

Shenton Resources Limited

ABN: 16 152 726 595

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Jeremy David Shervington (Non-Executive Chairman)
Bradley Gordon John Abbott (Executive Director)
Robert Alastair St John Beeck (Non-Executive Director)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Bradley Gordon John Abbott

REGISTERED OFFICE

813 Wellington Street WEST PERTH WA 6005

WEBSITE

www.Shentonresources.com.au

FOR SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION CONTACT

AUTOMIC GROUP

Level 5, 191 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Tel: 1300 288 664

https://www.automicgroup.com.au

FOR INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY CONTACT

PRINCIPAL & REGISTERED OFFICE

813 Wellington Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

SOLICITORS

Jeremy Shervington
Barrister & Solicitor
52 Ord Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

BANKERS

National Australia Bank
Capital Office
Ground Floor, 100 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

AUDITORS

Elderton Audit Pty Ltd
Level 28, 140 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

New Opportunities

Shenton was actively pursuing an initiative to acquire a multi-commodity project in Western Australia. However, these did not produce a result, and the directors are contemplating the Company's future direction.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report on the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Shenton Resources Limited ("Shenton" or "the Company") during the whole of the year and up to the date of this report.

Jeremy David Shervington (Non-Executive Chairman)
Bradley Gordon John Abbott (Executive Director)
Robert Alastair St John Beeck (Non-Executive Director)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company during the year were to steadily progress in negotiations to acquire gold and precious metal tenements in the Pilbara. However, these negotiations failed to produce a result, and the directors are contemplating the Company's future.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

RESULTS FROM OPERATIONS

During the year the Company recorded an operating profit of $89,112 (2024 operating loss $706,621).

DIVIDENDS

No amounts have been paid or declared by way of dividend by the Company since the end of the previous financial year and the Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A review of operations is covered elsewhere in this Annual Report.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic profit per share for the financial period was 0.65 cents (2024 basic loss per share 5.19 cents). Diluted profit per share in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025 is the same as the basic profit per share.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's cash position as at 30 June 2025 was $12,682, a decrease from the 30 June 2024 cash balance which was $16,165. The cash position is adequate to fund committed expenditure and the directors have agreed to provide additional funding when required.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No material matters have occurred subsequent to the end of the financial year.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the Directors believe, on reasonable grounds, that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Company no longer carries out operations in Australia which are subject to environmental regulations under both Commonwealth and State legislation in relation to those exploration activities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARIES

J D Shervington B.Juris, LLB. – Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Shervington operates a legal practice in Western Australia. He specialises in the laws regulating companies and the securities industry in Australia. Mr Shervington has more than 30 years' experience as a lawyer, gained since his admission as a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Western Australia. Mr Shervington has since 1983 served as a director of various ASX listed companies as well as a number of unlisted public and private companies. Mr Shervington has a relevant interest in 2,153,750 fully paid ordinary shares and 2,000,000 options to acquire fully paid ordinary shares.

B G J Abbott – Executive Director/ Company Secretary

Mr Abbott is a Director of Abbott's Pty Ltd a boutique accounting practice in West Perth that specializes in providing advice for small to medium businesses. Mr Abbott has since 1980 served as a director and/or secretary of several listed and unlisted public companies and numerous private companies.

Mr Abbott holds a Bachelor of Business degree from Curtin University and is a fellow of The Institute of Chartered Accountants and The Taxation Institute of Australia as well as a registered Tax Agent and Company Auditor.

Mr Abbott has been involved in resource companies and gold prospecting syndicates in Australia and Asia for over 15 years including capital raisings therein.

Mr Abbott has a relevant interest in 2,234,375 fully paid ordinary shares and 2,000,000 options to acquire fully paid ordinary shares.

R A S Beeck – Non-Executive Director

Mr Beeck has 30 years' experience in management of mining and mineral processing operations, feasibility studies, project development and executive management in Australia, related to nickel, diamonds, gold and iron ore. Mr Beeck has consulted on large mine and infrastructure development projects. He is presently General Manager of a West Australian iron ore exploration and development company and is an Associate Member of the AusIMM. He has completed a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Western Australia.

Mr Beeck has a relevant interest in 2,143,750 fully paid ordinary shares and 2,000,000 options to acquire fully paid ordinary shares.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

The board has resolved to defer compensating directors and senior management with cash payments until the company is financially stable but proposes to put to shareholders for consideration equity-based compensation arrangements in due course.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company chose to form a separately constituted Audit Committee comprising of Jeremy Shervington and Robert Beeck to review and consider the financial statements and all matters normally considered by an audit committee.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year ended 30 June 2025 there were no formal Directors meetings held.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Shenton Resources is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

OPTIONS

As at the date of this report,

- 6 million options (exercisable at $0.20 each) held by the Directors associated entities which are exercisable on or before a period of 5 years from the date that the company is admitted to the official list of ASX.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Bradley Abbott
Director
27 November 2025

ELDERTON
AUDIT PTY LTD

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To those charged with governance of Shenton Resources Limited

As auditor for the audit of Shenton Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Elderton Audit Pty Ltd

Elderton Audit Pty Ltd

Sajjad Cheema
Director

Perth
27 November 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Revenue:			
Other revenue	3	-	-
Gain on investment reclassification		-	-
Gain in market value of investments		123,475	-
Expenses:			
Loss in market value of investments		-	(673,500)
Other expenses	3	(34,363)	(33,121)
Profit/ (Loss) before income tax expense		89,112	(706,621)
Prior year adjustment of income		-	-
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) from continuing operations		89,112	(706,621)
		-	-
Total comprehensive Profit/ (Loss) for the year		89,112	(706,621)
Total comprehensive Profit/ (Loss) for year attributable to members of the Company		89,112	(706,621)
Basic Profit/ (Loss) per share (cents per share)	7	0.65	(5.19)
Diluted Profit/ (Loss) per share (cents per share)	7	0.65	(5.19)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	12,682	16,165
Trade and other receivables	9	1,041	1,174
Prepayments	10	-	2,350
Shares held in listed companies	11	347,975	224,500
TOTAL ASSETS		361,698	244,188
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	15,411	18,842
Borrowings	13	172,723	140,894
TOTAL LIABILITIES		188,134	159,735
NET ASSETS		173,564	84,452
Equity			
Contributed equity – Ordinary Shares	14	882,671	882,671
Contributed equity – Options	14	7,500	7,500
FVTOCI Reserve		(269,400)	(392,875)
Accumulated (losses)		(447,207)	(412,844)
TOTAL EQUITY		173,564	84,452

Realisation Basis of Measurement

These amounts represent estimated realisable values of assets and the expected settlement amounts of liabilities, consistent with the non-going-concern (realisation) basis adopted by the Directors. The usual distinction between current and non-current classifications has not been applied, as it is not meaningful under a realisation basis.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Ordinary Share Capital (Net of Costs) ($)	FVTOCI Reserve ($)	Accumulated Losses ($)	Total ($)
Balance at 1.7.2023	890,169	280,625	(379,721)	791,073
Comprehensive Income				
Operating (loss) for the year	-	-	(33,121)	(33,121)
Other Comprehensive Income				
FVTOCI Reserve	-	(673,500)	-	(673,500)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	(673,500)	(33,121)	(706,621)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30.6.2024	**890,169**	**(392,875)**	**(412,842)**	**84,452**
Balance at 1.7.2024	890,169	(392,875)	(412,842)	84,452
Comprehensive Income				
Operating Profit for the year	-	-	(34,363)	(34,363)
Other Comprehensive Income				
FVTOCI Reserve	-	123,475	-	123,475
Total Comprehensive Income	-	123,475	(34,363)	89,112
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30.6.2025	**890,169**	**(269,400)**	**(447,205)**	**173,564**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash payments to suppliers and contractors		(3,483)	4,363
Interest received		-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities	15	(3,483)	4,363
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		-	-
Proceeds / (Repayments) from borrowings		-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from new issues of shares		-	-
Share issue expenses		-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash held		(3,483)	4,363
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		16,165	11,802
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	12,682	16,165

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

This financial report includes the financial statements and notes of the Company.

NOTE 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a non-going-concern (realisation) basis. The Directors have determined that the Company is not a going concern because the Company has:

- ceased active operations;
- no realistic prospect of future funding;
- no viable plans to recommence activity; and
- insufficient cash reserves to meet liabilities without Director support.

Under the realisation basis:

- Assets are stated at their estimated realisable values;
- Liabilities are stated at the amounts expected to be settled; and
- Current/non-current classifications are no longer meaningful and have been removed.

Accordingly, these financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account interest rates applicable to the financial asset. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(b) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by non-casual employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. There is no liability for long service leave entitlements.

(c) Mining Properties

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest where the rights to tenure are current. These costs are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Impairment

The carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment at the cash generating unit level whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

(d) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method is used for all acquisitions of assets regardless of whether shares or other assets are acquired. Cost is determined as the fair value of assets given up at the date of acquisition plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

Costs relating to the acquisition of new areas of interest are classified as either exploration and evaluation expenditure or mine properties based on the stage of development reached at the date of acquisition.

(e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets 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 these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

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.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

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

(f) Income Tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities and assets are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to or recovered from the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses, if any in fact are brought to account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(h) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Earnings per Share

(i) *Basic Earnings per Share* – Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the loss from continuing operations after related income tax expense by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period.

(ii) *Diluted Earnings per Share* – Diluted EPS is calculated as net loss attributable to members, adjusted for:
- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- the after-tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of plant, equipment and motor vehicles is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant, equipment and motor vehicles are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amounts of plant, equipment and motor vehicles are reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all plant, equipment and motor vehicles are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for the class of plant, equipment and motor vehicle depreciable assets range between 20% and 100%.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of Financial Position date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(k) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

(a) amortised cost;

(b) fair value through other comprehensive income; or

(c) fair value through profit or loss

On the basis of the two primary criteria:

(a) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and

(b) the business model for managing the financial assets

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

(a) the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

(a) the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and

(b) the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(a) amortised cost; or

(b) fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

(a) a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies

(b) held for trading; or

(c) initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

(a) incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;

(b) part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or

(c) a derivate financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is an effective hedging relationship.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

An impairment loss is recognised for the expected credit losses on financial assets when there is an increased probability that the counterparty will be unable to settle an instrument's contractual cash flows on the contractual due dates, a reduction in the amounts expected to be recovered, or both. The probability of default and expected amounts recoverable are assessed using reasonable and supportable past and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted amount determined from a range of outcomes and takes into account the time value of money.

For trade receivables, material expected credit losses are measured by applying an expected loss rate to the gross carrying amount. The expected loss rate comprises the risk of a default occurring and the expected cash flows on default based on the aging of the receivable. The risk of a default occurring always takes into consideration all possible default events over the expected life of those receivables ("the lifetime expected credit losses"). Different provision rates and periods are used based on groupings of historic credit loss experience by product type, customer type and location.

For intercompany loans that are repayable on demand, expected credit losses are based on the assumption that repayment of the loan is demanded at the reporting date. If the subsidiary does not have sufficient accessible highly liquid assets in order to repay the loan if demanded at the reporting date, an expected credit loss is calculated. This is calculated based on the expected cash flows arising from the subsidiary, and weighted for probability likelihood variations in cash flows.

Financial Guarantees

Where material, financial guarantees issued, which require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, are recognised as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition.
The guarantee is subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue. Where the entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

The fair value of financial guarantee contracts has been assessed using a probability weighted discounted cash flow approach. The probability has been based on:

the likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting in a year period;
the proportion of the exposure that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party defaulting; and
the maximum loss exposed if the guaranteed party were to default.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

De-recognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:
(a) the right to receive cash flows from the asset has been expired or been transferred;
(b) all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
(c) the entity no longer controls the asset (i.e., it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

(l) Provisions

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

(m) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases (where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor) are charged as an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

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

(n) Contributed Equity

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

(o) Share-based Payments and Value Attribution to Equity Remuneration/Benefits

Share-based compensation benefits provided to Directors are approved in general meeting by members. Share-based benefits provided to non-Directors are approved by the Board of Directors and form part of that employee's remuneration package.

The International Financial Reporting Standards specifies that a valuation technique must be applied in determining the fair value of employees' or Directors' stock options as at their grant date. No particular model is specified.

In respect of share options granted, the (theoretical) fair value is recognised over the vesting period as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The theoretical fair value of the options is calculated at the date of grant taking into account the terms and

conditions upon which the options were granted, the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. Upon the exercise of options, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital.

(p) Comparative Figures

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

(q) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner that is consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), which has been identified by the company as the Managing Director and other members of the Board of Directors.

(r) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements 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 from within the Company.

Key Estimates - Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto related to taxation are based on best estimates by Directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Company as they pertain to current income tax legislation and the Directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current tax position represents the Directors' best estimate pending an assessment being received from the Australian Taxation Office.

Key Judgment – Environmental Issues

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and notes thereto are not adjusted for any pending or enacted environmental legislation and the Directors understanding thereof. At the current stage of the Company's development and its current environmental impact, the Directors believe such treatment is reasonable and appropriate.

Key Estimates - Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

NOTE 2 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segment Information
Identification of reportable segments

The Company has identified that it operates in only one segment based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. The Company's principal activity is mineral exploration.

Revenue and assets by geographical region

The Company's revenue is received from sources and assets are located wholly within Australia.

Major customers

Due to the nature of its current operations, the Company does not provide products and services.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

NOTE 3 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
REVENUE		
Other Income		
Interest Income	-	-
Gain on Investment Reclassification	-	-
Change (Loss) in Market Value of Investments	123,475	-
	123,475	-
EXPENDITURE		
Other Expenses		
Change (Loss) in Market Value of Investments	-	673,500
Filing and ASIC Fees	6,252	3,285
Audit & Bookkeeping Fees	13,460	12,291
Insurance	2,350	7,136
Corporate and Management	473	511
Interest Expense	11,829	9,898
	34,363	706,621

NOTE 4 INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax asset/liability	-	-
	-	-
The prima facie tax on profit/ (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations before income tax	89,112	(706,621)
Prima facie tax benefit attributable to profit/ (loss) from continuing operations before income tax at 30%	(10,309)	(9,936)
Tax effect of non-allowable items		
• ASIC Fine	-	28
• Mining Properties Impairments	-	-
Tax effect of allowable items		
• Decline in value deduction	-	-
• Capital raising costs deduction	-	-
• Deferred tax benefit on tax losses not brought to account	10,309	9,908
Prior year tax losses applied	-	-
Income tax attributable to operating loss	-	-

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Unrecognised temporary differences

Net deferred tax assets (calculated at 30% for 30 June 2025) have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Accruals	1,500	1,530
Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to the above temporary differences	1,500	1,530

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The Company has accumulated tax losses of $769,188 (2024: $734,825).

The potential deferred tax asset of these losses of $230,756 (2024: $220,448) will only be recognised if:

(i) the Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the losses and deductions to be released;

(ii) the Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and

(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

NOTE 5 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Information on related party and entity transactions is disclosed in Note 16.

Options held by Key Management Personnel

The number of options over fully paid ordinary shares in the Company held **during the financial year** by key management personnel and/or their statutorily related entities are set out below:

30 June 2025:

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed or forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested & exercisable at the end of the year
Mr Shervington	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mr Abbott	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mr Beeck	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	**6,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,000,000**	**6,000,000**

30 June 2024:

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed or forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested & exercisable at the end of the year
Mr Shervington	2,516,250	-	-	(516,250)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mr Abbott	2,509,375	-	-	(509,375)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mr Beeck	2,468,750	-	-	(468,750)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	**7,494,375**	**-**	**-**	**(1,494,375)**	**6,000,000**	**6,000,000**

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Shares held by Key Management Personnel

The number of shares in the company held **during the financial year** by key management personnel and/or their related entities are set out below:

30 June 2025:

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Share movements	Balance at the end of the year
Mr Shervington Ordinary shares	2,153,750	-	2,153,750
Mr Abbott Ordinary shares	2,234,375	-	2,234,375
Mr Beeck Ordinary shares	2,143,750	-	2,143,750

30 June 2024:

Name	Balance at the start of the year	Share movements	Balance at the end of the year
Mr Shervington Ordinary shares	2,153,750	-	2,153,750
Mr Abbott Ordinary shares	2,234,375	-	2,234,375
Mr Beeck Ordinary shares	2,143,750	-	2,143,750

NOTE 6 AUDITORS REMUNERATION	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditors of the Company for:		
Auditing and reviewing the financial report	2,610	2,600
	2,610	2,600

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

NOTE 7 EARNINGS PER SHARE	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
The following reflects the earnings and share data used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit (Loss) for the year	89,112	(706,621)
Earnings used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	89,112	(706,621)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	13,606,250	13,606,250

The Company had 6,000,000 options over fully paid ordinary shares on issue at balance date. Options and contributing shares are considered to be potential ordinary shares. However, they are not considered to be dilutive in this year and accordingly have not been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share.

NOTE 8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Cash at bank	12,682	16,165
	12,682	16,165

NOTE 9 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
GST and tax refundable	1,041	1,174
	1,041	1,174

NOTE 10 PREPAYMENTS	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Directors & Officers Indemnity Insurance	-	2,350
	-	2,350

NOTE 11 SHARES IN LISTED COMPANIES	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
11,225,000 Ordinary Shares - Dalaroo Metals Ltd	347,975	224,500
	347,975	224,500

Additional information
At 30 June 2025 the shareholding in Dalaroo Metals Limited is shown using the market value share price of the investment at that date. The market value share price of this investment at 30 June 2025 was 0.031c. 11,225,000 shares at 0.031c = $347,975

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

NOTE 12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
GST and tax payable	-	-
Trade creditors and accruals	15,411	18,842
	15,411	18,842

NOTE 13 BORROWINGS

Entities associated with the following persons:	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Bradley Abbott	61,173	47,070
Jeremy Shervington	50,349	46,619
Robert Beeck	61,201	47,204
	172,723	140,894

NOTE 14 EQUITY

	2025		2024	
	No.	$	No.	$
Contributed Equity – Ordinary Shares				
At the beginning of year	13,606,250	882,671	13,606,250	882,671
Closing balance:	13,606,250	882,671	13,606,250	882,671
Options				
The Company had the following options over un-issued fully paid ordinary shares at the end of the period:				
Options exercisable at $0.20 per option.	6,000,000	7,500	6,000,000	7,500
Options exercisable at $0.20 per option (Expires on 22nd Dec 2023).	-	-	1,644,583	-
Options lapsed or forfeited during the year	-	-	(1,644,583)	-
Options exercisable at $0.22 per option (Expires on 15th February 2024).	-	-	1,321,250	-
Options lapsed or forfeited during the year	-	-	(1,321,250)	-
Closing balance:	6,000,000	7,500	6,000,000	7,500

Terms and condition of contributed equity

Ordinary Fully Paid Shares

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up of the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of shares held, regardless of the amount paid up thereon.

On a show of hands, every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote and upon a poll, each member present in person or by proxy or by attorney or duly authorised representative shall have one vote for each fully paid ordinary share.

NOTE 15 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Reconciliation of operating loss after income tax with funds used in operating activities		
Operating profit/ (loss) after income tax	89,112	(706,621)
Decrease/ (Increase) in investments relating to operating activities	(123,475)	673,500
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables relating to operating activities	2,482	4,287
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables relating to operating activities	28,399	33,196
Cash flow from operations	(3,482)	4,363

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

NOTE 16 RELATED ENTITY AND RELATED ENTITY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Directors, director-related parties and related entities other than those disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Accounting fees paid to Abbotts Pty Ltd is $9,850.00. All accounting fee invoices that were issued to Shenton Resources Limited related to work performed by employees of Abbotts Pty Ltd.

Although Bradley Abbott is a Director of the Company and also a Director of Abbotts Pty Ltd, there was no chargeable time included in the invoices issued for work he conducted relating to Shenton Resources Limited during the year.

NOTE 17 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Native Title

The Company currently has no contingent liabilities in regards to native title claims as all of our tenements have been sold.

NOTE 18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE

(a) **Financial Risk Management Policies**

The Company's financial instruments consist of deposits with banks, receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and payables.

Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the board. The use of hedging derivative instruments is not contemplated at this stage of the Company's development.

Specific Financial Risk Exposure and Management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments, are interest rate and liquidity risks.

Interest Rate Risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at reporting date whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows, cash reserves, liquid investments, receivables and payables.

Capital Risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern so that they may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities being mineral exploration, the Company does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Therefore, the focus of the Company's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Company to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. The Company's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raising as required.

The working capital position of the Company at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 was as follows:

	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Cash and cash equivalents	12,682	16,165
Trade and other receivables	1,041	1,174
Trade and other payables	(15,411)	(18,842)
Working capital position	(1,688)	(1,503)

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements.

There is no material amounts of collateral held as security at balance date.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

The credit risk for counterparties included in trade and other receivables at balance date is detailed below.

	2025 ($)	2024 ($)
Trade and other receivables		
GST and tax refundable	1,041	1,174
	1,041	1,174

(b) **Financial Instruments**

The Company holds no derivative instruments, forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps.

Financial Instrument composition and maturity analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments.

2025	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate ($)	Non-Interest Bearing ($)	Total ($)
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		-	12,682	12,682
Other receivables		-	1,041	1,041
Total Financial Assets	0%	-	13,723	13,723
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables		-	15,411	15,411
Net Financial Assets		-	15,411	15,411

	2025 ($)
Trade and other payables are expected to be paid as follows:	
Less than 6 months	15,411
	15,411

2024	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate ($)	Non-Interest Bearing ($)	Total ($)
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		-	16,165	16,165
Trade and other receivables		-	1,174	1,174
Total Financial Assets	0%	-	17,339	17,339
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables		-	18,842	18,842
Net Financial Assets		-	18,842	18,842

	2024 ($)
Trade and other payables are expected to be paid as follows:	
Less than 6 months	18,842
	18,842

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

(c) **Net Fair Values**

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms' length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted bid prices

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities as presented in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of the Company declare that:

In the Directors' opinion, as the financial report is prepared on a non-going-concern basis, the Company will realise assets and extinguish liabilities in accordance with the realisation basis of preparation.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Mr Bradley Abbott
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PERTH
27 November 2025

ELDERTON
AUDIT PTY LTD

Independent Audit Report to the members of Shenton Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Shenton Resources Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) 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 as in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 – Basis of Preparation

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1, which states that the financial report has been prepared on a non-going-concern (realisation) basis. The Directors have determined that the Company is not a going concern due to the cessation of operations and the absence of any realistic prospect of securing future funding.

As a result, assets have been measured at their estimated realisable values and liabilities at their expected settlement amounts. The usual current/non-current classifications have not been applied, as they are not meaningful under a realisation basis.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date if this auditor's report is included in the financial statements, (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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Elderton Audit Pty Ltd

Elderton Audit Pty Ltd

Sajjad Cheema
Director

27 November 2025
Perth