CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF

MONUMENT MINING LIMITED

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

For the year ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Monument Mining Limited were prepared by management, which is responsible for the integrity and fairness of the information presented, including many amounts that are necessarily based on estimates and judgments. These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial information contained in the management's discussion and analysis has been reviewed to ensure consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

In discharging the responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management maintains systems of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the assets are safeguarded, transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with management's authorization, proper records are maintained and relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee, which is composed entirely of directors who are neither officers nor employees of Monument Mining Limited. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the independent auditors to discuss financial reporting issues and auditing matters. The Audit Committee reviews the consolidated financial statements and recommends them to the Board of Directors for approval.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, the independent public accounting firm, in accordance with Canadian Auditing Standards. The independent auditors have full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss the scope of their audit, the adequacy of the system of internal controls and review financial reporting issues.

"Cathy Zhai"	"Graham Dickson"
Cathy Zhai, President and Chief Executive Officer	Graham Dickson, Director

Vancouver, British Columbia

September 27, 2023

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Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Shareholders of Monument Mining Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Monument Mining Limited (the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our auditor’s report.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted 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 these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Company'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 consolidated financial statements 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period 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 of the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mark Iwanaka.

Grant Thornton LLP

Vancouver, Canada
September 27, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants

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MONUMENT MINING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5,961	21,039
Trade and other receivables	5	1,976	610
Income tax receivable	15	168	475
Prepaid expenses and deposits		928	736
Inventories	6	10,197	12,743
Total current assets		**19,230**	**35,603**
Non-current assets			
Inventories	6	5,078	-
Property, plant and equipment	7	60,845	35,206
Exploration and evaluation	8	47,969	63,216
Total non-current assets		**113,892**	**98,422**
Total assets		**133,122**	**134,025**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	9,328	5,226
Lease liabilities	12	80	46
Total current liabilities		**9,408**	**5,272**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	173	206
Borrowings	13	45	47
Asset retirement obligations	14	6,716	5,760
Deferred tax liabilities	15	2,594	2,304
Total non-current liabilities		**9,528**	**8,317**
Total liabilities		**18,936**	**13,589**
Equity			
Share capital	16	117,269	117,231
Capital reserves – warrants	17	2,612	2,612
Capital reserves – options	17	10,303	10,303
Capital reserves – restricted share units	17	871	886
Deficit		(16,869)	(10,596)
Total equity		**114,186**	**120,436**
Total liabilities and equity		**133,122**	**134,025**

Commitments (Note 25)
Subsequent event (Note 28)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

“Cathy Zhai” — Cathy Zhai, CEO and Director

“Graham Dickson” — Graham Dickson, Director, Chairman

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

	Notes	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
		$	$
Mining operations			
Revenue	18	12,386	14,440
Production costs	19	(10,637)	(13,811)
Gross margin from mining operations		**1,749**	**629**
Operation expenses	20	(160)	(48)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	14	(200)	(151)
Depreciation and amortization		(3,534)	(3,982)
Loss from mining operations		**(2,145)**	**(3,552)**
Corporate expenses	21	(1,803)	(1,626)
Loss before other items		**(3,948)**	**(5,178)**
Other items			
Interest income		387	78
Gross revenue royalty income	22	66	-
Interest expense	12	(9)	(210)
Impairment loss	8	(15)	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets		13	(12)
Foreign currency exchange loss		(1,897)	(1,438)
Loss from other items		**(1,455)**	**(1,582)**
Loss before income taxes		(5,403)	(6,760)
Tax recoveries	15	(870)	263
Total loss and comprehensive loss		**(6,273)**	**(6,497)**
Loss per share			
- Basic	23	$ (0.02)	$ (0.02)
- Diluted	23	$ (0.02)	$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares			
- Basic	23	326,973,851	326,453,756
- Diluted	23	326,973,851	326,453,756

MONUMENT MINING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

		Common shares	Capital reserve - warrants	Capital reserve - options	Capital reserve - restricted share units ("RSUs")	Deficit	Total equity
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Balances at June 30, 2021		**117,129**	**2,612**	**10,303**	**933**	**(4,099)**	**126,878**
Share-based compensation		-	-	-	55	-	**55**
RSUs redeemed	17 (b)	102	-	-	(102)	-	**-**
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(6,497)	**(6,497)**
Balances at June 30, 2022		**117,231**	**2,612**	**10,303**	**886**	**(10,596)**	**120,436**
Share-based compensation		-	-	-	23	-	**23**
RSUs redeemed	17 (b)	38	-	-	(38)	-	**-**
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(6,273)	**(6,273)**
Balances at June 30, 2023		**117,269**	**2,612**	**10,303**	**871**	**(16,869)**	**114,186**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

	Notes	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
		$	$
Operating activities			
Loss for the year		(6,273)	(6,497)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided from operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		3,585	4,033
Accretion expense on asset retirement obligations	14	200	151
Share-based compensation		6	15
Changes of deferred revenue		-	(2,402)
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)		1,014	(134)
Impairment loss	8	15	-
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets		(13)	12
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)		698	(1,121)
Cash used in operating activities before change in working capital items		**(768)**	**(5,943)**
Change in non-cash working capital items:			
Trade and other receivables		(1,359)	(193)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(192)	155
Inventories		(2,372)	1,210
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		4,809	219
Cash provided from (used in) operating activities		**118**	**(4,552)**
Financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities	12	(79)	(43)
Cash used in financing activities		**(79)**	**(43)**
Investing activities			
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation		(6,291)	(5,534)
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment		(8,830)	(7,455)
Proceeds on disposal of equipment		4	-
Cash used in investing activities		**(15,117)**	**(12,989)**
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(15,078)	(17,584)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		21,039	38,623
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	**5,961**	**21,039**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash on hand		5,671	20,737
Restricted cash		290	302
		5,961	**21,039**

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (Note 26)

1. Corporate Information and Nature of Operations

Monument Mining Limited ("Monument" or "the Company") is a Vancouver based gold producer, engaged in the operation of gold mines, acquisition, exploration and development of precious metals with a focus on gold. The Company is incorporated and domiciled under the Canada Business Corporations Act and listed on the Toronto Stock Venture Exchange ("TSX-V: MMY") and Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("FSE: D7Q1") with the head office located at 1100 Melville Street, Suite 1580, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A6.

The Company's production, exploration and development mineral assets are 100% owned through its subsidiaries, including the Selinsing Gold Portfolio in Pahang State, Malaysia comprised of the Selinsing, Buffalo Reef, Felda Land and Famehub projects (together "Selinsing"), and Murchison Gold Portfolio in Western Australia, Australia ("WA") comprised of the Burnakura, Gabanintha and 20% interests in Tuckanarra project.

Selinsing Gold Mine is the primary asset of the Company, located in Pahang State, Malaysia, and were in commercial gold dore production since September 2010 till November 2022. During fiscal 2023 an additional flotation plant was added to the Selinsing gold processing plant and commissioning was completed in December 2022 in conversion of the Selinsing Gold Plant from an oxide process to a dual oxide and sulphide process plant. The Carbon in Leach ("CIL") circuit therefore ceased operation and was held for care and maintenance which can be put back to the circuit for oxide ore treatment when needed. The initial ramp up production of sulphide gold concentrates were carried out from January to June 2023, and the performance of the sulphide gold treatment plant reached the designed capacity before the year ended June 30, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023, comprising the Company and its subsidiaries, were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on September 27, 2023. These consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of United States (US) dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars except per share amounts or where otherwise indicated.

2. Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost method except for certain derivatives, which are measured at fair value. A summary of significant accounting policies is presented in Note 3 and have been consistently applied in each of the periods presented. Significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions used or exercised by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are presented in Note 3 (s). Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 from their respective date of acquisition. Control exists over an investee when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposition or loss of control.

All intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealized gains and losses on transactions. Where unrealized losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Company. Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Monument and its subsidiaries. The subsidiaries and percentage of ownership are listed in the following table:

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

		Interests holding as at	
Entity	Location	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Polar Potential Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Able Return Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Selinsing Gold Mine Manager Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Famehub Venture Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%
Monument Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
Monument Murchison Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
Monument Gold Operations Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%

b) Foreign currencies

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars ("USD") which is also the functional currency of the parent company and all its subsidiaries.

Foreign currency transactions for the Company's subsidiaries are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions or the prevailing average rates during the transaction periods. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the historical rates. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The exchange differences on translation of these foreign operations are recognized in profit or loss as foreign exchange gains or losses.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and, where applicable, the initial estimation of any asset retirement obligation. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Assets under construction are capitalized as construction in progress ("WIP"), including carrying amount of the development projects, deposit on long lead items. The amortization begins when the asset is available for use.

Mineral properties in production are depreciated on a unit-of-production ("UOP") basis over the productive life of the mine based on the economically recoverable proven and probable reserves and portion of measured, indicated, or inferred resources that are reasonably expected to be converted to proven and probable reserves. Gold processing plant is amortized on a UOP basis over the total tonnages of mill feed over the estimated life of mine. Depreciation of various components of the gold processing plant and other capital assets are calculated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives over the following periods:

Buildings	10 years
Machinery, heavy equipment and components of plant	2-20 years
Administrative furniture and equipment	5-10 years
Computers	2-5 years
Vehicles	5-8 years

Depreciation expenses from production property and plant are inventoried; depreciation from equipment used for exploration is capitalized under associated Exploration and Evaluation mineral properties; depreciation from administrative capital assets is charged against operations.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property, plant and equipment items and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

d) Unallocated overheads

The allocation of fixed production overheads to costs of production is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Normal capacity is the production expected to be achieved on average over a number of periods under normal circumstances, taking into account the loss of capacity resulting from planned maintenance. The actual level of production is used when it approximates normal capacity. The amount of fixed overhead allocated to each unit of production is not increased as a consequence of low production or idle plant. Unallocated overheads resulting from low production or idle plant are expensed in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

e) Mineral properties

Mineral property and development costs represent capitalized expenditures related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and related equipment.

Exploration and Evaluation expenditures

Exploration and Evaluation expenditure relate to the initial acquisition costs of mineral properties and costs incurred for investigation and evaluation of potential mineral reserves and resources.

Mineral property interest acquisition costs include the cash consideration, option payment under an earn-in arrangement, the fair value of common shares issued for mineral property interests and the fair value of warrants issued determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Mineral property investigation and evaluation costs include geophysical survey, mapping, soil sampling, trenching, exploratory drilling, and other activities in searching for ore bodies under the properties, and to evaluate the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral properties identified through exploration. Exploration and Evaluation expenditures , are recorded on a property-by-property basis and deferred until the property is placed into production, sold or abandoned or determined to be impaired. The carrying values of capitalized amounts are reviewed annually, or when indicators of impairment are present.

Exploration and Evaluation expenditure to any particular property are reclassified to mineral properties and mine development expenditures and assessed for impairment, when technical and commercial viability for that property is established, or otherwise expensed when that property is abandoned or impaired. Exploration and Evaluation expenditure for investigation over mineral properties prior to acquiring underlying mining rights are recorded as deferred cost and expensed when decision does not result in such acquisition. Exploration and Evaluation expenditure that do not relate to any specific property are expensed as incurred.

The establishment of technical and commercial viability is assessed based on technical studies carried out in compliance with industry standards and regulatory requirements and is deemed to be achieved when the Company determines that the project will provide a satisfactory return relative to its perceived risks. Ore reserves and resources may be declared for undeveloped mining projects before its commercial viability has been fully determined. Evaluation costs may continue to be capitalized during the period between declaration of reserves and resources, and approval to mine as further work is undertaken in order to refine the development case to maximize the project’s returns.

Mine development expenditures

A mineral property is under the pre-production development stage once the mineral property becomes commercially and technically viable. The costs incurred to design and engineer an open pit, to build access roads, camps and other infrastructure for mining, and to remove overburden and other mine waste materials in order to access the ore body at open pit operations (“pre-stripping costs”) prior to the commencement of production are categorized as mine development expenditures.

The mine development expenditures are reclassified to property, plant and equipment, or to inventory following commencement of production in the manner intended by management.

During production stage, capitalized mine development expenditure is depreciated on a UOP basis over the productive life of the mine based on proven and probable reserves, and portion of measured, indicated, or inferred resources that are reasonably expected to be converted to proven and probable reserves.

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are considered production costs and are included in the cost of inventory produced during the period in which stripping costs are incurred. Stripping costs incurred to prepare the ore body for extraction or to provide access to ore body that will be extracted in future periods and would not otherwise have been accessible are capitalized as mine development expenditure and depreciated on a UOP basis over the reserves and resource that directly benefit from the stripping activity. New infrastructure costs incurred during the production phase for future probable economic benefit are also capitalized to the related mineral property subject to depreciation on a UOP basis.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The Company also takes into account impairment tests when Exploration and Evaluation assets are transitioned into commercial production. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of any impairment. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. An impairment loss exists if the asset's or CGU's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount and is recorded as an expense immediately.

Tangible assets that have been impaired in prior periods are tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment has reversed. If the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of 30 days or less. Restricted cash consists of cash held on hand which shall not be released until certain conditions are met under contractual obligations or a court order.

h) Inventories

Inventories include supplies, stockpiled ore, work in progress and finished goods. Gold bullion, gold concentrate and ore stockpiles are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs of selling final product. Cost is determined by the weighted average method, except for supplies inventory by first-in-first-out method and comprises direct purchase costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depreciation and amortization, incurred in converting materials into finished goods. Separately identifiable costs of conversion are specifically allocated.

Supplies inventory consists of consumables used in mining and processing operations and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value using the first-in-first-out method. Supplies used in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision.

Stockpiled ore represents ore that has been extracted from the mine that is ready for further processing. Stockpiled ore is measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile and is verified based on periodic surveys. Stockpiled ore is valued based on the current mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore using the weighted average cost method. Costs include mining, mine-site overhead and associated depreciation and depletion. Costs are removed from stockpiled ore and added to work in process inventory when stockpiled ore is crushed based on the average cost per tonne stockpiled.

Work in progress ("WIP") represents the process costs and gold remained in circuit where the ore are fed into the processing plant from the stockpile and being converted to a saleable product of gold bullion or gold concentrate (together the "final products"). The WIP is recorded at weighted average cost, including costs of ore reclaimed to the plant from stockpiles, crushing, plus either cost of carbon in leaching ("CIL"), smelting and refinery to produce gold bullion, or cost of flotation to produce gold concentrate. In both processes, gold remained in circuit or discharged to temporary ponds for further future treatment are also recorded against WIP. The associated depreciation and depletion costs are also included. Costs are relocated from work in progress to final product on the weighted average cost basis when the last stage of production completed.

Finished goods represent metal available for sale and are valued at the lower of weighted average production cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods includes gold bullion and concentrate.

i) Asset retirement obligation ("ARO")

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates is capitalized to the corresponding asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The capitalized rehabilitation cost is depreciated on the same basis as the related plant or mining property asset.

The Company's estimates are reviewed quarterly for changes in regulatory requirements, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. The discounted liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the current discount rate, and the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss as a finance cost. The liability to settle the obligation is recognized on an undiscounted basis where management is unable to estimate a timeline for the related project and estimates the discounting effect as not material.

Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation cost will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and asset retirement obligation when they occur.

j) Leases

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement of a lease.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which consists of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the lease's commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle or restore the leased asset, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. If a purchase option is expected to be exercised, the asset is depreciated over its useful life.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be paid after the lease's commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if not readily determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease obligation, when applicable, may comprise fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase, extension or termination option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are re-measured if and when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if and when there is a change in the assessment of whether a purchase, extension or termination option is likely to be exercised. When a lease obligation is re-measured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with lease terms that are less than 12 months and for leases of low-value assets.

k) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The directly attributable transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities classified as at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on the classifications of such assets and liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments are classified and measured at amortized cost, including financial assets (cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables) and other financial liabilities (accounts payable, accrued liabilities and borrowings). The Company has not recognized any financial assets at FVTPL, which are assets that do not qualify as financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and has not identified any financial liabilities at FVTPL, which are liabilities that cannot be classified as amortized cost.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments which are measured at fair value by valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, on a forward-looking basis, the Company assesses the lifetime expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The applied impairment methodology depends on whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. The Company measures the expected credit losses through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12- month expected credit losses, resulted from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, or full lifetime expected credit losses, resulted from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company recognizes a loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses for the financial instrument. The impairment model does not apply to investment in equity instruments.

l) Taxes

Current tax

Current tax expense is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets that are probable of being realized are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- On initial recognition of goodwill;
- Where the deferred tax liability or asset arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss; or
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is utilized, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The Company recognizes the deferred tax asset regarding the temporary differences on the rehabilitation liability and the corresponding deferred tax liability regarding the temporary difference on the rehabilitation asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Royalties and revenue-based taxes

Royalties and revenue-based taxes are accounted for under IAS 12 Income Taxes ("IAS 12") when they have the characteristics of income tax. This is considered to be the case when they are imposed by governmental authority and the amount payable is based on taxable income, rather than on the quantity produced or as a percentage of revenue, after adjustments for temporary differences. Obligations arising from royalty arrangements that do not satisfy these criteria are recognized as current provision and included in production costs. The royalties payable by the Company are not considered to meet the criteria to be treated as part of income tax.

m) Share-based payments

The Company measures all equity based awards made to employees, including stock options and restricted share units, based on the fair value of the options or the units on the date of grant. The grant date fair value of options or units is estimated using an option pricing model and is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period, based on the number of options or units that are expected to vest. The corresponding increase is recognized in capital reserves. When options are exercised, or units are redeemed, the costs are transferred out of capital reserves where they were initially recorded and credited to share capital.

n) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental cost directly attributable to the issuance of common shares is recognized as a deduction from equity.

Share purchase warrants that are issued for goods and services are initially accounted for under IFRS 2 Share-based Payment ("IFRS 2") as equity instruments (their initial fair value would be recognized as share issuance costs). Subsequent to their issuance, share purchase warrants issued for goods and services are considered as equity for their entire life. The fair value of such share purchase warrants is not re-measured unless there is a change to the terms of the warrants which cause an increase in value. When these share purchase warrants are exercised, the cash proceeds received, and the applicable amounts of share purchase warrants are credited to share capital.

Share-based payments for restricted share units are determined using the market price at the date of grant and is amortized over the vesting periods as share-based compensation expense against capital reserves. Once units are redeemed, the cost of issuance of shares will be credited to share capital against capital reserves.

o) Earnings/(loss) per share

Earnings/(loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per common share is calculated using the treasury stock method for outstanding stock options, warrants and convertible notes. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and similar instruments that are "in the money" would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

The incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants and redemption of restricted share units are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive.

p) Revenue recognition

The Company's primary products are gold bullion (or "gold") acceptable by LBMA (London Bullion Market Association) and gold concentrate. The gold concentrate production was commenced in January 2023 when commissioning of the flotation plant completed. Silver produced is considered as by-product arising from production of gold.

Revenue relating to the sale of products is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation associated with sale. Typically, this is accomplished when control over the gold bullion or gold concentrate are passed from the Company to the buyer. The indicators of the point in time where control is transferred include, but not limited to, whether the Company has a present right of collecting payment; the customer has legal title to the asset; the Company has transferred physical possession of the asset to the customer; and the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the products.

Revenue from gold bullion sales is recognized at spot rates, the obligation to deliver the gold is established at the value date of the sale, and the change of control is triggered simultaneously by a gold transfer order issued from the Company to transfer the gold sold to the buyers (usually traders) through the LBMA's clearance system, where the control and significant risks and rewards of ownership of gold transferred to over to the buyers. The process would usually complete within a few days. The risk incurred by the trader of failure of performance of the Company is prevented by the contractual condition precedence of delivery under which it is made.

Revenue from the sale of gold concentrate is recognized at the point in time when control of the concentrates is transferred to the buyers. This transfer occurs upon physical delivery and is initially recorded at the reporting date of the period during which gold concentrate were sold. The initial recording is based on the fair value of the total consideration receivable, estimated subject to weight, moisture level, and expected settlement gold price. These amounts are then adjusted at each reporting period and finally on the settlement date pursuant to each off-take contract. Smelting and treatment charges, where applicable, are netted against sales of gold concentrate. Insignificant amounts of revenue generated from by-products, such as silver, are credited to the cost of goods sold when their percentage of total revenue is less than 5%.

Gold concentrate is sold in accordance with pricing arrangements where final prices are determined by market prices subsequent to the date of sale, known as the "quotational period." Revenue from concentrate sales is recorded based on estimated amounts to be received, calculated using the gold's forward price at the expected settlement date over the quotation period. Adjustments are made to settlement receivable in subsequent periods based on fluctuations in forward prices until the date of final gold pricing. These subsequent changes in the fair value of the settlement receivable are recorded separately from revenue from contracts with customers.

Interim provisional invoices for gold concentrate sales are typically issued after control of the product has been transferred to the customer; upon receipt of such a significant portion of invoiced amount will generally be collected promptly pursuant to the offtake arrangement. A final invoice is then issued, net of previous invoiced amount, in accordance with the certified final wights, moisture and assay results in relation to the gold concentrate sold and the gold price obtained over the quotational period.

q) Segmented reporting

In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Company’s activities. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company’s other components. The activities are undertaken by the mine operating segment and the Exploration and Evaluation segment and are supported by the corporate segment, each segment is managed separately. The operating results of the segments are reviewed regularly by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (who is considered the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as issued by the IASB requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and knowledge of relevant factors such as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and subject to measurement uncertainty. Actual financial results may not equal the estimated results due to differences between estimated or anticipated events and actual events.

Significant estimates and areas where judgment is applied that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described below. Changes in these estimates and judgments may materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods.

Commencement of gold concentrate production

On January 1, 2023 the sulphide gold concentrate production commenced at the Selinsing Gold Mine, subsequent to the completion of the flotation plant construction and commissioning which has converted the oxide gold process to a sulphide process. A ramp up period of sulphide gold production was leading to a full production. Judgement is applied to assess whether the sulphide mineral property and the upgraded sulphide processing plant are capable of operating at the level intended by management.

As a result, sulphide mineral assets including Buffalo Reef and Felda Block 7 at Selinsing Gold Mine have been transferred based on estimation and judgement from Exploration and Evaluation property to mineral property and the depletion and amortization of the underlying mineral property, plant and equipment has also begun (Note 7 and Note 8). The ore mined prior to the commencement of gold concentrate production were transferred out of Exploration and Evaluation property to inventory. Any revenue generated from concentrate product will be recorded as income.

Ore reserves and mineral resource estimates

Proven and probable reserves are the economically mineable parts of the Company’s measured and indicated mineral resources demonstrated by at least a preliminary economic assessment study or through continued production. The Company estimates its proven and probable reserves, measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons as defined in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure (“NI43-101”) for Mineral Projects requirements. The estimation of future cash flows related to proven and probable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the proven and probable reserves estimates may impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, reclamation and remediation obligations, recognition of deferred tax amounts and depletion, depreciation and amortization, as well as the cost base of ore inventory.

Depreciation and amortization and determining useful lives

Mineral properties in production are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis ("UOP") over the productive life of the mine based on the economically recoverable proven and probable reserves, and portion of measured, indicated, or inferred resources that are reasonably expected to be converted to proven and probable reserves. Mobile and other equipment is depreciated, net of residual value, on a straight-line basis, over the useful life of the equipment but does not exceed the related estimated productive life of the mine. The calculation of the UOP rate, and therefore the annual depreciation expense could be materially affected by changes of estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources of the underlying mineral properties. Changes in estimates can be the result of actual future production differing from current forecasts of future production, expansion of mineral reserves and resources through exploration activities, differences between estimated and actual costs of mining and differences in gold price used in the estimation of mineral reserves. Significant judgment is involved in the determination of useful life and residual values for the computation of depreciation and no assurance can be given that actual useful lives and residual values will not differ significantly from current assumptions.

Inventory valuation

Expenditures incurred including depreciation and amortization of assets used in mining and processing activities are deferred and accumulated as the cost of ore in stockpiles, work in process, and finished metal inventories. These deferred amounts are carried at the lower of average cost and net realizable value ("NRV"). Write-downs of ore in stockpiles, in-process and finished metal inventories resulting from NRV impairments are reported as a component of current period costs. The primary factors that influence the need to record write-downs include prevailing and long-term metal prices and prevailing costs for production inputs such as labour, fuel and energy, materials and supplies, as well as realized ore grades and actual production levels. The allocation of costs to ore in stockpiles, gold in processing circuits and the determination of NRV involve the use of estimates. There is a high degree of judgment in estimating future costs, future production levels, reserves estimate, gold and silver prices, and the ultimate estimated recovery of ore from processing circuits. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ significantly from estimates used in the determination of the carrying value of inventories.

Exploration and Evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for Exploration and Evaluation expenditure requires judgment to determine whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of a compliant resource is itself an estimation process that involves varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified (i.e., measured, indicated or inferred).

Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of such expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

Impairment of non-current assets

The Company assesses each asset or CGU at each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, closure and rehabilitation costs, exploration potential, reserves and operating performance. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty and therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will impact these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets and/or CGUs. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/CGU. Management has assessed its CGUs as being an individual mine site, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets/CGUs.

Provision for asset retirement obligations

The Company assesses its provision for asset retirement obligations on an annual basis or when new material information becomes available. Accounting for reclamation and remediation obligations requires management to make estimates of the timing and amount of future costs the Company will incur to complete the reclamation and remediation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations at each mining operation. Actual costs and timing incurred may differ from those estimated. Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required to be performed by the Company. Increases in future costs and timing of those costs could materially impact the amounts charged to operations for reclamation and remediation.

Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable profit differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Share-based payments

Under the Company's Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") plan, RSUs can be granted to executive officers, directors, and employees. Each RSU has a value equivalent to one Monument common share. When these RSUs are to be redeemed in shares, the associated expense is either charged to share-based compensation expense or capitalised. A corresponding increase is then recorded in Equity under the "capital reserves" section.

The expense is determined based on the fair values at the time of the RSU grant. This expense is recognized over the vesting periods of the respective RSUs using a graded vesting approach. This approach incorporates an expected forfeiture rate, which is estimated based on both historical forfeiture rates and projections of future forfeiture rates.

Title to mineral properties

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to its mineral properties, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to administrative delays common in Malaysia. Unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defect.

Realization of assets

The investment in and expenditures on mineral properties comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Mineral exploration and development are highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards, if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore.

Functional currency

The Company is involved in the exploration, development and production of gold and base metal resources with continued operations that are heavily reliant on international economics such as the price and demand of gold and other commodities. The Company's resources, future sales and competitive forces are measured in USD and based on these factors the Company has determined the functional currency of all its entities to be USD.

s) Government Assistance

Government assistance is recognised only when there is reasonable assurance that (a) the entity will comply with any conditions and (b) the grant will be received. It is recognised as income over the period necessary to match them with the related costs, for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Non-monetary assistance is accounted at a nominal amount. Even if there are no conditions attached to the assistance, such grants are not credited to equity.

Assistance receivable as compensation for costs already incurred or for immediate financial support, with no future related costs, is recognised as income in the period in which it is receivable.

Assistance relating to assets may be presented in one of two ways:

- as deferred income, or
- by deducting the grant from the asset's carrying amount.

A grant relating to income may be reported separately as 'other income' or deducted from the related expense.

If assistance becomes repayable, it is treated as a change in estimate. Where the original grant related to income, the repayment should be applied first against any related unamortised deferred credit, and any excess should be dealt with as an expense.

If assistance is in the form of a loan, the liability is presented at the value of cash received. Interest, if any, is debited to interest expense in the period incurred, over the life of the loan. If any portion of the loan is forgiven, the amount is recorded as income in the period that it is forgiven.

t) New and amended standards and interpretation

Adoption of new standards

The Company adopted Amendments the following new standards during the fiscal year 2023.

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use

In 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use, which applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, whichever is earlier. These IAS 16 amendments prohibit the deduction of any net proceeds received from the sale of products produced during the commissioning and ramp-up production period against underlying mineral property, plant and equipment. The Company recognizes the proceeds from the sale of such products, and the cost of producing those products, in profit or loss.

The adoption of these amendments did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective for future annual periods

Amendment to IAS 1 – Non current liabilities with Covenants and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current
In October 2022, ISAB issued Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

The impacts on the Company's financial statements will depend on the Company's right to defer settlement of its liabilities at the end of such reporting period.

Amendment to IAS 1 and 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in IAS 12, relating to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and reclamation and closure cost provisions. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates. The amendments help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgement. The amendments are intended to assist entities in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Cash and cash equivalents	5,671	20,737
Restricted cash	290	302
	5,961	21,039

As of June 30, 2023, cash and cash equivalents of $5.96 million (June 30, 2022: $21.04 million) included restricted cash of $0.29 million (June 30, 2022: $0.30 million).

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Trade receivable	1,743	-
Interest receivable	1	13
Goods and services tax receivable	12	27
Other receivables	220	570
	1,976	610

Trade receivable as of June 30, 2023 was $1.74 million (June 30, 2022: $nil) consisted of receivable for gold concentrate delivered to a customer during June 2023. Other receivables as of June 30, 2023 was $0.22 million (June 30, 2022: $0.57 million) mainly comprised of receivable of the proposed tax assessment of $0.21 million (June 30, 2022: $0.22 million) and $nil (June 30, 2022: $0.35 million) for Tuckanarra second deferred consideration.

6. Inventories

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Current inventory		
Mine operating supplies	1,812	1,434
Stockpiled ore	1,702	1,717
Work in progress	149	4,581
Finished goods (a)	6,534	5,011
	10,197	12,743
Non-current inventory		
Stockpiled ore	1,965	-
Work in progress	3,113	-
	5,078	-
	15,275	12,743

Inventory includes supplies for production, stockpiled ore at the Run-of-Mine pad, work in progress such as gold in circuit, concentrate in circuits, high-grade tailings, and finished goods comprising remaining gold bullion and gold in concentrate. Ore inventories that are not expected to be processed in the next 12 months are classified as non-current assets which are $5.08 million as of June 30, 2023 (June 30, 2022: nil). The non-current work in progress primarily consists of floatation high grade tailings, which are planned to be processed by the CIL plant a few years from now.

(a) Finished goods include 0.251 ounces of gold bullion held in the metal accounts (June 30, 2022: 1,986 ounces) and 5,701 ounces of gold concentrate held at Selinsing site (June 30, 2022: nil ounces).

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Mineral Properties $	Buildings, plant and equipment $	Construction in Progress $	Total $
Cost				
As at June 30, 2021	**64,234**	**36,300**	**5,042**	**105,576**
Addition	2,627	606	6,404	9,637
Change in ARO provision	(68)	(125)	-	(193)
Disposal	-	(80)	-	(80)
Reclassification (a)	(715)	-	-	(715)
As at June 30, 2022	**66,078**	**36,701**	**11,446**	**114,225**
Addition	4,207	754	3,702	8,663
Change in ARO provision	100	1,068	-	1,168
Disposal	-	(49)	-	(49)
Transfer from exploration and evaluation (b)	21,494	-	-	21,494
Reclassification (c)	-	12,912	(13,292)	(380)
As at June 30, 2023	**91,879**	**51,386**	**1,856**	**145,121**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
As at June 30, 2021	**(49,588)**	**(25,682)**	**-**	**(75,270)**
Charge for the year	(2,574)	(1,205)	-	(3,779)
As at June 30, 2022	**(52,162)**	**(26,857)**	**-**	**(79,019)**
Charge for the year	(3,556)	(1,750)	-	(5,306)
Disposal	-	49	-	49
As at June 30, 2023	**(55,718)**	**(28,558)**	**-**	**(84,276)**
Net book value				
As at June 30, 2021	14,646	10,618	5,042	30,306
As at June 30, 2022	13,916	9,844	11,446	35,206
As at June 30, 2023	36,161	22,828	1,856	60,845

The balance of $60.85 million as at June 30, 2023 included:

- $36.16 million of mineral properties for the Selinsing Gold Sulphide Project at Selinsing gold mine in Pahang State, Malaysia, which was placed into production and began to deplete over the life of mine on January 1, 2023, using unit-of-production method.
- $22.83 million of building, plant and equipment for gold mines and administrations, comprised of $18.60 million for Selinsing Gold Mine in Malaysia, $4.04 million for Murchison Gold Project in Western Australia and $0.19 million for the Corporate office in Canada.
- $1.86 million representing construction in progress of $0.33 million at Selinsing Gold Mine for the bagging system and the concentrate warehouse yet to be completed, which is not subject to amortization, and $1.53 million of the Burnakura crushing plant refurbishment at Murchison.

a) As of the year ended June 30, 2022, $0.72 million was reclassified to Exploration and Evaluation, comprised of $0.77 million of tailing storage facilities ("TSF") and river diversion expenditure for the sulphide project development expenditure, offset by $0.05 million cost of building temporary access road for Peranggih mining production.

b) As of the year ended June 30, 2023, a total of $21.49 million sulphide assets were transferred from Exploration and Evaluation representing Exploration and Evaluation costs and mine development costs incurred at Selinsing, Buffalo Reef and Felda Block 7 for sulphide flotation production (Note 8(a)).

c) As of the year ended June 30, 2023, the net of $0.2 million reclassification comprised $13.29 million construction cost for Selinsing sulphide treatment plant that was relocated from construction in progress, of which $12.91 million to building, plant, equipment and $0.38 million of first fill cost to inventory after commissioning.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

8. Exploration and Evaluation

	Selinsing Gold Portfolio	Murchison Gold Portfolio	Total
	$	$	$
	(a)	(b)	
Balance, June 30, 2021	**27,009**	**29,939**	**56,948**
Assay and analysis	16	144	160
Drilling	46	971	1,017
Geological	50	392	442
Plant maintenance	-	104	104
Site activities	153	461	614
Asset retirement obligations	-	(20)	(20)
Property fees	132	216	348
Mine development	3,603	-	3,603
Changes for the year	4,000	2,268	6,268
Balance, June 30, 2022	**31,009**	**32,207**	**63,216**
Assay and analysis	6	-	6
Drilling	22	-	22
Geological	45	216	261
Plant maintenance	-	98	98
Site activities	285	407	692
Asset retirement obligations	-	(23)	(23)
Property fees	84	212	296
Mine development	4,910	-	4,910
Impairment loss	-	(15)	(15)
Transfer to mineral properties (Note 7(b))	(21,494)	-	(21,494)
Changes for the year	(16,142)	895	(15,247)
Balance, June 30, 2023	**14,867**	**33,102**	**47,969**

a) Selinsing Gold Portfolio

The Company's 100% owned interest in the Selinsing Gold Mine Portfolio including Selinsing Deep, a part of Buffalo Reef, Felda Land and Famehub, which lie continuously and contiguously along the gold trend upon which the Selinsing Gold Mine is located. As of June 30, 2023, the total balance of $14.87 million (June 30, 2022: $31.01 million) comprised $nil (June 30, 2022: $3.65 million) for Selinsing Flotation project development, and $8.12 million for acquisition and $6.75 million for exploration and development (June 30, 2022: $26.45 million for acquisition and exploration), of which $0.83 million (June 30, 2022: $1.51 million) for Selinsing Deep, $5.68 million (June 30, 2022: $16.59 million) for Buffalo Reef, $0.14 million (June 30, 2022: $0.13 million) for Felda Land, $5.05 million (June 30, 2022: $5.05 million) for Famehub, and $3.17 million (June 30, 2022: $3.17 million) for Peranggih.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, a total $5.35 million ($4.00 million in FY22) expenditure incurred including $0.44 million for continuous exploration underneath the existing sulphide ore body (FY22: $0.40 million) and $4.91 million for the Selinsing sulphide gold project (FY22: $3.60 million).

During the year ended June 30, 2023, total $21.49 million expenditures on Selinsing sulphide project were transferred out of the Exploration and Evaluation when the sulphide production began, to mineral properties (Note 7(b)). An impairment test was conducted, and no impairment was identified.

Selinsing Deep

The Company acquired a 100% interest in the Selinsing Gold Project in 2007 through its 100% owned subsidiary Able Return Sdn. Bhd. Acquisition costs and continuous exploration and development expenditure were recoded against Exploration and Evaluation.

As at June 30, 2023, the total balance of $0.83 million (June 30, 2022: $1.51 million) comprised $nil (June 30, 2022: $nil) for acquisition and $0.83 million (June 30, 2022: $1.51 million) for exploration and development.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, a total of $0.11 million expenditures (FY22: $2.74 million) incurred included $0.08 for continuous exploration underneath of the existing sulphide ore body (FY22: $0.11 million), and $0.03 million for the Selinsing sulphide gold project (FY22: $2.63 million).

During the year a total $4.33 million expenditure on Selinsing sulphide project were transferred out of the Exploration and Evaluation to mineral properties when the sulphide production began, including $1.70 million of exploration costs and $2.63 million of mine development.

Buffalo Reef

On June 25, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the common shares of Damar Consolidated Exploration Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated under the laws of Malaysia, thereby effectively acquiring 100% of the Buffalo Reef tenement property interests.

As at June 30, 2023, the total balance of $5.68 million (June 30, 2022: $16.59 million) comprised $3.02 million for acquisition (June 30, 2022: $6.52 million) and $2.66 million (June 30, 2022: $10.07 million) for exploration and development.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, a total of $3.97 million expenditure (FY22:$0.64 million) incurred included $0.33 million for continuous exploration underneath of the existing sulphide ore body (FY22:$0.17 million), and $3.64 million for the Selinsing sulphide gold project (FY22: $0.47 million).

As of January 1, 2023, total of $15.35 million expenditure on Selinsing sulphide project were transferred out of the Exploration and Evaluation when the sulphide production began, including $7.74 million of exploration costs, $3.50 million of acquisition costs, and $4.11 million of mine development to mineral properties.

Felda Land

The Company acquired exclusive irrevocable exploration licenses over Felda Land through a subsidiary Able Return Sdn Bhd from settlers – individual owners of blocks on the Felda Land, with consent from Federal Land Development Authority (“FELDA”). The Felda Land is located east and south adjacent to Selinsing and Buffalo Reef. Included in Felda land, Block 7 (“Felda Block 7”) was converted to proprietary mining leases in October 2017. It is adjacent east of Buffalo Reef as the extension of the Buffalo Reef Central (“BRC”) oxide ore body, and nearby existing gold process plant.

As at June 30, 2023, the total balance of $0.14 million (June 30, 2022: $0.13 million) comprised $0.13 million (June 30, 2022: $0.13 million) for acquisition and $0.01 million (June 30, 2022: $nil) for exploration and development.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, a total of $1.27 million expenditure (FY22: $0.56 million) incurred including $0.03 million for continuous exploration underneath of the existing sulphide ore body (FY22: nil), and $1.24 million for the Selinsing sulphide gold project (FY22: $0.56 million).

As of January 1, 2023, total of $1.81 million expenditure on Selinsing sulphide project were transferred out of the Exploration and Evaluation when the sulphide production began, including $0.02 million of exploration costs and $1.79 million of mine development to mineral properties.

Peranggih

The Peranggih area is located north of the Selinsing Gold Mine and is in the same regional shearing structure as the Selinsing and Buffalo Reef gold deposits. As of June 30, 2023, the balance was $3.17 million (June 30, 2022: $3.17 million) with no Exploration and Evaluation expenditures incurred in the year ended June 30, 2023.

Famehub

On August 13, 2010, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Famehub Venture Sdn. Bhd. (“Famehub”), a company incorporated in Malaysia to purchase a land package of prospective exploration land as well as the associated data base. This land is located to the east of the Selinsing Gold project and the Buffalo Reef prospect. As of June 30, 2023 was $5.05 million (June 30, 2022: $5.05

million) comprised of $4.97 million for acquisition and $0.08 million for exploration and development with no Exploration and Evaluation expenditures incurred in the year ended June 30, 2023.

b) Murchison Gold Portfolio

The Company has a 100% interest in the Murchison Gold Portfolio which consists of the Burnakura, Gabanintha, and 20% interest in Tuckanarra gold properties, located in the Murchison Mineral Field. Burnakura and Gabanintha are located southeast of Meekatharra, WA and northeast of Perth, WA. Tuckanarra is located approximately southwest of Burnakura.

As of June 30, 2023, the Murchison Gold Portfolio Exploration and Evaluation expenditures totalled $33.10 million, of which $29.07 million (June 30, 2022: $28.25 million) was spent for Burnakura, $3.53 million (June 30, 2022: $3.46 million) for Gabanintha and $0.50 million (June 30, 2022: $0.50 million) for Tuckanarra, representing 20% free carrying interest.

A total of $0.89 million was incurred during the year ended June 30, 2023, $0.84 million spent for Burnakura Project, offset by $0.02 million impairment, and $0.07 million spent for Gabanintha Gold Project.

Burnakura

In February 2014, Monument acquired the Burnakura Gold Project and Gabanintha Gold Project that includes a number of mining and exploration tenements, lease applications, a fully operational gold processing plant, a developed camp site and all necessary infrastructure.

As of June 30, 2023, the balance of Exploration and Evaluation expenditures was $29.07 million (June 30, 2022: $28.25 million), of which $8.42 million (AUD$9.35 million) were acquisition costs, $10.28 million (AUD$13.32 million) were exploration, and $10.37 million (AUD$13.55 million) were site care and maintenance which include $1.74 million for property fees and $1.42 million for plant maintenance. During the year ended June 30, 2023, $0.18 million exploration costs and $0.66 million of site maintenance costs, offset by $0.02 million impairment, were incurred for Burnakura (Year ended June 30, 2022, $2.15 million).

Gabanintha

Gabanintha Gold Project was acquired in conjunction with Burnakura, containing a number of prospective tenements located to the east of Burnakura.

As of June 30, 2023, total Exploration and Evaluation expenditures were $3.53 million (June 30, 2022: $3.46 million) including acquisition costs of $2.88 million (AUD$3.19 million), exploration costs of $0.65 million (AUD$0.90 million). A total of $0.07 million was spent during the year ended June 30, 2023 for Gabanintha (Year ended June 30, 2022, $0.12 million).

Tuckanarra

On December 24, 2020, the Company sold 80% controlling interest in Tuckanarra to Odyssey Gold Ltd (ASX: "ODY", "Odyssey", formerly Odyssey Energy Ltd) pursuant to a Joint Venture Arrangement (the "JV Arrangement"). Monument holds a 20% free carried interest until a decision to mine is made. Preferentially, ODY's gold ore will be processed through Monument's Burnakura gold plant, subject to commercial terms. Monument also retains a 1% net smelter return royalty over ODY's percentage share in Tuckanarra.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has received AUD$3.50 million (or equivalent $2.66 million) in cash out of the total cash consideration of AUD$5.00 million (or equivalent $3.81 million). Among remaining $1.50 million consideration, AUD$0.50 million (or equivalent $0.36 million) were received in fiscal 2023 after the completion of transfer of the 80% legal and beneficial interest of the tenements to ODY; and AUD$1.00 million (or equivalent $0.76 million) contingency consideration ("Milestone Payment") may become receivable within 36 months of the completion of the transaction subject to exploration success when additional 100,000 ounces of gold being discovered at a minimum resource grade of 1.55g/t in relation to Tuckanarra Gold Project (Milestone Performance"), which is now being postpone payable due by February 2, 2024 (Note 28).

The balance of $0.50 million as of June 30, 2023 (June 30, 2022: $0.50 million) represented the 20% interest in Tuckanarra Gold Project free carried by the Company.

9. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue to meet its financial and operational strategies and obligations, while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of equity financing. Management continuously monitors its capital position and periodically reports to the Board of Directors.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

The Company is sensitive to changes in commodity prices and foreign exchange. The Company's policy is to not hedge gold sales. The Company's capital management policy has not changed in the year ended June 30, 2023.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Ensure the Company has sufficient cash available to support the mining, exploration, and other areas of the business in any gold price environment;
- Ensure the Company has the capital and capacity to support a long-term growth strategy; and
- Minimize counterparty credit risk.

Other than restricted cash (Note 4) the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions. Monument has the ability to adjust its capital structure by issuing new equity, issuing new debt, and by selling or acquiring assets. The Company can also control how much capital is returned to shareholders through dividends and share buybacks.

The capital of the Company consists of items included in equity and debt, net of cash and cash equivalents.

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Total equity attributable to shareholders	114,186	120,436
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(5,961)	(21,039)
Total capital	108,225	99,397

10. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are classified and measured at amortized cost (cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, borrowings, accounts payable and accrued liabilities).

a) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are considered reasonable approximations of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company does not have any financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition.

b) Risk exposures and responses

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent financial instruments held by the Company are not denominated in US dollars.

At the reporting date, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Malaysian ringgit (RM), Australian dollar (AUD) and Canadian dollar (CAD):

	June 30, 2023			June 30, 2022		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
(in 000's, US dollar equivalent)	AUD	RM	CAD	AUD	RM	CAD
Financial instrument – assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	23	234	3	177	192	168
Restricted cash	-	290	-	-	302	-
Trade and other receivable	9	1,815	7	356	218	7
Financial instruments – liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	65	9,024	239	92	4,924	210
Lease liabilities	-	-	253	-	-	252
Borrowings	-	-	45	-	-	47

The Company has not hedged any of its foreign currency risks.

Based on the above net exposures as at June 30, 2023 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the RM against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $0.33 million (June 30, 2022: $0.21 million) in the Company's net income, a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the CAD against US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $0.03 million (June 30, 2022: increase/decrease $0.02 million) in net income and a 5% depreciation or appreciation of the AUD against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $0.01 million (June 30, 2022: decrease/increase $0.02 million) in net income.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the prevailing market price of the gold concentrate that it began producing in 2023 (subject to provisional pricing). The market price of gold is a key driver of the Company's ability to generate cash flow. The Company has not hedged any of its commodity price risks.

The impact on profit or loss before income tax is influenced by changes in commodity prices. The impact on equity is identical to the impact on profit or loss before income tax. The analysis assumes that the price of gold will fluctuate by +/- 15%, with all other variables held constant. Such a change would result in an impact on the loss before tax of +/- $0.26 million.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Generally, the Company's interest income will be reduced during sustained periods of lower interest rates as higher yielding cash equivalents and short-term investments mature and the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates. The converse situation will have a positive impact on interest income. In addition to cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Company also has small borrowings that are subject to interest rate risk. These borrowings could potentially increase the Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. However, given their relatively small size, the impact on the Company's overall financial position is minimal.

The Company is subject to interest rate risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents; however, the risk is minimal because of their short-term maturity. To limit this risk, the Company employs a restrictive investment policy. The fair value of financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents is relatively unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates, as these investments are generally held to maturity. Consequently, changes in short-term interest rates do not have a material effect on the Company's operations.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk on trade receivables is negligible. This low level of risk is primarily due to our contracts with reputable gold off-takers, which adds a layer of security to our receivables. Furthermore, 90% of the sale proceeds for gold concentrate are received the following month after delivery to the off-taker. This prompt payment schedule further mitigates the risk of default, making our exposure to credit risk minimal.

The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents (Note 4). The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amounts at June 30, 2023. The amount of $0.54 million (June 30, 2022: $0.60 million) is held with a Malaysian financial institution, $0.02 million with an Australian financial institution (June 30, 2022: $0.18 million) and $5.40 million (June 30, 2022: $20.26 million) is held with Canadian financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through budgeting and forecasting cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its short-term requirements for operations, business development and other contractual obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid and immediately available on demand for the Company's use. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

	June 30, 2023		June 30, 2022	
	$	$	$	$
	Current <1 year	Non-Current 1-3 years	Current <1 year	Non-Current 1-3 years
Non derivative liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,328	-	5,226	-
Lease liabilities	80	173	46	206
Borrowings	-	45	-	47
	9,408	218	5,272	253

11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
	$	$
Trade payables	8,636	2,869
Construction payables	565	2,185
Employment payables and accruals	127	172
	9,328	5,226

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. $8.64 million trade payables as of the year ended June 30, 2023 included $5.30 million owned to a major mining contractor, with whom the Company have the arranged payment schedule to clear the over due balances by December 31, 2023. Construction payables include hold back of 5%, which will be settled 12 months after construction is completed when certain conditions are made.

Employment payables and accruals include vacation, employment benefits and related withholding taxes.

12. Lease Liabilities

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
	$	$
Opening balance	252	43
Addition	75	-
Recognized upon office lease renewal	-	239
Interest expenses	11	6
Lease payments	(79)	(43)
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(6)	7
Changes for the year	1	209
Closing balance	253	252
Current portion	80	46
Non-current portion	173	206
Closing balance	253	252

During the last quarter ended June 30, 2022, the office lease was extended to expire on July 31, 2027, the Company remeasured the lease liability to reflect the modification. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company recognized an additional right-of-use asset and lease liability of $0.03 million (or AUD$0.04 million) for the new office lease which was effective on October 1, 2022 and also $0.05 million for a two-year equipment lease.

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
	$	$
Undiscounted lease payment obligations:		
Less than one year	90	54
One to five years	205	221
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	295	275

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

13. Borrowings

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Opening balance	47	47
Foreign currency exchange gain	(2)	-
Closing balance	45	47

Included in Borrowings of $0.05 million (CAD$0.06 million) as of June 30, 2023 is a 32-month term loan granted under the Government of Canada's Emergency Business Account (the "CEBA Loan") on April 30 and December 15, 2020. The CEBA Loan is available to qualified businesses to fund their operations due to COVID-19 pandemics and is non-interest bearing until December 31, 2023, postponed from December 31, 2022 (the "Due Date"). The long-term loan will be paid back before 31 December 2025. One third of the outstanding loan shall be forgiven should the Company repay the two thirds of the loan by the Due Date. The Company may choose not to make minimum payment by Due Date, in such case the remaining balance on the Due Date shall be converted into a 2-year term loan bearing interest rate of 5%.

14. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's ARO as of June 30, 2023 consists of reclamation and closure costs for mine development and exploration activities. The total cash flows required to settle the Company's obligations before discounting is estimated to be $7.83 million (June 30, 2022: $6.73 million), comprised of $6.79 million (June 30, 2022: $5.65 million) for Malaysian projects and $1.04 million (June 30, 2022: $1.08 million) for the Western Australia Projects.

As at June 30, 2023, the present value of the Company's ARO was $6.72 million (June 30, 2022: $5.76 million), comprised of $5.77 million (June 30, 2022: $4.73 million) for Selinsing Gold Portfolio using a pre-tax risk-free rate of 3.60% (June 30, 2022: 3.96%) and an inflation rate of 2.40% (June 30, 2022: 3.40%); $0.95 million (June 30, 2022: $1.03 million) for the Murchison gold portfolio using a pre-tax risk-free rate of 4.10% (June 30, 2022: 1.35%) and an inflation rate of 6.00% (June 30, 2022: 5.10%);

Significant reclamation and closure activities include land rehabilitation, slope stabilization, decommissioning of tailing storage facilities, mined waste dump, road bridges, buildings and mine facilities.

The following is an analysis of the asset retirement obligations:

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Opening balance	5,760	6,206
Additions	1,111	-
Accretion expense	226	152
Reclamation performed	(8)	-
Reassessment of liabilities	8	(215)
Foreign currency exchange gain	(381)	(383)
Changes for the year	956	(446)
Closing balance	6,716	5,760

15. Income Tax

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Opening balance - Income tax payable (receivable)	(475)	431
Income tax expense (recovery)	479	(48)
Tax installments paid	(188)	(870)
Foreign currency exchange loss	16	12
Changes for the year	307	(906)
Closing balance - income tax payable (receivable)	(168)	(475)

As of June 30, 2023, the income tax receivable balance of $0.17 million (June 30, 2022: $0.48 million) resulted from overpayment of tax installments after offsetting income tax expense. Deferred tax liabilities were $2.59 million (June 30, 2022, $2.30 million).

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Opening balance	2,304	2,662
Deferred income tax recovery	391	(215)
Foreign currency exchange gain	(101)	(143)
Changes for the year	290	(358)
Closing balance	2,594	2,304

The reconciliation of income tax provision computed at statutory rates of 27% (2022: 27%) to the reported income tax provision is as follows:

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Income tax recovery computed at statutory rates	1,460	1,826
Lower effective rate attributable to Malaysian income	(119)	(143)
Non-deductible expenses	(846)	(143)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	47	737
Unutilized tax losses	(1,404)	(2,347)
Non-taxable income	-	334
Non-business income	(8)	(1)
Income tax recovery (expense)	(870)	263
Income tax recovery/(expense) consists of the following:		
Current income tax provision	(479)	48
Deferred income tax provision	(391)	215
Income tax recovery (expense)	(870)	263

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated using the following enacted corporate income tax rates: Canada at 27% (2022: 27%), Malaysia at 24% (2022: 24%) and Australia at 25% (2022: 25%). Significant components of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities, after applying enacted corporate income tax rates, are as follows:

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Mineral property interests	(12,340)	(9,946)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,445)	(918)
	(14,785)	(10,864)
Deferred tax assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	140	-
Mineral property interests	3,610	893
Loss carry forwards	8,441	7,667
	12,191	8,560
Net deferred tax liabilities	(2,594)	(2,304)

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

	June 30, 2023 $	June 30, 2022 $
Unrecognized deferred tax assets:		
Loss carry forwards	15,364	15,828
Other deductible temporary differences	222	228
	15,586	16,056

In assessing whether to recognize deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. No deferred tax asset has been recognized for these amounts because the amount of future taxable profit that will be available to realize such assets is unpredictable and not probable. Other deductible temporary differences include cumulative eligible capital expenditures that are tax deductible according to relevant tax law in the relevant jurisdictions.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

At June 30, 2023, the Company has non-capital loss carry forwards for tax purposes that are available to reduce future taxable income in Canada of $45.19 million (2022: $44.49 million). The non-capital losses expire as follows:

	Total
	$
2031	2,780
2032	3,232
2033	9,779
2034	12,242
2036	6,440
2037	3,269
2038	1,106
2039	1,359
2040	1,153
2041	2,752
2042	375
2043	703
	45,190

16. Share Capital

a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value.

b) Common shares

Issued and outstanding:

	Number of shares	**Value assigned**
		$
Balance, June 30, 2021	**325,971,563**	**117,129**
RSUs redeemed (Note 17(b))	866,670	102
Balance, June 30, 2022	**326,838,233**	**117,231**
RSUs redeemed (Note 17(b))	366,670	38
Balance, June 30, 2023	**327,204,903**	**117,269**

17. Capital Reserves

	June 30, 2023	**June 30, 2022**
	$	**$**
Warrants	2,612	2,612
Options (a)	10,303	10,303
Restricted share units (b)	871	886
	13,786	**13,801**

a) Stock options

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (“AGM”) held on December 15, 2016, the Company’s shareholders approved a 5% Fixed Stock Option Plan (the “2016 Stock Option Plan”). The total number of shares reserved for issuance under the 2016 Stock Option Plan is 16,210,905. The general terms of stock options granted under the 2016 Stock Option Plan include a life of stock options up to ten years and a vesting period up to two years.

As of June 30, 2023, no stock options were outstanding and a total of 12,140,406 common shares were available for future grant under the 2016 Stock Option Plan, comprised of an initial 16,210,905 reserved for issuance, of which 4,070,499 stock options were exercised. There were no new stock options granted during the year ended June 30, 2023 (Year ended June 30, 2022: nil stock options).

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

b) Restricted share units

At the AGM held on December 15, 2016, the Company's shareholders approved a fixed 10% restricted Share unit plan (the "RSU Plan"). Under the RSU Plan, the total number of shares reserved for grant is 32,421,800, of which 24,943,666 have been granted to date, 11,486,873 have been redeemed, 166,667 are forfeited, 13,290,126 are outstanding and 7,644,801 remain available for future grant at June 30, 2023.

Restricted share units outstanding	Number of common shares
Balance, June 30, 2021	**14,523,466**
Redeemed	(866,670)
Balance, June 30, 2022	**13,656,796**
Redeemed	(366,670)
Balance, June 30, 2023	**13,290,126**

Of the 13,290,126 RSUs granted under the RSU Plan and outstanding, 11,423,466 RSUs for $0.69 million were vested, redeemable until February 10, 2024; 1,500,000 units for $0.17 million were vested, redeemable until April 8, 2024; the remaining 366,660 units for $0.03 million shall be vested over a one-year period from February 10, 2023. The underlying fair value of granted RSUs is amortized over the corresponding vesting periods as compensation expenses against capital reserves. Once vested and units are redeemed, the cost of issuance of shares is credited to share capital against capital reserves.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, $nil has been credited to expense for forfeitures (June 30, 2022 $nil), and $0.02 million (June 30, 2022 $0.05 million) has been expensed and allocated to production expense and exploration expenditure against capital reserves for RSUs vested, and $0.04 million (June 30, 2022: $0.10 million) was credited to share capital for 366,670 RSUs (June 30, 2022: 866,670 RSUs) redeemed.

18. Revenue

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Gold bullion sales	10,643	14,440
Gold concentrate sales	1,743	-
	12,386	14,440

All revenue from gold bullion and gold concentrate is recognised at the point in time when control transfers. The production for 2023 focused on both gold bullion and gold concentrate. Gold bullion production ceased in November, whereas gold concentrate production commenced in January, with the first sale occurring in June 2023.

19. Production Costs

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Mining	3,619	5,506
Processing	5,624	6,824
Royalties	1,258	1,329
Operations, net of silver recovery	136	152
	10,637	13,811

20. Operation Expenses

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	$	$
Expenses from operation suspension	160	48

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Selinsing gold production was suspended from May 18 to June 28, 2022, and from March 18 to May 12, 2020, in compliance with the Movement Control Order ("MCO") issued by Malaysian authorities, except for certain essential services. During the period of flotation production, specific plant and equipment used for gold bullion production were put on hold for future resumption. Costs for their care and maintenance have been incurred: $0.16 million for the year ended June 30, 2023 As a comparison, the costs of idle capacity during the suspension and recovery periods were recorded as operating expenses: $0.05 million for the year ended June 30, 2022.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

21. Corporate Expenses

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Office and general expenses	115	127
Rent and utilities (a)	36	22
Salaries and wages	990	834
Share-based compensation	6	15
Legal, accounting and audit	279	223
Consulting Fees	82	153
Shareholders communication	79	133
Travel	109	10
Regulatory compliance and filing	56	58
Amortization	51	51
	1,803	1,626

a) During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company received $nil office rental subsidy (June 30, 2022: $0.02 million) from Canada Emergency Commercial Rent Assistance program offered by Canadian Government during COVID-19 pandemic, which was recorded against rental expenses.

22. Gross revenue royalty income

On April 8, 2021, the Company sold 100% equity interest in Mengapur Project to Fortress Minerals Limited (“Fortress”, or “Purchaser”) for consideration of $30.00 million in cash and a gross revenue royalty (“GRR”) of 1.25% for all products that may be produced at the Mengapur Project. During the year ended June 30, 2023, $0.07 million provisional GRR (Year ended June 30, 2022: $nil) was accrued by the Company subject to data provided by Fortress.

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Gross revenue royalty income	66	-

23. Loss Per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the relevant years is based on the following:

		For the year ended June 30,		
		2023		**2022**
Loss for the year	**$**	**(6,273)**	**$**	**(6,497)**
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding		326,973,851		326,453,756
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Restricted share units		-		-
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding		326,973,851		326,453,756
Basic loss per share	$	(0.02)	$	(0.02)
Diluted loss per share	$	(0.02)	$	(0.02)

As a result of having a loss, all options and RSU are considered anti-dilutive. The restricted share units are anti-dilutive for a reduction in loss per share if restricted share units are redeemed. There were no options and restricted share units granted during the year ended June 30, 2023.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

24. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel

The Company's related parties include key management, who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly: five directors (executive and non-executive), the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer and the Vice President of Business Development who directly reports to the CEO.

The remuneration of the key management of the Company as defined above including salaries and director fees is as follows:

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Salaries	568	606
Directors' fees	129	131
	697	737

As at June 30, 2023, the net amount due to related parties are $0.03 million (June 30, 2022: $0.03 million) relating to director fees. Directors' fees are paid on a quarterly basis. Unpaid amounts due to directors are recorded against accrued liabilities, are unsecured and bear no interest.

25. Commitments

	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Lease commitments	64	65	57	55	5	246
Mineral property obligations	854	704	696	815	585	3,654
Purchase and Contract commitments						
Mine Operations	2,058	46	39	37	5	2,185
Flotation Construction	41	-	-	-	-	41
	3,017	**815**	**792**	**907**	**595**	**6,126**

The Company's commitment includes leases, mineral property obligations and purchase commitment. Lease commitments represent contractually obligated payments associated with the long-term office lease. Mineral property obligations include exploration expenditures and levies mandated by government authorities to keep the tenements in good standing, $2.46 million for Murchison and $1.19 million for Selinsing. Purchase commitments include $0.04 million for flotation construction, $2.00 million for mine operations at Selinsing Gold Mine in Malaysia; and $0.01 million for exploration expenditure at Murchison Gold Project in Western Australia.

26. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	For the year ended June 30,	
	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Interest received	390	80
Net income tax paid	(188)	(870)
Non-cash working capital, financing and investing activities:		
Amortization charged to mineral properties	17	9
Amortization inherent in inventory	3,721	3,561
Expenditures on mineral properties in accounts payable	59	84
Plant and equipment costs included in accounts payable	1,506	2,190

27. Segment Disclosures

The Company operates primarily in the gold mining industry and its major product is gold. Its activities include gold production, acquisition, exploration and development of gold and other base metal properties. The Company's mining operations are in Malaysia. Another reportable operating segment is the Exploration and Evaluation segment in Malaysia and Australia. The Company's corporate head office is the last reportable operating segment.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

The Company's reportable operating segments reflect the Company's individual mining interests and are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the Company's chief operating decision maker to assess the Company's performance.

a) Operating segments

June 30, 2023	Mine Operations (Gold) $	Exploration atd Evaluation (Gold) $	Corporate $	Total $
Balance sheet				
Current assets	13,504	277	5,449	**19,230**
Property, plant and equipment	55,075	5,578	192	**60,845**
Exploration and evaluation	-	47,969	-	**47,969**
Total assets	73,657	53,824	5,641	**133,122**
Total liabilities	17,389	1,007	540	**18,936**

June 30, 2022	Mine Operations (Gold) $	Exploration atd Evaluation (Gold) $	Corporate $	Total $
Balance sheet				
Current assets	14,485	804	20,314	**35,603**
Property, plant and equipment	29,374	5,587	245	**35,206**
Exploration and evaluation	-	63,216	-	**63,216**
Total assets	43,859	69,607	20,559	**134,025**
Total liabilities	11,958	1,122	509	**13,589**

For the year ended June 30, 2023	Mine Operations (Gold) $	Exploration atd Evaluation (Gold) $	Corporate $	Total $
Income statement				
Revenue	12,386	-	-	**12,386**
Loss from mining operations	(2,145)	-	-	**(2,145)**
Corporate expenses	-	-	(1,803)	**(1,803)**
Other income, (expenses) and (loss)	(1,758)	78	225	**(1,455)**
Tax expense	(863)	-	(7)	**(870)**
Net income (loss)	(4,766)	78	(1,585)	**(6,273)**

For the year ended June 30, 2022	Mine Operations (Gold) $	Exploration atd Evaluation (Gold) $	Corporate $	Total $
Income statement				
Revenue	14,440	-	-	**14,440**
Loss from mining operations	(3,552)	-	-	**(3,552)**
Corporate expenses	-	-	(1,626)	**(1,626)**
Other expenses and loss	(1,235)	(86)	(261)	**(1,582)**
Tax recovery	263	-	-	**263**
Net loss	(4,524)	(86)	(1,887)	**(6,497)**

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts or otherwise stated)

b) Geographical area information

The Company operates across three geographic regions: Australia, Malaysia, and Canada. While 100% of the revenues are generated in Malaysia, gold bullion is sold to a single customer in the US. Since June 2023, the Company has started selling concentrate, with only one sale made to a single customer during the year.

June 30, 2023	Australia	Malaysia	Canada	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance sheet				
Current assets	68	13,712	5,450	**19,230**
Property, plant and equipment	5,579	55,075	191	**60,845**
Exploration and evaluation	33,102	14,867	-	**47,969**
Total assets	38,749	88,732	5,641	**133,122**
Total liabilities	1,007	17,389	540	**18,936**

June 30, 2022	Australia	Malaysia	Canada	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance sheet				
Current assets	584	14,704	20,315	**35,603**
Property, plant and equipment	5,587	29,375	244	**35,206**
Exploration and evaluation	32,207	31,009	-	**63,216**
Total assets	38,378	75,088	20,559	**134,025**
Total liabilities	1,122	11,958	509	**13,589**

For the year ended	Australia	Malaysia	Canada	Total
June 30, 2023	$	$	$	$
Income statement				
Revenue	-	12,386	-	**12,386**
Loss from mining operations	-	(2,145)	-	**(2,145)**
Corporate expenses	(13)	(108)	(1,682)	**(1,803)**
Other income, (expenses) and (loss)	78	(1,758)	225	**(1,455)**
Tax expense	-	(863)	(7)	**(870)**
Net income (loss)	65	(4,874)	(1,464)	**(6,273)**

For the year ended	Australia	Malaysia	Canada	Total
June 30, 2022	$	$	$	$
Income statement				
Revenue	-	14,440	-	**14,440**
Loss from mining operations	-	(3,552)	-	**(3,552)**
Corporate expenses	(10)	(64)	(1,552)	**(1,626)**
Other expenses and loss	(86)	(1,235)	(261)	**(1,582)**
Tax recovery	-	263	-	**263**
Net loss	(96)	(4,588)	(1,813)	**(6,497)**

28. Subsequent Event

On August 3, 2023, the Company was notified by Odyssey that a major milestone has been achieved at the Tuckanarra Gold Project, where the Company holds a 20% free carrying interest (Note 8(b)). This has triggered the Performance Payment become due. Under an amended arrangement between the Company and Odyssey, both parties have agreed to defer the AUD$1 million milestone performance consideration payment. This payment is scheduled to be made within six months after the date of satisfaction of the milestone, specifically by February 2, 2024.

In consideration for the deferral of the performance payment, Odyssey has agreed to pay the Company interest on the outstanding amount. The interest rate will be equal to the US Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus two percent (2.00%), compounding monthly. This interest will start accruing from the date which is 5 business days after the satisfaction of the milestone and will continue until the performance payment is made.

Additionally, the Company has reserved the right to call back the performance payment at any time with 14 days' notice, at its sole discretion, starting five days after the date of satisfaction of the milestone performance.