Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

# **CHATHAM ROCK PHOSPHATE LIMITED**

Six months ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

Unaudited

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# NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited (the "Company") have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company. They include appropriate accounting principles, judgment and estimates in accordance with IFRS for interim financial statements.

The Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of condensed interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Α	As at Sep 30,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		s at March 31	
	Notes		2023		2023			
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	249,418	\$	820,38			
Accounts receivable and other receivables	8		128,524		232,53			
Other financial assets			12,004					
Prepayments			94,401		66,52			
			484,347		1,119,44			
Non-current assets:								
Other financial assets			18,303		19,18			
Property, plant & equipment			14,798		19,45			
Right of use assets	7		66,972		87,05			
Mineral property interest	5		6,411,190		6,607,69			
			6,511,263		6,733,38			
Total assets		\$	6,995,610	\$	7,852,82			
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity								
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity  Current liabilities:								
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables	6	\$	228,787	\$	491,76			
Current liabilities:	6 7	\$	228,787 26,244	\$				
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables		\$		\$	27,88			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities:	7	\$	26,244 255,031	\$	27,88 519,64			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities		\$	26,244 255,031 42,899	\$	27,88 519,64 59,17			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities:	7	\$	26,244 255,031	\$	27,88 519,64 59,17			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities:	7	\$	26,244 255,031 42,899	\$	27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity:	7	\$	26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930	\$	27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity: Share capital	7	\$	26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930 42,279,303	\$	27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81 41,451,06			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity: Share capital Warrants reserve	7	\$	26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930 42,279,303 31,593	\$	27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81 41,451,06 185,95			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity: Share capital Warrants reserve Foreign currency translation reserve	7	\$	26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930 42,279,303 31,593 (741,431)	\$	491,76 27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81 41,451,06 185,95 (462,589			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity: Share capital Warrants reserve Foreign currency translation reserve Employee share option reserve	7		26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930 42,279,303 31,593 (741,431) 165,682		27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81 41,451,06 185,95 (462,589 340,96			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity: Share capital Warrants reserve Foreign currency translation reserve Employee share option reserve Accumulated deficit	7		26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930 42,279,303 31,593 (741,431) 165,682 35,037,467)		27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81 41,451,06 185,95 (462,589 340,96 34,241,387			
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Lease liabilities  Non-current liabilities: Lease liabilities  Total liabilities  Shareholders' equity: Share capital Warrants reserve Foreign currency translation reserve Employee share option reserve	7		26,244 255,031 42,899 42,899 297,930 42,279,303 31,593 (741,431) 165,682		27,88 519,64 59,17 59,17 578,81 41,451,06 185,95 (462,589			

Commitments and contingencies (note 16)

Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	en	e months ded Sept 30, 2023	end	months led Sept 30, 2022		ix months nded Sept 30, 2023	end	months ded Sept 30, 2022
Revenue									
Rent received		\$	-	\$	(15)	\$	-	\$	400
Finance income	10		1,963		6,700		5,045		5,108
Total revenue			1,963		6,685		5,045		5,508
Expenses									
General and administrative expenses	11	(	402,296)	(3	99,917)		(947,485)	(	773,736)
Depreciation and amortisation	12		(3,384)		(781)		(20,898)		(1,830)
Finance expense	10		(9,321)		-		(8,023)		-
Total expenses		(	415,001)	(4	00,698)	•	(976,406)	(	775,566)
Loss from operations before income tax		(	413,038)	(3	394,013)		(971,361)	(	770,058)
Income tax expense			-		-		-		-
Net loss from continuing operations		(	413,038)	(3	394,013)	ı	(971,361)	(	770,058)
Other Comprehensive Income									
Foreign currency translation**			(38,197)	(1	09,759)	(	(278,842)	(:	580,039)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		\$ (	451,235)	\$ (5	503,772)	\$(1	,250,203)	\$(1,	350,097)
Basic shareholders' loss per share		\$	(0.47)	\$	(0.46)	\$	(1.12)	\$	(0.98)
Diluted shareholders' loss per share		\$	(0.47)	\$	(0.46)	\$	(1.12)	\$	(0.98)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		88,	364,898	85,3	329,287	86	,855,386	78,	281,883

<sup>\*\*</sup>Items which can subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss

Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares)

	Number of common shares	Number of warrants	Share capital	Warrants reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Employee share option reserve	Accumulated deficit	Shareholders' equity
Balance, April 1, 2022	71,931,327	23,333,795	39,207,687	230,187	(262,584)	371,789	(32,470,470)	7,076,609
Issue of shares, net of costs,								
and discretionary warrants	12,927,960	12,927,960	2,197,753	-	-	-	-	2,197,753
Transactions costs	-	-	(88,651)	-	-	-	-	(88,651)
Exercise of stock options	470,000	-	90,046	-	-	(30,826)	-	59,220
Expiry of share warrants	-	(445,706)	44,229	(44,229)	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners		, ,	2,243,377	(44,229)	_	(30,826)	-	2,168,322
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(770,058)	(770,058)
Currency Translation Loss	-	-	-	-	(580,039)	-	-	(580,039)
Total comprehensive i loss for					,			
the period			<u>-</u>	-	(580,039)	-	(770,058)	(1,350,097)
Balance, September 30, 2022	85,329,287	36,261,755	41,451,064	185,958	(842,623)	340,963	(33,240,528)	7,894,834
As at April 1, 2023	85,329,287	35,333,094	41,451,064	185,958	(462,589)	340,963	(34,241,387)	7,274,009
Issue of shares, net of costs,								
and discretionary warrants	5,380,464	5,380,464	699,460	_	_	_	_	699,460
Transactions costs	-	-	(25,586)	_	_	_	_	(25,586)
Expiry of share options	_	_	(20,000)	_	_	(175,281)	175,281	(20,000)
Expiry of share warrants	_	(1,554,665)	154,365	(154,365)	_	-	-	_
Transactions with owners		(1,001,000)	828,239	(154,365)	_	(175,281)	175,281	673,874
Loss for the period	_	_	-	(101,000)	_	(170,201)	(971,361)	(971,361)
Currency Translation Loss	_	_	_	_	(278,842)	_	-	(278,842)
Total comprehensive income for the period				_	(278,842)	_	(971,361)	(1,250,203)
			-	-	(210,042)	-	(3/1,301)	(1,200,203)

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash flows (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

•	Notes	Six months ended Sep 30,	en	Six months ded Sep 30,
		2023	011	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Interest received		\$ 5,045		\$ -
Cash received from customers		ψ 5,0 <del>4</del> 5	,	400
Cash paid to suppliers		(1,201,721)		(766,042)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(1,196,676)		(765,642)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Deposit into Trust account		(12,004)		-
Purchase plant and equipment		-		(266)
Payments in respect of exploration and evaluation		(58,812)		(57,244)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(70,816)		(57,510)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Lease payments		(10 206)		
Proceeds from issue of share capital, net of issue costs		(18,306) 747,874		1 027 197
Net cash from financing activities		729,568		1,027,187 1,027,187
Net cash from financing activities		723,300		1,027,107
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(537,924)		204,035
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		820,381		1,367,472
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(33,039)		(97,680)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		\$ 249,418	\$	1,473,827

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 1. Nature of business and going concern

Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited (the "Group" or "CRP") is a development-stage Group incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange's Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). The Group is also registered on the overseas company register under the New Zealand Companies Act 1993 and listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange ("NZX"). The Group is an FMC reporting entity under part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (New Zealand).

The Group comprises of the parent Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. The financial statements are presented for the consolidated group.

The acquisition of Avenir Makatea in 2021 was the first step in the Group's strategy to build an international phosphate mining and trading house with a focus on low cadmium, organic phosphate.

The Group's registered offices are:

- 3200 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 4P7
- Level 1, 93 The Terrace, Wellington 6011, New Zealand

Accordingly, the Group has reporting obligations in both the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.

### Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group has the ability and intention to continue operations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

The Group incurred a net loss of \$971,361 during the six months ended September 30, 2023 (2022: \$770,058 net loss) and as of that date the Group's current assets exceed its current liabilities by \$229,316 (2022: \$599,797). During the period the Group had operating cash outflows of \$1,196,676 (2022: \$765,642), investing cash outflows of \$70,816 (2022: \$57,510), and financing cash inflows of \$729,568 (2022: \$1,027,187). The cash balance at the end of the period was \$249,418 (2022: \$1,473,827).

The Group expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

Management's cash flow forecasts include the following assumptions:

- The Group continues to manage its corporate costs appropriately within existing available funds.
- The Directors will continue to raise further capital as required by one of a combination of the following: placement of shares; pro-rata issue to shareholders; and/or further issue of shares to the public.
- Expenditure is scalable such that the Group can continue to operate depending on funding obtained. This includes continuing to operate for a period of 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements in the event no further funding is obtained during that period.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 1. Nature of business and going concern (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Subsequent to period end, the Group has announced that it is proceeding with a non-brokered private placement to raise additional capital (Note 17) in order to meet all planned work programs. Management has an established history of raising capital and they expect they will continue to be successful in this regard. It is for this reason that Directors have concluded that the Group will continue to remain a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of business operations. Such adjustments could be material.

### 2. Basis of preparation

#### (a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

### (b) Approval of the financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2023 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 29, 2023.

## (c) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, utilising the accrual method of accounting unless otherwise described in the following notes.

### (d) Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (\$) as the Group's primary listing is on the Toronto Stock Exchange's Venture Exchange. The functional currency of the parent company is Canadian Dollars and the functional currency of Chatham Rock Phosphate (NZ) Limited, a subsidiary company, is New Zealand dollars (NZD). The functional currency of Avenir Makatea Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company, is Australian dollars (AUD) and SAS Avenir Makatea, is French Polynesian francs (XPF).

These currencies represent the currency of the primary economic environment of the parent and the subsidiaries, respectively.

#### Currency translation:

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in place on the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

### Currency translation (continued):

For consolidation purposes, Chatham Rock Phosphate (NZ) Limited, Avenir Makatea Pty Ltd and SAS Avenir Makatea are translated into the Group's presentation currency of Canadian dollars.

Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the relevant period. Translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income (loss) and are accumulated within equity in the currency translation reserve.

### (e) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

### Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The Company includes an estimate of forfeitures, share price volatility, expected life of awards, and risk-free interest rates in the calculation of the expense related to certain long-term employee incentive plans. These estimates are based on previous experience and may change throughout the life of an incentive plan. Such changes could impact the share-based payments reserve.

### Exploration and evaluation costs

Significant judgement is required in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will be derived from the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure relating to the Chatham Rise project and Avenir Makatea's Exploration research permit. In the judgement of the Directors, at September 30, 2023 exploration activities in each area of interest where amounts remain capitalised have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Active and significant operations in relation to each of those areas of interest are planned and nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate future economic benefits will not be achieved.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Exploration and evaluation costs (continued)

The Group cannot commence mining operations without the Marine Consent. The Group filed for the Marine Consent on May 14, 2014 but was declined on February 11, 2015. While the Group considers that it has a good case to receive the Marine Consent on re- application, there is no guarantee that the Marine Consent will be granted. If the Marine Consent is not granted or is granted subject to economically unfeasible conditions, the Group will not be able to proceed with mining operations in respect of the Mining Permit. The outcome of the re-submission is uncertain.

In respect to the Makatea Phosphate Project on Makatea Island in French Polynesia, the Group requires the grant of a Mining Concession. In September 2016 Avenir Makatea applied for a mining concession to mine/rehabilitate previously mined land. The application is being processed under the terms of a new Mining Code for French Polynesia that was promulgated in January 2020. The Project is subject to a Public Enquiry process that leads to recommendations to the Council of Ministers for the grant of the Mining Concession. The outcome of the application is also uncertain.

In the event that the mining permit for Chatham Rise and the mining concession for Avenir Makatea is not granted, the Group will be unable to realize the assets and would require material adjustments to bring the assets at a carrying value other than those recorded in the financial statements.

### Lease Contracts

At inception of a contract, the Group uses judgement in assessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

### Discount rate

The incremental borrowing rate is the estimated rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the same amount over a similar term, and with similar security to obtain an asset of equivalent value.

### Renewal term

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable lease term including renewals that are reasonably assured.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

New accounting standards

(i) New IFRS standards and interpretations adopted

The Group has adopted all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after April 1, 2023.

(ii) New IFRS standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted and will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

### 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

### (a) Basis of consolidation:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control exists when the Company has power, exposure to variable returns and the ability to use that power to affect its returns from an entity.

Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity.

Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss. The Group recognises the fair value of all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

### Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Group and its subsidiaries. All inter-Group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (a) Basis of consolidation (continued):

Significant subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Effective interest	
		2023	2022
Chatham Rock Phosphate (NZ) Limited	New Zealand	100	100
Avenir Makatea Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
SAS Avenir Makatea	French Polynesia	100	100
Manmar Investments One Hundred and	Namibia	100	100
Six (Proprietary) Limited			
Pacific Rare Earths Limited	New Zealand	100	100
Korella MCP Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Pacific Rare Earths Pty Ltd	Australia	100	-
Organoselenium Pty Ltd	Australia	100	_
,			

All of the subsidiaries have a March 31 reporting date except for Avenir Makatea Pty Ltd and SAS Avenir Makatea which have a September 30, reporting date. For purposes of consolidation to the parent, financial statements for the year ended March 31 are being prepared by management.

Manmar Investments One Hundred and Six (Proprietary) Limited and Pacific Rare Earths Limited did not have any transactions during the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. Korella MCP Pty Ltd and Pacific Rare Earths Pty Ltd were both incorporated on March 2, 2023. Organoselenium Pty Ltd was incorporated on May 29, 2023.

### (b) Share capital:

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

### (c) Share purchase warrants:

The Group issues transferrable share purchase warrants as part of their common share capital offering. The warrants are classified as an equity instrument as it only allows the holder to purchase one common share at a fixed price and is a non-derivative contract.

The consideration received on the sale of share and share purchase warrant is allocated using the residual method. The allocated amounts are presented respectively as share capital and warrants reserve account, within the Statement of Changes in equity.

Any re-measurement adjustment, as a result of a subsequent modification of the terms of warrants, is not recognised within equity.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (d) Share-based payments:

The Company has a share option plan, under which the fair value of all share-based awards as estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model at the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset is credited to share-based payments reserve.

Upon exercise of the share purchase options, consideration paid together with the amount previously recognized in share-based payment reserve is recorded as an increase to share capital. Charges for share purchase options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from the share-based payments reserves. For those share purchase options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the amount previously recorded in share-based payments reserve is transferred to accumulated deficit.

## (e) Impairment:

Non-financial assets other than indefinite life intangibles are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Group conducts an annual internal review of asset values, which is used as a source of information to assess any indicators for impairment. If any impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. Refer to factors considered in identifying whether the mineral asset may be impaired in Note (f).

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Non-financial assets that have suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so 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 (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years. Any increase in excess of this amount is treated as a revaluation increase.

### (g) Mineral property interest:

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of applying and acquiring licences, are capitalised as intangible assets on an area of interest basis. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (f) Mineral property interest (continued):

Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets and are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation will commence once the Group has commenced mining operations and will be recognised on a unit of production basis.

Exploration and evaluation assets are recognised and carried forward if the rights of the area of interest are current and either:

- (i) The expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
- (ii) Activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or other wise of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Ultimate recoupment of costs is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively sale of respective areas. Costs are written off as soon as an area has been abandoned or considered to be non-commercial.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts or circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets may exceed its recoverable amount. The below facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment (the list is not exhaustive):

- (a) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- (b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- (c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area has not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- (d) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (h) Finance income and expenses:

Finance income comprises interest income on bank deposits and foreign currency gains that are recognised in the Consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise interest expenses and foreign currency losses, are recognised in the Consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

### (i) Income tax:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

#### (i) Financial assets:

Financial asset are measured at:

- (i) Amortized cost;
- (ii) Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") debt investment;
- (iii) FVOCI equity investment; and
- (iv) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL").

The classification depends on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification. The Group does not have any FVOCI instruments.

Financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## Significant accounting policies (continued)

### Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or if the Group transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantial all risks and rewards of the asset.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets:

Financial assets at FVTPL These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and

losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in

profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

### Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the use of forward-looking information to recognise any expected credit losses for financial instruments. The Group considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category (i.e. Stage 1) while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category (i.e. Stage 2). Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. Receivables are not significant and no expected credit losses are recognized. All financial assets are subject to review for impairment at least once each reporting date. Accounts receivable are reviewed for impairment when accounts are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (j) Financial assets (continued)

### Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

### Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

### Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses related to accounts and other receivables are presented separately in the Consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Impairment losses on other financial assets are presented under 'finance costs', and not presented separately in the Consolidated statement of operations and consolidated loss due to materiality considerations.

## (k) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity dates. The Company has classified accounts payable and other liabilities as liabilities at amortized cost.

### De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (I) Leases:

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
   and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a
  change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is
  remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment
  under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting
  the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change
  is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

## (I) Leases (continued):

A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in
which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by
discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the
modification.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37 To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in Note 3(I) below.

### (m) Earnings per share:

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share warrants and options.

### (n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known cash amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

## (o) Government assistance

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all associated conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized in income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs it is intended to compensate are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 4. Segment reporting

During the period the Group has increased its operations to three business segments (three geographical areas) for the development of a defined rock phosphate deposit - in New Zealand, French Polynesia, and Australia.

The chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors manages development activity through review and approval of contracts and other operational information.

The information presented for operating segments is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the CODM, who is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

As the Group's business activities and operations continue to evolve the information provided to the CODM may be impacted. The Group will monitor this on an ongoing basis and the Group's segment information disclosure will evolve as required.

September 30, 2023	New Zealand	French Polynesia	Australia	Total segment	Unallocated	Consolidated
Revenue		-	-	-	-	-
Segment result	(199,562)	(96,522)	(654,379)	(950,463)	-	(950,463)
Depreciation		(4,363)	(16,535)	(20,898)	-	(20,898)
Loss from continuing operations, before						
income tax	(199,562)	(100,885)	(670,914)	(971,361)	-	(971,361)
Assets						
Total current assets Total non-current	412,241	25,449	46,657	484,347	-	484,347
assets	4,468,205	1,934,787	108,271	6,511,263	-	6,511,263
Total assets	4,880,446	1,960,236	154,928	6,995,610	-	6,995,610
Liabilities Total current	(15,886)	(22,546)	(216,599)	(255,031)	_	(255,031)
liabilities Total non-current	(10,000)	(22,040)	(210,000)	(200,001)		(200,001)
liabilities		-	(42,899)	(42,899)	-	(42,899)
Total liabilities	(15,886)	(22,546)	(259,498)	(297,930)	-	(297,930)

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 4. Segment reporting (continued)

March 31, 2023	New Zealand	French Polynesia	Australia	Total segment	Unallocated	Consolidated
Revenue						
Rent received	412	-	-	412	-	412
Total revenue	412	-	-	412	-	412
Segment result	(520,900)	(209,799)	(1,088,877)	(1,819,576)	-	(1,819,576)
Depreciation	(1,002)	(1,054)	(2,003)	(4,059)	-	(4,059)
Loss from continuing operations, before income tax	(521,902)	(210,853)	(1,090,880)	(1,823,635)	-	(1,823,635)
Assets Total current assets Total non-current	957,672	85,446	76,326	1,119,444	-	1,119,444
assets	4,674,335	1,945,192	113,857	6,733,384	-	6,733,384
Total assets	5,632,007	2,030,638	190,183	7,852,828	-	7,852,828
Liabilities Total current liabilities Total non-current	(119,419)	(15,073)	(385,155)	(519,647)	-	(519,647)
liabilities	-	-	(59,172)	(59,172)	-	(59,172)
Total liabilities	(119,419)	(15,073)	(444,327)	(578,819)	-	(578,819)

## 5. Mineral property interest

	September 30, 2023	March 31, 2023
Chatham Rise project Makatea phosphate project Korella project	\$ 4,455,141 1,926,381 29,668	\$ 4,660,578 1,932,487 14,626
Mineral property interests	\$ 6,411,190	\$ 6,607,691

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 5. Mineral property interest (continued)

## (d) Exploration and evaluation on Chatham Rise Project

	Se	eptember 30, 2023	March 31, 2023
Opening balance Exploration costs capitalised Foreign exchange fluctuation	\$	4,660,578 29,406 (234,843)	\$ 4,709,165 76,497 (125,084)
Net book value	\$	4,455,141	\$ 4,660,578
Cost Impairment	\$	19,549,930 (15,094,789)	\$ 20,556,338 (15,895,760)
Net book value	\$	4,455,141	\$ 4,660,578

The recoverability of the carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the Group gaining a Marine Consent for the project to be commercially successful. Commitments and tenure of the permit are included in Note 16.

The Group holds Minerals Mining Permit 55549 which was granted on December 6, 2013. The Minerals Mining Permit covers 820 sq km within the MPL 50270 area. The Mining Permit is for twenty years (expiry 2033) and subject to the granting of a Marine Consent from the Environmental Protection Authority ("EPA"), which will allow the Group to conduct mining operations. The relinquishment of MPL 50270 has no impact on the mining permit and the proposed mining programme.

On February 11, 2015, the Group was refused Marine Consent by an Independent Decision-Making Committee (DMC) convened by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), New Zealand's environmental regulator on grounds which the Group disputes. Subsequently, the Directors impaired the carrying value of the capitalised costs to represent their best estimate of the recoverability as the Group reconsiders the re-submission of the Marine Consent with the EPA.

On August 23, 2021, the Group applied for a change of conditions in the permit to further defer the minimum work programme commitments to align the hurdles with an expected realistic timeline for preparation of a new marine consent application. The application was declined by New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals on March 14, 2023, on the basis that the Company has not made sufficient progress in applying for Marine Consent.

The decision by New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals to decline the change of conditions did not result in the revocation of the permit and as at 31 March 2023, and the current permit remains valid. However, under the Crown Minerals Act 1991, work programme conditions not met result in the non-compliance being recorded against the activity. Subject to NZP&M's discretion, non-compliance may result in a decline of applications for new permits or revocation of an existing permit.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 5. Mineral property interest (continued)

The Group is evaluating its options to raise the necessary level of funding for the process of re-application for Marine Consent and additional data collection related to the Consent application process.

The Group has considered whether there are any facts or circumstances that would indicate that the mineral property interest should be assessed for impairment, and noted the following:

- The Group's tenure to the mining permit over the area is current and will not expire in the near future,
   Although the work commitments have not been met, this does not affect the validity of the existing permit or the future right to mine.
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources is still planned;
- Relevant studies suggest that the phosphate within the area remains commercially viable and once the
  exploitation begins the carrying amount of the asset is likely to be recovered.

The above factors are unchanged and it is concluded that no further impairment is required (2022: no impairment).

- (b) In September 2012, the Group applied for five prospecting licences offshore Namibia. The prospecting regime is currently subject to a moratorium. It remains the intention of the Directors to pursue these licences.
- (c) Makatea Phosphate Project

	September 30, 2023	March 31, 2023
Opening balance Capitalised cost Foreign exchange fluctuation	\$ 1,932,487 - (6,106)	\$ 1,936,386 - (3,899)
Net book value	\$ 1,926,381	\$ 1,932,487

On September 30, 2021, the Company acquired the Makatea Phosphate Project through the acquisition of 100% of the shares of an Australian private company, Avenir Makatea Pty Limited. Avenir Makatea, through its wholly owned French Polynesian subsidiary, SAS Avenir Makatea (SAS) holds the exploration research permit (ERP) to explore for phosphate on the French Polynesian island of Makatea (the "Makatea Phosphate Project").

The Makatea Phosphate Project is a combined rehabilitation and phosphate mining project located on Makatea Island approximately 240km northeast of Tahiti, French Polynesia. It covers an area of 1,035 ha (10.36 km2). The island is a well-known source of phosphate and was previously mined from 1908 to 1966.

The Group has considered whether there are any facts or circumstances that would indicate that the mineral property interest should be assessed for impairment, and noted the following:

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 5. Mineral property interest (continued)

- The Group's tenure to the mining permit over the area is current and will not expire in the near future.
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources is still planned.
- Relevant studies suggest that the phosphate within the area remains commercially viable and once the
  exploitation begins the carrying amount of the asset is likely to be recovered.

The above factors are unchanged and it is concluded that no impairment test is required.

### (d) Korella Projects

Avenir Makatea was awarded three exploration permits during the year ended March 31, 2023, in Queensland. They are EPM 28187, EPM 28606 and EPM 28676.

### 6. Trade and other payables

		Sep	tember 30,	March 31,
	Note		2023	2023
Trade and other payables due to related parties	15	\$	4,815	\$ 17,194
Other trade payables Accrued expenses			211,707 12,265	149,959 324,614
		\$	228,787	\$ 491,767

#### 7. Leases

### (a) Right of Use assets

	Sept	tember 30, 2023	March 31, 2023
Opening balance Additions Depreciation Foreign exchange fluctuation	\$	87,052 - (16,535) (3,545)	\$ 87,052 - -
Closing balance	\$	66,972	\$ 87,052

The Group has entered into a lease for Crown land on which to develop the Cloncurry Distribution Hub central to the Group's Cloncurry phosphate projects. The lease is for a 3-year term and commenced in March, 2023. The lease agreement contains an option to extend the lease for 2 x 3-year renewal periods. The renewal terms are subject to CPI or a minimum 5% increase. There are no termination options and no residual value guarantees.

During the six months ended September 30, 2023, there was \$3.801 interest expense on the lease liability and \$16,535 amortisation on right of use asset recorded.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 7. Leases (continued)

## (b) Lease Liabilities

	September 30,			March 31,
	2023			2023
Current Non-current	\$	26,244 42,899	\$	27,880 59,172
	\$	69,143	\$	87,052
Maturity analysis				
Year 1 Year 2	\$	30,983 32,067	\$	31,792 31,792
Year 3 Year 4		13,552 -		29,143 -
Year 5 Onwards		-		-
	\$	76,602	\$	92,727

## 8. Share capital

## (a) Authorised:

The Group's share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group, to the extent to which they have been paid up. All shares rank equally with regard to the Group's residual assets.

## (b) Issued and outstanding:

	Number	
Ordinary Shares	of shares	Amount
Balance, April, 1, 2022	71,931,327	39,207,687
Issued during the year: Shares issued net of costs Exercise of options (Note 9) Expiry of share warrants	12,927,960 470,000	2,109,102 90,046 44,229
Balance, March 31, 2023	85,329,287	\$ 41,451,064
Issued during the year: Shares issued net of costs Expiry of share warrants	5,380,464	673,874 154,365
Balance, September 30, 2023	90,709,751	\$ 42,279,303

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 8. Share capital (continued)

On July 14, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,380,464 units at a price of CAD \$0.13 per Unit for gross proceeds of CAD \$699,460. Share issue costs were \$25,586. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one transferable share purchase warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share at any time prior to the date that is three (3) years from the date of issuance. The warrants were valued at \$nil. Refer to note 8(c).

Issued capital at September 30, 2023 includes 576,471 shares which are unpaid. An amount outstanding at reporting date of \$98,000 is included in accounts receivable (March 31, 2022: \$142,000). Payments are being made to reduce the receivable and no expected credit loss has been recognized.

### (c) Warrants:

Expiry Date	Exercise	Balance	Issued	Exercised	Expired/	Balance
	prices	March 31,			cancelled/	Jun 30,
		2023			forfeited	2023
Jun 13, 2023	\$0.45	1,172,885	-	-	(1,172,885)	-
Aug 25, 2023	\$0.45	381,780	-	-	(381,780)	-
Mar 26, 2024	\$0.45	1,756,663	-	-	-	1,756,663
Apr 23, 2024	\$0.45	676,026	-	-	-	676,026
Dec 23, 2024	\$0.45	647,631	-	-	-	647,631
May 05, 2025	\$0.45	5,029,820	-	-	-	5,029,820
Jun 23, 2025	\$0.45	2,365,894	-	-	-	2,365,894
Jul 19, 2026	\$0.45	3,173,435	-	-	-	3,173,435
Sep 09, 2026	\$0.45	7,201,000	-	-	-	7,201,000
Apr 08, 2025	\$0.45	12,927,960	-	-	-	12,927,960
Jul 14,2026	\$0.45	-	5,380,464	-	-	5,380,464
		35,333,094	5,380,464	-	(1,554,665)	39,158,893
Weighted average						
exercise price		\$0.45	-	-	-	\$0.45
Weighted average						
remaining life (years	)	2.30	-	-	-	2.52

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 9. Share based payments

### (a) Recognised share-based payment expenses

The purpose of the share-based payments is to reward key consultants and cornerstone investors in a manner that aligns remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. As the Company's activities have been predominantly developing an already defined mineral deposit, shareholder wealth is dependent, for the foreseeable future, on development success rather than an improvement in the Company's earnings.

The Company grants share purchase options pursuant to the policies of the TSX-Venture Exchange with respect to eligible persons, exercise price, maximum term, vesting, maximum options per person and termination of eligible person status. These are treated as equity-settled share-based payments.

### (b) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan under which options to purchase shares in the company may be granted to officers, directors, employees and consultants. The Board of Directors has approved a policy of reserving up to 10% of the outstanding common shares for issuance to eligible participants. All stock options have a maximum term of ten years and the vesting period for each grant is determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

No options were granted during the period ended September 30, 2023 (2022: nil).

The continuity of outstanding share-based options for the three months ended September 30, 2023, is:

Expiry Date	Exercise	Balance	Issued	Exercised	Expired/	Balance
	prices	March 31			cancelled/	September
		2023			forfeited	30, 2023
May 8, 2023	\$0.29	1,310,000	-	-	(1,310,000)	-
October 8, 2029	\$0.11	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
October 20, 2026	\$0.13	1,930,000	-	-	-	1,930,000
		3,740,000	-	-	(1,310,000)	2,430,000
Weighted average						
exercise price		\$0.18	-	-	\$0.29	\$0.13
Weighted average						
remaining life (years	s)	2.75	-	-	-	3.67

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 10. Finance income and expenses

	Three months	Three months	Six months	Six months
	ended Sept	ended Sept	ended Sept	ended Sept
	30, 2023	30, 2022	30, 2023	30, 2022
Interest received	1,963	701	5,045	701
Net foreign exchange gains		5,999	-	4,407
Finance income	1,963	6,700	5,045	5,108
Interest expense	(1,519)	-	(3,801)	-
Net foreign exchange losses	(7,802)	-	(4,222)	-
Finance expense	(9,321)	-	(8,023)	-
Net finance income and expenses	(7,358)	6,700	(2,978)	5,108

## 11. General and administrative expenses

The following items of expenditure are included in administrative expenses:

	Three months ended Sept 30, 2023	Three months ended Sept 30, 2022	Six months ended Sept 30, 2023	Six months ended Sept 30, 2022
Audit fees	\$ 6,032	\$ 547	\$ 6,032	\$ 547
Accountancy fees	16,516	26,286	46,068	28,130
Consultancy fees	98,795	53,028	228,286	149,286
Directors' fees	(30)	3,359	2,462	6,967
Employee benefits	70,319	70,319	91,285	100,530
Insurance	-	(83)	-	679
Legal fees	117,151	25,362	191,445	65,048
Listing fees	5,643	8,027	10,155	10,194
Management fees	14,087	24,510	43,385	79,753
Marketing	16,400	1,249	18,744	71,248
Registry fees	5,658	4,078	10,631	9,882
Rent	14,745	4,894	36,818	17,105
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
Travel	7,031	23,648	31,326	41,065

Refer to Note 15 for discussion on consultancy fees, which are charged by related parties.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 12. Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation included in the profit and loss is as follows:

	Three months ended Sept 30, 2023	Three months ended Sept 30, 2022	Six months ended Sept 30, 2023	Six months ended Sept 30, 2022
Depreciation plant & equipment	(3,594)	781	4,363	1,830
Depreciation right of use assets	6,978	-	16,535	
Net finance income and expenses	3,384	781	20,898	1,830

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### 13. Financial instruments

Exposure to credit, market, foreign currency, equity prices and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of the Group's business.

### Credit risk:

The Group incurs credit risk from financial instruments when a counter party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises on cash, accounts receivable and other receivables. The Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single party.

#### Market risk:

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

### Foreign currency risk:

The Group has transactional currency exposure arising from corporate costs which are denominated in New Zealand dollars (NZD) and Australian dollars (AUD) and investing costs which are denominated in French Polynesian Francs (XPF). The Group does not undertake any hedging activities.

The Group owns a fixed life intangible asset in French Polynesia and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures to the Canadian dollar.

The Board of Directors approved the policy of holding certain funds in Canadian dollars to manage foreign exchange risk. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	September 30, 2023				
		NZD		AUD	XPF
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	12,250	\$	1,834	\$ 16,207
Accounts receivable and other receivables Financial liabilities:		4,655		14,876	8,664
Trade and other payables	\$	15,390	\$	190,356	\$ 9,332

At the reporting date, if the currencies set out in the table above, strengthened or weakened against the Canadian dollar by the percentage shown, with all other variables held constant, net loss for the period would increase/(decrease) and net assets would increase/(decrease) by:

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 13. Financial instruments (continued)

	September 30, 2023			
	NZD		AUD	XPF
Impact on post tax profit				
Exchange rate +10%	\$ 151	\$	(17,365)	\$ 1,554
Exchange rate -10%	(151)		17,365	(1,554)
Impact on Equity				
Exchange rate +10%	\$ 151	\$	(17,365)	\$ 1,554
Exchange rate -10%	(151)		17,365	(1,554)

Management believes the risk exposures as at the reporting date are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments. A movement of +/- 10% is selected because a review of recent exchange rate movements and economic data suggests this range is reasonable.

#### Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's cash and cash equivalents attract interest at floating rates and have maturities of 90 days or less. The interest is typical of New Zealand banking rates, which are at present historically low; however, the Group's conservative investment strategy mitigates the risk of deterioration to capital invested. A change of 100 basis points in the interest rate would not be material to the consolidated financial statements.

### Liquidity risk:

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

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and longer terms funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances through monitoring of future rolling cash flow forecasts of its operations and equity raising, which reflect management's expectations of the settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

The only financial liabilities are trade and other payables. At September 30, 2023, the Group had \$228,787 (2022: \$160,722) in trade and other payables including accrued liabilities. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and have a contractual maturity of less than 30 days.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 13. Financial instruments (continued)

### (a) Fair value:

All financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full contractual term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value of the bank term loan approximates its fair value due to the existence of floating market-based interest rates.

The Group has no financial assets or liabilities included in Level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

## 14. Capital management

The Group defines the capital that it manages as its Shareholders' equity.

The Group's objectives with respect to managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can provide future returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Group's capital structure reflects a Group focused on mineral exploration and financing both internal and external growth opportunities. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risk which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not adequately mitigate.

In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Group may issue new shares or sell assets to fund ongoing operations.

The Group manages its capital structure by performing the following:

- Preparing budgets and cash-flow forecasts which are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors;
- Regular internal reporting and Board of Directors meetings to review actual versus budgeted spending and cash-flows; and
- Detailed project analysis to assess and determine new funding requirements.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the period. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 15. Related party transactions

## (a) Balances receivable and payable:

The amounts due to related parties and included in accounts payable, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand, and comprise the following:

	Sept	March 31, 2023		
Due to directors	\$	4,815	\$	17,194
	\$	4,815	\$	17,194

## (b) Key management personnel:

Key management personnel costs includes employee benefits, consulting and management fees paid and/or accrued to the Group's senior officers and directors as follows:

	Three months ended Sept 30, 2023	Three months ended Sept 30, 2022	Six months ended Sept 30, 2023	Six months ended Sept 30, 2022
Consultancy fees	\$ (92)	\$ 7,779	\$ 7,385	\$ 14,415
Management fees	14,087	24,511	43,385	79,754
Employee benefits	14,482	29,571	44,234	29,571
Directors fees	(30)	-	2,462	-
	\$ 28,447	\$ 61,861	\$ 97,466	\$ 123,740

Depending on the nature of services and costs, certain amounts have been capitalised to intangible assets as they are directly attributable to existing projects.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### 16. Commitments and contingencies

#### Licence work commitments:

The Group has the following indicative expenditure commitments at September 30, 2023 being minimum work requirements under its minerals mining permit and minerals prospecting licence). The Company is dependent on certain factors to be able to meet these minimum work requirements. They are set out in Note 1.

		2023		2022
Within one year After one year but not more than five years (NZD 6,000,000)	\$ \$	- 4,833,900	\$ \$	5,229,600
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	\$	4,833,900	\$	5,229,600

### Minerals Mining Permit 55549

The Minerals Mining Permit was granted on December 6, 2013. On November 7, 2019 the Company was granted a change of conditions in the permit to defer the minimum work programme commitments. On August 23, 2021 the Group applied for a change of conditions in the permit to further defer the minimum work programme commitments program to align the hurdles with an expected realistic timeline for preparation of a new marine consent application. The application was declined by New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals on March 14, 2023, on the basis that the Company has not made sufficient progress in applying for Marine Consent.

The decision by New Zealand Petroleum & Minerals to decline the change of conditions does not impact the validity of the permit.

The Group is evaluating its options to raise the necessary level of funding for the process of re-application for a Marine Consent and additional data collection related to the Consent application process.

The minimum work programme includes:

Within 96 months of the commencement date of the permit, the permit holder shall:

- Complete and submit a sufficiently detailed engineering study and feasibility study, which (without limitation) is at the level of detail to reach a decision-to-mine milestone; and
- Submit a detailed timeline for the construction/refit of a selected vessel including (without limitation) the detail timing of the commissioning and mobilisation to the Chatham Rise; and
- Complete and submit a marine operations risk review report that includes (without limitation) a HAZID
  Risk Assessment Matrix, risk review of on-board processing and risk review of planned and unplanned
  maintenance in various weather scenarios; and
- Either commit by notice in writing to the Chief Executive to carry out the work programme obligations set out for the following 24 months and to commence production within 60 months of the commencement date of the permit or surrender the permit.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 16. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Licence work commitments (continued):

The Group has the follow Within 120 months of the commencement date of the permit, the permit holder must spend on average NZD2 million per annum completing appropriate sampling, geophysical and geotechnical surveys and data analysis (without limitation) in respect of the mining blocks identified for the first five years of production. For the remainder of the term the Company must spend NZD 2 million per annum on carrying out further specified work programme commitments.

In addition to those disclosed above, there are other specific work programme commitments under the permit which applies only once the Group enters the production stage.

As the Group has not yet obtained a marine consent, the Group has been unable to carry out certain aspects of their minimum work programme.

Acquisition of a phosphate mining licence

Since signing a Term Sheet on 21 October 2021 to acquire a phosphate mining licence from a third party, the Group, through its subsidiary Avenir Makatea Pty Ltd, has made every effort to close the acquisition. As at March 31, 2023, there is an outstanding court proceeding between Avenir Makatea Pty Ltd and the third party in relation to the validity and enforceability of the Term Sheet. The Group is both a respondent and cross-claimant in the said proceeding. Based on the current status, we are unable to reliably estimate any potential cash outflows or inflows as a result of the proceeding.

### 17. Subsequent events

On November 16, the Company announced it was proceeding with a non-brokered private placement of up to 10,000,000 units at a price of CAD 0.07 per Unit (NZD 0.086 or AUD 0.08) for gross proceeds of up to CAD 700,000 (NZD 860,000 or AUD 800,000).

Each Unit will consist of one common share in the capital of the Company and one (1) transferable share purchase warrant ("Warrant"), transferable subject to applicable securities legislation. Each Warrant will entitle the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of CAD \$0.45 per share at any time prior to the date that is three (3) years from the date of issuance.

There were no other material subsequent events up to the date of this report.