

ACN 003 208 393 and controlled entities

ASX code: GPR

Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

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2018 HIGHLIGHTS

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Geopacific Resources Limited	Public listed Company (ASX Code: GPR) incorporated in New South Wales in 1986				
Australian Business Number (ABN)	57 003 208 393				
Directors &	Milan Jerkovic	Non-Executive	Chairman		
Secretary in Office	Ron Heeks	Managing Dire	ctor		
	Mark Bojanjac	Non-Executive			
	lan Clyne	Non-Executive			
	Colin Gilligan	Non-Executive	Director	appointed 26 June 2018	
	Philippa Leggat	Executive Direct	ctor - Corporate	resigned 10 September 2018	
	Matthew Smith	Company Secre	etary		
Registered Office	Level 1 278 Stirling Highwa Claremont WA 601	•	Postal Address	PO Box 439 Claremont WA 6910	
Auditon	Funct Q Value		Dankan	ANZ Daulius Cusus Ital	
Auditor	Ernst & Young The Ernst & Young 11 Mounts Bay Roa Perth WA 6000	_	Banker	ANZ Banking Group Ltd Corner of Hay Street & Outram Street West Perth WA 6005	

Share Registry	Boardroom Pty Ltd Grosvenor Place Level 12, 225 Geor Sydney NSW 2000		Stock Exchange	ASX Limited Level 4, Central Park 152-158 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 ASX Code: GPR	
Fiii Operations	1 Cawa Stroot				
Fiji Operations Office	1 Cawa Street Martintar Nadi Fiji Tel: 679 6 727150 Fax: 679 6 727152 PO Box 9975 Nadi Airport Fiji				



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Woodlark Island, Papua New Guinea

Delivery of Pre-feasibility Study and Definitive Feasibility Study

Geopacific Resources Limited ("Geopacific" or "the Company") reached multiple milestones during the year with the delivery of the Woodlark Gold Project's (Woodlark) <u>November 2018 Definitive Feasability Study (DFS)</u> and <u>updated Reserve</u>¹ that built on from the <u>March 2018 Pre-feasability Study (PFS)</u>, <u>Resource and Reserve</u>.

The PFS determined that Woodlark had the characteristics required for a robust, low-cost, low-strip ratio, open pit operation delivering an average output of 100Koz Au per annum. The DFS advanced the development pathway of the Project by supporting a similar operation to the PFS but with an improved mine plan and a simplified process route.

The DFS demonstrates a 13-year gold project with a compelling development option, both from a technical and financial perspective. The Project generates A\$626 million of operating cashflow (based on A\$1,650 / ounce gold price assumption) and a rapid 2.2 year project payback period. Its feasibility is driven by low costs, a positive operating environment and a simple process route. Project highlights include:

- **High margin** all-in sustaining costs (AISC) averaging A\$866/oz (Yr 1-5) and A\$1,033/oz Life of Mine (LOM) due to shallow pits, low waste to ore ratio, flat terrain and outcropping soft ore.
- Strong cash flow upfront operating cash flow generates rapid 2.2 year payback period.
- **Robust production profile** simple process route with gold production averaging 100Koz per annum (Yr 1-5), 967Koz (LOM) (incl. 41.koz Au Inferred).
- +1Moz Reserve 28.9Mt @ 1.12g/t Au for 1,037,600oz of gold.²
 Resource 47Mt @ 1.04g/t Au for 1.57Moz of gold.³
- **Licence to operate** operating permits granted in proven mining investment jurisdiction with a supportive local community.
- **Exploration upside** immediate near-pit resource growth potential & highly prospective regional exploration portfolio.

AISC averaging A\$866/oz in the first 5 years, and A\$1,033/oz over the life of mine, are possible due to wide, near surface ore zones. This allows for a very low waste: ore stripping ratio averaging 2.7:1 in the first 2 years driving maximum upfront cashflow. A conventional Carbon in Leach (CIL) processing plant combined with free milling, fast leaching and soft ore provides for strong cash generation. These factors, coupled with a simple mining and processing route, de-risk the Project and provide a rapid payback period due to high margins generated.

Woodlark Island presents an attractive operating environment with many logistical advantages and competitive operating costs, made possible by its flat topography and supportive local community. With the majority of the future labour force living locally, the development of the Project will provide a positive social benefit for the local community while maintaining competitive operational costs. The construction of a dedicated wharf facility within close proximity to operations also provides substantial logistical advantages during the construction and operational phase.

³ Refer to Figure 1 for a breakdown of the Mineral Resource Estimate.



¹ All material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information continue to apply and have not changed materially.

² Refer to Figure 2 for a breakdown of the Ore Reserve Estimate announced on 7 November 2018.

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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The table below presents a key information summary covering the operational physicals, key inputs, cashflow, unit costs and financials.

OPERATIONAL PHYSICALS	Unit	First 5 Yrs of Production *	Life of Mine
Strip Ratio	(x)	3.2	3.9
Total Material Mined	(kt)	77,601	149,189
Ore Mined	(kt)	18,404	30,304
Grade Mined	(g/t Au)	1.16	1.11
Contained Gold	(oz Au)	688,948	1,083,291
Ore Processed	(kt)	11,804	30,304
Grade	(g/t Au)	1.52	1.11
Recovery	(%)	90.2%	88.8%
Gold Produced	(oz)	522,034	967,117

^{*} Excludes pre-strip period

KEY INPUTS	Unit	Life of Mine US\$	Life of Mine A\$
Gold Price	/oz Au	1,237	1,650
Foreign Exchange	A\$: US\$	1.33	0.75
Mining Cost	/t mined	1.88	2.51
Processing Cost	/t processed	10.33	13.77
General & Admin Cost	/t processed	3.35	4.47

CASHFLOW		Life of Mine US\$	Life of Mine A\$
Cashflow from Operations	Million (M)	469	626
Less: Capital Expenditure	Million (M)	(152)	(202)
Free Cashflow (Pre-tax)	Million (M)	318	424
Less: Income Tax	Million (M)	(60)	(80)
Free Cashflow (Post-tax)	Million (M)	257	343

UNIT COSTS - C1 & AISC		Life of Mine US\$	Life of Mine A\$
Mining	/oz Au	281	374
Processing	/oz Au	324	431
G&A	/oz Au	105	140
Refining Costs	/oz Au	5	6
Total C1 Costs	/oz Au	714	952
Royalties	/oz Au	28	37
Sustaining Capital	/oz Au	13	18
Corporate Overheads	/oz Au	20	26
Total AISC	/oz Au	775	1,033

FINANCIAL METRICS - POST-TAX	Life of Mine US\$M	Life of Mine A\$M
NPV @ 8%	148	197
IRR	29%	29%
Project Payback	2.2 Years	2.2 Years



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Project Financing

Leading up to the completion of the Woodlark Project DFS, the Company appointed Ironstone Capital as its financial advisor to support the project financing process. Following the appointment of Ironstone, the initial phase of project financing work was focussed on the identification of a potential funding group in order to short-list a combination of bank and non-bank financiers.

The next stage of project financing work involved discussions with the potential funding group to agree the scope of work required by independent technical experts (ITE) to form the basis of the independent technical review. This culminated in the appointment of SRK Consulting to lead the ITE review alongside a specialist group ERM, to complete the environmental and social aspects. Both ITE's presented initial reports during the period which identified there were no fatal flaws with the Woodlark Project.

In December, positive progress was made in the project financing process with the receipt of the first indicative non-binding term sheet for the debt component of the project financing, verifying Woodlark as a viable development opportunity.

After the reporting period, Geopacific announced it would focus on advancing the equity component of the project financing prior to the completion of any additional ITE studies.

Regional Exploration

Activities were initially focussed on a development drill program designed to upgrade the Project's Reserve. Since the release of the PFS, the Company shifted its focus to regional exploration aimed at expanding the 1.57Moz gold Resource and testing the true scale of the Woodlark goldfield.

A regional exploration program commenced during the year and was designed to generate geochemical and geological targets for further testing to identify additional deposits. The program entailed the completion of a limited drilling campaign at the Great Northern Prospect, soil sampling across the entire outcropping volcanic sequences, completion of the first comprehensive geological map of outcropping volcanic sequences, and the assessment of geophysical properties of the volcanoclastic sequence at the Great Circle target area.

Drilling

Drilling focussed on the Great Northern prospect, assessing a possible plunge extension of mineralisation below the pit design. Three shallow drillholes were also completed around the Great Circle target area, confirming depth of cover thickness interpretation and assessing geophysical properties of volcanoclastic lithologies buried under shallow sedimentary cover.

Results from diamond drilling at the Great Northern prospect delineated several high-grade gold zones along the Kweiyau Fault (Figure 2). Highlights include:

- 10m @ 5.41g/t Au from 74m
- 7.7m @ 2.07g/t Au from 99m
- 3m @ 9.54g/t Au from 91m including 1m @ 19.4g/t Au

Drilling results confirmed the prospectivity and advanced the understanding of the Great Northern prospect geology and controls on gold mineralisation, with clear targets defined for follow up drilling.



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

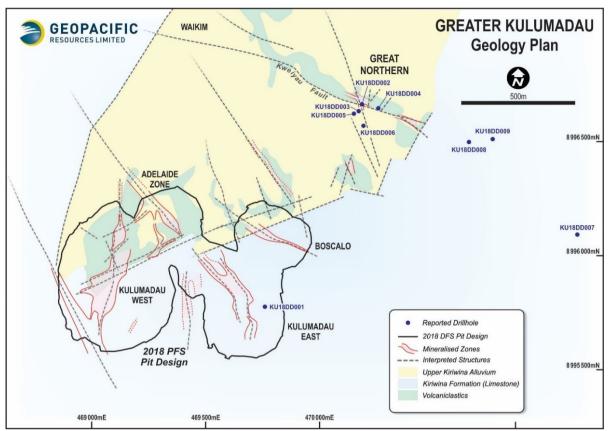


Figure 1: Great Northern and Great Circle Target Areas

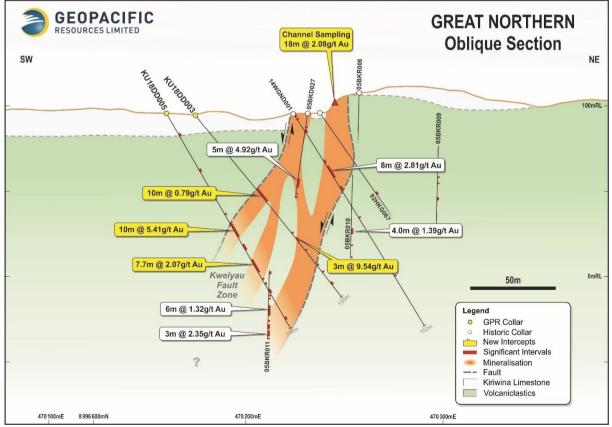


Figure 2: Great Northern Cross Section



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Soil Sampling

An island wide soil sampling and geological mapping program was undertaken over prospective, outcropping volcanic lithologies. The program represents the first comprehensive, island-wide geochemical assessment of prospective lithologies and was designed to provide a consistent level of base data to guide exploration in testing the true potential of the broader Woodlark goldfield.

Sampling commenced on the southern peninsula at Suloga, at the Watou prospect area and other areas surrounding the Woodlark King deposit. These areas returned encouraging soil geochemistry results confirming strong gold anomalism over a 1.4km strike at the Watou prospect. Soil gold values up to 6.28g/t Au and rock chip values to 48.41g/t Au were received.

Stream sediment from drainages in the Talpos and Watou prospect areas were systematically gold panned, with observed gold grains assessed for degree of transportation and proximity to primary source. Several drainages with strong gold in pan concentrate levels were identified for detailed follow up.

High copper anomalism was recorded at the Norac and Loluai prospects, located on the Suloga Peninsula, along with very high grade gold values in soil sampling. Gold in soil to 32g/t Au and copper values 0.97% Cu were confirmed by rock chip values to 1.4% Cu in rock chips.

The program identified 29 new target areas worthy of follow up by infill soil sampling, trenching, detailed mapping and if warranted, drill testing. Further testing of the defined target areas is aimed at expanding the current Resource and unlocking the true scale of the goldfield.

Woodlark's 600km² Exploration Licence remains largely underexplored and highly prospective with significant mineralisation falling outside the current Resource base.

Kou Sa Project, Cambodia

The Kou Sa Project (Kou Sa) is located in northern Cambodia's Chep District, Phreah Vihear province and covers a license area of 158 square kilometres. A Maiden Resource (2012 JORC Code compliant) of 51,000 tonnes of copper equivalent was released in 2016. The resource was calculated to assess the project's initial inventory at Prospects 150 and 160. Geopacific believes Kou Sa holds significant potential for the discovery of additional deposits with economic grade and tonnage. A number of IP anomalies across the license still remain untested.

Exploration activity over the period comprised completion of diamond drilling designed to test anomalous surface geochemical signatures at Prospects 181 and 118, both of which yielded new discoveries.

Initial results from diamond drilling at Prospect 181 identified wide zones of epithermal-style, gold-silver mineralisation over a strike length of more than 250 metres. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike in both directions. True widths have yet to be determined but appear to be in excess of 40 metres. Significant drilling intercepts included 11.5m @ 3.14g/t Au and 14m @ 109.46g/t Ag.

A scout drilling program at Prospect 118 encountered a widespread gold and silver anomalism returning gold values up to 32.35g/t Au and silver values up to 2,300 g/t Ag. Drilling highlights are displayed in Figure 3 below and include 6.5m @ 223.58g/t Ag from 1m and 26.8m @ 1.11 g/t Au, 55.32 g/t Ag from 36.2m.



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

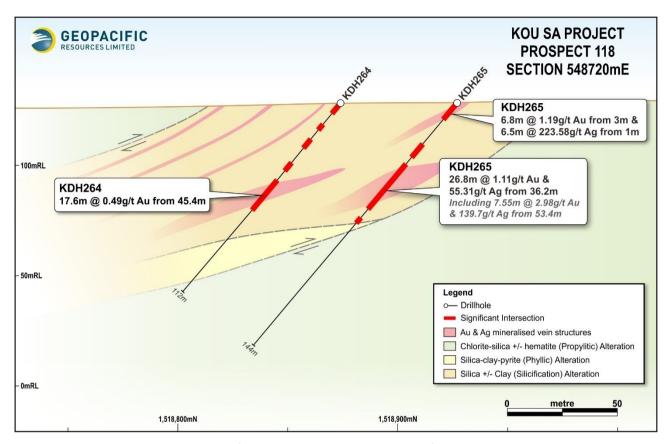


Figure 3: Prospect 118 Cross Section

An IP geophysical survey over the Prospect 181 was also undertaken in the latter half of the year identifying IP chargeability anomalism that occurs in areas of drill defined gold and silver mineralisation. Limited surface trenching was conducted to assess selected IP and geochemical anomalies in the Prospect 181 area.

Fijian Gold and Copper Projects, Fiji

Geopacific is the largest licence holder in Fiji, with projects located on the two main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.

The Nabila, Rakiraki, Sabeto and Vuda Projects are in the highly-prospective north-east trending zone that also hosts the world-class Vatukoula and Mt Kasi gold mines.

The projects are at various stages of exploration from early to advanced, with the presence of deeper mineralised systems being identified in areas.

Exploration to date has provided evidence for porphyry and/or epithermal systems at all projects. There remains potential to expand the already identified gold mineralisation at Faddy's, which is the most advanced prospect across all of the Fijian projects.

An application was submitted in late 2018 to relinquish the Rakiraki, Qalau, Tabuka and Cakaudrove licences.

The board also wishes to pursue opportunities to divest the Fijian assets.



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CORPORATE

Woodlark Gold Project Joint Venture Transaction and Kula Gold Limited Takeover

Geopacific announced on 23 August 2018 that its overall economic interest in the Woodlark Gold Project increased to 93% after achieving its second tranche incentive milestone of the joint venture with Kula Gold Limited (Kula). The 93% is comprised of its direct interest in the Project of 51% and an additional effective interest of 42% by virtue of its 85% controlling interest in Kula.

Director appointment and resignation

Geopacific appointed Mr Colin Gilligan to the board as a Non-Executive Director. Mr Gilligan is a mining engineer with over 25 years' experience in the resources sector in Australia, South Africa, North America and Asia. He has held technical, executive and director roles with a number of companies throughout his career including Mitsui, Thiess, Anglo, Coalspur Mines and Resource Generation.

Ms Philippa Leggat stepped down from her role as Executive Director Corporate in order to pursue new opportunities in the junior resource sector.

Oversubscribed capital raising - A\$10m

On 30 April 2018, Geopacific announced the completion of a placement to raise A\$10 million at A\$0.036 per share, representing a 5.3% discount to the previous day's closing share price. This demonstrated the strong support from quality institutional investors for Geopacific's strategy to finalise the DFS and bring a significant exploration program online to continue to grow the Project.

All resolutions voted on at the Annual General Meeting passed

Geopacific held its annual general meeting on 30 May 2018. All resolutions passed. The ordinary resolutions included adoption of the remuneration report, re-election of Director Milan Jerkovic and approval of a new incentive plan and its associated termination benefits, plan options and share appreciation rights. Special resolutions included ratification of prior issue of equity securities and approval of a 10% placement facility.

All resolutions voted on at the General Meeting passed

Geopacific held a general meeting on 11 June 2018. All resolutions were passed. Resolutions included approval of the issue of equity securities and approval to issue securities to a related party, Milan Jerkovic, in a share placement.



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL REVIEW

	2014 \$	2015 \$	201 6 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$
Net Loss After Tax	(1,636,029)	(2,000,637)	(4,144,977)	(4,042,911)	(53,750,659)
Loss Per Share (Cents)	(0.67)	(0.25)	(0.45)	(0.27)	(2.49)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,165,516	12,589,002	11,469,015	6,765,343	3,059,221
Expenditure on Exploration	5,529,505	15,787,417	12,140,869	15,219,583	8,447,600
Total Assets	23,617,573	48,233,948	64,554,032	80,720,300	42,103,633
Net Assets	22,778,317	47,143,679	57,717,361	73,334,855	34,685,715

The Group recorded a net loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2018 of \$53,750,659 (2017: \$4,042,911). The increase in the loss compared to the 2017 financial year mainly relates to an impairment of the Group's Kou Sa Project in Cambodia.

At 31 December 2018, the Group's total assets were \$42,103,633 (2017: \$80,720,300) and net assets were \$34,685,715 (2017: \$73,334,855). The impairment of the Groups Kou Sa Project in Cambodia was the major reason for the significant decrease in total assets and net assets at year end. The Group had additions of \$8,447,600 (2017: \$15,219,583 including prepayments) in exploration and evaluation assets mainly relating to the Woodlark Gold Project.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES

Woodlark Gold Project Resources and Reserves

The Woodlark Resource is **47Mt @ 1.04g/t Au for 1.57Moz of gold**⁴ including 222,000oz of gold in the Inferred category (Table 1). There was no change to the Mineral Resources reported at 31 December 2017 for comparison.

Table 1: Woodlark Global Mineral Resource Estimate - March 2018

Category (>0.4g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Million)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (Thousand)
Measured	21.24	1.10	754
Indicated	18.94	0.98	597
Inferred	6.8	1.00	222
Total	47.04	1.04	1,573

⁴ Refer to March 2018 Pre-feasibility Study – 'Robust Woodlark Gold project PFS Supports Development.'



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

An updated Ore Reserve estimate was released in November 2018 and was completed by independent consultants, Mining Plus. The updated Ore Reserve estimate of **28.9Mt @ 1.12g/t Au for 1,037,600oz**⁵ of gold is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Woodlark Ore Reserve Estimate - November 2018

Total by deposit	Category (>0.4g/t lower cut)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (oz)
Busai	Proven	9.3	1.03	307,300
	Probable	4.3	0.87	120,900
Kulumadau	Proven	7.4	1.37	324,700
	Probable	5.2	1.17	196,900
Woodlark King	Proven	1.9	1.06	65,000
	Probable	0.8	0.84	22,800
	Proven	18.6	1.17	697,000
Total Ore Reserve	Probable	10.4	1.02	340,600
	Total	28.9	1.12	1,037,600

Kou Sa Project Mineral Resource - Prospects 150 & 160

The Mineral Resource for Prospects 150 and 160 at the Kou Sa Project was **3.84 million tonnes at 0.77% Cu, 0.66g/t Au and 5.27g/t Ag for 51.2k tonnes of Cu equivalent**. The Mineral Resources estimated at a 0.4% CuEq lower cut-off are detailed in Table 3. There was no change to the Mineral Resources reported at 31 December 2017 for comparison.

Table 3: Kou Sa Global Mineral Resource Estimate - July 2016

Category	Tonnes	Cu	Au	Ag	CuEq	Cu	Au	Ag	CuEq
	(Million)	%	g/t	g/t	%	Kt	Koz	Koz	Kt
Indicated	3.49	0.78	0.71	5.37	1.38	27.1	79.2	602	48.1
Inferred	0.35	0.70	0.20	4.30	0.90	2.30	2.70	48	3.1
Total	3.84	0.77	0.66	5.27	1.33	29.40	81.80	651	51.2

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Woodlark exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of James Kerr, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and General Manager, Geology for Geopacific. Mr Kerr has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Kerr consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Woodlark Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Nicholas Johnson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Johnson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and is a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr Johnson has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

⁵ Refer to 'Woodlark Ore Reserve Update' announced on 7 November 2018.



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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The information in this report that relates to Woodlark Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr John Battista, a Competent Person who is a Member and Chartered Professional of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Mr Battista has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 and is a qualified person for the purposes of NI43-101. Mr Battista has no economic, financial or pecuniary interest in the company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Cambodian Mineral Resource estimate is based on information compiled by Jonathon Abbott, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Jonathon Abbott is a full-time employee of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd and is an independent consultant to Geopacific Resources Limited. Mr Abbott has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Abbott consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Cambodian exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Ron Heeks, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Geopacific. Mr Heeks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Heeks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this report including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Geopacific are forward-looking statements. When used in this report, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects' or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this report, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the company, its directors and management of Geopacific that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Geopacific cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this report will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of the Geopacific Group, being Geopacific Resources Limited ("Geopacific" or "the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group" or "Consolidated entity") for the financial year ended 31 December 2018, and the auditors' report thereon.

1. DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The names of the Company's Directors and Company Secretary in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Name, Position Held & Qualification	Experience, Special Responsibilities & Other Directorships
Milan Jerkovic	
Non-Executive Chairman	Mr Jerkovic is a qualified geologist with postgraduate qualifications in
Appointed: 23 April 2013	Mining & Mineral Economics with over 30 years of experience in the mining industry involving resource evaluation, operations, financing, acquisition,
B. App. Sc (Geology)	project development and general management.
Fellow of AusIMM	Mr Jerkovic was the Chief Executive Officer of Straits Resources Limited and
Member of AICD	has held positions with WMC, BHP, Nord Pacific, Hargraves, Tritton and Straits Asia. Mr Jerkovic was the founding Chairman of Straits Asia
Post Graduate Diploma in Mineral Economics	Resources and is currently Executive Chairman of Blackham Resources Limited and a Non-Executive Director of Metals X Limited.
Post Graduate Diploma in Mining	Mr Jerkovic was appointed Chairman of the Company on 1 August 2013 and is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.
	Mr Jerkovic has the following interest in Shares in the Company as at the date of this report – 13,196,677 ordinary shares.
Ron Heeks	
Managing Director	With 30 years' mining industry experience, Mr Heeks was a founder of
Appointed: 28 March 2013	Exploration and Mining Consultants and has had previous experience with WMC, Newcrest, Newmont (US) and RSG Consulting.
B. App. Sc (Geology)	Mr Heeks has held senior roles in both mine management and exploration
Member of AusIMM	and is a Former General Manager – Technical for Straits Asia Indonesian Operations and Chief Technical Officer for Adamus Resources Southern Ashanti Gold Operation. He has lived and worked in various countries around the world gaining extensive experience in South-East Asia and Indonesia in particular.
	Mr Heeks was appointed Managing Director of the Company on 28 March 2013 after the takeover of Worldwide Mining Projects Ltd.
	Mr Heeks is currently a Non-Executive Director of Kula Gold Limited.
	Mr Heeks has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the date of this report – 8,768,618 ordinary shares.



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Appointed: 28 March 2013 B. Com Member of CAANZ Member of Audit and Canadian explorer, Polar Member of	Mark Bojanjac	
Non-Executive Director Appointed: 6 October 2016 Mr Clyne has over 35 years' experience in international banking having worked in senior executive positions in ten countries in Asia, Oceania Australia and Europe. He has specialised in emerging markets and has he roles of President, Director, Managing Director and Chief Executive Office with universal banking operations that have extensive branch networks an large employee bases. Mr Clyne has successfully re-engineered banks Indonesia, Italy, Poland and PNG. Mr Clyne held the role of Managing Director and Group CEO of Bank Sout Pacific (BSP), based in Port Moresby (2008 – 2013). He undertook a major transformation program changing BSP from a typical emerging economy banking institution into an innovative, technology driven, modern ban Under his leadership, the bank grew from having 400,000 accounts in PN to over 1 million in PNG and 1.5 million across the Pacific, including Fiji and the Solomon Islands, with a market capitalisation of \$1.7 billion at the end of his term. Mr Clyne is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr Clyne is currently a Non-Executive Director of Union Bank of Nigeria. Mr Clyne has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the date.	Appointed: 28 March 2013 B. Com	Mr Bojanjac was most recently Chief Executive Officer of Adamus Resources Limited and oversaw its advancement from an early stage exploration project through its definitive feasibility studies, and managed the debt and equity financing of its successful Ghanaian gold mine. Mr Bojanjac was appointed a Director of the Company on 28 March 2013 after the takeover of Worldwide Mining Projects Ltd. Mr Bojanjac serves as Executive Chairman of Canadian explorer, PolarX Limited and is the Non-Executive Chairman of Kula Gold Limited. Mr Bojanjac is also the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr Bojanjac has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the
Appointed: 6 October 2016 worked in senior executive positions in ten countries in Asia, Oceani Australia and Europe. He has specialised in emerging markets and has he roles of President, Director, Managing Director and Chief Executive Office with universal banking operations that have extensive branch networks an large employee bases. Mr Clyne has successfully re-engineered banks Indonesia, Italy, Poland and PNG. Mr Clyne held the role of Managing Director and Group CEO of Bank Sout Pacific (BSP), based in Port Moresby (2008 – 2013). He undertook a major transformation program changing BSP from a typical emerging econom banking institution into an innovative, technology driven, modern ban Under his leadership, the bank grew from having 400,000 accounts in PN to over 1 million in PNG and 1.5 million across the Pacific, including Fiji and the Solomon Islands, with a market capitalisation of \$1.7 billion at the end of his term. Mr Clyne is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr Clyne has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the data.	lan Clyne	
Pacific (BSP), based in Port Moresby (2008 – 2013). He undertook a major transformation program changing BSP from a typical emerging econom banking institution into an innovative, technology driven, modern ban Under his leadership, the bank grew from having 400,000 accounts in PN to over 1 million in PNG and 1.5 million across the Pacific, including Fiji and the Solomon Islands, with a market capitalisation of \$1.7 billion at the end of his term. Mr Clyne is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr Clyne is currently a Non-Executive Director of Union Bank of Nigeria. Mr Clyne has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the data.		Mr Clyne has over 35 years' experience in international banking having worked in senior executive positions in ten countries in Asia, Oceania, Australia and Europe. He has specialised in emerging markets and has held roles of President, Director, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer with universal banking operations that have extensive branch networks and large employee bases. Mr Clyne has successfully re-engineered banks in Indonesia, Italy, Poland and PNG.
Mr Clyne is currently a Non-Executive Director of Union Bank of Nigeria. Mr Clyne has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the date.		Mr Clyne held the role of Managing Director and Group CEO of Bank South Pacific (BSP), based in Port Moresby (2008 – 2013). He undertook a major transformation program changing BSP from a typical emerging economy banking institution into an innovative, technology driven, modern bank. Under his leadership, the bank grew from having 400,000 accounts in PNG to over 1 million in PNG and 1.5 million across the Pacific, including Fiji and the Solomon Islands, with a market capitalisation of \$1.7 billion at the end of his term.
Mr Clyne has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the date		Mr Clyne is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.
·		Mr Clyne is currently a Non-Executive Director of Union Bank of Nigeria.
of this report – 2,400,000 ordinary shares.		Mr Clyne has the following interest in shares in the Company as at the date of this report – 2,400,000 ordinary shares.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Colin Gilligan	
Non-Executive Director Appointed: 26 June 2018	Mr Gilligan is a mining engineer with over 25 years' experience in the resources sector, in Australia, South Africa, North America and Asia. He has held technical, executive and director roles with a number of companies throughout his career including Mitsui, Thiess, Anglo, Coalspur Mines and Resource Generation.
	During his career Mr Gilligan has provided leadership to a number of operations, EPC contracts, mining contracts and development projects across different commodities. He has also successfully contributed to raising development funding in various forms.
	Mr Gilligan brings a successful background in organisational leadership, project development and delivery, predominantly achieved through a focus on people, culture and optimal efficiency.
	Mr Gilligan also contributes significant board-level experience at private and public company level, particularly on technical matters, governance, funding, risk management, strategy and leadership.
	Mr Gilligan is currently an Independent Non-Executive Director at Resource Generation Limited.
	Mr Gilligan held no interest in shares in the Company as at the date of this report.
Matthew Smith	
Company Secretary Appointed: 1 December 2016 B. Com (Accounting) Member of CAANZ	Mr Smith has over 15 years' experience in the resource industry across a broad range of commodities including precious metals, industrials and bulk commodities. Mr Smith has worked for a range of companies operating in the Asia Pacific region and most recently held the role of Chief Financial Officer at ASX listed Kingsrose Mining Limited, with gold operations in Indonesia.
Weiliger of Grown	Mr Smith is a Chartered Accountant with relevant industry experience on an array of financing transactions across debt and equity markets. Mr Smith also brings specialist knowledge in the areas of international taxation, corporate structuring, accounting and corporate governance.
	Mr Smith has previously held the role of Company Secretary at Straits Resources Limited and is currently a Non-Executive Director of Kula Gold Limited.
	Mr Smith held no interest in shares in the Company as at the date of this report.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Philippa Leggat	
Executive Director – Corporate Appointed: 13 January 2017 B. Com (Finance, Risk & Strategic Management) Member of AICD Resigned: 10 September 2018	Ms Leggat has extensive experience in corporate mining roles and also brings a new perspective to the Board having worked in several other industries where she has achieved successful corporate outcomes. Clients in the resource sector include MMG, Anglo-Gold Ashanti, Anglo Platinum and Xstrata. Ms Leggat is a corporate advisor and company director with over 15 years' experience in assisting international organisations that operate in Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe. She has a strong background in corporate governance and finance and a practical understanding of the issues faced by developed-world businesses operating in emerging economies. Ms Leggat's experience covers; negotiations, mergers and acquisitions, fund raising, defining and executing business improvement strategies. Ms Leggat was previously a Non-Executive Director of Kula Gold Limited and Parker Resources NL. Ms Leggat held no interest in shares in the Company as at the date of resignation.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Group is mineral development and exploration focussed on gold and copper deposits in Papua New Guinea and Cambodia.

There were no significant changes in the nature of this activity of the Group during the financial year.

3. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

A review of the operations and financial position of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2018, including details of the results of operations, changes to the state of affairs, and likely developments in the operation of the Company in subsequent financial years is set out in the Operations Review.

4. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared during the financial year.

5. STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have not been any significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year, other than those noted in the financial report.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

6. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

On 8 March 2019, the Company announced it had agreed to acquire from Kula Gold Ltd (Kula) all of Kula's rights and interests in the Woodlark Gold Project (Woodlark), consolidating Geopacific's 100% direct ownership of the gold project.

Under an agreement signed 6 March 2019 (Agreement) Kula agreed to sell, free from all encumbrances and third party claims, and Geopacific agreed to purchase, all of the outstanding shares in Woodlark Mining Limited (Woodlark) not currently owned by Geopacific (Sale Shares).

The purchase price payable under the Agreement comprises of:

- 1. the cancellation by way of selective buy back under section 257A of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of all of the shares in Kula held by Geopacific (Kula Shares);
- 2. subject to the cancellation of the Kula Shares, the immediate issue to Kula of 150,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Geopacific at a deemed issue price of 1.7c each (Geopacific Shares) proposed to be distributed to Kula shareholders (other than Geopacific) following regulatory approvals and procedures, in specie or similar;
- 3. the payment by Geopacific to Kula of an amount (equal to the amount, as at completion, of the intercompany debt between Geopacific, as lender and Kula, as borrower (Kula Debt Amount)) (Cash Consideration) to be applied at completion against the Kula Debt Amount in accordance with the Agreement. The Parties anticipate the Kula Debt Amount to be between \$500,000 and \$750,000;
- 4. payment by Geopacific to Kula of \$20,000; and
- 5. assignment by Kula to Geopacific of the inter-company loan owed by Woodlark (being \$7.1million as at the date of the Agreement).



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

7. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND BENEFITS

The relevant interest of each Director in the share capital as notified by the Directors to the Australian Securities Exchange in accordance with section 205G(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, at the date if this report is as follows:

		Direct	Indirect			
Name	Shares	Options	Rights	Shares	Options	Rights
M Jerkovic	3,777,778	-	-	9,418,899	-	-
M Bojanjac	916,666	-	-	2,500,000	-	-
I Clyne	2,400,000	750,000	-	-	-	-
C Gilligan	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Heeks	4,000,000	10,593,263	4,838,214	4,768,618	-	-

8. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of committees) and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the financial year are set out below:

	Directors Meetings			Audit and Risk Committee Meetings			
Name	Attended*	Attended* Eligible to Attend		Eligible to Attend			
M Jerkovic	9	9	2	2			
M Bojanjac	9	9	2	2			
I Clyne	8	9	2	2			
C Gilligan	4	4	-	-			
R Heeks	9	9	-	-			
P Leggat	7	7	-	-			

^{*}Either in person, or by electronic means.

The Board of Directors takes ultimate responsibility for corporate governance. This includes the establishment of compensation arrangements for the Company's Executive Directors and senior executives. It also includes the appointment and retirement of Non-Executive Directors, appointment of Auditors, monitoring key areas of business risk, maintenance of ethical standards and Audit and Risk Committees. The Board seeks independent professional advice as necessary in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

9. LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

The Group will continue to advance its development and exploration portfolio and seek to increase its tenement holdings by acquiring further projects.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

10. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Entities in the Group are subject to normal environmental regulations in areas of operations in Papua New Guinea, Cambodia and Fiji. There have been no breaches of these regulations during the financial year, or in the period subsequent to the end of the financial year and up to the date of this report.

11. SHARE OPTIONS

There were 62,673,263 Options over unissued shares unexercised at 31 December 2018 (2017 – 1,000,000). During the financial year, the Company did not issue any shares on the exercise of unlisted Options. Since the end of the financial year, no unlisted Options have been cancelled or exercised.

Details of unlisted Options over unissued shares in the Company as at the date of this report are presented in the following table:

Options on Issue	Exercise Price	Expiry Date			
800,000	\$2.5000	Not later than 5-years after defining a JORC compliant ore reserve of			
		over 200,000oz Au on the Faddy's Gold Deposit			
200,000	\$5.0000	Not later than 10-years after defining a JORC compliant ore reserv			
		of over 1,000,000oz Au on the Faddy's Gold Deposit			
17,188,888	\$0.0000	10 July 2019			
24,265,875	\$0.0000	10 July 2021			
20,218,500	\$0.0408	10 July 2022			

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interest in the Company or any other entity.

12. SHARE APPRECIATION RIGHTS

There were 22,365,071 share appreciation rights over unissued shares unexercised at 31 December 2018 (2017 – Nil). During the financial year, the Company did not issue any shares on the exercise of unlisted share appreciation rights. Since the end of the financial year, no unlisted share appreciation rights have been cancelled or exercised.

Details of unlisted share appreciation rights over unissued shares in the Company as at the date of this report are presented in the following table:

Share appreciation		
rights on Issue	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
22,365,071	\$0.0285	10 July 2022

13. INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

The Company has paid a premium to insure the Directors and Company Secretary of the Group in respect of certain legal liabilities, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings, whilst they remain as Directors and for seven years thereafter. The insurance contract prohibits the disclosure of the total amount of the premiums and a summary of the nature of the liabilities.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

14. PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF 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.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

15. AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2018 is set out on page 33.

16. AUDITOR

The Company's auditor is Ernst & Young.

The Company has agreed with Ernst & Young, as part of its terms of engagement, to indemnify Ernst & Young against certain liabilities to third parties arising from the audit engagement. The indemnity does not extend to any liability resulting from a negligent, wrongful or wilful act or omission by Ernst & Young.

During the financial year the company has not paid any premium in respect to any insurance for Ernst & Young or a body corporate related to Ernst & Young.

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable to the auditors of the Company for services provided by the auditor of the Company and its subsidiaries, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

Audit Services	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Greenwich & Co		
Audit and review of the financial report and other audit work		
under the Corporations Act 2001	12,091	30,000
Other non-audit services	2,200	10,450
Ernst & Young		
Audit and review of the financial report for Geopacific Resources		
Limited and its controlled subsidiaries and other audit work under		
the Corporations Act 2001	67,500	26,500
Total	81,791	66,950

17. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT - AUDITED

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Group pursuant to the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its regulations. This information has been audited as required under section 308(3)(c) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This report details the remuneration arrangements of the Group's key management personnel (KMP), who are defined as those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director of Geopacific.

Details of the KMP of the Group during the reporting period are set out in the table below:

Name		Position				
Non-Executive Directors						
Milan Jerkovic		Non-Executive Chairman				
Mark Bojanjac		Non-Executive Director				
lan Clyne		Non-Executive Director				
Colin Gilligan	Appointed – 26 June 2018	Non-Executive Director				
Executives						
Ron Heeks		Managing Director				
Philippa Leggat	Resigned – 10 September 2018	Executive Director - Corporate				
Matthew Smith		Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary				
Glenn Zamudio		General Manager - Projects				
James Kerr		General Manager - Geology				

There were no changes to KMP other than those noted above after the reporting date and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

Remuneration Governance

Due to the size and structure of the Board the Company does not have a separate Remuneration Committee. Remuneration matters are dealt with by the full Board, with Directors excluded from individual discussions as required. The Board will continue to assess the Company's circumstances in determining whether the establishment of a separate Remuneration Committee is required.

The Board is responsible for reviewing and recommending the remuneration arrangements of the Group KMP each year and ensuring that the Group's remuneration structures are aligned with the interests of the Company and its shareholders. This includes an annual remuneration review of base salary (including superannuation), short term incentives (STI) and long term incentives (LTI), including the appropriateness of performance hurdles.

and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Remuneration Consultants

During the previous reporting period, BDO Chartered Accountants developed a comprehensive remuneration framework for the Company to provide recommendations as defined in section 9B of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The new remuneration framework was further refined in the current reporting period and approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 30 May 2018.

Remuneration Overview and Strategy

The objective of the Group's remuneration framework is to support the delivery of sustained shareholder value and to ensure rewards accurately reflect achievements in line with general market conditions. The strategy is designed to attract, motivate and retain high calibre individuals through the provision of remuneration packages that incorporate a balance of fixed and variable remuneration. In accordance with sound corporate governance practices, the structure of Non-Executive and Executive remuneration is separate and distinct. There is no direct relationship between remuneration and the financial performance of the Group.

The following table shows the Company's performance over the reporting period and the previous four financial years and against overall remuneration for these years:

	2014 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$
Loss Per Share (cents)	0.67	0.25	0.45	0.27	2.49
Year-end share price	0.051	0.041	0.036	0.027	0.016
Market capitalisation (million)	17.1	32.8	41.6	48.7	33.3
Total KMP remuneration	973,785	1,033,501	1,011,937	1,468,516	2,196,274

Executive Remuneration Framework

The Board's objective is to reward Executives with a quantum and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities and that is competitive within the marketplace. With this in mind, the Company remunerates its Executives with a mix of both fixed and at risk, or variable, remuneration. Variable remuneration incorporates a balance of short, medium and long term incentives.

Fixed remuneration for Executives consists of base salary, Zero Exercise Price Options (ZEPOs), superannuation and other non-cash benefits. It is designed to provide a base level of remuneration which is appropriate for the Executives position, reflecting the individual's skills, level of experience and responsibilities.

Variable remuneration, or performance linked remuneration, includes a combination of short, medium and long term incentives designed to provide an "at risk" reward in a manner which aligns with the creation of sustained shareholder value.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Executive Remuneration Framework (continued)

All Executives are eligible to receive short, medium and long term incentives which can be issued in accordance with the Company's Securities Incentive Plan (Incentive Plan) that was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 30 May 2018.

The incentive Plan incorporates a 5% cap on total shares that can be issued to Executives under plan.

The following table provides a high level summary of the Company's new remuneration framework:

Fixed remuneration	Remuneration linked to market rate of the role.	Total fixed remuneration	Remuneration for meeting role requirements.
Variable	Remuneration for delivering on key	Short term incentive	Incentive for the achievement of annual objectives.
remuneration milestones which are designed to create value for shareholders.		Medium term incentive	Incentive for the achievement of sustained business value.
Variable remuneration Reward	Remuneration for the creation of value for shareholders - directly linked to shareholder returns.	Long term incentive	Reward for performance over the long term.

The Incentive Plan provides for the use of a range of equity based instruments to deliver incentives which focus participants on the delivery of sustained shareholder value and to minimise the cash component of total remuneration. The various components of the Incentive Plan are outlined below.

Fixed Remuneration Correction Plan

The fixed remuneration correction plan was designed to align total fixed remuneration with market rates using a share based payment rather than cash. In order to determine appropriate market rates, a peer group consisting of fourteen development and exploration companies across a range of commodities was selected on the basis of:

- Company size by reference to market capitalisation;
- Scale and stage of development of projects; and
- Geographic operating locations.

Independent analysis completed by BDO Chartered Accountants determined that a gap existed between the total fixed remuneration of the Company's executives in comparison to the Peer Group for given roles.

In order to ameliorate the gap, in the prior year BDO Chartered Accountants recommended the issue of Class A Options in the form of Zero Exercise Price Options (ZEPOs) for the difference between:

- the 50th percentile of peer group total fixed remuneration for their given role; versus
- the participants total cash based annual fixed remuneration.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Fixed Remuneration Correction Plan (continued)

Class A Options are issued annually in advance, for no consideration and have an exercise price of nil. As the Class A Options are issued as part of the correction plan, there are no vesting conditions attached other than the continuation of service which can be waived at the discretion of the Board.

During the year, short term ZEPOs were issued with a one year vesting period in relation to services performed for the 2017 and 2018 financial years.

Incentive Plan

The Incentive Plan is linked to the achievement of milestones that are set each calendar year by the Board. The Board selects milestones that are intended to drive ongoing returns for shareholders. Each milestone is then given a weighting based on significance.

Following the completion of each calendar year, the Board determined which performance milestones were satisfied in the prior year in order to calculate the quantum of instruments to be issued. The total incentive plan opportunity, which represents the maximum that could be issued, is determined as follows:

- 190% of total fixed remuneration for the Managing Director; and
- 160% of total fixed remuneration for all other participants.

The total incentive plan opportunity is divided up between a cash based bonus and a range of equity based instruments. Each element is given a weighting designed to provide an appropriate mix if short, medium and long term incentives for participants.

During the reporting period, instruments were issued under the Incentive Plan in relation to milestones that were achieved during the 2017 calendar year. The Board determined that three out of the four performance milestones had been satisfied, resulting in the award of up to 75% of the total incentive plan.

The milestones set for the 2018 year are as follows:

- 30% on the released of a Definitive Feasibility Statement for the Woodlark Project;
- 25% on the restructure of the Group via corporate transaction/s which may include demerger, joint venture or sale;
- 15% on the Resource growth to a JORC standard of greater than 10% at the Woodlark Project as measured from the initial GPR Woodlark Resource;
- 15% on release of a new Ore Reserve Statement for the Woodlark Project containing greater than 1M oz Au; and
- 15% on Board acceptance of a financing solution for the development of the Woodlark Project.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Incentive Plan (continued)

The table below outlines the maximum percentages available along with the percentages awarded based on the milestones met:

		Managing	Director	Other Par	ticipants			
Plan		Maximum	Incentive	Maximum	Incentive	Vesting	Exercise	
Element	Instrument	Available	Awarded	Available	Awarded	Period	Price	Conditions
Short term incentive	Cash based bonus	11%	Nil	11%	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medium term incentive	Class B Options - ZEPOs	45%	34%	45%	33%	3 years	Nil	Continuation of service
Long term incentive	Class C Options – Premium Exercise Price Options (PEPOs)	21%	16%	21%	14%	4 years	143% of the Company's share price at grant date	Continuation of service
Long term incentive	Share Appreciation Rights (SARs)	23%	17%	23%	18%	3 years	Nil*	Continuation of service
Total		100%	67%	100%	65%			

^{*} Exercise price of SARs - theoretical exercise price is the Company's share price at grant date.

The Board, in exercising its discretion, determined that cash based bonuses would not be paid.

Non-Executive Directors

Fees and payments to Non-Executive Directors reflect the demands, which are made on, and the responsibilities of the Directors. A review of Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments is conducted annually. The Board may from time to time seek the advice of independent remuneration consultants to ensure Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are appropriate in the market setting.

The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of Non-Executive Directors based on comparative roles in market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his own remuneration.

Directors' fees

Non-Executive Directors' fees are determined within an aggregate Directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. The pool limit currently stands at \$400,000 per year in aggregate as agreed at the 2012 AGM.

A Director may also be paid fees or other amounts if special duties are performed outside the scope of normal duties of a Director. A Director may also be reimbursed for out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of their directorship or any special duties.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Details of Remuneration

The tables below set of the details of the remuneration of the Group's KMP, pursuant to AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures.

2018						Share Based	Long Term		Performance
	Short	Term Benefit	:s	Post Employ	ment Benefits	Payments	Benefits		Related
	Salaries &	Annual		Super-	Termination	Options &	Long Service		
	Fees	Leave	Bonus	annuation	Payments	Rights	Leave	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Non-Executive Directors									
M Jerkovic	95,000	-	-	9,025	-	-	-	104,025	-
M Bojanjac	60,000	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	65,700	-
I Clyne	60,000	-	-	5,700	-	10,948	-	76,648	14
C Gilligan (i)	25,000	-	-	2,375	-	-	-	27,375	-
NED Sub-total	240,000	-	-	22,800	-	10,948	-	273,748	
Executive Directors									
R Heeks	330,000	-	-	-	-	50,311	-	380,311	13
P Leggat (ii)	140,000	-	-	24,938	140,000	333,336	-	638,274	52
Directors Sub-total	470,000	-	-	24,938	140,000	383,647	-	1,018,585	
Other KMP									
M Smith	210,000	14,538	-	19,950	-	83,849	1,597	329,934	25
G Zamudio	180,000	6,923	-	17,100	-	83,849	1,369	289,241	29
J Kerr	180,000	2,423	-	17,100	-	83,849	1,394	284,766	29
Other KMP Sub-total	570,000	23,884	-	54,150	-	251,547	4,360	903,941	
TOTAL	1,280,000	23,884	-	101,888	140,000	646,142	4,360	2,196,274	

⁽i) Mr C Gilligan commenced on 26 June 2018

⁽ii) Ms P Leggat resigned on 10 September 2018. On this date, the Board approved that Ms. Leggat would be entitled to her unvested Options and Rights, waiving the service period normally required as at the date she ceased employment. This resulted in an accelerated expensing profile. The Geopacific Resources Limited share price on that date was \$0.022. The fair value of these grants was not changed at the date of modification and the remaining vesting conditions assigned to her options and rights were not modified on this date.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Details of Remuneration (continued)

2017	Short	Term Benefit	S	Post Employi	ment Benefits	Share Based Payments	Long Term Benefits		Performance Related
	Salaries & Fees	Annual Leave	Bonus	Super- annuation	Termination Payments	Options & Rights	Long Service Leave	Total	
	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	%
Non-Executive Directors									
M Jerkovic	95,000	-	-	9,025	-	-	-	104,025	-
M Bojanjac	60,000	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	65,700	-
I Clyne	60,000	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	65,700	-
NED Sub-total	215,000	-	-	20,425	-	-	-	235,425	
Executive Directors									
R Heeks	330,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,000	-
P Leggat	190,346	-	50,000	18,083	-	-	-	258,429	-
Directors Sub-total	520,346	-	50,000	18,083	-	-	-	588,429	
Other KMP									
M Smith	190,346	16,346	-	18,083	-	-	-	224,775	-
G Zamudio	180,000	11,769	-	17,100	-	-	-	208,869	-
J Kerr	180,000	13,918	-	17,100	-	-	-	211,018	-
Other KMP Sub-total	550,346	42,033	-	52,283	-	-	-	644,662	
TOTAL	1,285,692	42,033	50,000	90,791	-	-	-	1,468,516	

The above table presents comparative information for the 2017 financial year.

and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Service Agreements

A summary of the key terms of the Director contracts with the Company are set out below:

Milan Jerkovic - Non-Executive Chairman

- Directors Fees of \$95,000 per annum;
- Statutory superannuation contributions;
- Eligible to participate in the long-term incentive schemes offered by the Company; and
- No Notice Period.

Mark Bojanjac - Non-Executive Director

- Directors Fees of \$60,000 per annum;
- Statutory superannuation contributions;
- Eligible to participate in the long-term incentive schemes offered by the Company; and
- No Notice Period.

Ian Clyne - Non-Executive Director

- Directors Fees of \$60,000 per annum;
- Statutory superannuation contributions;
- Eligible to participate in the long-term incentive schemes offered by the Company; and
- No Notice Period.

Colin Gilligan - Non-Executive Director

- Directors Fees of \$60,000 per annum;
- Statutory superannuation contributions;
- Eligible to participate in the long-term incentive schemes offered by the Company; and
- No Notice Period.

Ron Heeks - Managing Director

- Consulting Fees of \$330,000 per annum;
- Eligible to participate in the long-term incentive schemes offered by the Company; and
- Six month notice period plus an additional one month for each year of service.

Philippa Leggat – Executive Director - Corporate

- Salary of \$210,000 per annum;
- Eligible to participate in the long-term incentive schemes offered by the Company; and
- Four month notice period plus an additional one month for each year of service.

Short-term Incentives

No bonus payments were made to Directors of the Company or other KMP of the Group during the period and all potential benefits under the short term incentive plan were forfeited.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Long-term Incentives - Share-based Compensation

Options

Options over ordinary shares in the Company were provided as remuneration to Directors of the Company and KMP of the Group during the year as per the Securities Incentive Plan, which was approved by shareholders at the Company's AGM held on 30 May 2018. The following table outlines the Options granted or vested to the Directors of the Company and other KMP of the Group.

2018	Instru -ment	Year	Options granted during the year	Grant date	Fair value per option at grant date	Value of option at grant date (\$)	Vesting date	Exercise price	Expiry date	Options vested/ lapsed during the year
Non-Executiv	e Directors	<u> </u>								
I Clyne	ZEPO	2018	750,000	30-May-18	\$0.030	22,500	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
Executive Dir	ectors									
R Heeks	ZEPO	2017	94,444	30-May-18	\$0.030	2,834	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
R Heeks	ZEPO	2018	94,444	30-May-18	\$0.030	2,834	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	
R Heeks	ZEPO	2018	5,521,875	30-May-18	\$0.030	165,656	10-Jul-21	\$0.00	10-Jul-21	-
R Heeks	PEPO	2018	4,882,500	30-May-18	\$0.016	78,120	10-Jul-22	\$0.0408	10-Jul-22	-
P Leggat	ZEPO	2017	1,747,222	30-May-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
P Leggat	ZEPO	2018	1,747,222	30-May-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
P Leggat	ZEPO	2018	3,813,333	30-May-18	\$0.030	114,400	10-Jul-21	\$0.00	10-Jul-21	-
P Leggat	PEPO	2018	3,120,000	30-May-18	\$0.016	49,920	10-Jul-22	\$0.0408	10-Jul-22	-
Other KMP										
M Smith	ZEPO	2017	1,747,222	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
M Smith	ZEPO	2018	1,747,222	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
M Smith	ZEPO	2018	3,813,333	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	114,400	10-Jul-21	\$0.00	10-Jul-21	-
M Smith	PEPO	2018	3,120,000	3-Jul-18	\$0.016	49,920	10-Jul-22	\$0.0408	10-Jul-22	-
G Zamudio	ZEPO	2017	1,747,222	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
G Zamudio	ZEPO	2018	1,747,222	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
G Zamudio	ZEPO	2018	3,813,333	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	114,400	10-Jul-21	\$0.00	10-Jul-21	-
G Zamudio	PEPO	2018	3,120,000	3-Jul-18	\$0.016	49,920	10-Jul-22	\$0.0408	10-Jul-22	-
J Kerr	ZEPO	2017	1,747,222	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
J Kerr	ZEPO	2018	1,747,222	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	52,417	10-Jul-19	\$0.00	10-Jul-19	-
J Kerr	ZEPO	2018	3,813,333	3-Jul-18	\$0.030	114,400	10-Jul-21	\$0.00	10-Jul-21	-
J Kerr	PEPO	2018	3,120,000	3-Jul-18	\$0.016	49,920	10-Jul-22	\$0.0408	10-Jul-22	-

All options were issued on 3 July 2018. The grant date differs for the directors to comply with the accounting standards.

The fair value of the Options is measured at grant date and allocated equally over the period from grant date to vesting date. This allocation is reflected in the Share Based Payments column of the remuneration tables above.

The fair value at grant date was determined by a combination of internal and external sources using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and independent third party valuations.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Long-term Incentives - Share-based Compensation (continued)

Share Appreciation Rights

Share Appreciation Rights over ordinary shares in the Company were granted as remuneration to Directors of the Company and KMP of the Group during the year as per the Securities Incentive Plan, which was approved by shareholders at the Company's AGM held on 30 May 2018. The following table outlines the Share Appreciation Rights granted or vested to the Directors of the Company and other KMP of the Group.

2018 Executive Dir	Instru -ment ectors	Year	Rights granted during the year	Grant date	Fair value per right at grant date	Value of right at grant date (\$)	Vesting date	Exercise price	Expiry date	Rights vested/ lapsed during the year
R Heeks	SAR	2018	4,838,214	30-May-18	\$0.018	87,088	10-Jul-21	\$0.0285	10-Jul-22	-
P Leggat	SAR	2018	3,565,714	30-May-18	\$0.018	64,183	10-Jul-21	\$0.0285	10-Jul-22	-
Othor KNAD										
Other KMP	CAD	2010	2 5 6 5 7 1 4	2 1.1 10	Ć0 010	C4 102	10 1 21	Ć0 020F	10 1 22	
M Smith	SAR	2018	3,565,714	3-Jul-18	\$0.018	64,183	10-Jul-21	\$0.0285	10-Jul-22	-
G Zamudio	SAR	2018	3,565,714	3-Jul-18	\$0.018	64,183	10-Jul-21	\$0.0285	10-Jul-22	-
J Kerr	SAR	2018	3,565,714	3-Jul-18	\$0.018	64,183	10-Jul-21	\$0.0285	10-Jul-22	-

All share appreciations rights were issued on 3 July 2018. The grant date differs for the directors to comply with the accounting standards.

The fair value of the Share Appreciation Rights is measured at grant date and allocated equally over the period from grant date to vesting date. This allocation is reflected in the Share Based Payments column of the remuneration tables above.

The fair value at grant date was independently determined by a third party.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Equity Instrument Disclosures Relating to KMP

Options

Options over Ordinary Shares in the Company held during the financial year by Directors of the Company and other KMP of the Group.

2018	Opening Balance 1 January 2018	Granted During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Net Change Other	Held at Resignation	Closing Balance 31 December 2018	Options Exercisable at 31 December 2018 ⁽ⁱ⁾
<u>Directors</u>							
M Jerkovic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M Bojanjac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Clyne	-	750,000	-	-	-	750,000	750,000
C Gilligan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Heeks	-	10,593,263	-	-	-	10,593,263	10,593,263
P Leggat	-	10,427,777	-	-	10,427,777	-	-
Subtotal	-	21,771,040	-	-	10,427,777	11,343,263	11,343,263
Other KMP							
M Smith	-	10,427,777	-	-	-	10,427,777	10,427,777
G Zamudio	-	10,427,777	-	-	-	10,427,777	10,427,777
J Kerr	-	10,427,777	-	-	-	10,427,777	10,427,777
Subtotal	-	31,283,331	-	-	-	31,283,331	31,283,331
TOTAL	-	53,054,371	-	-	10,427,777	42,626,594	42,626,594

⁽i) Options exercisable at 31 December 2018 have not yet vested.

Share Appreciation Rights

Share Appreciation Rights over Ordinary Shares in the Company held during the financial year by Directors of the Company and other KMP of the Group.

	Opening Balance						
	Palanca					Balance	Exercisable
	Dalatice	Granted	Exercised	Net		31	at 31
1	L January	During	During	Change	Held at	December	December
2018	2018	the Year	the Year	Other	Resignation	2018	2018 ⁽ⁱ⁾
<u>Directors</u>							
M Jerkovic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M Bojanjac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Clyne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Gilligan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Heeks	-	4,838,214	-	-	-	4,838,214	4,838,214
P Leggat	-	3,565,714	-	-	3,565,714	-	-
Subtotal	-	8,403,928	-	-	3,565,714	4,838,214	4,838,214
Other KMP							
M Smith	-	3,565,714	-	-	-	3,565,714	3,565,714
G Zamudio	-	3,565,714	-	-	-	3,565,714	3,565,714
J Kerr	-	3,565,714	-	-	-	3,565,714	3,565,714
Subtotal	-	10,697,142	-	-	-	10,697,142	10,697,142
TOTAL	-	19,101,070	-	-	3,565,714	15,535,356	15,535,356

⁽i) Rights exercisable at 31 December 2018 have not yet vested.



and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' REPORT

18. REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED (CONTINUED)

Ordinary Shares

The number of Ordinary Shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of the Company and other KMP of the Group, including their personally related parties, are as follows:

2018	Opening Balance 1 January 2018	Issued on Vesting of Performance Rights	Shares Acquired on Market	Held at Resignation	Closing Balance 31 December 2018
<u>Directors</u>					
M Jerkovic	10,418,899	-	2,777,778	-	13,196,677
M Bojanjac	3,416,666	-	-	-	3,416,666
I Clyne	2,400,000	-	-	-	2,400,000
C Gilligan	-	-	-	-	-
R Heeks	7,523,757	-	1,244,861	-	8,768,618
P Leggat	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	23,759,322	-	4,022639	-	27,781,961
Other KMP					
M Smith	-	-	-	-	-
G Zamudio	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
J Kerr	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,000,000	-	-	_	1,000,000
TOTAL	24,759,322	-	4,022639	-	28,781,961

Transaction with directors, director related entities and other related parties

During the year ended 31 December 2018 the Group did not enter into any related party transactions with directors (2017: \$98,673).

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

The Directors Report, including the Remuneration Report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Ron Heeks

Managing Director

Perth, Australia 22 March 2019





Ernst & Young 11 Mounts Bay Road Perth WA 6000 Australia GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843 Tel: +61 8 9429 2222 Fax: +61 8 9429 2436 ey.com/au

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

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Geopacific Resources Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2018, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of Geopacific Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Pierre Dreyer Partner

22 March 2019



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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Geopacific Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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 Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which describes the principal conditions that raise doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. These events or conditions 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.



We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

1. Carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation assets

Why significant

At 31 December 2018 the Group held capitalised exploration and evaluation assets of \$37.5 million. During the year then ended, the Group recorded an impairment loss of \$43.3 million for the Kou Sa area of interest as described in Notes 3 and 14.

The carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment by the Group when facts and circumstances indicate that the exploration and evaluation expenditure for an area of interest may exceed its recoverable amount.

The determination as to whether there are any indicators to require an area of interest for capitalised exploration and evaluation assets to be assessed for impairment, involves a number of judgments including whether the Group has tenure, will be able to perform ongoing expenditure and whether there is sufficient information for a decision to be made that the relevant area of interest is not commercially viable.

The Group determined that there were impairment indicators present in respect of the Kou Sa area of interest at 31 December 2018. As detailed in Note 14, the directors estimated that this project's recoverable amount exceeded its carrying value by \$43.3 million and hence this amount was recorded as an impairment loss for the year ended 31 December 2018.

We considered this to be a key audit matter because significant judgement is required when estimating the determination of recoverable amount, in relation to:

- underlying reserves and resources
- multiples associated with comparable project transactions.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We considered and challenged the Group's assessment as to whether there were impairment indicators present that required the areas of interest for capitalised exploration and evaluation assets to be tested for impairment as at 31 December 2018.

In performing our procedures, we:

- Considered whether the Group's right to explore was current, which included obtaining and assessing supporting documentation such as license agreements
- Considered the Group's intention to carry out significant ongoing exploration and evaluation activities in the relevant areas of interest which included reviewing the Group's Board approved cashflow forecast and enquiring of senior management and Directors as to their intentions and the strategy of the Group
- Assessed whether exploration and evaluation data existed to indicate that the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets was unlikely to be recovered through development or sale.

Where impairment indicators were identified we assessed the key assumptions used in determining recoverable amount. This included consideration of resource multiples for comparable projects from external transactions. Our valuation specialists assisted us in this assessment.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 14 of the financial report.



2. Carrying value of discontinued operations

Why significant

At 31 December 2018 the Group held assets classified as held for sale of \$0.15 and recorded an impairment loss of \$7.0 million in respect of its discontinued operations as described in Notes 3 and 12. These operations were initially classified as a discontinued operation in the prior financial year.

Australian Accounting Standards set out a number of requirements before an operation is able to be classified as a discontinued operation. Where an operation qualifies to be classified as a discontinued operation, the net assets within that operation are disclosed as assets held for sale. Assets classified as held for sale are required to carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less disposal costs.

The Group determined that the fair value less disposal costs of the assets held for sale were lower than their associated carrying value by \$7.0 million, requiring an impairment loss of this amount for the year ended 31 December 2018.

We considered this to be a key audit matter as significant judgement was involved in determining:

- whether the operation met the requirements to be classified as a discontinued operation; and
- the estimated fair value less disposal costs of assets classified as held for sale.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We challenged the Group's assessment that the operations identified as discontinued operations in the prior year continued to be appropriately classified as such under Australian Accounting Standards.

We assessed the Group's determination of fair value less disposal costs to ensure that it was supportable.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 12 of the financial report.

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 Company's 2018 Annual Report other than the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the Review of Operations and Directors' Report that are to be included in the Annual Report, prior to the date of this auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Annual Report after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- ldentify 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.
- Dobtain 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 Group'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 Group'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.



Dobtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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

Report on the Audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 21 to 32 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Geopacific Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Ernst & Young

Pierre Dreyer Partner Perth

22 March 2019

and Controlled Entities

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Geopacific Resources Limited, I declare that:

- 1. In the opinion of the Directors:
 - (a) the financial statements and notes, of Geopacific Resources Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001.
 - (b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.
 - (c) Subject to the matters disclosed in Note 1, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

On behalf of the Board

Ron Heel

Ron Heeks

Managing Director

Perth, Australia 22 March 2019



and Controlled Entities

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Consolidated		
		2018	2017	
		\$	\$	
	Note		Restated	
Finance Income	6	64,013	104,313	
		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Administration expenses		(275,809)	(394,158)	
Consultancy expense		(1,162,501)	(1,133,527)	
Depreciation expense	16	(36,121)	(26,952)	
Employee benefits expense		(1,572,695)	(1,234,397)	
Share based payments	26	(709,371)	-	
Occupancy expenses		(170,167)	(152,448)	
Discount unwind	17	(1,123,578)	(831,726)	
Impairment write downs		(44,230,355)	-	
Loss before income tax		(49,216,584)	(3,668,895)	
	•		(20.00=)	
Income tax benefit/(expense)	9	474,749	(28,395)	
Loss after tax from continuing operations		(48,741,835)	(3,697,290)	
Loss after tax from discontinued operation (attributable to				
equity holders of the company)	32	(5,008,824)	(345,621)	
Loss for the period	-	(53,750,659)	(4,042,911)	
Income/(loss) for the year attributable to:				
Non-controlling interest		(80,466)	(32,399)	
Owners of the parent		(53,670,193)	(4,010,512)	
		(53,750,659)	(4,042,911)	
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Items of other comprehensive income/(loss) to be				
reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)				
Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled				
entities		4,708,862	(1,810,198)	
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of		.,. 03,002	(=,0±0,±00)	
tax		4,708,862	(1,810,198)	
Total community loss for the constitution to be				
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to members of the parent entity		(49,041,797)	(5,853,109)	
•		(- , ,)	(-,,-,,-	



and Controlled Entities

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Consoli	dated
	·	2018	2017
		\$	\$
	Note		Restated
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		27,245	52,894
Owners of the parent		(49,069,042)	(5,906,003)
		(49,041,797)	(5,853,109)
Loss per share (cents) for loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company: Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	27 27	(2.49) (2.49)	(0.27) (0.27)
Loss per share (cents) for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:	_	` ,	` ,
Basic loss per share	27	(2.74)	(0.29)
Diluted loss per share	27	(2.74)	(0.29)

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



and Controlled Entities

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

			Consolidated	
		2018	2017	2016
		\$	\$	\$
	Note		Restated	Restated
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,059,221	6,765,343	11,469,015
Receivables	11	316,617	155,540	2,265,486
Assets classified as held for sale	12	149,388	4,831,070	-
Inventory	13	242,771	280,802	-
Total Current Assets		3,767,997	12,032,755	13,734,501
Non-Current Assets				
Receivables	11	-	602,503	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	14	37,494,025	67,389,026	37,039,623
Prepayment		-	-	13,679,845
Property, plant and equipment	16	841,611	696,016	100,063
Total Non-Current Assets		38,335,636	68,687,545	50,819,531
TOTAL ASSETS		42,103,633	80,720,300	64,554,032
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17	3,236,829	1,797,045	573,122
Provisions	18	135,569	317,144	10,184
Total Current Liabilities	10	3,372,398	2,114,189	583,306
rotal current Elabilities		3,372,338	2,114,103	303,300
Non-Current Liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	9	-	474,749	2,218,897
Trade and other payables	17	3,852,972	4,622,793	4,034,468
Provisions	18	192,548	173,714	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,045,520	5,271,256	6,253,365
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7 417 010	7 205 445	6,836,671
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,417,918	7,385,445	0,030,071
NET ASSETS		34,685,715	73,334,855	57,717,361
Equity				
Issued capital	19	104,116,108	94,432,822	74,671,129
Reserves	20	5,790,853	(383,128)	1,427,070
Accumulated losses		(76,061,543)	(22,391,350)	(18,380,838)
Total equity attributable to equity holders		33,845,418	71,658,344	57,717,361
Non-controlling interest		840,297	1,676,511	-
Total Equity		34,685,715	73,334,855	57,717,361

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



and Controlled Entities

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2018

Consolidated	Issued Capital	Share Based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Other Equity Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total Attributable to Owners of Parent	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2018	94,432,822	789,838	(1,172,966)	-	(22,391,350)	71,658,344	1,676,511	73,334,855
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(53,670,193)	(53,670,193)	(80,466)	(53,750,659)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	4,708,862	-	-	4,708,862	-	4,708,862
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	4,708,862	-	(53,670,193)	(48,961,331)	(80,466)	(49,041,797)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
Shares issued during the year	10,080,000	-	-	-	-	10,080,000	-	10,080,000
Share issue costs	(396,714)	-	-	-	-	(396,714)	-	(396,714)
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	-	755,748	-	755,748	(755,748)	-
Share based payments	-	709,371	-	-	-	709,371	-	709,371
At 31 December 2018	104,116,108	1,499,209	3,535,896	755,748	(76,061,543)	33,845,418	840,297	34,685,715
At 1 January 2017	74,671,129	789,838	637,232	_	(18,185,657)	57,912,542	-	57,912,542
Prior period restatement	-	-	-	-	(195,181)	(195,181)	-	(195,181)
At 1 January 2017 (restated)	74,671,129	789,838	637,232	-	(18,380,838)	57,717,361	-	57,717,361
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,010,512)	(4,010,512)	(32,399)	(4,042,911)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		-	(1,810,198)	-	-	(1,810,198)	-	(1,810,198)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(1,810,198)	-	(4,010,512)	(5,820,710)	(32,399)	(5,853,109)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners								
Shares issued during the year	20,369,749	-	-	-	-	20,369,749	-	20,369,749
Share issue costs	(608,056)	-	-	-	-	(608,056)	-	(608,056)
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-	_	-	_	-	1,708,910	1,708,910
At 31 December 2017	94,432,822	789,838	(1,172,966)	-	(22,391,350)	71,658,344	1,676,511	73,334,855

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

and Controlled Entities

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2018

		Consolidated	
		2018	2017
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,580,837)	(4,037,087)
Interest received		64,013	104,313
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	31(b)	(3,516,824)	(3,932,774)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for plant and equipment		(246,401)	(30,029)
Exploration expenditure		(9,626,184)	(11,062,437)
Cash acquired on acquisition of a subsidiary		-	254,605
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities		(9,872,585)	(10,837,861)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from share issues (net of costs)		9,683,287	10,066,962
Net Cash From Financing Activities		9,683,287	9,985,784
			_
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(3,706,122)	(4,703,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		6,765,343	11,469,016
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	•	3,059,221	6,765,343

The above table presents comparative information where required for consistency with the current year's presentation.

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



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Geopacific Resources Limited ("the Company" or "Geopacific") is an Australian Securities Exchange listed public company domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial report of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 comprises the Company and its controlled entities (together referred to as the 'Group'). The registered office is located at 278 Stirling Highway, Claremont, 6008.

The Group is principally engaged in mineral development and exploration focussed on gold and copper deposits in Papua New Guinea and Cambodia.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 22 March 2019.

Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and the notes thereto also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Going Concern

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

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Group incurred a net loss after tax of \$53,750,659 (2017: \$4,042,911) and had cash outflows from operations of \$3,516,824 (2017: \$3,932,774).

Whilst the Group has cash on hand of \$3,059,221 (2017: \$6,765,343) at 31 December 2018, the Group's cash flow forecast for the year ended 31 December 2019 reflects that the Group will require additional funding over that period in order to meet the Group's committed expenditure.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Going Concern (continued)

The Directors have considered the funding and operational status of the business in arriving at their assessment of going concern and believe that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate based on:

- The Group's ability to raise funds from external sources to meet ongoing development, exploration and working capital requirements, as demonstrated by the capital raising of \$10.1 million during the year ended 31 December 2018;
- The Group's ability to manage the timing of cash flows to meet the obligations of the business as and when they fall due; and
- The Group's ability to renegotiate the repayment terms of the deferred consideration liability with a present value of \$6.2 million owed for the purchase of the Kou Sa Project, as the Group has previously renegotiated the repayment terms in September 2016 and is confident that it can do so again (see Note 17).

Notwithstanding the above, these conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in this financial report.

This financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, nor to the amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not be able to continue as a going concern.

New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted during the year

The Group has adopted all Accounting Standards and Interpretations effective from 1 January 2018, including:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments (AASB 9)

The Group has adopted AASB 9 as issued in July 2014 with the date of initial application being 1 January 2018. In accordance with the transitional provisions in AASB 9, comparative figures have not been restated. AASB 9 replaces parts of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139), bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The accounting policies have been updated to reflect the application of AASB 9 for the period from 1 January 2018 (see note 1(d) for details of the new accounting policy for financial assets).



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted during the year (continued)

Measurement and classification

Under AASB 9, there is a change in the classification and measurement requirements relating to financial assets. Previously, there were four categories of financial assets: loans and receivables, fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity and available for sale. Under AASB 9, financial assets are either classified as amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

For debt instruments, the classification is based on two criteria: the Group's business model for managing the assets, and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the SPPI criterion).

At date of initial application, existing financial assets and liabilities of the Group were assessed in terms of the requirements of AASB 9. The assessment was conducted on instruments that had not been derecognised as at 1 January 2018. In this regard, the Group has determined that the adoption of AASB 9 has impacted the classification of financial instruments at 1 January 2018 as follows:

Class of financial	Original measurement		Carrying value at
instrument presented in	category under AASB 139	New measurement category under	31 December
the statement of financial	(i.e. prior to 1 January	AASB 9	2017 under AASB
position	2018)	(i.e. from 1 January 2018)	139
Cash at bank and on		Financial assets at amortised	
hand	Loans and receivables	cost	\$6,765,343
		Financial assets at amortised	
Receivables	Loans and receivables	cost	\$758,043
Trade and other	Financial liabilities at	Financial liabilities at amortised	
payables	amortised cost	cost	\$6,419,838

The change in classification of financial instruments has not resulted in any re-measurement adjustments at 1 January 2018.



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted during the year (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the financial assets carried at amortised cost, AASB 9 requires an expected credit loss model to be applied as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under AASB 139. The expected credit loss model requires the Group to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. In particular, AASB 9 requires the Group to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) if the credit risk on the instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. On the other hand, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the ECL within the next 12 months.

At 1 January 2018, the Group reviewed and assessed the existing financial assets for impairment using reasonable and supportable information. Based on historical and expected losses, the application of the ECL model had no significant impact on the Group. The result of the assessment is as follows:

Items existing at 1 January 2018 that are subject to the impairment provisions of AASB 9	Credit risk attributes	Cumulative additional loss allowance recognised on 1 January 2018 (\$)
Cash at bank and short-term	All balances are assessed to have low credit risk as	
deposits	they are either on demand or have short term	
	maturities and held with reputable financial	
	institutions with high credit ratings.	-
Receivables	The Group has applied the simplified approach and	
	concluded that the lifetime ECL for these assets	
	would be negligible due to the short term maturity	
	and therefore no additional loss allowance was	
	required at 1 January 2018.	_



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted during the year (continued)

Hedge accounting

The Group has not applied hedge accounting.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15)

The Group has adopted AASB 15 as issued in May 2014 with the date of initial application being 1 January 2018. In accordance with the transitional provisions in AASB 15, the Group has adopted the standard using the full retrospective approach.

AASB 15 supersedes AASB 18 *Revenue* and related interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The new standards establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under AASB 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Under AASB 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

At 1 January 2018 it was determined that the adoption of AASB 15 had no impact on the Group.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 31 December 2018 are outlined in the table below. The potential effect of these Standards is yet to be fully determined.

D. C		Application date		
Reference little	Summary	of standard*	for Group	
Reference Title AASB 16 Lease	The key features of AASB 16 are as follows: Lessee accounting • Lessees are required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. • Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments), and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. • AASB 16 contains disclosure requirements for lessees. Lessor accounting • AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. • AASB 16 also requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors that will improve information disclosed about a lessor's risk exposure, particularly to residual value risk. AASB 16 supersedes: a) AASB 117 Leases b) Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease c) SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives d) SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a			



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Significant accounting policies

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Group in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and on hand. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

(b) Share Capital

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

(c) Employee benefits

Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be wholly settled within 12-months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. The liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled. All other amounts are considered other long term benefits for measurement purposes and are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect to services provided by employees.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made, in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Superannuation

The Group makes contributions on behalf of its employees to complying superannuation funds in accordance with the rates outlined by the statutory regulations.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payments

The fair value of options and rights granted to Directors and employees is recognised as a share based payments expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options or rights.

The fair value at grant date is determined by a combination of internal and external sources using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and independent third party valuations that take into account the exercise price, the term of the right or option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the right or option.

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

Upon the exercise of options or rights, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital and the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital.

(d) Financial Instruments (new policy applied from 1 January 2018 due to adoption of AASB 9)

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient for contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, 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.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial Instruments (new policy applied from 1 January 2018 due to adoption of AASB 9) (continued)

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Interest received is recognised as part of finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit and loss.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial Instruments (new policy applied from 1 January 2018 due to adoption of AASB 9) (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and other receivables due in less than 12 months, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. In this regard, the Group recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL at each reporting date The lifetime ECL on these financial assets is estimated based on the Group's historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as forecast conditions at the reporting date.

For all other financial assets measured at amortised cost, the Group recognises lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to a 12 month ECL. The determination of the ECL includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and forward-looking information.

The Group considers an event of default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due or external sources indicate that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group. A financial asset is credit impaired when there is evidence that the counterparty is in significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event has occurred. The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(e) Financial Instruments (policy applied pre 1 January 2018)

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial Instruments (policy applied pre 1 January 2018) (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or been transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are either transferred, discharged or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Financial assets are categorised as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Designation is re-evaluated at each financial year end, but there are restrictions on reclassifying to other categories.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gain or losses are recognized in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to issued capital. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to accumulated losses within equity.

No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial Instruments (policy applied pre 1 January 2018) (continued)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

(f) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Geopacific Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

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

Group companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations, whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency, are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Foreign currency transactions and balances (continued)

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity. These differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the operation is disposed.

(g) Goods and Services Tax (GST) & Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

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

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

(h) 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. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(i) Interests in Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required. Separate joint venture entities providing joint venturers with an interest in net assets are classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method.

Joint venture operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. The Group's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the consolidated financial statements.

Gains and losses resulting from sales to a joint operation are recognised to the extent of the other parties' interests. When the Group makes purchases from a joint operation, it does not recognise its share of the gains and losses from the joint arrangement until it resells those goods/assets to a third party.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Income tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability.

No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

(k) Loss per share

Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the result attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted loss per share

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

(I) Mineral Tenements and Deferred Mineral Exploration Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is carried forward as an asset when rights to tenure are current; and:

- such costs are expected to be recouped through the successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or by its sale; or
- exploration activities in the area of interest have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable
 assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves and active or
 significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Mineral Tenements and Deferred Mineral Exploration Expenditure (continued)

In the event that an area of interest is abandoned or if the Directors consider the expenditure to be of reduced value, accumulated costs carried forward are written off or impaired in the year in which that assessment is made. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Immediate restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs necessitated by exploration and evaluation activities are treated as exploration and evaluation expenditure. Exploration activities resulting in future obligations in respect of restoration costs result in a provision to be made by capitalising the estimated costs, on a discounted basis, of restoration. The unwinding of the effect of the discounting on the provision is recorded as a finance cost in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(m) Plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line or diminishing value method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant and equipment 5% - 37.5%
 Computer software 25%
 Motor vehicles 25% - 33%
 Furniture and fittings 7% - 20%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gains or loss on the derecognition of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period the item is derecognised.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method as all inventory at year-end are parts and supplies, which are consumed in the normal course of operations.

Company policy is to recognise major stock items consisting of diesel, cements, chemicals, piping, lubricants and other fuel-based products as assets at period-end based on inventory counts conducted. Minor stock items consisting of small equipment parts, minor lubricants and other related materials are immediately expensed out and capitalised as part of deferred exploration expenditures which is included under intangible assets.

(o) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Geopacific Resources Limited and its controlled entities, referred to collectively throughout these financial statements as the "Group". Controlled entities are consolidated from the date on which control commences until the date that control ceases.

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. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the controlled entities are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

The balances and effects of transactions between controlled entities included in the consolidated financial statements have been fully eliminated.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(o) Principles of consolidation (continued)

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests are allocated their share of net profit or loss after tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and are presented within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in 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.

(p) Assets held for sale

Assets and disposal groups are classified as 'held for sale' if their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use. The reclassification takes place when the assets are available for immediate sale and the sale is highly probably. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. Assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

(q) Interest Revenue

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

(r) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(s) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(t) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition by acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has exposure to a variety of risks arising from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to the specific risks, and the policies and processes for measuring and managing those risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report. The Board of Directors have the overall responsibility for the risk management framework.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from transactions with customers and investments.

The Directors do not consider that the Group's financial assets are subject to a material level of credit risk. Therefore, no disclosures are made.

Receivables

The Group has no listed investments and the current nature of the business activity does not result in trading receivables. The receivables that the Group recognises through the normal course of business are short term in nature. The risk of non-recovery of receivables from this source is considered to be negligible.

Cash deposits

The Group's primary banker is the ANZ Banking Group. The Group currently has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Moody's credit rating of ANZ Banking Group is A1.

(b) Liquidity risk

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

The Group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its cash reserves and forecast spending. Management is cognisant of the future demands for resources to finance the Group's current and future operations, and consideration is given to the liquid assets available to the Group before commitment is made for future expenditure or investment.

(c) Market risk

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



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia and Fiji and is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from the fluctuation of the exchange rates of the Australian dollar, United States dollar, the Fijian dollar and the PNG Kina. The Group has no further material foreign currency dealings other than the above.

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Group entity in question. The Group does not have a formal foreign currency risk management policy however, it monitors its foreign currency expenditure in light of exchange rate movements.

Interest rate risk

The Group does not have significant interest bearing assets and the Group's income and operating cash flows are not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates. The assets are short term interest bearing deposits. No financial instruments have been used to mitigate risk (Note 30 – Financial Instruments).

(d) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a sound capital base, defined as equity, so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors capital expenditure and cash flows as mentioned in (b).

The objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so as to maintain a strong capital base sufficient to maintain future exploration and development of its projects. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group's focus has been to raise sufficient funds through equity to fund exploration and evaluation activities.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. Risk management policies and procedures are established with regular monitoring and reporting. Neither the Company nor any of its controlled entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Key judgments

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Group's policy in relation to the accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditure is stated in Note 1(I). There is judgment involved in determining the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditure, including, the interest rate to be applied to present value any deferred payments and in determining whether it should be carried forward as capitalised exploration, or written off to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

The Board and management give due consideration to the areas of interest relating to the exploration and evaluation expenditure on a regular basis and are confident that decisions to either write off or carry forward such expenditure reflect fairly the prevailing situation. In the year ended 31 December 2018, \$43,306,477 has been written off in relation to the Kou Sa Project (2017: nil).

Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of cost and fair value less estimated costs of sale. If the fair value at reporting date is lower than the carrying value, an impairment for the difference is recognised in the Group's financial report.

During the year the decision was made not to renew the Raki Raki, Qalau, Tabuka, Cakaudrove and Nuku licences. In light of these circumstances, a full write down to the carrying value of the capitalised expenditure for the above mentioned licences was booked at 30 June 2018. The Board and management reviewed the remaining net assets of the Fiji group at 31 December 2018 and determined their fair value. As such a total impairment loss of \$7,012,198 was recognised for the Fijian Group assets held for sale for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: nil).

At 31 December 2018 the net assets of the Fijian companies being sold was \$149,388 as stated in Note 12.

Key Estimates

Share based payments

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by a combination of internal and external sources using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and independent third party valuations. Refer Note 26 for details of estimates and assumptions used.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT

During the year, the Group identified that the Heads of Agreement revising the terms of the sale and purchase of the issued shares of Golden Resource Development Co had been superseded by an amended Agreement executed on 21 September 2016. The terms of the amended Agreement show that the deferred consideration payable had been incorrectly recorded in the Group's Financial Statements as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017. Therefore, the Group's 2017 and 2016 consolidated financial statements contained a material error within the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group's financial statements as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017 disclosed the deferred consideration as a contingent liability as follows:

• Under the revised terms, one final payment of US\$1.575 million is due at completion of a bankable feasibility study for the Kou Sa project, in addition to a 2% royalty on production capped at US\$8.425 million.

The amended Agreement outlines the terms of the deferred consideration as follows:

- A US\$1.575 million payment which is due on completion of a bankable feasibility study or three years from signing of the amended agreement (21 September 2019);
- A US\$4.725 million payment which is due over 36 equal monthly instalments of US\$131,250 from the date of the above payment of \$1.575 million; and
- A net smelter royalty on sales of production from the Kou Sa Project capped at US\$3.7 million.

The correct accounting treatment based on the terms of the amended Agreement, with the exception of the net smelter royalty, would be to record the deferred consideration as a non-current liability (rather than a contingent liability) in the 2017 and 2016 financial statements.

As a result as at 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2017, contingent liabilities were overstated by \$4,622,793 (2016: \$4,034,468) (US\$6.3 million), the non-current liability balance was understated by \$4,622,793 (2016: \$4,034,468) and the non-current exploration and evaluation asset was understated by \$3,607,661 (2016: \$3,839,287).

The details of the restated prior period accounts are shown below:



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

		Consolidated	
	31 December 2017		31 December 2017
	\$	\$	\$
	Previously		
	disclosed	Adjustment	Restated
Consolidated statement of financial position			
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	63,781,365	3,607,661	67,389,026
Total non-current assets	65,079,884	3,607,661	68,687,545
Total assets	77,112,639	3,607,661	80,720,300
Other non-current payables	-	4,622,793	4,622,793
Total non-current liabilities	648,463	4,622,793	5,271,256
Total liabilities	2,762,652	4,622,793	7,385,445
Net Assets	74,349,987	(1,015,132)	73,334,855
Reserves	(394,903)	11,775	(383,128)
Accumulated losses	(21,364,443)	(1,026,907)	(22,391,350)
Total equity attributable to equity holders	72,673,476	(1,015,132)	71,658,344
Total Equity	74,349,987	(1,015,132)	73,334,855



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

		Consolidated	
	31 December		31 December
	2017		2017
	\$	\$	\$
	Previously		
	disclosed	Adjustment	Restated
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
comprehensive income			
Discount unwind		(831,726)	(831,726)
Loss before income tax	(2,837,169)	(831,726)	(3,668,895)
Loss from continuing operations	(2,865,564)	(831,726)	(3,697,290)
Loss for the period	(3,211,185)	(831,726)	(4,042,911)
Loss attributable Owners of the parent	(3,178,786)	(831,726)	(4,010,512)
Exchange differences on translating foreign			
controlled entities	(1,821,973)	11,775	(1,810,198)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable	(=,===,=:=)		(=,0=0,=00)
to members of the parent entity	(5,033,158)	(819,951)	(5,853,109)
Owners of the parent	(5,086,054)	(910 0E1)	(5,906,003)
Earnings per share (cents) for profit from	(5,060,054)	(819,951)	(5,906,005)
continuing operations attributable to the ordinary			
equity holders of the company:			
Basic earnings per share	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.27)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.27)
Earnings per share (cents) for profit attributable to	(0:22)	(0.00)	(0.27)
the ordinary equity holders of the company:			
Basic earnings per share	(0.23)	(0.06)	(0.29)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.23)	(0.06)	(0.29)



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent entity and has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards.

	Parent		
	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Assets			
Current assets	2,871,665	6,438,480	
Non-current assets	29,978,189	72,788,266	
Total Assets	32,849,854	79,226,746	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	606,648	906,388	
Non-current liabilities	-	789,122	
Total Liabilities	606,648	1,695,510	
Equity			
Issued capital	104,116,108	94,432,822	
Reserves	(668,985)	(1,378,356)	
Accumulated losses	(71,203,917)	(15,523,230)	
Total Equity	32,243,206	77,531,236	
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Total profit/(loss)	(55,680,687)	(2,516,894)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(55,680,687)	(2,516,894)	

Guarantees

Geopacific Resources Limited has not entered into any guarantees, in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries. The Company has restricted cash of \$132,000 (2017: \$82,000) over the lease of its office premises and credit card facilities. This has been classified as receivables.

Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2018, Geopacific Resources Limited had no contingent liabilities (2017: nil).

Contractual commitments

At 31 December 2018, Geopacific Resources Limited had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (2017: nil).



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 FINANCE INCOME

	Consolidated		
	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	
Interest income – financial institutions	64,013	104,313	
Total finance income	64,013	104,313	

7 LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Operating lease payments	146,229	108,627
Contributions to defined superannuation funds	166,768	156,071
Total	312,997	264,698

8 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

The Auditor of Geopacific Resources Limited is Ernst & Young (2017: Greenwich and Co Audit Pty Ltd).

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Amounts received or receivable - Ernst & Young for:		
- An audit or review of the financial report	67,500	26,500
Total	67,500	26,500
Amounts received or receivable - Greenwich & Co Audit Pty Ltd for:		
- An audit or review of the financial report	12,091	30,000
- Tax Services	2,200	10,450
Total	14,291	40,450



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9 INCOME TAX

(a) The components of the income tax expense/(benefit) comprise:

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(2,570,029)	292,838
Total tax expense / (benefit)	(2,570,029)	292,838
Total tax (benefit)/expense is attributable to:		
Loss from continuing operations	(474,749)	28,395
(Loss)/profit from discontinued operation	(2,095,280)	264,443
Total tax (benefit)/expense	(2,570,029)	292,838

(b) Reconciliation of income tax to prima facie tax benefit:

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net loss before tax	(49,216,584)	(2,837,168)
Loss from discontinued operation	(7,104,104)	(81,178)
	(56,320,688)	(2,918,346)
Prima facie tax benefit at 30% (2017: 30%)	(16,896,206)	(875,504)
Adjusted for the tax effect of:		
Non-deductible share based payments	212,811	-
Other non-deductible expenses	2,929	1,349
Impairment charge	13,269,107	-
Tax losses not recognised	841,330	1,118,655
Foreign exchange on opening deferred tax balances	-	48,338
Total tax expense/(benefit)	(2,570,029)	292,838



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

(c) Deferred tax:

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:		
Business related costs/employee entitlements	59,547	366,489
Tax losses	9,315,183	7,020,993
Total before offset	9,374,730	7,387,481
Offset by deferred tax liabilities	(9,374,730)	(7,387,481)
Total deferred tax assets after offset	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	9,374,730	7,862,230
Total before offset	9,374,730	7,862,230
Offset by deferred tax assets	(9,374,730)	(7,387,481)
Total deferred tax liabilities after offset	-	474,749

(d) Deferred tax assets not recognised:

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets not recognised		
Tax losses not brought to account	44,149,377	43,308,047
Total tax assets	44,149,377	43,308,047

Deferred tax assets relating to tax losses have only been recognised in Papua New Guinea to the extent of the deferred tax liability balance.

The deferred tax asset relating to the remainder of the Group have not been recognised in the current reporting period as the Director's do not believe the realisation is probable at this point in time.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current		_
Cash at bank	3,059,221	6,765,343
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,059,221	6,765,343

⁽i) Restricted cash was reclassified from cash and cash equivalents to receivables during the period, to better reflect the nature of the asset.

11 RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current		
Security deposits	142,417	9,577
Sundry debtors	64,805	84,009
GST receivable	34,112	-
Loan receivable	75,283	61,954
Total Current Trade and Other Receivables	316,617	155,540
Non-Current		
VAT receivable	-	602,503
Total Non-Current Trade and Other Receivables	-	602,503

Write down

During the reporting period a write down of \$750,642 was recorded in respect of the non-current VAT receivable which relates to the Group's Cambodian based subsidiaries. The board and management believe that due to the duration of receivable being outstanding, while opportunities remain for the recovery of the VAT receivable, material uncertainty exists on the timing and extent of the balance being refunded.

As a result, the balance of the non-current VAT receivable was fully written down in the current reporting period with the corresponding loss recorded in the write down expense



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12 ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current		
Assets held for sale	149,388	4,831,070
Movement during the year		
Carrying value - beginning of the year	4,831,070	-
Movement during the period	235,236	-
Impairment write down	(7,012,198)	-
Other net liabilities reversed	2,095,280	-
Transfer from exploration expenditure	-	6,639,151
Other net liabilities taken on	-	(1,808,081)
Carrying value - end of the year	149,388	4,831,070

Write down

During the reporting period the Company continued its efforts to divest the Groups operations in Fiji. While the sales process continued, the board and management scaled back activities in Fiji, which included the relinquishment of a number of non-core tenements during the period.

In accordance with the accounting standards, the Company conducted an assessment of the fair value less costs to sell of the Fiji Group's assets and liabilities. Due to the inherent difficulty in the estimation of the fair value of early stage exploration works, the board and management adopted a conservative position in determining the fair value less costs to sell by reference to the value of the realisable assets and liabilities of the Fiji Group.

As a result, a write down of \$7.0M was recognised in the current reporting period against the Assets Held for Sale, with the corresponding loss recognised in the write down expense.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13 INVENTORY

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current		
Consumables	165,542	280,802
Kitchen stocks	62,486	-
Cleaning stocks	8,331	-
Medical stocks	3,871	-
Protective clothing	2,541	
Total	242,771	280,802

During the year ended 31 December 2018 there were consumables which expired and as such has no net realisable value. The full amount of PGK414,170 (\$A173,235) was written off from inventory to write downs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

14 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
		Restated
Non-current	37,494,025	67,389,026
Movement during the year		
Carrying value - beginning of the year	67,389,026	37,039,623
Acquired on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	10,483,290
Additions	8,447,600	15,219,583
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	80,759	89,571
Transfer from prepayments	-	13,679,845
Impairment write downs	(43,306,477)	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(6,639,151)
Foreign exchange fluctuation	4,883,117	(2,483,735)
Carrying value - end of the year	37,494,025	67,389,026



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

Write down

In accordance with the accounting standards, the Company conducted an assessment to determine whether there were any indicators of impairment in relation to the carrying value of its capitalised exploration assets. On review, the board and management were of the view that indicators of impairment existed at balance date relating to the carrying value of exploration expenditure on the Group's Kou Sa Project in Cambodia.

In estimating the recoverable amount, a range of valuations were considered using available calculation methodologies including resource multiples and the cost approaches. In addition, the Company conducted a detailed assessment of all available commercial considerations regarding the Kou Sa Project.

As a result, a write down the of \$43.3M was recognised in the current reporting period to the carrying value of capitalised exploration expenditure, with the corresponding loss recognised in the write down expense.

Prior year restatement

As outlined in Note 17, during September 2016 the Company renegotiated the payment schedule with Vendor's for the acquisition of Golden Resource Development Co. Under the revised terms, the non-contingent instalments of the purchase price are to be paid as follows:

- a) \$US1.575 million due at completion of a bankable feasibility study for the Kou Sa Project, or by 21 September 2019, whichever is earlier; and
- b) \$US4.725 million paid in monthly instalments over three years after payment of the \$US1.575 million.

Information regarding the prior period restatement is disclosed in Note 4.

Transfer to assets held for sale

The Company confirmed its intention to divest its Fiji assets and an active program to locate a buyer for these assets commenced. The associated assets and liabilities were consequently transferred to assets held for sale as disclosed in Note 12.

15 JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

	Consol	Consolidated	
	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	
Interest in Joint Operations:			
Geopacific Resources Limited has a 50% interest			
in following Joint Venture with Peninsula Energy Limited:			
Raki Raki (Fiji) Joint Venture	-	962,004	
Current Assets			
Assets classified as held for sale	-	962,004	
Total	-	962,004	

The above Joint arrangement is a Fijian based projects that Geopacific holds that makes up part of the carrying value of the assets held for sale as disclosed in Note 12. A full write down to the carrying value of the capitalised exploration expenditure of this licence was recorded for the year ended 31 December 2018 as the licence was not renewed.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Consolidated

16 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant &	Computer	Furniture &	Total
2018	Equipment	Software	Fittings	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount – at cost	4,760,940	144,760	1,088,081	5,993,781
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4,573,037)	(141,980)	(437,153)	(5,152,170)
Balance	187,903	2,780	650,928	841,611
balance	187,903	2,780	050,928	041,011
		Consol	idated	
	Plant &	Computer	Furniture &	Total
2017	Equipment	Software	Fittings	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross carrying amount – at cost	4,578,146	144,754	891,296	5,614,196
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4,396,797)	(135,197)	(386,186)	(4,918,180)
Balance	181,349	9,557	505,110	696,016
Plant & Equipment	Plant &	Computer	Furniture &	Total
Movement 2018	Equipment	Software	Fittings	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	•
Balance at 1 January 2018	181,349	9,557	505,110	696,016
Additions	71,061	114	175,226	246,401
Transfers to exploration	(44,268)	-	(36,491)	(80,759)
Foreign exchange fluctuation	4,106	-	11,968	16,074
Depreciation	(24,345)	(6,891)	(4,885)	(36,121)
Balance at 31 December 2018	187,903	2,780	650,928	841,611
Plant & Equipment	Plant &	Computer	Furniture &	Total
Movement 2017	Equipment	Software	Fittings	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2017	71,269	13,223	15,571	100,063
Assets acquired on acquisition of				
subsidiary	187,782	-	494,665	682,447
Additions	21,066	1,983	2,139	25,188
Disposals	(1,520)	(112)	-	(1,632)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(11,311)	-	(3,755)	(15,066)
Transfers to exploration	(72,082)	- /	(17,489)	(89,571)
Depreciation	(19,416)	(5,537)	(1,999)	(26,952)
Foreign exchange fluctuation	5,561		15,978	21,539
Balance at 31 December 2017	181,349	9,557	505,110	696,016



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
		Restated
Current		
Trade creditors and accrued expenses	844,874	1,797,045
Deferred consideration	2,391,955	-
Total	3,236,829	1,797,045
Non-current		
Deferred consideration	3,852,972	4,622,793
Total	3,852,972	4,622,793
Deferred consideration movement during the year		
Carrying value - beginning of the year	4,622,793	4,034,468
Unwind of the discount	1,123,578	831,726
Foreign exchange fluctuation	498,556	(243,401)
Carrying value - end of the year	6,244,927	4,622,793

In January 2015, the Company's subsidiary, Royal Australia Resources Ltd (RAR), entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Golden Resource Development Co Ltd for \$US14 million of which \$US7.7 million has already been paid.

The Company renegotiated the payment schedule in relation to its agreement with the Vendors in September 2016. Under the revised terms, the non-contingent instalments of the purchase price are to be paid as follows:

- a) \$US1.575 million due at completion of a bankable feasibility study for the Kou Sa Project or by 21 September 2019, whichever is earlier; and
- b) \$US4.725 million paid in equal monthly instalments over three years after payment of the \$US1.575 million.

The deferred consideration has been present valued using a discount cash rate at 31 December 2018 of 20% (2017: 20%).

Information regarding the prior period restatement relating to this deferred consideration arrangement is disclosed in Note 4.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

18 PROVISIONS

	Consolidated	
	2018 2017	
	\$	\$
Current		
Employee provisions	135,569	317,144
Total	135,569	317,144
Non-current		
Rehabilitation provision	178,183	173,714
Employee provisions	14,365	-
Total	192,548	173,714
Movements		
Rehabilitation provision		
Balance at 1 January	173,714	-
Acquire on acquisition	-	173,714
Foreign exchange fluctuation	4,469	-
Balance at 31 December	178,183	173,714

19 ISSUED CAPITAL

Issued Capital

Consolidated		
2018	2017	
\$	\$	
104,116,108	94,432,822	

Reconciliation of movements in Issued Capital during the period:

		2018		2017	
	Date	Shares	\$	Shares	\$
Balance at 1 January		1,801,907,130	94,432,822	1,155,743,584	74,671,129
Shares issued per off-market takeover	9-Aug-17	-	-	236,782,061	8,050,590
Shares issued per off-market takeover	17-Aug-17	-	-	13,685,836	479,004
Shares issued pursuant to a Placement	7-Sept-17	-	-	350,000,000	10,500,000
Shares issued per off-market takeover	15-Sept-17	-	-	15,366,076	430,250
Shares issued pursuant Share Purchase Plan	6-Oct-17	-	-	5,833,334	175,017
Shares issued per off market takeover	18-Oct-17	-	-	24,496,239	734,888
Shares issued pursuant to a Placement	18-Jun-18	280,000,000	10,080,000	-	-
Less: share issue costs		-	(396,714)	-	(608,056)
Balance at 31 December		2,081,907,130	104,116,108	1,801,907,130	94,432,822



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

20 RESERVES

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
		Restated
(a) Reserves		
Share-based payments reserve	1,499,209	789,838
Foreign currency translation reserve	3,535,896	(1,172,966)
Other equity reserve	755,748	
Total	5,790,853	(383,128)
(b) Movements		
Share-based payments reserve		
Balance at 1 January	789,838	789,838
Share based payment expense (note 26)	709,371	-
Balance at 31 December	1,499,209	789,838
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at 1 January	(1,172,966)	637,232
Exchange gains/(losses) during year	4,708,862	(1,810,198)
Balance at 31 December	3,535,896	(1,172,966)
Other equity reserve		
Balance at 1 January	-	-
Transfers during the year	755,748	
Balance at 31 December	755,748	-
Total reserves	5,790,853	(383,128)

(c) Nature and purpose of reserves

Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve records:

- the value of unexercised options issued to employees and Directors which has been expensed;
- the value of options issued on acquisition of Millennium Mining (Fiji) Ltd;
- the value of unexercised options granted pursuant to the Securities Incentive Plan which have been expensed; and
- the value of unexercised Share Appreciation Rights issued to employees and Directors which have been expensed.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve records unrealised exchange gains and losses on translation of Group's entities results and financial position where their functional currency is different to the Group's presentation currency.

Other equity reserve

The other equity reserve records transfers of interests to the Group from non-controlling interests.



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Kou Sa – Revised Repayment Schedule

In January 2015, the Company's subsidiary, Royal Australia Resources Ltd, entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Golden Resource Development Co Ltd for \$US14 million plus interest payments of US\$1,275,750.

The Company renegotiated the payment schedule in relation to its agreement with the Vendors in September 2016. Other than the remaining non-contingent instalments of the purchase price to be paid as described in Notes 14 and 17, a 2% net smelter royalty on sales of production from the Kou Sa project is payable, capped at \$US3.7 million. This royalty is conditional upon production from the Kou Sa project.

The Group did not have any other contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period (2017: nil).

22 COMMITMENTS

(a) Tenement Commitments

Entities in the Group are required to spend certain amounts to retain their interest in areas over which Special Prospecting Licenses are held. All requirements have been complied with and all reports and lodgements have been made. In the ordinary course of business, the Group is currently waiting on the reissue of certain licences by the Mineral and Resource Departments of Papua New Guinea.

The following table provides an outline of the annual expenditure required by tenement:

Tenement	Location	Tenement Renewed to	Annual Commitment 2019	Comments
EL 1172	Papua New	27-Nov-19	125,481	Licence renewal lodged with authorities.
	Guinea			Annual expenditure as budgeted.
EL 1279	Papua New	25-Aug-19	50,192	Licence renewal lodged with authorities.
	Guinea			Annual expenditure as budgeted.
EL 1465	Papua New	22-Dec-18	83,654	Licence renewal lodged with authorities.
	Guinea			Annual expenditure as budgeted.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

22 COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Tenement Commitments (continued)

Tenement	Location	Tenement Renewed to	Annual Commitment 2019	Comments
SPL 1216	Fiji	2-Aug-19	39,732	Under renewal application. Year 1 expenditure of FJD 60,000 pending Mines
				Department approval.
SPL 1231	Fiji	29-Nov-18	-	Under relinquishment application.
SPL 1373	Fiji	29-Nov-18	-	Under relinquishment application.
SPL 1436	Fiji	29-Nov-18	-	Under relinquishment application.
SPL 1361	Fiji	14-Apr-19	132,442	Renewed 24 April 2017.
SPL 1368	Fiji	14-Apr-19	132,442	Renewed 24 April 2017.
SPL 1415	Fiji	12-Feb-19	49,666	Currently under renewal application.
				Previous period had a two year expenditure of FJD\$150,000.
SPL 1493	Fiji	29-Nov-18	-	Under relinquishment application.

The Group is also committed to spend US\$505,000 in aggregate in the 2019 and 2020 calendar years on the Kou Sa project in Cambodia subject to pending licence renewals. During the 2017 – 2018 exploration period over US\$3.1 million was spent on exploration expenditure in Cambodia. The Kou Sa licence, which expires in March 2019, is currently under renewal application for a further two year period. The final expenditure commitment is yet to be agreed upon by the Cambodian Ministry of Mines and Energy.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

Payable – minimum lease payments:
Payable not later than one year

Payable later than one year, but not later than five years

Total

Consonaucca		
2018	2017	
\$	\$	
146,858	149,469	
126,447	275,673	
273,305	425,142	

Consolidated



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

23 PARTICULARS RELATING TO CONTROLLED ENTITIES

(a) Material Subsidiaries

	Country of Incorporation	Class of Share	Effective Ov Percent	•
	and Carrying on Business		2018	2017
	OII DUSIIIESS		%	%
Worldwide Mining Projects Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
PT IAR Indonesia Ltd	Indonesia	Ordinary	100	100
Eastkal Pte Ltd	Singapore	Ordinary	100	100
Royal Australia Resources Ltd	Cambodia	Ordinary	85	85
Golden Resource Development	Cambodia	Ordinary	100	100
Geopacific Limited	Fiji	Ordinary	100	100
Beta Limited	Fiji	Ordinary	100	100
Millennium Mining (Fiji) Limited	Fiji	Ordinary	100	100
Woodlark Mining Limited	Papua New Guinea	Ordinary	93	86
Kula Gold Limited	Australia	Ordinary	85	85

Worldwide Mining Projects Pty Ltd and Petrochemicals (Cambodia) Refinery Ltd entered into a Shareholders Agreement in December 2012 to explore, develop and hold the Kou Sa project. Petrochemicals (Cambodia) Refinery Ltd will be a free carried partner until a decision to mine on the Kou Sa project area is made.

In the event that a decision to mine is made, Petrochemicals (Cambodia) Refinery Ltd will be granted an option to purchase further shares in Royal Australia Resources Ltd at fair market value to increase its percentage shareholding to 20%; and contribute to all costs, expenses and liabilities incurred or sustained in proportion to its shareholding interest in Royal Australia Resources Ltd.

At 31 December 2018 Kula Gold Limited was entitled to a 49% (2017: 95%) interest in Woodlark Mining Limited resulting in Geopacific Resources Limited holding an indirect interest of 42% (2017: 81%) in Woodlark Mining Limited as well as being entitled to a 51% (2017: 5%) direct interest for a total interest of 93% (2017: 86%).



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

23 PARTICULARS RELATING TO CONTROLLED ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Non-Controlling Interests

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

	Woodlark Mining Limited	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Summarised statement of financial position		
Current assets	586,895	522,059
Non-current assets	31,989,173	24,197,018
Total Assets	32,576,068	24,719,077
Current liabilities	281,029	822,259
Non-current liabilities	19,979,046	12,352,829
Total Liabilities	20,260,075	13,175,088
Net Assets	12,315,993	11,543,989
Accumulated NCI	904,359	1,643,445
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
·		
Income	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(233,150)	(1,272,666)
Other comprehensive income	1,466,866	569,163
Total comprehensive income	1,233,716	(703,503)
Profit allocated to NCI	89,536	(100,153)
Summarised cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	(33,894)	(258,129)
Cash flows from investing activities	(7,460,869)	(3,324,704)
Cash flows from financing activities	7,601,442	3,707,698
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	106,679	124,865

The comparative numbers represent the information from the date of acquisition on 9 August 2017 through to 31 December 2017.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

24 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

(a) Directors

Details of each person holding the position of Director of the Company during the current and prior reporting periods are outlined in the table below:

Name		Position	
Non-Executive D	irectors		
Milan Jerkovic		Non-Executive Chairman	
Mark Bojanjac		Non-Executive Director	
Ian Clyne		Non-Executive Director	
Colin Gilligan	(appointed 26 June 2018)	Non-Executive Director	
Executive Directo	ors		
Ron Heeks		Managing Director	
Philippa Leggat	(resigned 10 September 2018)	Executive Director - Corporate	

(b) Other Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Details of the Other KMP of the Group during the current and prior reporting periods are set out in the table below:

Name	Position
Executives	
Matthew Smith	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Glenn Zamudio	General Manager - Projects
James Kerr	General Manager - Geology

(c) KMP Compensation

	0011001101000	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Key Management Personnel Compensation:		
Short term benefits	1,280,000	1,335,692
Post-employment benefits	101,888	90,791
Share based payments	646,142	-
Annual leave	23,884	42,033
Long term benefits	4,360	-
Termination payments	140,000	-
Total	2,196,274	1,468,516



Consolidated

and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Consolidated		
2018	2017	
\$	\$	
-	98,673	
-	98,673	

Transactions with Key Management Personnel: Xavier Group Pty Ltd – Consulting Services Total

Xavier Group Pty Ltd is an entity in which the Company's Non-Executive Chairman, Mr M Jerkovic, is a Director and shareholder.

Xavier Group Pty Ltd provided corporate consulting services to the Company. All transactions with related parties are on normal commercial terms.

26 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Employee Incentive Plan

The Company's Securities Incentive Plan was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 30 May 2018. All employees are eligible to participate in the plan.

Instruments granted under the plan are issued for no consideration, carry no dividend or voting rights and when exercised convert into ordinary shares.

Included under share based payments expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is an amount of \$709,371 (2017: nil) which relates to equity settled share based payments transactions issued under the plan.

All options granted to key management personnel are for ordinary shares in Geopacific Resources Limited, which confer a right of one ordinary share for every option held.

All Share Appreciation Rights granted to key management personnel are for ordinary shares in Geopacific Resources Limited, which confer an amount of shares equal to the difference between the Company's share price at the end of the vesting period and the price on grant date.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

26 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Employee Incentive Plan (continued)

During the reporting period the Company issued four types of incentives to employees. They were short term zero exercise price options (ZEPOs), medium term ZEPOs, premium exercise price options (PEPOs) and share appreciation rights (SARs). These incentives were granted on 3 July 2018 and were issued in accordance with the new securities incentive plan adopted at the Company's AGM on 30 May 2018. The vesting condition of each incentive is continuous employment (at Board discretion).

The incentives were valued by a combination of internal and external sources using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and independent third party valuations. The key inputs and valuations are summarised below:

	2017 Short	2018 Short	Medium Term		
Item	Term ZEPOs	Term ZEPOs	ZEPOs	PEPOs	SARs
Underlying share value	\$0.030	\$0.030	\$0.030	\$0.030	\$0.030
Exercise price	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$0.0408	\$0.0285
Valuation date(i)	3-Jul-18	3-Jul-18	3-Jul-18	3-Jul-18	3-Jul-18
Vesting date	3-Jul-19	3-Jul-19	3-Jul-21	3-Jul-22	3-Jul-21
Vesting period (years)	1.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Expiry date	10-Jul-19	10-Jul-19	10-Jul-21	10-Jul-22	10-Jul-22
Life of the options (years)	1.02	1.02	3.02	4.02	4.02
Volatility	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Risk free rate	2.06%	2.06%	2.06%	2.06%	2.06%
Dividend yield	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of options	8,594,444	8,594,444	24,265,875	20,218,500	22,365,071
Value per option	\$0.030	\$0.030	\$0.030	\$0.016	\$0.018
Value per tranche	\$257,834	\$257,834	\$727,976	\$323,496	\$402,571

⁽i) The grant date for I. Clyne. R. Heeks and P. Leggat was determined as the AGM date, being the 30th May 2018.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

26 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Employee Incentive Plan (continued)

	201	8	2017		
		Weighted		Weighted	
	Number of options or rights	average exercise price (\$)	Number of options or rights	average exercise price (\$)	
		p ec (+)		μ. ισο (ψ)	
Zero exercise price options					
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	
Granted	41,454,763	-	-	-	
Expired/lapsed	-	-	-	-	
Exercised	-	-	-	_	
Outstanding at end of year	41,454,763	-	-	_	
Premium exercise price options					
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	
Granted	20,218,500	0.0408	-	-	
Expired/lapsed	-	-	-	-	
Exercised	-	-	-		
Outstanding at end of year	20,218,500	0.0408	-	-	
Share appreciation rights					
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	
Granted	22,365,071	0.0285*	-	-	
Expired/lapsed	-	-	-	-	
Exercised	-	-	_	_	
Outstanding at end of year	22,365,071	0.0285*	-		

^{*}The exercise price of the Share Appreciation Rights – represents a theoretical exercise price given the payoff is the difference between the Company's share price at the end of the vesting period and the price on grant date.

The weighted average contract life of the incentives are:

Instrument	Years
Zero exercise price options	2.19
Premium exercise price options	4.02
Share appreciation rights	4.02



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

26 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Unlisted Incentives

There were 1,000,000 options over unissued shares unexercised at reporting date (2017 - 1,000,000). Since the end of the financial year, no unlisted options have been cancelled or exercised.

Details of unlisted options over unissued shares in the Company as at the date of this report are outlined in the tables below:

Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number on Issue	Movement During the Year		Movement During the Year		Number on Issue
		\$	1-Jan-18	Granted	Lapsed	31-Dec-18		
6-Jun-09	Note (a)	2.50	800,000	-	-	800,000		
6-Jun-09	Note (b)	5.00	200,000	-	-	200,000		
		_	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000		

- (a) Not later than 5 years after defining a JORC compliant ore reserve of over 200,000oz Au on the Faddy's Gold Deposit.
- (b) Not later than 10 years after defining a JORC compliant ore reserve of over 1,000,000oz Au on the Faddy's Gold Deposit.

Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number on Issue	Movement During the Year		Number on Issue
		\$	1-Jan-17	Granted	Lapsed	31-Dec-17
6-Jun-09	Note (a)	2.50	800,000	-	-	800,000
6-Jun-09	Note (b)	5.00	200,000	-	-	200,000
5-Aug-14	5-Aug-17	0.07	1,688,768	-	(1,688,768)	
		_	2,688,768	-	(1,688,768)	1,000,000

- (a) Not later than 5 years after defining a JORC compliant ore reserve of over 200,000oz Au on the Faddy's Gold Deposit.
- (b) Not later than 10 years after defining a JORC compliant ore reserve of over 1,000,000oz Au on the Faddy's Gold Deposit.

(c) Services

During the reporting period, the Company did not issue any shares as payment for services (2017: nil).



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

27 LOSS PER SHARE

(a) Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	Cents	Cents
		Restated
Basic loss per share:		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity		
holders of the company	(2.49)	(0.27)
From discontinued operation	(0.25)	(0.02)
	(2.74)	(0.29)
Diluted loss per share:		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity		
holders of the company	(2.49)	(0.27)
From discontinued operation	(0.25)	(0.02)
	(2.74)	(0.29)

(b) Reconciliation of Loss Used in Calculating Loss Per Share

Consolidated					
2018	2017				
\$	\$				
	Restated				

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share:

Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share:

From continuing operations From discontinued operation

(48,741,835)	(3,697,290)
(5,008,824)	(345,621)
(53,750,659)	(4,042,911)

(c) Weighted Average Number of Shares Used as the Denominator

Consolidated				
2018	2017			
No. of Shares	No. of Shares			
1,960,176,777	1,375,377,691			

Weighted average number of ordinary share used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

28 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

On 8 March 2019, the Company announced it had agreed to acquire from Kula Gold Ltd (Kula) all of Kula's rights and interests in the Woodlark Gold Project (Woodlark), consolidating Geopacific's 100% direct ownership of the gold project.

Under an agreement signed 6 March 2019 (Agreement) Kula agreed to sell, free from all encumbrances and third party claims, and Geopacific agreed to purchase, all of the outstanding shares in Woodlark Mining Limited (Woodlark) not currently owned by Geopacific (Sale Shares).

The purchase price payable under the Agreement comprises of:

- 1. the cancellation by way of selective buy back under section 257A of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of all of the shares in Kula held by Geopacific (Kula Shares);
- 2. subject to the cancellation of the Kula Shares, the immediate issue to Kula of 150,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Geopacific at a deemed issue price of 1.7c each (Geopacific Shares) proposed to be distributed to Kula shareholders (other than Geopacific) following regulatory approvals and procedures, in specie or similar;
- 3. the payment by Geopacific to Kula of an amount (equal to the amount, as at completion, of the intercompany debt between Geopacific, as lender and Kula, as borrower (Kula Debt Amount)) (Cash Consideration) to be applied at completion against the Kula Debt Amount in accordance with the Agreement. The Parties anticipate the Kula Debt Amount to be between \$500,000 and \$750,000;
- 4. payment by Geopacific to Kula of \$20,000; and
- 5. assignment by Kula to Geopacific of the inter-company loan owed by Woodlark Mining (being \$7.1million as at the date of the Agreement).



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

29 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed by the Board in assessing performance and determining the appropriate allocation of the Group's resources. The Group also has had regard to the qualitative thresholds for the determination of operating segments.

For management purposes the Group is organised into two operating segments based on geographical locations, which involves mineral exploration and development in Cambodia and Papua New Guinea. All other corporate expenses are disclosed as "Corporate" within this segment report. The Group's principal activities are interrelated and the Group has no revenue from operations. For the 31 December 2018 segment note, Fiji has been reclassified into "Asset Held for Sale" to reflect the change in accounting treatment of moving the Fijian group to assets held for sale.

All significant operating decisions are based on analysis of the Group as two segments. The accounting policies applied for internal reporting purposes are consistent with those applied in preparation of the financial statements.

	Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	Corporate	Asset Held for Sale	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2018					
Revenue	-	-	64,013	-	64,013
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(44,935,949)	(233,150)	(4,047,485)	-	(49,216,584)
Segment Assets	6,325,530	32,576,068	3,052,647	149,388	42,103,633
Segment Liabilities	6,299,485	479,519	638,914	-	7,417,918
2017					
Other Revenue	-	-	104,313	-	104,313
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(951,833)	(38,656)	(2,678,406)	-	(3,668,895)
Segment Assets (restated)	41,919,619	24,719,079	9,250,532	4,831,070	80,720,300
Segment Liabilities (restated)	4,950,453	995,974	1,439,018	-	7,385,445



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk

The Directors do not consider that the Group's financial assets are subject to a material level of credit risk. Therefore, no disclosures are made. Refer to Note 2(a).

Impairment Losses

The Directors do not consider that any of the Group's financial assets are subject to impairment at the reporting date. No impairment expense or reversal or impairment charge has been recorded during the reporting period in relation to the Group's financial assets (2017: nil).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the Group and the Group's ability to meet their obligations to repay their financial liabilities as and when they fall due. The Group monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity on a regular basis.

The following table reflects the liquidity risk arising from the financial liabilities held by the Group at balance date. The contractual maturity reflects undiscounted gross amounts:

Consolidated	Carrying	Contractual	6 months	6-12	1-5 years
	amount	cash flows	or less	months	
2018	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Financial Liabilities - Due for Payment

Trade and other payables	7,089,801	9,784,848	844,874	2,793,742	6,146,232
Total expected outflows	7,089,801	9,784,848	844,874	2,391,955	6,146,232

Consolidated	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-5 years
2017	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Financial Liabilities - Due for Payment

Trade and other payables (Restated)	6,419,838	9,866,726	1,797,045	- 8,069,681
Total expected outflows	6,419,838	9,866,726	1,797,045	- 8,069,681

At 31 December 2018, the Group had no interest-bearing liabilities (2017: nil).



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency on expenditures that are denominated in a currency other than Australian Dollars. The United States Dollar, Papua New Guinea Kina and Fiji Dollars are the currencies that primarily give rise to the Group's currency risk.

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Group entity in question. The Group does not have a formal foreign currency risk management policy however, it monitors its foreign currency expenditure in light of exchange rate movements.

Interest rate risk

The interest profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments at the reporting date are outlined in the table below:

Consolidated			
2018	2017		
\$	\$		
3,059,221	6,765,343		
3,059,221	6,765,343		

Variable rate instruments:

Financial assets

Total

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and comprehensive income by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit and Loss		Equi	ty
	100bp	100bp	100bp	100bp
	increase	decrease	increase	decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2018 - Variable rate instruments	30,592	30,592	30,592	(30,592)
2017 - Variable rate instruments	67,653	(67,653)	67,653	(67,653)

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities as described in the consolidated statement of financial position represent their estimated net fair value, expect for the deferred consideration payment for the purchase of the Kou Sa Project which is carried at its present value.



and Controlled Entities NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

31 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2018 2017 \$ \$ 3,059,221 6,765,343	Consolidated	
	2018	
	\$	
	_	
2.050.224	3,059,221	
3,059,221 6,765,343		

(b) Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net loss after income tax	(53,750,659)	(3,211,185)
Adjustments for Non-cash Items:		
Depreciation	36,121	26,952
Share based payments	709,371	-
Unrealised net foreign exchange (gain) / loss	-	(1,821,974)
Impairment write downs	44,230,355	-
Discount unwind	1,123,578	-
Acquisition of subsidiary's net assets	-	(203,229)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	7,104,104	81,178
Changes in Assets & Liabilities		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(300,575)	1,515,837
(Increase) / Decrease in inventory	38,032	(280,802)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(189,223)	1,223,923
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	52,101	480,674
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(2,570,029)	(1,744,148)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(3,516,824)	(3,932,774)

(c) Non-cash financing activities

	Consolidated		
	2018 2017		
	\$	\$	
Shares issued under off-market takeover	-	9,694,732	
		! -	



Consolidated

and Controlled Entities **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

32 DISCONTINUED OPERATION

In 2017 the Group confirmed its intention to sell its Fijian controlled companies and an active program to locate a buyer for these companies commenced. The associated assets and liabilities were consequently presented as held for sale (Note 12).

The financial performance information for these companies is presented below.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Income	-	2,598
		_
Administration expense	(23,079)	(16,233)
Depreciation expense	(1,751)	(3,135)
Employee benefits expense	(46,634)	(44,600)
Occupancy expense	(20,442)	(19,808)
Impairment write downs	(7,012,198)	
	(7,104,104)	(83,776)
Loss before income tax	(7,104,104)	(81,178)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	2,095,280	(264,443)
Loss from discontinued operation	(5,008,824)	(345,621)

Ea

Earnings per share		
	Consolid	ated
	2018	2017
	Cents	Cents
		_
Basic loss per share rom discontinued operation:	(0.26)	(0.03)
Diluted loss per share rom discontinued operation:	(0.26)	(0.03)



and Controlled Entities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

33 BUSINESS ACQUISITION

Between 9 August 2017 and 8 October 2017 Geopacific acquired 85% of the issued capital of Kula Gold Limited (Kula), in an off market takeover offer. The takeover offer involved the issue of Geopacific shares to Kula shareholders who accepted into the offer. Accepting Kula shareholders received 1 Geopacific share for every 1.1 Kula shares.

The takeover offer resulted in Geopacific gaining control of Kula on 9 August 2017 when the conditions of the takeover offer were removed and Geopacific issued the first tranche of shares gaining over 50% of the issued capital of Kula. Ultimately Geopacific acquired 85% of Kula by the time the takeover offer closed in October 2017.

At 31 December 2017 Kula owned a 95% interest in Woodlark Mining Limited (Woodlark), the 100% owner of the Woodlark Gold Project. Geopacific owns the remaining 5% of Woodlark. Geopacific therefore owns an 81% indirect interest in the Woodlark Gold Project along with a 5% direct interest. The acquisition was made as Geopacific believes that combining Woodlark Mining Limited under a single ownership structure is in the interest of the shareholders of both companies.

	2017
	\$
Fair value of consideration transferred	
Amount settled for the issue of shares in Geopacific	9,694,732
Total	9,694,732
Descripted amounts of identifiable not assets.	
Recognised amounts of identifiable net assets: Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	254,605
Trade and other receivables	85,703
Inventories	272,666
Total current assets	612,974
Non-current assets	
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10,483,290
Property, plant and equipment	682,447
Total non-current assets	11,165,737
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	187,001
Provisions	188,068
Total current liabilities	375,069
i otal cultent habilities	373,003
Identifiable net assets	11,403,642
Amount settled for the issue of shares in Geopacific	9,694,732
Non-controlling interest	1,708,910
	11,403,642



and Controlled Entities SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 18 March 2019.

(a) Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

	Class of Equity Security		
	Ordinary Shares		
	Number Shares		
Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size holding:			
1 - 1,000	40	6,920	
1,001 - 5,000	23	71,363	
5,001 - 10,000	31	272,294	
10,001 - 100,000	553	24,607,139	
100,001 and over	488	2,056,949,414	
Total	1,135	2,081,907,130	

(b) Equity security holders – ordinary shares

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities, ordinary shares, are listed below:

	Ordinary Shares	
	Number Held	% of Issued Shares
NDOVU CAPITAL IV B V	596,369,174	28.65
MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	358,912,138	17.24
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES	240,581,631	11.56
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	71,610,770	3.40
HOME IDEAS SHOW PTY LTD <ub a="" c="" promotions="" spf=""></ub>	60,072,352	2.89
WASHINGTON H SOUL PATTINSON AND COMPANY	48,594,815	2.23
MR CRAIG GRAEME CHAPMAN < NAMPAC DISCRETIONARY A/C>	45,000,000	2.16
GWYNVILL TRADING PTY LTD	44,800,000	2.15
HOME IDEAS SHOW PTY LTD <ub a="" c="" promotions="" spf=""></ub>	29,581,427	1.42
ORION MINE FINANCE FUND II LP	29,069,768	1.40
MR DANIEL MCDONAGH	24,243,947	1.17
ZERO NOMINEES PTY LTD	19,500,000	0.94
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD < PEEL HUNT CLTS ASSET DRP >	15,815,999	0.76
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	14,510,000	0.70
MR ANTHONY WILLIAM OLDING & MRS CAROLINE ANNE OLDING	13,279,218	0.64
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	12,345,435	0.56
BRAZIL FARMING PTY LTD	11,000,000	0.53
WHITESMAN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <whitesman a="" c="" f="" s=""> HENDERSON INTERNATIONAL PTY LIMITED <henderson super<="" td=""><td>9,564,090</td><td>0.49</td></henderson></whitesman>	9,564,090	0.49
FUND A/C>	9,514,471	0.48
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <ib au="" drp="" noms="" retailclient=""></ib>	9,330,997	0.46
TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS	1,663,696,232	79.83
OTHER SHAREHOLDERS	418,210,898	20.17
TOTAL ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS	2,081,907,130	100.00



and Controlled Entities SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

(c) Substantial holders

• •	Shareho	Shareholding		
	Number Held	% of Issued Shares		
Extracts from substantial shareholder register:				
NDOVU CAPITAL IV B V	596,369,174	28.65		
MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	358,912,138	17.24		
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES	240,581,631	11.56		

(d) Voting rights

The voting rights attached to each class of equity securities are set out below:

Fully paid Ordinary Shares

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

Options – listed and unlisted

There are no voting rights attached to options.

(e) Summary of unlisted options issued

	Number of Options	Number of Holders	Options Held	% of Options Issued
Options expiring not later than five years after the defining on Faddy's Gold Deposit of a JORC complaint Ore Reserve of over 200,000 oz of contained Au with an exercise price of \$2.50	800,000	5		
Option holder with more than 20% of class			222 222	40.0
Exploration Drilling Services (Fiji) Ltd			320,000	40.0
L Andreson Investments Pty Ltd			220,000	27.5
Sheila Anderson Investments			180,000	22.5
Options expiring not later than ten years after the defining on Faddy's Gold Deposit of a JORC compliant Ore Reserve of over 1,000,000 oz of contained Au with an exercise price of \$5.00	200,000	5		
Option holder with more than 20% of class				
Exploration Drilling Services (Fiji) Ltd			80,000	40.0
L Andreson Investments Pty Ltd			55,000	27.5
Sheila Anderson Investments			45,000	22.5



and Controlled Entities SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

(e) Summary of unlisted options issued (continued)

	Number of Options	Number of Holders	Options Held	% of Options Issued
Zero exercise price options expiring 1 year from the issue date on 10 July 2019	17,188,888	6		
Option holder with more than 20% of class			2 404 444	20.2
M Smith			3,494,444	20.3
P Leggat			3,494,444	20.3
J Kerr G Zamudio			3,494,444 3,494,444	20.3 20.3
G Zaniudio			5,494,444	20.5
Zero exercise price options expiring 3 years from the issue date on 10 July 2021 Option holder with more than 20% of class	24,265,875	6		
R Heeks			5,521,875	22.8
Premium exercise price options expiring 4 years from the issue date on 10 July 2022 Option holder with more than 20% of class	20,218,500	6		
R Heeks			4,882,500	21.4
Share appreciation rights expiring 4 years from the issue date on 10 July 2022 Option holder with more than 20% of class	22,365,071	6		
R Heeks			4,838,214	21.6



and Controlled Entities TENEMENT DETAILS

Current interest in tenements held by Geopacific Resources Limited and its subsidiaries, as at 22 March 2019 are listed below:

Country	Location	Tenement	Interest
Fiji	Nadi, Viti Levu	SPL 1368	100%
Fiji	Nadi, Viti Levu	SPL 1361	100%
Fiji	Nadi, Viti Levu	SPL 1216	100%
Fiji	Nadi, Viti Levu	SPL 1415	100%
Cambodia	Preah Vihear Provence	Kou Sa Project	85%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	EL 1172	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	EL 1279	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	EL 1465	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	LMP 89	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	LMP 90	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	LMP 91	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	LMP 92	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	LMP 93	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	ME 85	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	ME 86	93%
Papua New Guinea	Woodlark Island	ML 508	93%

