of shares on exercise of convertible notes	26 June 2020	650,000	$0.20	130,000
Balance	30 June 2020	200,003,600		17,713,920

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

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Capital risk management
The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The consolidated entity monitors capital on the basis of its working capital position (i.e. liquidity risk).

Accounting policy for issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Note 11. Issued capital (continued)

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

Note 12. Reserves

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Goodwill exemption reserve	(100)	(100)

Note 13. Dividends

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

Note 14. Financial instruments

The board monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operations of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity's activities to 30 June 2020 did not expose it to any significant financial risks other than credit and liquidity risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the consolidated entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the consolidated entity's receivables.

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

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Consolidated		
Other Receivables	50,592	692,501
Cash and Cash Equivalent	14,704	160,183
	65,296	852,684

The aging of the consolidated entity's other receivables at the reporting date that were not impaired was:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Consolidated		
Current	50,592	692,501

There have been no impairment losses recognised during the period.

Cash and cash equivalents

At 30 June 2020, the consolidated entity held cash and cash equivalents of $14,704 (2019: $160,183), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable banks and financial institution counterparties.

Note 14. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the consolidated entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The consolidated entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, where possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity management rests with the directors. The consolidated entity ensures that, where possible, it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected net cash outflows, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Remaining contractual maturities

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

Consolidated - 2020	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	2,328,058	27,011	-	-	2,355,069
Accruals	-	260,011	-	-	-	260,011
Other loans	-	55,054	-	-	-	55,054
Interest-bearing - variable						
Loans	15.91%	2,159,071	-	-	-	2,159,071
Total non-derivatives		4,802,194	27,011	-	-	4,829,205

Consolidated - 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	480,329	-	-	-	480,329
Accruals	-	6,538,679	-	-	-	6,538,679
Interest-bearing - variable						
Loans	23.00%	8,177,945	-	-	-	8,177,945
Total non-derivatives		15,196,953	-	-	-	15,196,953

Converting notes are not included in the above table as their maturity value is variable. Refer note 10 for further details on convertible notes.

Interest rate on the loan is fixed hence the consolidated entity is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Note 15. Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Note 16. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors
The following persons were directors of Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities during the financial year:

Paul Anderson	(Resigned as non-executive director on 31/07/20, appointed CEO and Managing Director on 5/08/20.)
Brian Clifford	(Resigned as CEO and Managing Director on 5/08/20. Resigned as non-executive director effective on 28/06/21.)
Gregory Jones	
Ivo Polovineo	

Other key management personnel
The following person also had the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Alex Rodriguez

The company had no other key management personnel in the year ended to 30 June 2020.

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

	Consolidated	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Short-term employee benefits	-	169,580
Superannuation	-	15,279
Short-term bonus	-	150,000
Share based payments	137,688	-
Contractor and consulting	652,219	963,832
	789,907	1,298,691

Share based payments relate to 1,966,964 shares issued to Brian Clifford as compensation for interest foregone on loans made to the company over the period from July 2018 to June 2020.

Note 17. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial period the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by HLB Mann Judd, the auditor of the Company.

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Audit Service - HLB Mann Judd		
Audit of the financial statements	30,000	29,000
Other services	-	2,500
	30,000	31,500

Note 18. Contingent liabilities

Except for the matter disclosed in note 23, there were no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2020.

Note 19. Commitments

There were no capital or non-cancellable lease commitments at 30 June 2020.

Note 20. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Centaur Resources Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 22.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 16.

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Current borrowings:		
Loan from key management personnel	537,054	5,109,452

The above loans are from Brian Clifford and his related entities (2019: $630,000). There is no loan payable to Bonython Property and Investments Pty Ltd, an entity related to Paul Anderson (2019: $4,479,452).

Note 21. Parent entity information

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

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Loss after income tax	(2,714,787)	(2,290,508)
Total comprehensive loss	(2,714,787)	(2,290,508)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Total current assets	16,091	15,414
Total assets	16,340,367	10,581,135
Total current liabilities	3,553,062	6,980,399
Total liabilities	3,553,062	6,980,399
Equity		
Issued capital	17,713,920	5,962,700
Accumulated losses	(4,926,615)	(2,361,964)
Total equity	12,787,305	3,600,736

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2020.

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:
- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Investments in associates are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.
- Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 22. Interests in subsidiaries

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

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2020 %	Ownership interest 2019 %
Centaur Resources Holdings Pty Ltd (formerly Centaur Resources Pty Ltd)	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Centaur Resources PG SAS*	Argentina	100.00%	100.00%

* Wholly owned subsidiary of Centaur Resources Holdings Pty Ltd

Note 23. Events after the reporting period

During 2020 and early 2021, the Board engaged with several fund/equity providers and received only one formal conditional equity proposal, which the Board considered to be at unacceptable commercial terms.

An agreement with RAAR Capital Group Pty Ltd (RAAR) was entered into 2 June 2020 where RAAR sought to locate investment funding for the company by way of either debt or equity finance.

RAAR were successful in finding Valkor Technologies LLC (Valkor) who proposed acquisition of 100% of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Centaur Resources Holdings Pty Ltd (CRHPL) for AUD 25,000,000 less the value of a USD 1,350,000 obligation where Centaur had sought to gain preferential access to land and a regional power plant, but not required for the purposes of Valkor. The board also negotiated for interest free deposits prior to the completion of the deal to clear existing secured loans, convertible notes, and creditors. The letter of intent dated June 18, 2020, and subsequently a non-binding Heads of Agreement was agreed August 6, 2020.

Valkor created a "special purpose vehicle" LITH-ARG Acquisition LLC and a Heads of Agreement (HoA) was signed with that entity September 22, 2020. The HoA anticipated a deposit within seven days of signing, however, to be prudent, the company secured bridging loans.

The bridging loans, totalling AUD 1,200,000 at 15%pa interest were secured 24 September 2020 and used to pay creditors, predominantly those in Argentina.

Subsequently, deposit payments in accordance with the HoA, were made by LITH-ARG/Valkor in January and February 2021, totalling AUD 4,454,800. This provided sufficient funding to clear all secured loans, including the bridging loans, convertible notes and some creditors. Two other payments totalling USD 300,000 made to Centaur by Valkor to indicate good faith were also made in January 2021.

In March 2021 Valkor informed the company that LITH-ARG had reached an agreement with Arena Minerals Inc. (Arena), a resources company registered in the Canada and listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, for Arena to assume all the terms of the HoA. Following board review the Company agreed to deal directly with Arena on a full form Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the sale of CRHPL.

Shareholders were informed throughout the process with company updates issued in November 2020 and March 2021 when the terms of the SPA were agreed. These terms included acceptance by Centaur's shareholders of the final SPA and a general meeting was held June 28, 2021, where 97% of voting shareholders agreed to accept the SPA and sale of CRHPL.

Note 23. Events after the reporting period (continued)

The final details of the SPA included the acquisition price of AUD 25,000,000 for CRHPL, less USD 1,350,000 and subject to Arena being satisfied after completing Due Diligence. A condition of the final SPA was AUD 2,000,000 would be held back (Holdback) from the completion payment, in escrow, for up to 12 months from the completion date. The Holdback was to resolve potential action against Centaur Resources PG S.A.S. by Argentinian creditors and an Argentinian claimant for non-fulfilment of a tenement option in 2018 by Centaur Resources PG S.A.S. All Argentinian creditors have been satisfied and AUD 860,113 was released from escrow September 2021.

The claim for non-fulfilment of the tenement option is for USD 850,000 plus legal fees and expenses. The Board is of the view that the proceedings regarding the tenement option are spurious and without merit, and accordingly, are vigorously defending such litigation, the company will continue to conduct the defence of the litigation matters in Argentina, as it believes it is best placed to continue such defence. The Board is confident that the company will be successful in its defence and any estimate of a financial settlement inclusive of costs and disbursements included in these financial reports would likely compromise the consolidated entity's defence in the litigation.

The completion payment excluding the Holdback was made July 23, 2021, and as indicated to shareholders in the June 28, 2021, general meeting a distribution was made to shareholders by dividend, including the franking credits available through the profit on sale of CRHPL.

Subsequent to June 30, 2020, the company declared $11,611,483 and has paid $11,485,335. The company has also issued 15,023,874 shares.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 24. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2020 $	2019 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(4,646,768)	(3,630,104)
Adjustments for:		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	219,276	-
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15,726	-
Converting notes issued in lieu of services provided	737,689	-
Change in fair value	-	(336,933)
Depreciation	709	42,000
Foreign exchange movement	1,355,445	222,435
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	638,169	(287,461)
Increase in trade and other payables	396,984	746,569
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,282,770)	(3,243,494)

Centaur Resources Limited and its controlled entities
Directors' declaration
30 June 2020

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

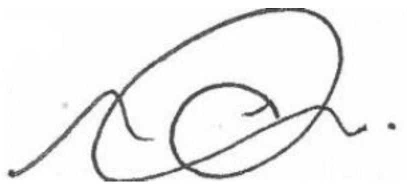
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors



Paul Anderson
Managing Director

9 December 2021

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Centaur Resources Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Consolidated entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Emphasis of matter - Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis but on a cease trading basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude 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.

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Consolidated entity 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 Consolidated entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consolidated entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

HLB Mann Judd Assurance (NSW) Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

M D Muller
Director

Sydney, NSW
9 December 2021