ABN 85 146 530 378

ANNUAL REPORT

30 JUNE 2017

Ascot Resources Limited
ABN 85 146 530 378

Directors & Officers
Mr Paul Kopejtka - Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Andrew Caruso – Non-Executive Director
Mr Chris Corbett – Non Executive Director
Mr Shahb Richyal – Non Executive Director
Mr Nathan Featherby - Non Executive Director

Mr Nick Longmire – Company Secretary

Registered Office
Unit 3, 154 Hampden Rd
Nedlands WA 6009

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Website: www.ascotresources.com

Domicile and Country of Incorporation
Australia

Bankers
National Australia Bank
1232 Hay Street
West Perth WA 6005
Website: www.nab.com.au

Auditors
Pitcher Partners Corporate & Audit (WA) Pty Ltd
Level 1, 914 Hay Street
Perth WA 6000
Website: www.pitcher.com.au

Share Registry
Security Transfer Australia Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway
Applecross WA 6153
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The Directors submit their report together with the financial report of the consolidated entity consisting of Ascot Resources Limited (the "Company" or "Ascot") and its controlled entities, for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

1. INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's Directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for the entire year unless otherwise stated. Where applicable, all directorships held in listed public companies over the last three years have been detailed below.

Paul Kopejtka

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Kopejtka has previously been associated with a number of Australian listed companies, most notably Murchison Metals Limited, where he was a founding director, shareholder and former Executive Chairman. Under Mr Kopejtka's leadership, Murchison successfully developed the Jack Hills Iron Ore Stage 1 mine producing 2 million tonnes per annum of high grade iron ore.

Mr Kopejtka has a Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Mr Kopejtka is currently a Director of Alliance Mining Commodities Ltd.

Andrew Caruso

Non-Executive Director

Mr Caruso has over twenty five years' experience in the mining industry including operations, management and executive roles within Australia and internationally.

Mr Caruso has previously spent over ten years working in significant Australian iron ore and coal operations, including six years at iron ore ventures operated by BHP and Rio Tinto in the Pilbara. Previously he was CEO of Crosslands Resources Ltd, which was developing the Jack Hills iron ore expansion project in Western Australia. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Mining Engineering and a Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment.

Chris Corbett

Non-Executive Director

Mr Corbett joined Resource Capital Funds in 2008 after working as a financial analyst and commercial manager within the business development department at Wesfarmers Limited. Prior to this he worked as an engineer for Byrnecut Mining Pty Ltd where he gained technical experience in shaft sinking and equipping and underground mine development and production.

Mr. Corbett has a B.Eng. (Mech, First Class Honors) and a B.Comm. from the University of Western Australia, Grad. Dip. in Mining from the Western Australian School of Mines and a Grad. Dip. in Applied Finance and Investment from FINSIA. Mr. Corbett also serves on the Board of Directors of portfolio company Wolf Minerals Ltd.

Shahb Richyal
Non – Executive Director

Mr. Shahb Richyal is a member of the principal investments (and acquisition financing) team at Gunvor Group (Gunvor). He is currently based in Singapore and responsible for the Asia Pacific region. Mr Richyal has over 10 years' professional experience, the majority of which has been covering the natural resources sector in a principal investment, M&A and capital markets advisory capacity.

Prior to joining Gunvor, Mr Richyal held positions with Morgan Stanley (Investment Banking Division), Dresdner Kleinwort (Strategic Advisory & M&A) and PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr Richyal is a qualified chartered accountant (member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland) and holds a MChem (Honours) from the University of Oxford.

Nathan Featherby
Non – Executive Director

Mr Nathan Featherby is currently the Executive Chairman of Ochre Group Holdings Ltd (Ochre). He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from Curtin University, and has spent most of his working career in stockbroking and merchant banking with a focus on small- to medium size mining and exploration companies.

Former Directors

Francis DeSouza
Non-Executive Director
(Resigned 31 August 2016)

Mr DeSouza holds a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Banking and Finance and has many years' experience in financial services, specialising in corporate advisory and equity markets with a specific focus in the resources sector. He has facilitated a number of resource transactions ranging from reverse takeovers, project evaluations through to capital raisings and initial public offerings (IPOs).

Mr DeSouza is the co-founder of Otsana Capital Pty Ltd, a boutique advisory firm specialising in mergers and acquisitions, capital raisings and IPOs.

Mike Young
Non–Executive Director
(Resigned 7 August 2017)

Mr Young is a geologist and a graduate of Queens University, Canada with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geological Sciences. His experience includes base metals, iron ore, uranium and gold, with a strong focus on mine-camp exploration, resource definition, and mine development. Mr Young was a founding director of uranium developer Bannerman Resources, the first CEO and MD of BC Iron and is the non-executive Chairman and founder of Cassini Resources. Mr Young is currently Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Vimy Resources.

2. INFORMATION ON COMPANY SECRETARY

Nick Longmire
Company Secretary (appointed 20 September 2017)

Mr Longmire has over 20 years' experience in the resources sector in wide variety of finance and commercial roles including Company Secretary of a publicly listed company. Mr Longmire holds a Bachelor of Commerce from Murdoch University and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Australia and New Zealand.

Chris Foley
Former Company Secretary (resigned 20 September 2017)

Mr Foley has over 25 years' experience in the resources sector in both private practice and various corporate roles including Company Secretary for ASX listed companies. He holds a Bachelor of Jurisprudence and a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Western Australia, as well as a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance.

3. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid during the financial year and no dividend is recommended for the financial year.

4. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Director's meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each Director during the time the Director held office are:

Directors	Appointed/Resignation	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Paul Kopejtka	Appointed December 2012	3	3
Andrew Caruso	Appointed March 2013	3	3
Chris Corbett	Appointed September 2015	3	2
Shahb Richyal	Appointed October 2014	3	3
Nathan Featherby	Appointed October 2014	3	3
Francis DeSouza	Resigned 31 August 2016	1	1
Mike Young	Resigned 7 Aug 2017	3	1

5. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activities during the year were iron ore and coal exploration and development, in Australia and Colombia.

6. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Wonmunna Iron Ore Project

On 6 October 2015, the Company announced that, due to the uncertain state of the iron ore market and volatile market conditions generally, the Board had decided that further development activity on the Wonmunna Project would be limited until the iron ore price and market conditions generally stabilise and improve.

The Company also announced that it would investigate opportunities for corporate or asset transactions that have potential to enhance the value of the Project or the Company generally.

Following shareholder approval at the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2015, the Company was delisted on 24 December 2015.

Titiribi Coal Project

During the year Ascot commenced the preparation of an updated submission to be presented to the regulator to seek environmental (PMA) approvals to support any future underground mining.
Ascot maintains a small presence in Colombia to advance its interests and to retain optionality in the event of an improvement in coal markets in future.

Corporate

On 22 July 2016, Ascot, Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd and Ochre Group Holdings Ltd ('Ochre') entered into a Deed amending the Sale and Purchase Agreement for the Wonmunna Project made between those parties on 3 July 2014 ('SPA'). Pursuant to the Deed the parties agreed:

- To amend the 'Additional Consideration' payable to Ochre under the SPA by reference to the average price received for sales of product from the Project over a defined period; and
- That interest would cease to accrue on the Additional Consideration from the date of the amending Deed until the date of the first sale of product from the Wonmunna Project.

The A$1.22m Loan Note Agreement made with Resource Capital Fund V L.P. (RCF V) in May 2013, which was due to expire on 30 June 2016, was extended to 30 November 2016. RCF V subsequently elected to convert the amount outstanding under the Loan Note into ordinary fully paid shares of the Company. Ascot issued 12,550,959 ordinary fully paid shares in satisfaction of principal and interest owing under the Loan Note.

In August 2016 RCF V Annex Fund L.P. (RCF VAF), an associate of RCF V, provided a $250,000 bridge loan facility to enable the Company to meet tenement and exploration expenditure commitments on the Project while the Company considered refinancing options.

An additional $150,000 bridging loan facility was provided by RCF VAF in October 2016 to continue funding commitments pending completion of the new convertible loan facility referred to below..
In October 2016 the Company entered into a new A$3m Convertible Loan Facility Agreement with RCF VAF L.P. (2016 Facility). The 2016 Facility was approved by shareholders at the Company's 2016 Annual General Meeting and proceeds from the facility were used to repay the bridging loans referred to above.

In August 2016 Mr Francis De Souza resigned as a Non-Executive Director of Ascot.

Operations

Most of the work undertaken on the Wonmunna project in 2016/17 consisted of rehabilitation works including filling and / or capping drill holes, rehabilitating access tracks that are no longer required, spreading drill spoil and clearing rubbish.

Ascot's Strategy

Ascot's vision is to deliver strong, long-term, sustainable shareholder value through the acquisition and development of steelmaking raw material mining ventures in Australia and Colombia.

The Company's mission is to:

- execute the Company's development strategy to commission the Wonmunna project for export of iron ore products
- successfully advance the Titiribi coal project and position the project for future expansion to maximise returns for all stakeholders; and
- seek to acquire strategic interests in other steelmaking raw material projects in Colombia and Australia through new and existing corporate channels.

Due to a deteriorating iron ore price and volatile market conditions generally, in October 2015 the Board of Ascot resolved to limit activity related to the development of the Wonmunna Project until the outlook for the iron price stabilises and improves.

Corporate

FY17 Operating Results

The Company's operating loss after income tax for the year was $23,395,824 (2016: profit $437,257), which resulted in a loss per share of 14.51 cents, compared to a profit of 0.31 cents per share in the previous corresponding period (PCP). Included in the consolidated profit for the year ended 30 June 2017 was the impairment of capitalised exploration expenditure of $22,326,782.

The consolidated statement of cash flow shows an increase in cash and equivalents during the year of $1,455,459 compared with a decrease of $2,935,532 in the PCP. As at 30 June 2017, the Company has cash and equivalents totalling $1,675,166.

With respect to both the Titiribi and Wonmunna projects, it is likely that Ascot will remain in a 'holding pattern' during the 2018 financial year and will therefore incur ongoing losses until such time as either (or both) projects are in production and the Company is earning revenue. Securing project-related financing to develop the projects remains a key risk.

For a detailed discussion of the risks associated with Ascot's future operating and financial performance refer to "Factors and Business Risks that affect Future Performance" below.

Asset and Capital Structure

Convertible notes and their maturity dates are as follows:

Loan Note	Principal	Maturity Date
RCF – Note	$3,000,000	31 December 2018

Factors and Risks that affect Future Performance

Ascot faces a number of key risks in achieving its objective of developing of the Wonmunna Iron Ore and Titiribi Coal projects, which in turn could potentially have a significant effect on future performance and long-term financial viability of the Company.

Capital Markets & Access to Funding

Ascot's ability to successfully develop its current suite of projects, as well as any acquired in future, is largely contingent on the Company's ability to fund these projects through successfully raising debt and/or equity capital. There is no guarantee that Ascot will be able to raise needed funds to continue executing its development strategy in relation to either the Wonmunna or Titiribi projects.

Commodity Prices

Commodity prices remain largely uncertain and their inherent volatility is affected by many factors beyond Ascot's control. Such factors include supply and demand fluctuations in coal and iron ore, forward selling activities, the level of production costs in major commodity-producing regions, and other macro-economic factors. To this end, the Company's assessment of short and long-term coal and iron ore prices will have a significant bearing on:

i. whether the Company will proceed with the construction of the Wonmunna or Titiribi projects; and
ii. the subsequent revenue derived from the projects.

Moreover, Ascot's view of pricing may also impact future project acquisitions in the steelmaking raw material space.

Exchange Rates

International prices of various commodities – including iron ore and coal – are denominated in United States dollars, whereas the income and majority of expenditure of Ascot in relation to the Wonmunna and Titiribi projects are, and will be taken into account in Australian currency, exposing Ascot to the fluctuations and volatility of the rate of exchange between the two currencies.

Access to infrastructure and facilities

Access to suitable infrastructure and export facilities, which may include road, rail and port, is critical for Ascot in the development of its projects. In relation to the Wonmunna Project, notwithstanding the proximity of the project to current and potential infrastructure, Ascot's ability to sell iron ore product into global seaborne markets will be contingent on gaining access to suitable export facilities from third parties, on suitable commercial terms.

Infrastructure risk can be significantly reduced by eliminating the need for port access through mine gate sales options. Notably, this will also transfer the responsibility for downstream logistics to the purchasing party(ies). Alternatively, Ascot could also consider the prospect of selling product at port gate, and independently manage the transport aspect of the sales' process.

Mining and Environmental approvals

Ascot will require mining and environmental approvals in order to construct, commission and operate both projects. Any delays to these approvals could impact the Company's ability to meet stated target dates for commissioning and production.

Ascot has secured primary environmental approvals for the Wonmunna Project from the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) including a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit and approval of its Mining Proposal and Closure Plan.

Native Title Access and Mining Negotiations

In relation to the Wonmunna Project, Ascot has Native Title Mining Agreements with the Ngarlawangga claimant group and the neighbouring Nyiyaparli claimant group to provide a framework for future engagement and compensation to the groups upon the commencement of mining.

Ascot must also comply with Aboriginal heritage legislation which stipulates the requirement for heritage survey work to be undertaken ahead of the commencement of mining operations.

7. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial results of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2017 are:

	30-June-17	30-June-16
Cash and Equivalents (A$)	1,675,166	219,707
Net Assets (A$)	(1,748,752)	20,336,706
Revenue (A$)	7,763	18,664
Net profit/(loss) after tax (A$)	(23,395,824)	437,257
Profit/(loss) per share (A¢)	(14.51)	0.31
Dividend per share (A$)	-	-

8. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than changes noted elsewhere within the Director's Report, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs during the year.

9. AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE EVENTS

On 7 August 2017, Mike Young resigned as a non-executive director.

On 20 September 2017 Mr Chris Foley resigned as Company Secretary and Mr Nick Longmire was appointed Company Secretary.

At a meeting held by the Board on 20 September 2017 impairment of the capitalised exploration expenditure was considered and the following points were noted:

- There were factors present that indicate that the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure ($37m approx.) may exceed the recoverable amount of the project and it was therefore appropriate to consider a potential impairment on the carrying value of the capitalised exploration expenditure.

- Independent valuation reports for the Company's projects prepared in September / October 2016 derived a preferred value for the Wonmunna Project of $10.7m and $4m for the Company's 90% interest in the Titiribi Project.
- The Board's view is that the valuations referred to above are an accurate assessment of the current value of the projects.

It was agreed by the Board to write down the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure from $37,026,783 to $14.7m.

Other than the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of this report, any item, transaction or event, of a material or unusual nature, likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect substantially the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of the affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods.

10. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

The Directors will continue to evaluate new resource opportunities as they are identified by, or presented to, the Company. Further information in respect to these opportunities and other developments affecting the Company will be made available to the market in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

In June 2016, the Company received notices from the Department of Mines and Petroleum ("DMP') requiring the Company to undertake rehabilitation works on the Wonmunna Project tenements including filling and or / capping drill holes, rehabilitating tracks that are no longer required, spreading drill spoil and clearing rubbish. The Company completed the rehabilitation works required in the first half of the 2016/17 financial year. The Company was not subject to any other significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation.

Other than as noted above, the Board is not aware of any breach of environmental requirements as they apply to the Company. There were no ground disturbing activities conducted in Australia during the financial year.

12. OPTIONS

As the date of this report there were no unissued ordinary shares of Ascot under option.

13. PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

14. INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring all its Directors and current and former executive officers against a liability incurred as such a director or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium. The Company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

15. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Board of Directors advises that there were no non-audit services provided by the Company auditors during the financial year.

16. REMUNERATION REPORT

The remuneration report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and key management personnel of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations. The information in this report has been audited as required under section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

For the purpose of this report, key management personnel of the Company are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. All key management personnel are also Directors of the Company. The Directors whose remuneration arrangements are detailed in this report are as follows:

Paul Kopejtka	Non-Executive Chairman
Andrew Caruso	Non -Executive Director
Chris Corbett	Non-Executive Director
Shahb Richyal	Non-Executive Director
Nathan Featherby	Non-Executive Director
Francis DeSouza	Non-Executive Director
Mike Young	Non-Executive Director

Remuneration Philosophy

Due to the size and scale of the Company's operations and the number of Directors, the Board has not established a separate committee to oversee the Company's remuneration policies for key management personnel. This role has instead been performed by the full Board.

Directors have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The performance of the Company therefore depends upon the quality of its Directors. To prosper the Company must attract, motivate and retain appropriately skilled Directors.

The Company's broad remuneration policy is to ensure that remuneration packages properly reflect the duties and responsibilities of the relevant person and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality.

During the financial year the Board did not engage the services of a remuneration consultant to provide recommendations on remuneration for Directors.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

The Board seeks to set the aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Company with the flexibility to attract and retain Directors with skills that are relevant to the needs of the Company, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to Shareholders.

Structure and Approvals

The Company's Constitution and the ASX listing rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting of shareholders. The latest determination was at the 2011 Annual General Meeting held on 18 November 2011 at which shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $300,000 per year (in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Explanatory Statement that accompanied the Notice of Meeting). The Board will not seek any increase for the Non-Executive Directors pool at the 2017 Annual General Meeting.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is based on fees approved by the Board of Directors and is set at levels to reflect market conditions and encourage the continued services of the Directors. The nature and amount of remuneration is collectively considered by the Board of Directors with reference to fees commensurate to a company of similar size and level of activity, with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of high performing Directors.

Further details relating to remuneration of Non-Executive Directors are contained in the Remuneration Table disclosed in this Report and within the Notes to the Financial Statements: Note 17 Reserves, Note 20 Share-Based Payments and Note 22 Key Management Personnel Disclosures.

Wonmunna Executive Incentives

On 23 May2014 a General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company approved the grant of 50,000,000 Executive Incentives to Paul Kopejtka and Andrew Caruso in three tranches - A, B and C.

In August 2015 the Board determined that the vesting conditions applicable to the Tranche A executive incentives would be satisfied on receipt by the Company of written approval from the DMP for a Surface Water Management Plan for the Wonmunna Project. That written approval was received on 2 November 2015. In September 2016 all Tranche A Executive incentives were exercised resulting in the issue of 15 million ordinary fully paid shares valued at $2.25 million.

On 3 February 2016, the Ascot Board resolved to cancel Tranches B and C of the Wonmunna Executive Incentives.

Employee Incentive Plan

During the 2013 financial year, the Company established the Ascot Resources Limited Employee Incentive Plan (Incentive Plan) which provides the Company with the flexibility to issue Incentives in the form of either options or performance rights which may ultimately vest into Shares. In contrast to an option, a performance right does not have an exercise price and therefore allows an employee to benefit by exercising their performance right upon satisfaction of applicable vesting conditions without needing to provide any cash consideration. The inclusion of the flexibility to grant performance rights under employee incentive plans is a current trend amongst the Company's ASX-listed peer group.

A total of 2,560,000 incentives were issued under the Executive Incentive plan during the year ended 30 June 2015. A total of 1,060,000 incentives were exercised in February 2016 valued at $159,000 and a further 450,000 incentives were exercised in September 2016 valued at $67,500.

Remuneration of Directors for the year ended 30 June 2017

Details of the nature and each element of the emoluments of each Director of the Company for the years ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 are set out in the following tables.

	Short-term employee benefits				Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments		Percentage of remuneration consisting of incentives for the year
30-Jun-17	Salary & fees $	Termination Benefits $	Non-monetary $	Other $	Super-annuation $	Executive incentives $	Total $	
Directors								
Mr Kopejtka(i)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	0%
Mr Caruso(i)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	0%
Mr DeSouza(ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Young(iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	
Other Key Management								
None	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**60,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,000**	

Remuneration of Directors for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Short-term employee benefits				Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments		Percentage of remuneration consisting of incentives for the year
30-Jun-16	Salary & fees $	Termination Benefits $	Non-monetary $	Other $	Super-annuation $	Executive incentives $	Total $	
Directors								
Mr Kopejtka (i)	158,333	144,753	3,192	-	13,854	436,582	756,714	58%
Mr Caruso (i)	201,963	183,049	3,192	-	17,999	65,236	471,439	14%
Mr DeSouza	23,325		-	-	-	-	23,325	0%
Mr Corbett	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Young	15,452		-	-	-	-	15,452	0%
Sub-total	399,073	327,802	6,384	-	31,853	501,818	1,266,930	
Other Key Management								
None	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**399,073**	**327,802**	**6,384**	**-**	**31,853**	**501,818**	**1,266,930**	

(i) Messrs Kopejtka and Caruso were Executive Directors of the Company and earned a salary up to 3 February 2016 when their positions were made redundant. From that date Messrs Kopejtka and Caruso have received a fee for services as Non-Executive Directors. They also received termination payments in line with their respective employment contracts.

(ii) Mr DeSouza resigned as director on 31 August 2016

(iii) Mr Young resigned as director on 7 August 2017

Service Agreements

As at the date of this report, there are no service agreements with Directors or KMPs.

Options granted as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017

There were no options granted to the Directors during the year ended 30 June 2017 and there were no options granted from a previous year that were exercised or lapsed during the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Executive incentives granted as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017

There were no executive incentives granted to the Directors during the year ended 30 June 2017. On 19 September 2016 Ascot issued a total of 15,450,000 ordinary fully paid shares following the exercise of a corresponding number of Wonmunna Executive Incentives and Employee Incentives by the incentive holders.

Shares issued on exercise of options for the year ended 30 June 2017

There were no shares issued to a Director upon the exercise of options during the year.

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS

The following table sets out each Director's relevant interest in shares of the Company as at 30 June 2017.

Company Directors & Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Received During the Year on Exercise of Options or rights	Net Change Other	Closing Balance[1]
Mr Kopejtka	3,624,711	-	-	12,300,000	15,924,711
Mr Caruso	1,550,000	-	-	1,950,000	3,500,000
Mr DeSouza (i)	342,500	-	-	(342,500)	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby(ii)	51,524,736	-	-	-	51,524,736
Mr Young (iii)	-	-	-	-	-
	57,041,947	-	-	13,907,500	70,949,447

(i) Mr DeSouza resigned as director on 31 August 2016

(ii) Indirect holding in director related entities Ochre Group Holding Ltd and Winterfell Pty Ltd

(iii) Mr Young resigned as director on 7 August 2017

The following table sets out each Director's relevant interest in shares of the Company as at 30 June 2016.

Company Directors & Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Received During the Year on Exercise of Options or rights	Net Change Other	Closing Balance[1]
Mr Kopejtka	3,624,711	-	-	-	3,624,711
Mr Caruso	1,550,000	-	-	-	1,550,000
Mr DeSouza	342,500	-	-	-	342,500
Mr McClements (i)	32,071,910	-	-	(32,071,910)	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby(i)	51,524,736	-	-	-	51,524,736
Mr Young	-	-	-	-	-
	57,041,947	-	-	-	57,041,947

(i) Mr McClements resigned as director on 31 August 2016

(ii) Indirect holding in director related entities Ochre Group Holding Ltd and Winterfell Pty Ltd

Details of options held directly, indirectly or beneficially by the Directors and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 are set out below:

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Net Other Change	Closing Balance	Not vested and not exercisable	Vested and exercisable
Mr Kopejtka	13,050,000	-	(13,050,000)	-	-	-
Mr Caruso	1,950,000	-	(1,950,000)	-	-	-
Mr DeSouza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Young	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15,000,000	-	(15,000,000)	-	-	-

Details of options held directly, indirectly or beneficially by the Directors and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2016 are set out below:

Company Directors and Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Net Other Change	Closing Balance	Not vested and not exercisable	Vested and exercisable
Mr Kopejtka	43,500,000	-	(30,450,000)	13,050,000	-	13,050,000
Mr Caruso	6,500,000	-	(4,550,000)	1,950,000	-	1,950,000
Mr DeSouza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Young	-	-	-	-	-	-
	50,000,000	-	(35,000,000)	15,000,000	-	15,000,000

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their Related Parties

There were no other transactions conducted between the Group and KMP or their related parties, apart from those disclosed relating to equity, compensation and loans, that were conducted other than in accordance with normal employee, customer or supplier relationships on terms no more favourable than those reasonably expected under arm's length dealings with unrelated persons.

Adoption of Remuneration Report by Shareholders

The adoption of the Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 was put to the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 13 November 2016. All proxies received were in favour of the resolution and the resolution was passed without amendment on a show of hands. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

End of Remuneration Report

17. ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

In accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, the amounts in the directors' reports and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

18. AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 53 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Paul Kopejtka
Non-Executive Chairman
Perth, Western Australia
26 September 2017

	Notes	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
		$	$
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income	6	**7,763**	18,664
Directors fees and other benefits		**(60,000)**	(40,452)
Share-based payments	20	**-**	3,376,168
Professional & Consulting Fees		**(111,315)**	(127,310)
Employment expense		**(165,745)**	(1,054,343)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	13	**(22,326,782)**	-
Other expenses	7	**(739,745)**	(1,735,470)
Profit /(Loss) before income tax		**(23,395,824)**	437,257
Income tax expense	8	**-**	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax		**(23,395,824)**	437,257
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to:			
Members of the parent entity		**(23,395,824)**	437,257
Total profit/(loss) from continuing operations		**(23,395,824)**	437,257
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may in the future be transferred to profit and loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	17	**(21,888)**	3,950
Total other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		**(23,417,712)**	441,207
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Members of the parent entity		**(23,417,712)**	441,207
		(23,417,712)	441,207

		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic earnings/(loss) per share – cents per share	18	**(14.51)**	0.31
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share – cents per share	18	**(14.51)**	0.31
Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic earnings/(loss) per share – cents per share	18	**(14.51)**	0.31
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share – cents per share	18	**(14.51)**	0.31

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 20-51

	Notes	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
			$
Current Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	9	**1,675,166**	219,707
Trade & other receivables	10	**1,009**	3,937
Other assets	11	**68,155**	88,281
Total Current Assets		**1,744,330**	311,925
Non-Current Assets			
Plant & equipment	12	**14,113**	23,351
Exploration & evaluation expenditure	13	**14,700,000**	36,558,121
Total Non-Current Assets		**14,714,113**	36,581,472
TOTAL ASSETS		**16,458,443**	36,893,397
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	14	**464,013**	451,009
Provisions		**16,686**	11,671
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	**-**	1,220,021
Stamp duty payable	16	**1,384,568**	1,650,000
Total Current Liabilities		**1,865,267**	3,332,701
Non-Current Liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	**2,758,373**	-
Provisions		**-**	26,085
Other payables	14	**13,583,557**	13,197,905
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**16,341,930**	13,223,990
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**18,207,197**	16,556,691
NET ASSETS /(LIABILITIES)		**(1,748,754)**	20,336,706
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company			
Contributed equity	16	**36,437,081**	32,759,736
Reserves	17	**843,363**	3,394,458
Accumulated losses		**(39,054,451)**	(15,842,741)
Non-controlling interest		**25,253**	25,253
TOTAL EQUITY		**(1,748,754)**	20,336,706

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 20-51.

	Issued Capital	Share-based Payment Reserve	FX Translation Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At 1 July 2016	32,759,736	3,434,293	(39,835)	(15,842,741)	25,253	20,336,706
Comprehensive income:						
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(23,395,824)**	**-**	**(23,395,824)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**(24,065)**	**-**	**-**	**(24,065)**
Total comprehensive profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**(24,065)**	**(23,395,824)**	**-**	**(23,419,889)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Issue of share capital	**3,677,345**	**(2,676,854)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000,491**
Cancellation of options	**-**	**149,824**	**-**	**184,114**	**-**	**333,938**
Share-based payments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 30 June 2017	**36,437,081**	**907,263**	**(63,900)**	**(39,054,451)**	**25,253**	**(1,748,754)**

	Issued Capital	Share-based Payment Reserve	FX Translation Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At 1 July 2015	32,381,079	6,969,461	(43,785)	(16,279,998)	25,253	23,052,010
Comprehensive income:						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	437,257	-	437,257
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	3,956	-	-	3,950
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	3,956	437,257	-	441,207
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Issue of share capital	378,657	(159,000)	-	-	-	219,657
Share-based payments	-	(3,376,168)	-	-	-	(3,376,168)
At 30 June 2016	32,759,736	3,434,293	(39,835)	(15,842,741)	25,253	20,336,706

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 20-51.

	Notes	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
		$	$
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Payment to suppliers & employees		**(1,078,597)**	(1,833,128)
Interest received		**7,764**	18,977
Interest paid		**(1,857)**	(922)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**9**	**(1,072,690)**	(1,815,073)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Payment for bonds/(bonds refunded)		**19,250**	(19,250)
Payment for exploration & evaluation expenditure		**(468,662)**	(578,726)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(449,412)**	(597,976)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Unmarketable parcel share buy back		**-**	(22,483)
Proceeds from convertible note issue		**2,977,559**	-
Repayment of convertible note		**-**	(500,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**2,977,559**	(522,483)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,455,459**	(2,935,532)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**219,707**	3,155,239
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**9**	**1,675,166**	219,707

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 20-51.

1 REPORTING ENTITY

The Company is a for profit entity. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the Corporate Directory of the annual report. The financial statement of the Company and its controlled entities is for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company and its controlled entities are described in the Directors' Report.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose consolidated financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial report of the Group also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 September 2017.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

d) Comparatives

Prior period comparatives are for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

e) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2016 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

f) Early adoption of standards

The Company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2016. For further information refer to Note 4.

g) Rounding of amounts

In accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, the amounts in the directors' reports and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in these financial statements.

a) Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the business outlook and cash flow forecasts and are of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate as the Directors believe the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The financial statements are normally prepared on the assumption that the Group is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Hence, it is assumed that the Group has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of its operations; if such an intention or need exists, the financial statements may have to be prepared on a different basis, and, if so, the basis used is disclosed.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income shows the Company incurred a net loss of $23,395,824 during the year ended 30 June 2017 which included an impairment to capitalised exploration expenditure of $22,326,782. The Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017 shows that the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1,675,166 (2016: $219,707) and a net current liabilities position of $120,937 (2016: net current liabilities $3,020,776).

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent upon the following:

- The Company keeping the administrative costs to a minimum through careful cost management, which includes only two Non-Executive Directors earning director fees.
- The Company raising additional capital via any means available to it inclusive of, but not limited to, placements, option conversions, rights issues, or joint venture arrangement in a timely manner in order to fund the ongoing exploration and operation activities;

The board has reviewed the Company's financial position and forecast cash flows and have assessed that the Company will be required to raise additional funds by way of issuing equity or other alternative funding arrangements.

The directors reasonably expect that the Company will be able to meet future costs associated with its operating and exploration activities for at least the next 12 months. The directors are therefore of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate in the circumstances.

Should the Company not be successful in obtaining adequate funding, there is material uncertainty as to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount of liabilities that might result should the group be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are those of the consolidated entity, comprising the financial statements of the parent entity and of all entities which the parent entity controls. The group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies, which may exist.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 21(b).

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the financial report as well as their results for the period then ended.

Intragroup balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is established and are de-recognised from the date that control ceases.

Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

c) Revenue recognition

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

d) Income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the 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 profit nor taxable profit.

In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities shall be offset only if:

a) there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
    (i) the same taxable entity; or
    (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

e) Other taxes

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Commitments or contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

f) Business Combinations

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

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

Where settlement or any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions. Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

g) Asset acquisition

When an asset acquisition does not constitute a business combination, the assets and liabilities are assigned a carrying amount based on their relative fair values in an asset purchase transaction and no deferred tax will arise in relation to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, as the initial recognition exemption for deferred tax under AASB 112 applies. No goodwill will arise on the acquisition.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

i) Plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets
Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses.

i) Plant and equipment continued

(i) Owned assets continued
Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a work condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

(ii) Subsequent costs
The Company recognises in the carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item

can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as an expense as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation
Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income using a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives in the current financial year are as follows:

- Plant and equipment: 3 years

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reassessed at least annually.

j) Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) The rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and
(ii) At least one of the following conditions is also met:
   a) The exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
   b) Exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not, at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest is continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset (or the cash-generating unit(s) to which it has been allocated, being no larger than the relevant area of interest) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years. Where a decision is made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then classified to development.

k) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables, other creditors and loans from third parties including inter-company balances and loans from or other amounts due to director-related entities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

l) Contributed equity

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

m) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit or loss after income tax attributable to members of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

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

n) Investments and other financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting date.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current.

(ii) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables (note 10) in the Statement of Financial Position.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments
Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Company were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets
Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

Financial Assets – reclassification

The Company may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held for trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the Company may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the Company has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

Recognition and de-recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Loans and receivable and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in profit or loss within other income or other expense in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the net gains/(losses).

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in note 19 Financial Risk Management.

Impairment

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost
For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

o) Foreign currency translations and balances

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each entity within the consolidated entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the consolidated entity's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies of entities within the consolidated group are translated into functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items that are outstanding at the reporting date (other than monetary items arising under foreign currency contracts where the exchange rate for that monetary item is fixed in the contract) are translated using the spot rate at the end of the financial year.

Except for certain foreign currency hedges, all resulting exchange differences arising on settlement or re-statement are recognised as revenues and expenses for the financial year.

Entities that have a functional currency different to the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- Income and expenses are translated at actual exchange rates or average exchange rates for the period where appropriate; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

p) Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Operating leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease incentives received under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

q) Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

r) Share-based payments

The Company provides benefits to employees (including directors) of the Company in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or options over shares ("equity-settled transactions").

The fair value of options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity (share option reserve). The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the holder become unconditionally entitled to the options. Fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. In determining fair value, no account is taken of any performance conditions other than those related to the share price of the Company ("market conditions"). The cumulative expense recognised between grant date and vesting date is adjusted to reflect the directors' best estimate of the number of options that will ultimately vest because of internal conditions of the options, such as the employees having to remain with the company until vesting date, or such that employees are required to meet internal sales targets. No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest because internal conditions were not met. An expense is still recognised for options that do not ultimately vest because a market condition was not met.

Where the terms of options are modified, the expense continues to be recognised from grant date to vesting date as if the terms had never been changed. In addition, at the date of the modification, a further expense is recognised for any increase in fair value of the transaction as a result of the change.

Where options are cancelled, they are treated as if vesting occurred on cancellation and any unrecognised expenses are taken immediately to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. However, if new options are substituted for the cancelled options and designated as a replacement on grant date, the combined impact of the cancellation and replacement options are treated as if they were a modification.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

s) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

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

(i) Exploration & Evaluation Expenditure (refer Note 13)
The Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation is set out in note 3(j) above. If, after having capitalised expenditure under this policy, the Directors conclude that the Company is unlikely to recover the expenditure by future exploration or sale, then the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(ii) Share-Based Payments (refer Note 20)
The Company measures the cost of equity settled share based payments at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date, the expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

(iii) Deferred Consideration (refer Note 14)
Deferred consideration forms part of the Wonmunna iron ore project acquisition with Ochre Group Holdings Ltd and is revalued each reporting period using net present value method based on the expected date of the first shipment of ore as it is believed to be an approximation of its fair value.

4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The AASB has issued new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards which have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company. The new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements are provided below:

Standard/Interpretation	**Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after**
AASB 9 Financial Instruments AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets	1 January 2018
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers AASB 15: - establishes a new revenue recognition model - changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time - provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics - expands and improves disclosures about revenue.	1 January 2018
AASB 16 Leases AASB 16 will replace AASB 117: Leases and introduces a single lessee accounting model that will require a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at their cost and lease liabilities are initially measured on a present value basis.	1 January 2019

The abovementioned new standards and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

OPERATING SEGMENTS

The AASB 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The segments are consistent with the internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

The Company engages in the business of iron ore and coal exploration and evaluation in Australia and Colombia respectively and management identifies its operating segments based on geographical location. The Company's two operating segments are:

1. Colombia – Prospective coal permits; and
2. Australia – Prospective iron ore permits

The revenues and loss generated by each of the Company's operating segments and segment assets are summarised as follows:

Twelve (12) months to 30 June 2017	**Colombia**	**Australia**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Revenue	-	7,763	7,763
Segment operating profit/(loss)	(2,267,539)	(21,128,285)	(23,395,824)
Impairment of exploration expenditure	(2,267,539)	(20,059,243)	(2,326,782)
Segment Assets	4,000,000	12,458,444	16,458,444
Segment Liabilities	(322,943)	(17,884,252)	(18,207,195)

The Company's segment operating profit reconciles to the Company's profit before tax as presented in its financial statements as follows:

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
Revenue	**7,763**	18,664
Directors fees and other benefits	**(60,000)**	(40,452)
Share-based payments	**-**	3,376,168
Impairment of exploration expenditure	**(22,326,782)**	-
Professional & consulting fees	**(111,315)**	(127,310)
Employment expense	**(165,745)**	(1,054,343)
Other expenses	**(739,745)**	(1,735,470)
Total operating profit/(loss)	**(23,395,824)**	437,257

6. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Revenue		
Interest income	**7,763**	18,664
Total revenue and other income	**7,763**	18,664

7. OTHER EXPENSES

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
Expenses		
Depreciation expenses	**9,238**	11,090
Administration costs	**107,680**	214,957
Travel expenses	**20,470**	17,127
Compliance and regulatory expenses	**10,458**	28,745
Exchange loss	**(4,186)**	31,410
Interest	**596,085**	1,432,141
Total expenses	**739,745**	1,735,470

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

(a) Income tax expense

The components of income tax expense/(benefit) comprise:		
Current tax	**-**	-
Deferred tax	**-**	-

(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) to prima facie tax payable on accounting profit/(loss)

Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	**(23,395,824)**	437,257
Prima facie tax payable/(benefit) at Australian rate of 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	**(6,433,851)**	124,618
Prima facie tax payable/(benefit) at Spanish rate of 25% (2016: 28%)	**-**	-
Adjusted for tax effect of the following amounts:		
Non-deductible/taxable items	**218,663**	(634,999)
Non-taxable/(deductible items)	**(105,934)**	-
Difference in overseas corporate tax rate	**(147,378)**	-
Tax benefits not brought to account	**6,468,499**	510,381
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**-**	-

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities not brought to account

The directors estimate that the potential deferred tax assets and liabilities carried forward but not brought to account at year end at the Australian corporate tax rate of 27.5% are made up as follows:

On income tax account:		
Carried forward tax losses	**4,041,068**	4,004,418
Deductible temporary differences	**4,292,557**	3,957,220
Taxable temporary differences	**(966,643)**	(5,597,095)
	7,366,982	2,364,543

The Company estimates it has accumulated income tax losses of $4,041,068 (2016: $4,004,418). The benefit of these losses and timing difference will only be obtained if:

- The Company derives future assessable income of a nature and an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss to be realised;
- The Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit from the deduction for the loss.

9. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,637,266**	169,707
Short-term deposit	**37,900**	50,000
	1,675,166	219,707

Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities

Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**(23,395,824)**	437,257
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**9,237**	11,090
Share-based payments (Refer Note 20)	**-**	(3,376,168)
Net foreign exchange differences	**(4,185)**	12,296
Impairment	**22,326,782**	-
Capitalised Interest	**334,903**	1,431,219
Interest paid in shares	**187,101**	-
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade & other receivables	**2,928**	(3,937)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	**876**	(255,681)
Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	**(525,108)**	(71,149)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	**(9,400)**	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(1,072,690)**	(1,815,073)

10. TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Other receivables	**1,009**	3,937
	1,009	3,937

(a) Trade receivables past due but not impaired

There were no trade receivables past due nor impaired.

(b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to note 19 for more information on the risk management policy of the Company and the credit quality of the Company's trade receivables.

11. OTHER ASSETS

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Deposits	**48,841**	69,087
Prepayments	**19,314**	19,194
	68,155	88,281

PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
Office Equipment		
At cost	65,447	65,447
Accumulated depreciation	(57,714)	(49,467)
Total office equipment	7,733	15,980
Fixtures & Fittings		
At cost	10,466	10,466
Accumulated depreciation	(4,086)	(3,095)
Total Fixtures & Fittings	6,380	7,371

	Office Equipment	**Fixtures & Fittings**	**Total**
2017	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**15,980**	**7,371**	**23,351**
Additions/disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation expense	**(8,247)**	**(991)**	**(9,238)**
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**7,733**	**6,380**	**14,113**

	Office Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
2016	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,073	8,368	34,441
Additions/disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(10,093)	(1,997)	(11,090)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	15,980	7,371	23,351

12. EXPLORATION & EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Carrying amount of exploration & evaluation expenditure	**37,026,783**	38,940,993

Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**36,558,121**	38,389,097
Additions	**468,661**	833,738
Revaluation of deferred consideration payable	**-**	(2,664,714)
Impairment	**(22,326,782)**	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**14,700,000**	36,558,121

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively the sale of the respective areas of interest.

13. TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES

Current

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Trade and sundry creditors (a)	**390,407**	431,009
Accruals (b)	**74,606**	20,000
	464,013	451,009
Other Payables		
Stamp duty payable	**1,384,568**	1,650,000

a) Trade and sundry creditors are non-interest bearing and are predominantly settled on 30-day terms.
b) Accruals are non-interest bearing and are predominantly settled on 30-day terms.

Due to the short-term nature of these payables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

Non-Current

Deferred Consideration (i)	**11,040,739**	11,040,739
Accrued Interest	**2,542,818**	2,157,166
Total	**13,583,557**	13,197,905

(i) Deferred consideration forms part of the Wonmunna iron ore project acquisition with Ochre Group Holdings. Under a Sale and Purchase Agreement signed 3 July 2016 Ascot Resources owes Ochre Group Holdings an amount of $19.95m payable 5 years from the first shipment of ore. Interest is accrued on a semi-annual basis at 5.88% (capitalised until the Standstill Date per the Second Deed of Amendment and Restatement being 22 July 2016). No further interest will be accrued from the Standstill Date until the date of first sale of product from the project.

Deferred consideration is revalued each reporting period using net present value method which is believed to be an approximation of its fair value.

14. INTEREST BEARING LOANS & BORROWINGS

Current		
Loan Note – RCF (a)	-	1,220,021
	-	1,220,021
Non Current		
Loan Note – RCF (a)	**2,758,373**	-
	2,758,373	-

(a) RCF Loan Note

The A$1.22m Loan Note Agreement made with Resource Capital Fund V L.P. (RCF V) in May 2013, which was due to expire on 30 June 2016, was extended to 30 November 2016 to enable Ascot to consider refinancing options.

In August 2016 RCF V Annex Fund L.P. (RCF VAF), an associate of RCF V, provided a $250,000 bridge loan facility to enable the Company to meet tenement and exploration expenditure commitments on the Project while the Company considered these options.

An additional $150,000 bridging loan facility was provided by RCF VAF in October 2016 to continue funding commitments pending completion of a new convertible loan facility referred to below.

On 8 October 2016, the Company entered into a new A$3m Convertible Loan Facility Agreement with RCF V Annex Fund L.P. (2016 Facility). The 2016 Facility was approved by shareholders at the Company's 2016 Annual General Meeting and proceeds from the facility were used to repay the bridging loans referred to above. In December 2016, RCF V elected to convert the amount outstanding under the May 2013 Loan Note Agreement into Ascot shares. The loan was settled via the issue of 12,550,959 ordinary fully paid shares which consisted of both a principal and interest repayment.

RCF V Annex Fund L.P. holds a general security deed over the assets of Ascot and its wholly owned subsidiary Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd, a share mortgage over Ascot's shares in Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd and mining mortgages over the Wonmunna project tenements as security for the 2016 Facility.

15. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Share Capital

	30-Jun-17		30-Jun-16	
	$	**No.**	$	No.
Fully paid ordinary shares	**36,437,081**	**171,124,492**	32,759,736	141,797,132

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

At shareholders meetings, each ordinary share is entitled to one vote per share when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

At 30 June 2017, there were 171,124,492 fully paid ordinary shares on issue. There are no preference shares on issue.

Movement in ordinary shares on issue	$	No.	Issue price per ordinary share
Balance at 30 June 2016	**32,759,736**	**141,797,133**	**$**
Wonmunna Employee Incentives exercised (a)	67,500	450,000	0.15
Wonmunna Executive incentives exercised (b)	2,250,000	15,000,000	0.15
RCF May 13 Loan Note Interest – Qtr end Sep 16 (c)	43,051	430,510	0.10
RCF Shares issued on conversion of note (d)	1,220,000	12,200,000	0.10
RCF shares issued in lieu of interest upon conversion of note (e)	35,096	350,959	0.10
RCF Dec 16 Loan Note Interest - Qtr end 31 Dec 16 (f)	10,931	156,164	0.07
RCF Dec 16 Loan Note Interest - Qtr end 31 Mar 17 (g)	51,781	739,726	0.07
Share issue costs	(1,014)		
	36,437,081	**171,124,492**	

(a) Wonmunna Employee Incentives exercised
(b) Wonmunna Executive Incentives exercised
(c) Issued under the terms of the Loan Note Agreement between the Company and RCF as payment of interest for the September 2016 quarter.
(d) Issued under the terms of the Loan Note Agreement between the Company and RCF on conversion of note.
(e) Issued under the terms of the Loan Note Agreement between the Company and RCF, in lieu of interest accrued on conversion of note.
(f) Issued under the terms of the Loan Note Agreement between the Company and RCF as payment of interest for the December 2016 quarter.
(g) Issued under the terms of the Loan Note Agreement between the Company and RCF as payment of interest for the March 2017 quarter.

Options

As at 30 June 2017, there were no options over unissued ordinary shares on issue:

16. RESERVES

Share based payment reserve	**30-Jun-17**	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,434,293**	6,969,461
Equity-settled share based payment transactions (i)	**(2,527,031)**	(3,535,168)
Balance at 30 June	**907,263**	3,434,293

For further details on share-based payments as recorded within the Equity – settled share based payment reserve, refer to Note 20 Share-Based Payments. Equity-settled share based payment reserve comprises the fair value of options and performance share rights recognised as an expense. Upon exercise of options or performance share rights, any proceeds received are credited to share capital. The share-based payment reserve remains as a separate component of equity.

Foreign currency translation reserve	**30-Jun-17**	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(39,835)**	(43,785)
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (ii)	**(24,065)**	3,956
Balance at 30 June	**(63,900)**	(39,835)

Foreign Currency Translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of the assets and liabilities of overseas branches and subsidiaries are reflected in the foreign currency translation reserve.

17. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings/loss per share was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of $23,395,824) (2016: $437,257 profit) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 of 161,198,006 (2016: 14,0138,244) calculated as follows:

a) Basic earnings/(loss) per share

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
Net profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company ($)	**(23,395,82)**	437,257
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basis per share (No.)	**161,198,006**	140,138,244
Continuing operations		
- Basic profit/(loss) per share (cents)	**(14.51)**	0.31

b) Diluted profit/(loss) loss per share

Potential ordinary shares are not considered dilutive, thus diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

At the reporting date, the Company holds the following financial instruments by category:

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Financial assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	**1,675,166**	219,707
Trade & other receivables	**1,009**	3,937
Other assets - deposits	**68,155**	69,087
	1,744,330	292,731

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Financial liabilities		
Trade & other payables	**464,013**	431,010
Interest bearing loans & borrowings	**2,758,373**	1,220,021
Other – stamp duty payable	**1,384,568**	1,650,000
Deferred consideration	**11,040,739**	11,040,739
Accrued interest	**2,542,218**	2,157,166
	18,189,911	16,498,936

Financial risk management

The Board of Directors provides oversight to the company on operational and business risk.

The disclosure of financial instruments within this report is by measurement with all non-current financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market risk (including equity price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board of Directors.

a) Capital management

The Company's capital includes share capital, reserves and accumulated losses. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to achieve this, the Company may issue new shares in order to meet its financial obligations. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Share based payments are used to service debt commitments.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as it invests funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate deposits. The interest on interest bearing loans is fixed and therefore there is no additional risk.

	Weighted Average Interest Rate	**30-Jun-17 $**	Weighted Average Interest Rate	30-Jun-16 $
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	**0.02%**	**1,675,166**	1.98%	219,707
Net exposure		**1,675,166**		219,707
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing loans	**14.00%**	**2,758,373**	14.00%	1,220,021
Stamp duty payable	**10.20%**	**1,384,568**	10.20%	1,650,000
Deferred consideration payable	**5.88%**	**13,583,557**	5.88%	13,197,905
Net exposure		**17,726,498**		16,067,926

c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financing loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provision for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. All receivables are due within 30 days and none are past due.

(i) Cash

The Company's primary banker is National Australia Bank. The Board considers the use of this financial institution, which has a short-term rating of AA- from Standards and Poors to be sufficient in the management of credit risk with regards to these funds.

(i) Trade & other receivables

While the Company has policies in place to ensure that transactions with third parties have an appropriate credit history, the management of current and potential credit risk exposures is limited as far as is considered commercially appropriate. Up to the date of this report, the Board has placed no requirement for collateral on existing debtors.

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Standard & Poors rating		
AA-	**1,675,166**	219,707

d) Foreign currency risk

The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Colombian peso ($).

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

The consolidated entity has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to hedge such transactions and anticipated future receipts or payments that are denominated in a foreign currency. The board manages the purchase of foreign currency to meet operational requirements.

The consolidated entity's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Investment in denomination currency		
Net assets - COP	(307,440)	901
Consolidated entity sensitivity		
Exchange rates per AUD as at 30 June	0.0004	0.0005
COP	(768,847,500)	1,802,000

A 10% increase or decrease in value of Australia dollar against the above currency at 30 June would have the following effect:

	30-Jun-17 $		30-Jun-16 $	
	Profit/(loss)	**Profit/(loss)**	Profit/(loss)	Profit/(loss)
	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease
COP ($)	(30,744)	30,774	-	-

e) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company utilises share based payments to service debt commitments.

30-Jun-17	**<6 months**	**>6 - 12 months**	**> 12 months**	**Total Contractual Cash Flows**	**Carrying Amount**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	1,675,166	-	-	1,675,166	1,675,166
Non-interest bearing assets	49,850	-	-	49,850	49,850
	1,725,016	-	-	1,725,016	1,725,016
Financial liabilities					
Trade & other payables	389,407	-	-	389,407	389,407
Interest bearing loans & borrowings	-	1,384,568	16,341,930	17,726,498	17,726,498
	389,407	1,384,568	16,341,930	18,115,905	18,115,905
Net exposure	1,335,609	(1,384,568)	(16,341,930)	(16,390,88)	(16,690,889)

30-Jun-16	<6 months	>6 - 12 months	> 12 months	Total Contractual Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
	$	$	$	$	$
Financial assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	219,707	-	-	219,707	219,707
Non-interest bearing assets	73,024	-	-	73,024	73,024
	292,731	-	-	292,731	292,731
Financial liabilities					
Trade & other payables	431,010	-	-	431,010	431,010
Interest bearing loans & borrowings	1,220,021	-	14,847,905	16,067,926	16,067,926
	1,651,031		14,847,905	16,498,926	16,498,936
Net exposure	(1,358,300)	-	(14,847,905)	(16,206,205)	(16,206,205)

g) Fair value measurements

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company are carried at fair value and are shown in the statement of financial position. At 30 June 2017, the Company has no tradeable financial instruments and therefore no valuation method for fair value measurement is required.

The Board notes a shortfall in cash to meet the obligation of the financial liabilities over the next 12 months. The Board is evaluating strategies to meet the shortfall.

20. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The following table lists the inputs to the model used:

	Executive Incentives			Employee Incentives	Broker Options
Number of shares granted	15,000,000	15,000,000 (ii)	20,000,000 (ii)	2,510,000	3,136,335
Issue date	23-May-2014	23-May-2014	23-May-2014	13-Oct-14	28-Nov-13
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Share price at issue date	$0.18	$0.18	$0.18	$0.15	$0.10
Issue price	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Volatility (i)	83%	83%	83%	83%	85.95%
Risk free interest rate	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Exercise price	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.20
Expiration period	2 years	3 years	4 years	2 years	3 years
Black & Scholes valuation	$0.18	$0.18	$0.18	$0.15	$0.04

(i) Volatility was determined based on the volatility of the share prices of the Company since it listed on the ASX.
(ii) Note that these incentives were cancelled per resolution on 3 February 2016

Key terms and conditions of the Executive and Employee Incentives are as follows:

- The Executive Incentives are issued for no consideration. For the avoidance of doubt, the Executive Incentives are not issued under the Company's Employee Incentive Plan, but certain rules of the Plan may apply to the Executive Incentives as if they had been issued under the Plan.
- Each Executive Incentive entitles the holder to subscribe for and be allotted one Share on exercise of the Executive Incentive.
- There is no exercise price payable upon exercise of each Executive Incentive.
- The vesting conditions applicable to the Tranche A Executive Incentives are the Company receiving:
    - written approval from the DMP to commence mining under the Mining Act; and
    - any other statutory and environmental approvals, permits or licences as required by other Government agencies before mining should begin.

For further details regarding the Executive Incentive and Employee Incentive plans refer to the notice of general meeting dated 23 April 2014 and the 2016 Annual Financial Report.

In August 2016, the Board determined that the vesting conditions applicable to the Tranche A executive incentives would be satisfied on receipt by the Company of written approval from the DMP for a Surface Water Management Plan for the Wonmunna Project. That written approval was received on 2 November 2016. The Tranche B and C Executive Incentives were cancelled by resolution of the Board on 3 February 2016.

a) Summary of options granted during the financial year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise price (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options issued.

	30-Jun-17		30-Jun-16	
	Number (i)	**WAEP (i)**	**Number (i)**	**WAEP (i)**
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	3,316,335	$0.22	3,536,335	$0.22
Granted during the period	-		-	
Exercised during the period	-		-	
Lapsed/cancelled during the period	(3,316,335)	($0.22)	(400,000)	($0.22)
Outstanding at the year end	-		3,316,335	$0.22
Exercisable at the year end	-		3,316,335	

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

a) Parent entities

The parent entity with the group is Ascot Resources Limited.

b) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate assets, liabilities and resulted of the following principal subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 3(b).

2017	**Country of Incorporation**	**Class of Shares**	**Ownership Interest**
Parent Entity			
Ascot Resources Limited	Australia	Ordinary	
Subsidiaries (direct)			
Carbones de Colombia SL	Spain	Ordinary	100%
Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%
Subsidiaries (Indirect - direct subsidiaries of Carbones de Colombia SL)			
Carb Uraba SAS	Colombia	Ordinary	100%
Carbones de Titiribi SAS	Colombia	Ordinary	90%

2016	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Ownership Interest
Parent Entity			
Ascot Resources Limited	Australia	Ordinary	
Subsidiaries (direct)			
Carbones de Colombia SL	Spain	Ordinary	100%
Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%
Subsidiaries (Indirect - direct subsidiaries of Carbones de Colombia SL)			
Carb Uraba SAS	Colombia	Ordinary	100%
Carbones de Titiribi SAS	Colombia	Ordinary	90%

c) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to Directors are set out in Note 22 Key Management Personnel Disclosures.

d) Transactions and balances with related parties

Disclosure relating to transactions and balances with related parties are set out in Note 22 Key Management Personnel Disclosures.

22. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

a) Directors

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the financial year:
Directors:

- Paul Kopejtka (Executive Chairman appointed on 10 December 2012; Managing Director from 7 January 2013; Executive Chairman from 10 October 2016; Non-Executive Chairman from 3 February 2016)
- Andrew Caruso (Chief Executive Officer from 7 January 2013; Managing Director from 18 March 2016; Executive Director from 10 October 2016; Non-Executive Director from 3 February 2016)
- Chris Corbett (Non-Executive Director from 21 September 2015)
- Shahb Richyal (Non-Executive Director from 13 October 2014)
- Nathan Featherby (Non- Executive Director from 13 October 2014)
- Mike Young (Non- Executive Director from 12 June 2016; resigned 7 August 2017)
- Francis DeSouza (Non-Executive Director from 1 January 2016; Executive Director 10 October 2016; Non-Executive Director from 31 December 2016; resigned 31 August 2016)

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management personnel comprise exclusively as the Directors of the Company. The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of its Directors. To prosper, the Company must attract, motivate and retain appropriately skilled directors.

The Company's broad remuneration policy is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the person's duties and responsibilities and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality.

Details of the remuneration of the Directors of the Company up to 30 June 2017 are set out below

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
Compensation by category		
Short-term employee benefits	60,000	733,259
Post-employment benefits	-	31,853
Share-based payments	-	501,818
	60,000	1,266,930

b) Equity instruments disclosures relating to directors

(i) Options or rights provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise of such options:

There were no options provided to directors during the 2017 financial year.

(ii) Shares issued on exercise of compensation options:

There are no shares issued on exercise of compensation options.

(iii) Option holdings:

Details of options held directly, indirectly or beneficially by directors and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 are set out below:

Company Directors & Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Net Other Change	Closing Balance	Not vested and not exercisable	Vested and exercisable
Mr Kopejtka	**13,050,000**	**-**	**(13,050,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Caruso	**1,950,000**	**-**	**(1,950,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr DeSouza	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Corbett	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Richyal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Featherby	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Young	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	15,000,000	**-**	**(15,000,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Details of options held directly, indirectly or beneficially by directors and their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2016 are set out below:

Company Directors & Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Net Other Change	Closing Balance	Not vested and not exercisable	Vested and exercisable
Mr Kopejtka	43,500,000	-	(30,450,000)	13,050,000	-	13,050,000
Mr Caruso	6,500,000	-	(4,550,000)	1,950,000	-	1,950,000
Mr DeSouza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Young	-	-	-	-	-	-
	50,000,000	-	(35,000,000)	15,000,000	-	15,000,000

(iv) Share holdings

The number of shares in the Company held by directors of the Company, including their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2017 are set out below:

Company Directors & Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Received During the Year on Exercise of Options or rights	Net Change Other	Closing Balance[1]
Mr Kopejtka	**3,624,711**	**-**	**-**	**12,300,000**	**15,924,711**
Mr Caruso	**1,550,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,950,000**	**3,500,000**
Mr DeSouza	**342,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**342,500**
Mr Corbett	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Richyal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mr Featherby(i)	**51,524,736**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,524,736**
Mr Young	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	57,041,947	**-**	**-**	**14,250,000**	**71,291,947**

(h) Indirect holding in Director related entity Winterfell Pty Ltd and Ochre Group Holdings Ltd

The number of shares in the Company held by directors of the Company, including their related parties at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2016 are set out below:

Company Directors & Related Parties	Opening Balance	Received as Remuneration	Received During the Year on Exercise of Options or rights	Net Change Other	Closing Balance[1]
Mr Kopejtka	3,624,711	-	-	-	3,624,711
Mr Caruso	1,550,000	-	-	-	1,550,000
Mr DeSouza	342,500	-	-	-	342,500
Mr McClements(i)	32,071,910	-	-	(32,071,910)	-
Mr Corbett	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Richyal	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Featherby(ii)	51,524,736	-	-	-	1,524,736
Mr Young	-	-	-	-	-
	89,113,857	-	-	(32,071,910)	57,041,947

(i) Indirect holding in director related entity Resource Capital Fund V L.P. Mr McClements resigned as a director on 21 September 2015
(ii) Indirect holding in Director related entities Ochre Group Holdings Ltd and Winterfell Pty Ltd

c) Material contracts with related parties

(i) Directors' Deeds of Indemnity

With every Director appointment, the Company enters into a deed of indemnity, insurance and access with each of its Directors. The Company entered into of Deed of Indemnity with Mr Kopejtka and Mr Caruso, with effect from their appointment dates. Under these deeds, the Company agrees to indemnify each Director to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act (2001) against any liability arising as a result of the Director acting in the capacity as a Director of the Company. The Company is also required to maintain insurance policies for the benefit of the Directors and must also allow the Directors to inspect Company documents in certain circumstances.

The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

(ii) Other transactions with Directors including their related parties

Ochre Group Holdings Ltd is a Director- related entity of Nathan Featherby.

On 22 July 2016, Ascot, Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd and Ochre Group Holdings Ltd ('Ochre') entered into a Deed amending the Sale and Purchase Agreement for the Wonmunna Project made between those parties on 3 July 2014 ('SPA'). Pursuant to the Deed the parties agreed:

- To amend the 'Additional Consideration' payable to Ochre under the SPA by reference to the average price received for sales of product from the Project over a defined period; and
- That interest would cease to accrue on the Additional Consideration from the date of the amending Deed until the date of the first sale of product from the Wonmunna Project.

In the 2016 financial year, Resource Capital Fund V L.P. (RCF V) was a director related entity of Mr James McClemants, who resigned on 21 September 2015

The A$1.22m Loan Note Agreement made with Resource Capital Fund V L.P. (RCF V) in May 2013, which was due to expire on 30 June 2016, was extended to 30 November 2016. RCF V subsequently elected to convert the amount outstanding under the Loan Note into ordinary fully paid shares of the Company. Ascot issued 12,550,959 ordinary fully paid shares in satisfaction of principal and interest owing under the Loan Note.

An additional $150,000 bridging loan facility was provided by RCF VAF in October 2016 to continue funding commitments until a more substantial funding arrangement could be negotiated.

These bridging loans were both repaid in October 2016.

In October 2016 the Company entered into a new A$3m Convertible Loan Facility Agreement with RCF VAF L.P. (2016 Facility). The 2016 Facility was approved by shareholders at the Company's 2016 Annual General Meeting and proceeds from the facility were used to repay the bridging loans referred to above.

23. COMMITMENTS

Leasing Agreements

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Within one year	**27,153**	32,466
After one year but not more than five years	**4,375**	-
After more than five years	**-**	-
Total minimum commitment	**31,528**	32,466

The existing leasing arrangement for the rental premises is contracted to expire during the financial period ending 30 June 2019 with no existing options for renewal or escalation.

Exploration & Evaluation Commitments

Within one year	**-**	475,000
After one year but not more than five years	**813,900**	1,085,200
After more than five years	**2,984,300**	3,255,600
Total minimum commitment	**3,798,200**	4,816,100

The commitments above are discretionary and subject to mining expenditure, they relate to the exploration tenements that the Company has interests in as at year-end.

24. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

On 7 August 2017, Mike Young resigned as a non-executive director.

On 20 September 2017, Mr Chris Foley resigned as Company Secretary and Mr Nick Longmire was appointed Company Secretary.

At a meeting held by the Board on 20 September 2017 impairment of the capitalised exploration expenditure was considered and the following points were noted:

- There were factors present that indicate that the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure ($37m approx.) may exceed the recoverable amount of the project and it was therefore appropriate to consider a potential impairment on the carrying value of the capitalised exploration expenditure.

- Independent valuation reports for the Company's projects prepared in September / October 2016 derived a preferred value for the Wonmunna Project of $10.7m and $4m for the Company's 90% interest in the Titiribi Project.
- The Board's view is that the valuations referred to above are an accurate assessment of the current value of the projects.

It was agreed by the Board to write down the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure from $37,026,783 to $14.7m.

Other than the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of this report, any item, transaction or event, of a material or unusual nature, likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect substantially the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of the affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Payments due to minority holder in Carbones de Titiribi

Cash payments will be due and payable to the holder of the 10% interest in Carbones de Titiribi ("Minority Holder"):

(a) a cash milestone payment - USD$1 million upon first quarterly production annualised at 300,000 tonnes per annum from the Licences; and
(b) bonus payments - JORC reserve linked:

(i) if less than a 20 million tonne JORC reserve of coal is delineated on the Licence Area - no cash payments will be due to the Minority Holder;
(ii) if a 20 to 30 million tonne JORC reserve of coal is delineated on the Licence Area – the Minority Holder will be entitled to a cash payment equal to USD$0.80 per tonne of coal defined, payable USD$0.10 in cash (within 60 days of receiving the JORC certification) and USD$0.70 as production royalty;
(iii) if a 30 to 45 million tonne JORC reserve of coal is delineated on the Licence Area – the Minority Holder will be entitled to a cash payment equal to USD$1.00 per tonne of coal defined, payable USD$0.25 in cash (within 60 days of receiving the JORC certification) and USD$0.75 as production royalty;
(iv) if a 45 to 60 million tonne JORC reserve of coal is delineated on the Licence Area – the Minority Holder will be entitled to a cash payment equal to USD$1.00 per tonne of coal defined, payable USD$0.35 in cash (within 60 days of receiving the JORC certification) and USD$0.65 as production royalty;
(v) if a 60 to 75 million tonne JORC reserve of coal is delineated on the Licence Area – the Minority Holder will be entitled to a cash payment equal to USD$1.00 per tonne of coal defined, payable USD$0.50 in cash (within 60 days of receiving the JORC certification) and USD$0.50 as production royalty; and
(vi) if in excess of a 75 million tonne JORC reserve of coal is delineated on the Licence Area – the Minority Holder will be entitled to a cash payment equal to USD$1.00 per tonne of coal defined, payable USD$0.75 in cash (within 60 days of receiving the JORC certification) and USD$0.25 as production royalty.

Payments due to Ochre Group Holdings Ltd

Under the Sale and Purchase Agreement with Ochre Group Holdings Ltd for the Wonmunna Project ('SPA"), the Company is required to pay a 1% royalty on gross sales relating to the Wonmunna Iron Ore Project, 12 months post first sale. On 22 July 2016, Ascot, Wonmunna Iron Ore Pty Ltd and Ochre Group Holdings Ltd ('Ochre') entered into a Deed amending the SPA. Pursuant to the amending Deed the royalty payable to Ochre on gross sales of product from the Project was increased from 1% to 1.25%.

No other contingent liabilities were noted for the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

26. DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid during the financial year and no dividend is recommended for the financial year (2016: nil).

27. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-16
	$	$
Amounts received or due and receivable by Pitcher Partners Corporate and Audit (WA) Pty Ltd for:		
(i) An audit or review of the financial report of the Company	**27,500**	26,500
(ii) Other services in relation to the Company:	**-**	-
Total auditor remuneration	**27,500**	26,500

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Ascot Resources Limited, the directors of the Company declare that:

- the financial statements and notes set out on pages 16-51 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and:
    - comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
    - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group, and
- in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Paul Kopejtka
Non-Executive Chairman
Perth, Western Australia
26 September2017

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
To the Directors of Ascot Resources Limited and its controlled entities.

In relation to the independent audit for the year ended 30 June 2017, to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been:

(i) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

(ii) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct.

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

Pitcher Partners Corporate & Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

PITCHER PARTNERS CORPORATE & AUDIT (WA) PTY LTD

Paul Mulligan

Paul Mulligan
Executive Director
Perth, WA
26 September 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ASCOT RESOURCES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Ascot Resources Limited "the Company" and its controlled entities "the Group", which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3 (a) to the consolidated financial report which indicates that the Group has a cash balance of $1,675,166 as at 30 June 2016. As of that date, the Group has net current liability position of $120,937. However, in order to continue operations for the next 12 months the Group is dependent upon raising additional finance and minimising operating and contractual expenditure. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3 (a), indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ASCOT RESOURCES LIMITED

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ASCOT RESOURCES LIMITED

- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Pitcher Partners Corporate & Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

PITCHER PARTNERS CORPORATE & AUDIT (WA) PTY LTD

Paul Mulligan

Paul Mulligan
Executive Director
Perth, WA
26 September 2017

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