



GME RESOURCES LTD

ABN 62 009 260 315

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2017

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Competent Person Statements

NiWest Nickel Project

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hyland of Ravensgate Resource Consultants. Mr Hyland is a fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hyland is a Principal Consultant with Ravensgate Minerals Industry Consultants who consults to the Company. Mr Hyland has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hyland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears. This Mineral Resource Estimate has not been updated to JORC 2012 on the basis that the available information has not materially changed since the last review.

The information in this announcement that relates to Processing / Engineering and related operating and capital cost estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr David Readett (B.E. Met Eng., FAusIMM, CP (Met)). Mr Readett is an independent consulting engineer working through a Company known as MWorx Pty Ltd. Mr Readett is a Chartered Professional Metallurgical Engineer and has 25 years of relevant experience in this area of work. Mr Readett consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information provided by him and in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mining and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Gunther who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gunther is a Principal Consultant with Eureka Geological Services. Mr Gunther has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Gunther consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this announcement, including, without limitation, those concerning the scoping study, contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding GME Resources Limited's (GME) exploration operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although GME believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. GME undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The Company notes that an inferred resource has a lower level of confidence than an indicated or measured resource. The Company believes that based on the geological nature of its deposits and the work done over several years by its Competent Person that there is a high degree of probability that the inferred resources will upgrade to indicated resources with further exploration work.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Chairman

Peter Ross SULLIVAN BE, MBA

Managing Director

James Noel SULLIVAN FAICD

Director

Peter Ernest HUSTON B. Juris, LLB (Hons), B.Com, LLM

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mark Pitts B.Bus FCA

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Unit 5, 78 Marine Terrace
Fremantle WA 6160
Telephone: (08) 9336 3388
Facsimile: (08) 9315 5475
Web Site: www.gmeresources.com.au

AUDITORS

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street
Perth WA 6000

SHARE REGISTRY

Computershare Registry Services Pty Ltd
Level 11
172 St George's Terrace
Perth WA 6000
GPO Box D182
Perth WA 6840
Telephone: (08) 9323 2000
Facsimile: (08) 9323 2033

SECURITIES EXCHANGE LISTING

The Company's shares are quoted on the Official List of Australian Securities Exchange Limited Ticker code: GME

STATE OF REGISTRATION

Western Australia

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report of GME Resources Limited and its controlled entities ("Consolidated Entity" or "Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2017. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Directors

The names of Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Peter Ross Sullivan	(Non-executive - Chairman)
James Noel Sullivan	(Managing Director)
Peter Ernest Huston	(Non-executive - Director) (Appointed 20 March 2017)
Michael Delaney Perrott	(Non-executive – Chairman) (Resigned 20 March 2017)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Consolidated Entity are mineral exploration and mining of gold. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Results

The net profit after income tax attributable to members of the Company for the financial year to 30 June 2017 amounted to \$1,779,747 (2016: profit \$ 2,312,907).

Overview of Operating Activity

NiWest Nickel Laterite Project Update

During the year the Company completed the second successful step in its ongoing metallurgical testwork to support the flow sheet design for production of nickel and cobalt sulphate products from the 100%-owned NiWest Nickel-Cobalt Project.

Nickel and cobalt sulphates are direct inputs into lithium ion batteries and GME is targeting production of these premium products from the NiWest Project to supply the growing lithium ion battery market.

The most recent testwork undertaken successfully completed solution neutralisation and iron/aluminium removal for NiWest ore at ambient temperature. A pilot plant was commissioned in May with the aim of replicating the process using a solution generated from a bulk column leach test on a representative two tonne sample from the Mt Kilkenny deposit at the NiWest Project.

The solution neutralisation and Fe/Al removal process is considered the most critical stage of the process flowsheet. The continuous pilot scale work confirmed initial batch testing results that this process can be undertaken at ambient temperature and by utilising a single stage approach.

This outcome validates that the solution generated from the proposed heap leach can be prepared for effective treatment via Direct Solvent Extraction (DSX) to produce final nickel and cobalt sulphate products. Not only is this expected to support reduced future capital and operating costs for the NiWest Project, but it represents a clear de-risking of the most critical stage in the proposed process flowsheet at NiWest.

Devon Gold Mine Update

Mining and processing operations at Devon concluded in the first half of the year and rehabilitation work has been completed over the reporting period. The project will now be monitored as per the Mine Closure Plan.

The successful development, which commenced with a trial mine in June 2015 and followed by the development of a larger open pit mine from February 2016 to August 2016, generated \$5.85 million profit (excluding initial exploration expenditure capitalised on the project prior to commencement of mine development).

The mining operations left the Company in a relatively strong financial position to pursue further initiatives on both its Gold and Nickel assets over the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Review of Gold Assets

Murrin Murrin Gold Project Joint Venture

The Company has advised Kumarina Resources that it has withdrawn from the Murrin Murrin Gold Project Joint Venture. Following a detailed review of the project, the Company formed the view that whilst the development of the Malcolm Challenger deposit has strong potential to generate profit, the estimated return is insufficient to justify the development under the JV terms.

Federation / Sonex Gold Prospects

During the year the Company completed an RC drilling program of 16 holes for 946 metres at the Federation and Sonex prospects. The purpose of the program was to confirm and extend zones of better mineralisation intersected in previous drilling programs.

The results from the program confirmed extensions to the known mineralisation however the grades recorded in the assays are at the lower end of what is required to develop an economic deposit. The Company will now review the potential at the project before undertaking any further work.

Financial Position

At the end of the financial year the consolidated entity had \$2,226,722 (2016: \$1,529,217) in cash and at call deposits. Net Assets of \$30,546,683 (2016: \$28,599,036) were comprised mainly of carried forward exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$28,450,995 (2016: \$26,423,143).

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation is made as to dividends.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year, other than as set out elsewhere in this report.

Subsequent Events

On 5 September 2017, the Company advised that it had completed the third successful step in its ongoing metallurgical testwork to support the production of nickel and cobalt sulphate products from the 100%-owned NiWest Nickel-Cobalt Project.

The development of the proposed NiWest Project process flowsheet continued in July and August following successful bulk column leach testing and continuous piloting of the pregnant liquor solution (PLS) neutralisation and Fe/Al removal. The latest stage included batch and continuous piloting of direct solvent extraction (DSX) flowsheets, designed to generate pure nickel and cobalt product streams.

The first testwork stage focused only on generating a pure nickel sulphate electrolyte solution. Cobalt product generation will be completed following the nickel testwork. The outcome shows successful production of high purity nickel electrolyte and represents another milestone de-risking of a critical stage in the proposed NiWest process flow sheet.

The Company remains on track to produce battery-grade nickel and cobalt sulphates in the next 6 months from pilot-scale testwork using its NiWest DSX flowsheet.

The successful production of these products will facilitate discussions with potential consumers and offtake partners. The results of the metallurgical testwork form the basis of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the NiWest Project which commenced in August. The PFS is expected to be completed by March 2018.

Other than the above, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Likely Developments

The Group's areas of interest are in the exploration stage and it is not possible to predict the likely developments. The Group will continue its mineral exploration activities with the object of finding further mineralised resources and exploiting those already discovered.

The Board is following a strategic plan for the growth of the Group, however, further information about likely developments, future prospects and business strategies as they pertain to the operations and expected results of those operations have not been included in this report as the Directors reasonably believe that disclosure of this information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Information on Directors and Company Secretary

Peter Ross Sullivan BE, MBA
(Non-executive Director)
Director since 1996

Mr Sullivan was appointed chairman in March 2017. Mr Sullivan is an engineer and has been involved in the management and strategic development of resource companies and projects for more than 20 years.

Other current directorships of listed companies

Mr Sullivan has been a director of Resolute Mining Limited since June 2001, Pan Pacific Petroleum NL since September 2014, Zeta Resources Limited since June 2013, Panoramic Resources Ltd since October 2015 and Bligh Resources Ltd since 13 July 2017.

Former directorships of listed companies in last 3 years - none

James Noel Sullivan FAICD
(Managing Director)
Director since 2004

Mr Sullivan has over 20 years' experience in commerce providing services to the mining and allied industries.

Mr Sullivan was instrumental in establishing and managing the Golden Cliffs Prospecting Syndicate which acquired and pegged a number of prospective tenements in the Eastern Goldfields. The Golden Cliffs Prospecting Syndicate was subsequently acquired by the Company in 1996. Mr Sullivan has extensive knowledge in mining and prospecting in the North Eastern Goldfields and in particular on matters involving tenement administration, native title negotiation and supply and logistics of services. Mr Sullivan's practical knowledge in these areas is of great benefit to the Company as it seeks to develop its assets for the benefit of its shareholders.

Other current directorships of listed companies - none

Mr Sullivan was appointed director of Bligh Resources Ltd on 13 July 2017.

Former directorships of listed companies in last 3 years - none

Peter Ernest Huston B. Juris, LLB (Hons), B.Com, LLM

Mr Peter Huston was appointed as a non-executive Director in March 2017. After gaining admission in Western Australia as a Barrister and Solicitor, Mr Huston initially practised in the area of corporate and revenue law. Subsequently, he moved into the area of public listings, reconstructions, equity raisings, mergers and acquisitions and advised on a number of major public company floats, takeovers and reconstructions. Mr Huston is admitted to appear before the Supreme Court, Federal Court and High Court of Australia. Mr Huston was a partner of the international law firm now known as "Deacons" until 1993 when he retired to establish the boutique investment bank and corporate advisory firm known as "Troika Securities Limited".

Other current directorships of listed companies - none

Former directorships of listed companies in last 3 years

Non-executive Chairman of Resolute Mining Ltd until June 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on Directors and Company Secretary (continued)

Mark Edward Pitts B.Bus FCA, GAICD
(Company Secretary)

Mr Pitts was appointed to the position of Company Secretary in February 2009. Mr Pitts is a Chartered Accountant with over 25 years' experience in statutory reporting and business administration. He has been directly involved with, and consulted to a number of public companies holding senior financial management positions. He is a partner in the corporate advisory firm Endeavour Corporate. Endeavour offers professional services focused on Company Secretarial support, commercial and financial advice and supervision of ASIC and ASX compliance requirements.

Former Directors

Michael Delaney Perrott AM BCom FAIM FAICD
(Chairman)
Director since 1996 (Resigned March 2017)

Mr Perrott has been involved in the construction and contracting industry since 1969. He is currently Chairman and director of various listed and unlisted public and private companies.

Mr Perrott had been Chairman of the Company since his appointment as a director in 1996.

Other current directorships of listed companies
Schaffer Corporation Limited since February 2005.

Former directorships of listed companies in last 3 years
VDM Group Ltd from July 2009 to August 2014.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The remuneration report is set out in the following manner:

- Policies used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Key Management Personnel
- Service agreements
- Share based compensation
- Details of remuneration
- Key Management Personnel interests
- Other transactions with Key Management Personnel

Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors is responsible for remuneration policies and the packages applicable to the Directors of the Company. The broad remuneration policy is to ensure that packages offered properly reflect a person's duties and responsibilities and that remuneration is competitive and attracts, retains, and motivates people of the highest quality.

The Managing Director, Executive and Non-executive Directors are remunerated for the services they render to the Company and such services are carried out under normal commercial terms and conditions. Engagement and payment for such services are approved by the other Directors who have no interest in the engagement of services.

At the date of this report the Company had not entered into any packages with Directors or senior executives which include performance based components. The Company does not operate an employee share option plan.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Details of Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Directors

Peter Ross Sullivan	Non-executive Chairman
James Noel Sullivan	Managing Director
Peter Ernest Huston	Non-executive Director
Michael Delaney Perrott	Former Non-executive Chairman

Executives

Mark Edward Pitts	Company Secretary
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Service Agreements

There are no service agreements with any of the Company's KMP.

Share Based Compensation

There is currently no provision in the policies of the Group for the provision of share based compensation to Directors. The interest of Directors in shares and options is set out elsewhere in this report.

Details of Remuneration for KMP

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emoluments of the key management personnel of the companies in the Group are:

2017	Short Term Benefits Salary & Fees \$	Post- Employment Benefits Superannuation \$	Long Term Benefits Options \$	Total \$	Performance Related %
Executive Directors					
James N Sullivan ⁽¹⁾	229,384	15,616	-	245,000	26.5
Non-executive Directors					
Peter R Sullivan	25,500	-	-	25,500	-
Peter E Huston ⁽²⁾	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Former non-executive Directors					
Michael D Perrott ⁽³⁾	21,370	-	-	21,370	-
Executives					
Mr Mark Pitts	60,000	-	-	60,000	-
	343,254	15,616	-	358,870	

(1) Includes a \$65,000 bonus paid to Mr Sullivan upon successful completion of the Devon Gold Mine project.

(2) From date of appointment 20 March 2017

(3) Up to date of resignation 20 March 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

2016	Short Term Benefits Salary & Fees \$	Post- Employment Benefits Superannuation \$	Long Term Benefits Options \$	Total \$	Performance Related %
Executive Directors					
James N Sullivan	160,000	-	-	160,000	26.5
Non-executive Directors					
Michael D Perrott	30,000	-	-	30,000	-
Peter R Sullivan	24,000	-	-	24,000	-
Executives					
Mr Mark Pitts	60,000	-	-	60,000	-
	274,000	-	-	274,000	

KMP Interests

The relevant interests of KMP either directly or through entities controlled by the KMP in the share capital of the Company as at the date of this report are:

2017

Director	Ordinary Shares Opening Balance	Net Change ⁽¹⁾	Ordinary Shares Closing Balance
Peter R Sullivan	30,109,888	-	30,109,888
James N Sullivan	23,467,169	-	23,467,169
Peter E Huston	-	39,601,476	39,601,476
Mark E Pitts	-	-	-
Michael D Perrott	18,265,922	(18,265,922)	-

(1) Shares held at date of appointment/resignation

2016

Director	Ordinary Shares Opening Balance	Net Change	Ordinary Shares Closing Balance
Michael D Perrott	18,265,922	-	18,265,922
James N Sullivan	23,467,169	-	23,467,169
Peter R Sullivan	30,109,888	-	30,109,888
Mark E Pitts	-	-	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Other transactions with KMP

During the year, the consolidated entity paid \$23,072 (2016: \$17,438) for commercial rent of a property owned by the Leonora Property Syndicate, an entity in which Peter Sullivan and James Sullivan have an interest.

The balance owed to the Leonora Property Syndicate as at 30 June 2017 was \$nil (2016: \$nil).

During the year, \$nil (2016: \$6,087) was paid to Kumarina Resources Pty Ltd (an entity of which Peter Sullivan and James Sullivan are Directors) for exploration services.

In addition to the fees paid to Mark Pitts for Company Secretarial Services, the Company also paid \$23,513 (2016: \$29,512) to Endeavour Corporate, of which Mark Pitts is a partner, for Accounting and bookkeeping services.

The Company has an amount payable of \$nil (2016: \$10,924) to Endeavour Corporate as at 30 June 2017.

The Company has an amount payable of \$25,500 (2016: \$24,000) to Hardrock Capital Pty Ltd in relation to Directors' fees, a company of which Peter Sullivan is a director.

During the year, the consolidated entity paid \$840 (2016: \$9,940) for commercial hire of a vehicle owned by Sullivan's Garage Pty Ltd, an entity in which James Sullivan has an interest.

Loans to KMP

There were no loans entered into with KMP during the financial year under review.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

Meetings of Directors

During the year, 3 meetings of directors were held. Attendances were:

Name	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Peter R Sullivan	3	3
James N Sullivan	3	3
Peter E Huston (Appointed 20 March 2017)	-	-
Michael D Perrott (Resigned 20 March 2017)	3	3

Options

At the date of this report there were no options on issue.

There were no shares issued during the year or since the end of the year upon exercise of options.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Audit Committee

The Board reviews the performance of the external auditors on an annual basis and meets with them during the year to review findings and assist with Board recommendations.

The Board does not have a separate audit committee with a composition as suggested in the best practice recommendations. The full Board carries out the function of an audit committee.

The Board believes that the Company is not of a sufficient size to warrant a separate committee and that the full board is able to meet objectives of the best practice recommendations and discharge its duties in this area.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditors

The Company has not, during or since the financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer or the auditor of the Company or of a related body corporate, indemnified or made any relative agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer or auditor, including costs and expenses in defending legal proceedings.

Environmental Regulation

The Group's exploration and mining tenements are located in Western Australia. There are significant regulations under the Western Australian Mining Act 1978 and the Environmental Protection Acts that apply. Licence requirements relating to ground disturbance, rehabilitation and waste disposal exist for all tenements held.

The Directors are not aware of any significant breaches during the period covered by this report.

Non-audit Services

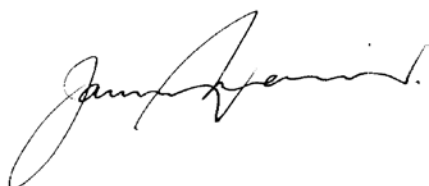
Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in Note 14 to the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services do not compromise the auditor's independence as all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure that they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor and none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board.

Auditor Independence and Non-Audit Services

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, HLB Mann Judd, to provide the directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the financial report. This Independence Declaration is set out on the following page and forms part of this directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

This report is signed in accordance with a Resolution of Directors.



James Sullivan

Managing Director

Perth, Western Australia

29th September 2017

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of GME Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2017



N G Neill
Partner

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2017	2016
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Sale of ore from gold mining operation		5,200,259	4,506,448
		<u>5,200,259</u>	<u>4,506,448</u>
Mining and processing costs		(2,968,580)	(2,342,741)
Royalty expense		(80,234)	(56,306)
Gross profit		<u>2,151,445</u>	<u>2,107,401</u>
Other income	2(a)	100,000	100,000
		<u>2,251,445</u>	<u>2,207,401</u>
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6/7	(2,168)	(8,766)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	8	(291,067)	-
Management and consulting fees		(151,667)	(67,500)
Administration expenses	2(b)	(341,048)	(366,914)
Results from operating activities		<u>1,465,495</u>	<u>1,764,221</u>
Financial income		16,493	9,581
Financial expense		-	(76,898)
Net financing (expense)/income		<u>16,493</u>	<u>(67,317)</u>
Profit before income tax		1,481,988	1,696,904
Income tax benefit	3	297,759	616,003
Net profit for the year		<u>1,779,747</u>	<u>2,312,907</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>1,779,747</u>	<u>2,312,907</u>
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	16	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)		<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.50</u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial statement.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2017	2016
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	13(b)	2,226,722	1,529,217
Trade and other receivables	4	70,274	-
Inventories	5	-	529,132
Prepayments		129,384	4,750
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,426,380	2,063,099
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	4	17,286	17,189
Plant and equipment	6	4,148	1,996
Intangible assets	7	2,214	3,691
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	8	28,450,995	26,423,143
Mine development asset	9	-	1,452,671
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		28,474,643	27,898,690
TOTAL ASSETS		30,901,023	29,961,789
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	354,340	1,362,753
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		354,340	1,362,753
TOTAL LIABILITIES		354,340	1,362,753
NET ASSETS		30,546,683	28,599,036
EQUITY			
Issued capital	11	53,370,931	53,203,031
Accumulated losses		(22,824,248)	(24,603,995)
TOTAL EQUITY		30,546,683	28,599,036

The accompanying notes form part of this financial statement.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

CONSOLIDATED	Note	Issued Capital	Option Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 30 June 2015		53,203,031	973,537	(27,890,439)	26,286,129
Profit for the year		-	-	2,312,907	2,312,907
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,312,907	2,312,907
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners					
Option reserve transferred against Accumulated Losses	11	-	(973,537)	973,537	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016		53,203,031	-	(24,603,995)	28,599,036
Profit for the year		-	-	1,779,747	1,779,747
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,779,747	1,779,747
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued net of costs		167,900	-	-	167,900
Balance at 30 June 2017		53,370,931	-	(22,824,248)	30,546,683

The accompanying notes form part of this financial statement.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	Consolidated	
		2017	2016
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from gold sales		5,720,285	4,957,092
Payments for expenses of mining operation		(2,605,557)	(2,177,367)
Payments for cost of mine development		-	(1,452,671)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(463,264)	(422,542)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(2,363,170)	(1,814,758)
Interest received		16,396	9,567
Research and development tax offset		297,759	616,003
Other income – Proceeds from royalty and facilitation fee		100,000	100,000
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	13(a)	<u>702,449</u>	<u>(184,676)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of non-current assets		<u>(2,844)</u>	<u>(2,099)</u>
Net cash outflow from investing activities		<u>(2,844)</u>	<u>(2,099)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	1,500,000
Repayment of borrowings		-	(1,500,000)
Costs of finance		-	(76,898)
Payment of costs associated with issue of shares		<u>(2,100)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>(2,100)</u>	<u>(76,898)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		697,505	(263,673)
Cash and cash equivalents held at the start of the year		<u>1,529,217</u>	<u>1,792,890</u>
Cash and cash equivalents held at the end of the year	13(b)	<u><u>2,226,722</u></u>	<u><u>1,529,217</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial statement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GME Resources Limited (the "Company") is a listed public Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Consolidated Entity" or "Group").

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general-purpose financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and comply with other requirements of the law. The financial statements have also been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to all of the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

The Company is a listed public Company, incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia. The Group's principal activities are mineral exploration and mining of gold.

(b) Adoption of new and revised standards

In the year ended 30 June 2017, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by the Directors that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group's business and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

The Directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2017. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group's business and, therefore, no changes are necessary to Group accounting policies.

(c) Critical accounting judgements and key estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Exploration and evaluation costs

The Company has assessed the exploration and evaluation costs in accordance with AASB 6 and believes there are no indicators for impairment. In addition, the recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation costs carried forward has been reviewed by the Directors. In conducting the review, the recoverable amount of the Group's deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure of \$26,942,807 relating to the NiWest nickel laterite project has been assessed by reference to the higher of "fair value less costs to sell" and "value in use".

In determining value in use, future cash flows are based on:

- Estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources for which there is a high degree of confidence of economic extraction.
- Estimated production and sales levels.
- Estimated future commodity prices.
- Future costs of production.
- Future capital expenditure.
- Future exchange rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Critical accounting judgements and key estimates (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A scoping study completed in December 2013 (ASX 11 December 2013) concluded that a heap leaching operation combined with a processing plant utilising Direct Solvent Extraction to upgrade purified nickel solutions from the heap leach to produce LME nickel cathode via electrowinning is technologically and potentially economically sound.

The cashflow model used to support the assessment was calculated over a period of 20 years, being the estimated life of the mine.

In reviewing the model for this financial year, the Board assessed a number of key sensitivities including commodity price, USD/AUD exchange rate and risk rate of return. The model assumes a future nickel price of US\$10/lb and a long-term AUD/USD exchange rate of \$0.70. In addition, and in order to reasonably account for the volatility being seen in commodity prices and in capital markets a discount rate of 25% has been applied. Using these assumptions, the project remains robust.

Variations to expected future cash flows, and timing thereof, could result in significant changes to the impairment test results, which in turn could impact future financial results.

Units of production method of amortisation

The Company amortises mine properties in production on a units of production basis over economically recoverable reserves and resources. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Significant judgment is required in assessing the available reserves and resources under this method. Factors that must be considered in determining the reserves and resources are the complexity of metallurgy, product prices, costs structures and future developments. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact amortisation expense and carrying value of mine property assets.

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

(d) Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As disclosed in the financial statements, the Group recorded an operating profit of \$1,779,747, and a cash inflow from operating activities of \$702,449 for the year ended 30 June 2017 and at balance date, had net current assets of \$2,072,040.

Notwithstanding the positive results and current working capital position, should the Company not be successful in obtaining adequate funding, or should cashflows not eventuate as planned, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to the ability of the group to continue as a going concern and whether it can realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Statement of compliance

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28th September 2017.

The financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial statements, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(f) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement in with the investee; and
- has the ability to its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights if an investee, it has the power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights are sufficient to give it power, including;

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties; rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholder meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members are eliminated in full on consolidation.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount paid by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:

- The aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest; and
- The previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit and loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by the applicable AASBs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

Royalty income

Revenue from royalties is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and receivable. Revenue is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred, recovery of the consideration is probable and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Facilitation fee

Revenue from facilitation fees is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and receivable. Revenue is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred, recovery of the consideration is probable and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Ore sales

Ore sales revenue is recognised when control of the gold passes at the delivery point. Proceeds received in advance of control passing are recognised as unearned revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except those that relate to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets where the borrowing cost is added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first in first out basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Income tax (cont.)

- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation legislation

GME Resources Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. Current and deferred tax amounts are accounted for in each individual entity as if each entity continued to act as a taxpayer on its own. GME Resources Limited recognises both its own current and deferred tax amounts and those current tax liabilities, current tax assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits and unused tax losses which it has assumed from its controlled entities within the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts payable or receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Any difference between the amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

(m) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Plant and equipment including mine development asset

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Plant and equipment – 4 to 5 years.
Mine development costs – units of production

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

(i) *Impairment*

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income.

(ii) *Derecognition and disposal*

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Plant and equipment including mine development asset

Mine development costs

Capitalised mine development costs include expenditure incurred to develop new orebodies, to define further mineralisation in existing orebodies and, to expand the capacity of a mine. These costs are amortised from the date on which commercial production begins.

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation of mine development costs are computed by the units-of-production method based on estimated quantities of economically recoverable reserves which can be recovered in the future from known mineral deposits.

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase to remove additional waste are charged to operating costs on the basis of the average life of mine stripping ratio and the average life of mine costs per tonne. The average stripping ratio is calculated as the number of tonnes of waste material expected to be removed during the life of mine per tonne of ore mined. The average life of mine cost per tonne is calculated as the total expected costs to be incurred to mine the orebody, divided by the number of tonnes expected to be mined. The average life of mine stripping ratio and the average life of mine cost per tonne are recalculated annually in the light of additional knowledge and changes in estimates.

(o) Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale investments, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transactions costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets classified as held for trading are included in the category 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(o) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition, available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance date. For investments with no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

(p) Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring licences, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

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

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if:

- sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability; and
- facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (see impairment accounting policy 1(q)).

For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. The cash generating unit shall not be larger than the area of interest.

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 to mine development assets.

Revenue from trial mining operations which are considered necessary to provide the basis for any development activity, is offset against any deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure in respect of that operation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each balance date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the assets revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(r) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a Group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that Group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(r) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value (because its fair value cannot be reliably measured), or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss shall not be reversed in subsequent periods.

(s) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

(t) Issued capital

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

(u) Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated as net result attributable to members, adjusted to exclude costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted EPS is calculated as net result attributable to members, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after-tax effect of dividends and interest associated with potential dilutive ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares; divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential dilutive ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(v) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of GME Resources Limited.

(w) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(w) Leases (continued)

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(x) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, disclosed in Note 22 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the parent entity's financial statements. Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
2. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES		
(a) Other income:		
Facilitation fee for prospecting rights	100,000	100,000
Total revenue	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
(b) Administration costs:		
Audit and taxation compliance fees	63,650	58,641
Corporate compliance costs	45,529	42,993
Insurance	28,700	24,939
Office costs	129,122	117,352
Research & development claim preparation	44,662	92,373
Other	29,385	30,616
	<u>341,048</u>	<u>366,914</u>
3. INCOME TAX		
(a) Income tax recognised in profit and loss		
The major components of tax benefit are:		
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax – R&D tax offset	297,759	616,003
Total tax benefit	<u>297,759</u>	<u>616,003</u>
The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting result from operations reconciles to the income tax provided in the financial statements as follows:		
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	1,481,988	1,696,904
Income tax expense/(benefit) calculated at 27.5% (2016: 30%)	407,547	509,071
Non-deductible expenses	27,865	27,724
R&D tax incentive	297,759	616,003
Tax losses and deferred tax balances not recognised	(715,943)	(536,795)
Change in tax rate	280,531	-
Income tax benefit reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.	<u>297,759</u>	<u>616,003</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
3. INCOME TAX (Continued)		
(b) Unrecognised deferred tax balances		
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Tax losses carried forward	10,162,206	11,706,870
Other deferred tax balances	<u>67,497</u>	<u>22,252</u>
	<u>10,229,703</u>	<u>11,729,122</u>
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
Exploration expenditure capitalised	7,824,023	7,926,943
Mine development asset	<u>-</u>	<u>435,801</u>
	<u>7,824,023</u>	<u>8,362,744</u>
Income tax benefit not recognised directly in equity during the year:		
Capital raising costs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<p>Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and capital losses carried forward have not been brought to account because the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the future tax benefit as probable.</p> <p>Tax Consolidation Effective 1 July 2003, for the purposes of income taxation, the Company and its 100% wholly-owned subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group. The head entity of the tax consolidated group is GME Resources Limited.</p>		
4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current		
GST Refundable	67,986	-
Other	<u>2,288</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>70,274</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current		
Bonds	<u>17,286</u>	<u>17,189</u>
5. INVENTORIES		
Ore stockpiles	<u>-</u>	<u>529,132</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (NON-CURRENT)		
Plant and equipment - at cost	745,610	742,765
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(741,462)</u>	<u>(740,769)</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u>4,148</u>	<u>1,996</u>
Reconciliation of the carrying amount of plant and equipment:		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1,996	1,282
Additions	2,844	2,099
Depreciation	<u>(692)</u>	<u>(1,385)</u>
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>4,148</u>	<u>1,996</u>
7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (NON-CURRENT)		
Software – at cost	18,453	18,453
Less accumulated amortisation	<u>(16,239)</u>	<u>(14,762)</u>
	<u>2,214</u>	<u>3,691</u>
Reconciliation of the carrying amount of intangible assets		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	3,691	11,072
Depreciation	<u>(1,477)</u>	<u>(7,381)</u>
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>2,214</u>	<u>3,691</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$

8. DEFERRED EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE (NON-CURRENT)

Exploration and evaluation phase
- at cost

Movements:

Balance at beginning of the year	26,423,143	24,819,524
Direct expenditure	2,318,919	1,603,619
	28,742,062	26,423,143
Less impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	(291,067)	-
	28,450,995	26,423,143

The ultimate recoupment of the above deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or, alternatively, sale of the respective areas at amounts sufficient to recover the investment.

9. MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSET

Balance at the beginning of the year	1,452,671	-
Additions	-	1,452,671
Expensed	(1,452,671)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	1,452,671

Represented by costs incurred in planning, environmental studies, and mining and haulage of overburden and waste material, amortised over the expected life of the mine on a units of production basis. The mining operation was completed during the year and all capitalised costs were expensed to the project See note 1(n)

10. PAYABLES (CURRENT)

Trade payables and accruals	354,340	1,196,034
GST Payable	-	166,719
	354,340	1,362,753

Trade payables and accruals are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 30-day terms. Details of exposure to interest rate risk and fair value in respect of liabilities are set out in Note 18. There are no secured liabilities as at 30 June 2017.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
11. ISSUED CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
463,596,374 (2016: 461,596,374) ordinary shares, fully paid	53,370,931	53,203,031
Ordinary shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year	53,203,031	53,203,031
Issued on appointment of corporate advisors	170,000	-
Costs associated with issue	(2,100)	-
Balance at the end of the year	53,370,931	53,203,031
	No of Shares	No of Shares
Balance at the beginning of the year	461,596,374	461,596,374
Issued on appointment of corporate advisors	2,000,000	-
Balance at the end of the year	463,596,374	461,596,374

Reserves

The option reserve was used to record the fair value of options issued. As those options previously on issue had previously lapsed in accordance with their terms, the balance of the reserve has been transferred to Accumulated Losses.

12. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Name of Controlled Entity/ (Country of Incorporation)	Percentage Owned		Company's Cost of Investment	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	%	%	\$	\$
GME Sulphur Inc (USA)	100	100	-	-
GME Investments Pty Ltd (Australia)	100	100	-	-
Golden Cliffs NL (Australia)	100	100	616,893	616,893
NiWest Limited (Australia)	100	100	4,561,313	4,561,313
			5,178,206	5,178,206

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
13. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
a) Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax	1,779,747	2,312,907
Depreciation / amortisation	2,168	8,767
Exploration costs impaired/written off	291,067	-
Exploration costs capitalised (excluding creditors)	(2,373,170)	(1,814,758)
Mine development costs (capitalised)/reversed	1,452,671	(1,452,671)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables and prepayments	(95,549)	280,131
Increase/(decrease) in sundry creditors	(883,617)	1,010,080
(increase)/decrease in inventories	529,132	(529,132)
	<u>702,449</u>	<u>(184,676)</u>
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	<u>702,449</u>	<u>(184,676)</u>
b) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash balance comprises:		
Cash at bank	28,985	848,717
Deposits at call	2,197,737	680,500
	<u>2,226,722</u>	<u>1,529,217</u>
Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.		
Short term deposits are made for varying periods between 3 to 6 months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.		
c) Non-cash financing activities		
Issue of 2,000,000 shares at a deemed value of \$0.085 on appointment of corporate advisors	170,000	-
	<u>170,000</u>	<u>-</u>

14. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditors of GME Resources Ltd for:

- an audit or review of the financial statements of the Company and any other entity in the Group	27,780	26,750
- other services in relation to the Company and any other entity in the Group (tax compliance services)	1,250	7,000
	<u>29,030</u>	<u>33,750</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

15. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group has adopted AASB 8 *Operating Segments* which requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the Board of GME Resources Limited, in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. The Board of GME Resources Limited reviews internal reports prepared as consolidated financial statements and strategic decisions of the Group are determined upon analysis of these internal reports. During the period, the Group operated predominantly in one business and geographical segment being the resources sector in Australia. Accordingly, under the 'management approach' outlined only one operating segment has been identified and no further disclosure is required in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
16. EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	0.38	0.50
Profit used in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	1,779,747	2,312,907
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	462,266,704	461,596,374

The Company does not have any options on issue.

17. DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVES' DISCLOSURES**(a) Details of Key Management Personnel***Directors*

Peter Ross Sullivan	Non-executive Chairman
James Noel Sullivan	Managing Director
Peter Ernest Huston	Non-executive Director

Former Director

Michael Delaney Perrott	Non-executive director
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Executives

Mark Edward Pitts	Company Secretary
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

17. DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVES' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)**b) Key Management Personnel Compensation**

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	343,254	274,000
Post-employment benefits	15,616	-
Long-term employee benefits	-	-
	<u>358,870</u>	<u>274,000</u>

c) Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions with key management personnel during this financial year other than those included at Note 21.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES**Financial risk management objectives**

The Group is exposed to market risk (including interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group does not issue derivative financial instruments, nor does it believe that it has exposure to such trading or speculative holdings through its investments in associates.

Risk management is carried out by the Board as a whole, which provides the principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. Where appropriate these methods will include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, and other price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

a) Categories of financial instruments

2017	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate Maturing				Total
		Floating Interest Rate	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Non-interest Bearing	
Financial Assets		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash assets	0.57%	28,985	2,197,737	-	-	2,226,722
Receivables	n/a	-	-	-	70,274	70,274
		<u>28,985</u>	<u>2,197,737</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,274</u>	<u>2,296,996</u>
Payables	n/a	-	-	-	354,340	354,340
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>354,340</u>	<u>354,340</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)**a) Categories of financial instruments (continued)**

2016	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate Maturing			Non-interest Bearing	Total
		Floating Interest Rate	Within 1 year	Over 1 year		
Financial Assets		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash assets	2.1%	848,717	680,500	-	-	1,529,217
Receivables	n/a	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>848,717</u>	<u>680,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,529,217</u>
Payables	n/a	-	-	-	1,362,753	1,362,753
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,362,753</u>	<u>1,362,753</u>

b) Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Company and the Group are exposed to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates, in respect of the cash balances and deposits.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the change in interest rates.

At reporting date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the Group's net profit before tax and equity would reduce by \$14,317 and increase by \$14,317, respectively (2016: \$3,380). A reduction in the interest rate would have an equal but opposite effect.

c) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring cash reserves and cash flow forecasts to ensure that financial commitments can be met as and when they fall due.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is not significantly exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, however, the Board does monitor receivables as and when they arise. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial asset mentioned above. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

No material exposure is considered to exist by virtue of the possible non-performance of the counterparties to financial instruments and cash deposits.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

e) Capital management risk

The Company controls the capital of the Group in order to maximise the return to shareholders and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Company effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and the market. These responses include the management of expenditure and debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year.

f) Net fair values

The net fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value. Other than listed investments that are measured at the quoted bid price at balance date adjusted for transaction costs expected to be incurred, no financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and in the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no capital commitments or contingent liabilities, not provided for in the financial statements of the Group as at 30 June 2017, other than:

a) Mineral Tenement Leases

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to mining tenements, the Group in its own right or in conjunction with its joint venture partners may be required to outlay amounts of approximately \$1,843,540 (2016: \$1,477,880) per annum on an ongoing basis in respect of tenement lease rentals and to meet the minimum expenditure requirements of the Western Australian Mines Department. These obligations are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations by the Group or its joint venture partners and are subject to variations dependent on various matters, including the results of exploration on the mineral tenements.

b) Claims of Native Title

Legislative developments and judicial decisions (in particular the uncertainty created in the area of Aboriginal land rights by the High Court decision in the "Mabo" case and native title legislation) may have an adverse impact on the Group's exploration and future production activities and its ability to fund those activities. It is impossible at this stage to quantify the impact (if any) which these developments may have on the Group's operations.

Native title claims have been made over ground in which the Group currently has an interest. It is possible that further claims could be made in the future. The Company has established access agreements with the major claimant groups in the area. All of the mineral resources are located on granted mining leases. Once granted there is no opportunity for veto of project development under the Native Title act, however owners must adhere to the provisions of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 which regulates how to deal with specific heritage sites that may exist on the tenement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
c) Non-cancellable Operating Lease Commitments		
Within one year	71,064	44,766
One year or later and no later than five years	28,688	26,688
	94,752	71,454

20. INTERESTS IN BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS – FARM-INS

The Company has entered into a number of agreements with other companies to gain interests in project areas. These interests will be earned by expending certain amounts of money on exploration expenditure within a specific time. The Company can, however, withdraw from these projects at any time without penalty. The amounts required to be expended in the next year have been included in Note 19 – Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.

21. RELATED PARTIES

Total amounts receivable and payable from entities in the wholly-owned group at balance date:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-current receivables		
Loans net of provisions for non- recovery	28,007,761	18,276,794
Current payables		
Loans	835,785	1,689,034

During the year, the consolidated entity paid \$23,072 (2016: \$17,438) for commercial rent of a property owned by the Leonora Property Syndicate, an entity in which Peter Sullivan and James Sullivan have an interest.

The balance owed to the Leonora Property Syndicate as at 30 June 2017 was \$nil (2016: \$nil).

During the year, \$nil (2016: \$6,087) was paid to Kumarina Resources Pty Ltd (an entity of which Peter Sullivan and James Sullivan are Directors) for exploration services.

In addition to the fees paid to Endeavour Corporate for Company Secretarial Services, of which Mark Pitts is a partner, the Company also paid \$23,513 (2016: \$29,512), for Accounting and bookkeeping services.

The Company has an amount payable of \$nil (2016: \$10,924) to Endeavour Corporate as at 30 June 2017.

The Company has an amount payable of \$25,500 (2016: \$24,000) to Hardrock Capital Pty Ltd in relation to Directors' fees, a company of which Peter Sullivan is a director.

During the year, the consolidated entity paid \$840 (2016: \$9,940) for commercial hire of a vehicle owned by Sullivan's Garage Pty Ltd, an entity in which James Sullivan has an interest.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

22. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURE

As at, and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2017 the parent Company of the Group was GME Resources Limited.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Results of the parent entity		
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year	2,070,814	2,212,907
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive result for the year	<u>2,070,814</u>	<u>2,212,907</u>
Financial position of the parent entity at year end		
Current assets	2,426,380	1,896,380
Non-current assets	30,261,383	31,083,697
Total assets	<u>32,687,763</u>	<u>32,979,777</u>
Current liabilities	354,340	2,885,069
Total liabilities	<u>354,340</u>	<u>2,885,069</u>
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:		
Share capital	53,370,931	53,203,031
Accumulated losses	(21,037,508)	(23,108,323)
Total equity	<u>32,333,423</u>	<u>30,094,708</u>

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 5 September 2017, the Company advised that it had completed the third successful step in its ongoing metallurgical testwork to support the production of nickel and cobalt sulphate products from the 100%-owned NiWest Nickel-Cobalt Project.

Nickel and cobalt sulphates are direct inputs into lithium ion batteries and GME is targeting production of these premium products from the NiWest Project to supply the growing lithium ion battery market.

The development of the proposed NiWest Project process flowsheet continued in July and August following successful bulk column leach testing and continuous piloting of the pregnant liquor solution (PLS) neutralisation and Fe/Al removal. The latest stage included batch and continuous piloting of direct solvent extraction (DSX) flowsheets, designed to generate pure nickel and cobalt product streams.

The first testwork stage focused only on generating a pure nickel sulphate electrolyte solution. Cobalt product production will be completed following the nickel testwork. The outcome shows successful production of high purity nickel electrolyte and represents another milestone de-risking of a critical stage in the proposed NiWest process flow sheet.

The Company remains on track to produce battery-grade nickel and cobalt sulphates in the next 6 months from pilot-scale testwork using its NiWest DSX flowsheet.

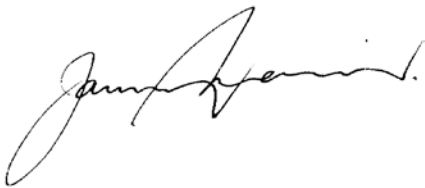
The successful production of these products will facilitate discussions with potential consumers and offtake partners. The results of the metallurgical testwork form the basis of a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the NiWest Project which commenced in August. The PFS is expected to be completed by March 2018.

Other than the above, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the Group's operations, the results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. In the opinion of the Directors of GME Resources Limited (the "Company"):
 - a. The financial statements, notes, and the additional disclosures are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:
 - i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
 - ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and Corporations Regulations 2001.
 - b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
 - c. the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

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



James Sullivan
Managing Director
Perth, Western Australia
29th September 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of GME Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1(d) in the financial report which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

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

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure Note 8 of the financial report</p>	<p>Our procedures included but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the key processes associated with management’s review of the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation expenditure; • We considered the Directors’ assessment of potential indicators of impairment; • We obtained evidence that the Group has current rights to tenure of its areas of interest; • We tested a sample of exploration expenditures to see that it met requirements for capitalisation; • We discussed with management the nature of planned ongoing activities; and • We examined the disclosures made in the financial report.

Information other than the financial report and auditor’s report thereon

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or 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 this financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of GME Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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



HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants



N G Neill
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2017