SULTAN

RESOURCES

SULTAN RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 35 623 652 522

Annual Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Annual Report
For the year ended 30 June 2022

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Corporate Directory

Board of Directors

Steven Groves	(Non-Executive Director) (resigned as Managing Director effective 22 June 2022)
Jeremy King	(Non-Executive Chairman)
David Ian Lees	(Non-Executive Director)

Secretary

Ms Hannah Cabatit (appointed 22 June 2022)
Mr Mauro Piccini (resigned 22 June 2022)

Registered Office

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Subiaco WA 6008

Telephone: 08 6559 1792
Website: www.sultanresources.com.au

Securities Exchange Listing

Listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX Code: SLZ)

Auditors

RSM Australia Partners
Level 32, 2 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000

Solicitors

Nova Legal
2/50 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005

Bankers

Westpac Banking Corporation
Level 13, 109 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Share Registry

Automic Share Registry
Level 2, 267 St Georges Terrace
Pert WA 6000

Telephone: 1300 288 664

Directors' Report

The Directors of Sultan Resources Limited ("SLZ" or "the Company") present their report, together with the financial statements on the consolidated entity consisting of Sultan Resources Limited and its controlled entities ("the Group") for the year ended 30 June 2022.

DIRECTORS
The names and particulars of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and at the date of this report are as follows. The Directors held office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

Steven Groves – Non-Executive Director
(resigned as Managing Director effective 22 June 2022)

Mr Groves has a Bachelor of Applied Geology (Honours) and completed a Master's of Economic Geology from CODES-SRC at the University of Tasmania.

Mr Groves is currently a non-executive director of Six Sigma Metals Ltd (ASX: SI6) and brings 25 years of geological experience in the mining industry including exploration and management roles with BHP Billiton (ASX: BHP), Newmont Mining, Newcrest Mining (ASX: NCM), A-Cap Resources (ASX: ACB) and Botswana Metals.

During the past three years, Mr Groves held the following directorship in another ASX listed company:
- Non-executive Director of Six Sigma Metals Ltd (current)
- Resolution Minerals Limited (current)

Jeremy King – Non-Executive Chairman

Mr King is a corporate lawyer and adviser with over 20 years' experience in domestic and international legal, financial and corporate matters. Mr King is a director of a boutique corporate advisory and compliance business where he specializes in corporate and strategic advice and managing legal issues associated with clients. He spent several years in London where he worked with Allen and Overy LLP and Debevoise & Plimpton LLP and has extensive experience, particularly in relation to cross border private equity, leveraged buy-out acquisitions and acting for banks, financial institutions and corporate issuers in respect of various debt and equity capital raisings. He regularly advises ASX listed companies on corporate and commercial matters.

During the past three years, Mr King held the following directorships in other ASX listed companies:
- Executive Director of Red Mountain Mining Limited (resigned November 2021);
- Non-Executive Director ECS Botanics Holdings Ltd (current);
- Non-Executive Director of Smart Parking Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Director of Burgundy Diamond Mines Limited (resigned December 2021);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Redcastle Resources Limited (current);
- Non-Executive Chairman of Aldoro Resources Limited (resigned November 2019);
- Non-Executive Director of Vanadium Resources Limited (resigned July 2019); and
- Non-Executive Director of DTI Group Limited (resigned January 2019).

David Lees – Non-Executive Director

Mr Lees has over 16 years' experience in the Australian financial services industry starting his career as a stockbroker before moving into investment and funds management. These roles have given Mr Lees extensive experience with capital raising, business development, portfolio management, business relationships and corporate governance.

Most recently, Mr Lees has worked in the private sector driving his business from product conception through to design, development, manufacturing and international retail sales. Mr Lees's education qualifications include a Bachelor of Economics and post graduate diploma in Applied Finance and Investment.

During the past three years, Mr Lees held the following directorship in another ASX listed company:
- Non-executive Director of C29 Metals Ltd (current)

Directors' Report

COMPANY SECRETARY

Hannah Cabatit

Hannah Cabatit is an employee of Mirador Corporate where she specializes in statutory financial reporting and company secretarial services. Hannah is a Certified Practicing Accountant and has significant years of experience in senior accounting roles, company secretarial and compliance services for public listed and unlisted companies.

INTERESTS IN SHARES AND OPTIONS OF THE COMPANY

The following table sets out each current Director's relevant interest in shares, options and performance rights of the Company as at the date of this report.

Director	Ordinary Shares	Unlisted Share Options
Steven Groves	150,000	400,000
Jeremy King	700,144	1,000,000
David Ian Lees	956,868	400,000
Total	**1,807,012**	**1,800,000**

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is mineral exploration.

Directors' Report

REVIEW AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Lake Grace Nickel-Copper-PGE Project

During late December 2021 and early January 2022, Sultan completed an aircore drilling program across three areas at the Company's Lake Grace Nickel Project (ASX Announcements 16/12/2021, 12/01/2022). A total of 74 holes for 2,324m were completed. Sultan's licences contain historically drilled ultramafic rocks with evidence of nickel and cobalt bearing sulfides and detailed airborne magnetic surveying by the company (ASX Announcement 03/07/2020) has revealed several unexplored areas with geophysical characteristics indicative of ultramafic rocktypes. The aircore program was designed to confirm the presence of ultramafic rocks interpreted from the magnetics and help determine the prospectivity of the region for hosting Ni-sulphide deposits.

Aircore Drilling Summary

The aircore program commenced at Target area 1 ("Kulin Hill") in the northern end of the project at Kulin (E70/5095, Figure 2) where previously identified ultramafic rocks have been noted in historic drilling and mapping by Sultan (see ASX Announcement 20/11/2020). One traverse at this target was completed and confirmed the presence of ultramafic lithology in at least 3 holes (see ASX Announcement 16/12/2021). The aircore holes lie approximately 2km northwest of the historic diamond holes and confirm the strike extent of the ultramafic target.

The rig also completed a further 9 traverses at Target Area 2 some 20 km southeast of Kulin Hill (Figure 2). These holes ranged up to 61m in depth and intersected a variety of rocktypes ranging from felsic gneiss and granite to highly magnetic, mafic gneiss and the two deepest holes in the area (60 & 61m) ended in dark green to black, magnetic mafic rocks containing olivine, pyroxene and feldspar. Further work is required to classify the highly magnetic, mafic rocktypes and verify if they could belong to a larger mafic-ultramafic sequence. It is noted that the Gonneville Resource at Jumilar (see CHN ASX Announcement 09/11/2021) is hosted in a mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex ranging from gabbro (mafic) to pyroxenite (UM), peridotite (UM) and harzburgite (UM). Sulphide mineralisation is hosted predominantly in ultramafic units though the mafic gabbroic units are also noted to host sulphide mineralisation.

At Target Area 3 a total of 10 traverses were completed (Figure 3). This area, which is much closer to Lake Grace, revealed some intersections of mafic granulites which are the host rocks to gold mineralisation previously drilled by Sultan at Lake Grace (see ASX Announcement 03/07/2019) as well as at established gold resources at Katanning (ASX: AUC) and Tampia (ASX: RMS) in a similar geological setting. No ultramafic rocks were recognised in the holes at Target 3. The magnetic anomaly at Target Area 3 is strongly deformed and, if it represents folded mafic granulites, would present as a highly prospective, previously unrecognised gold target.

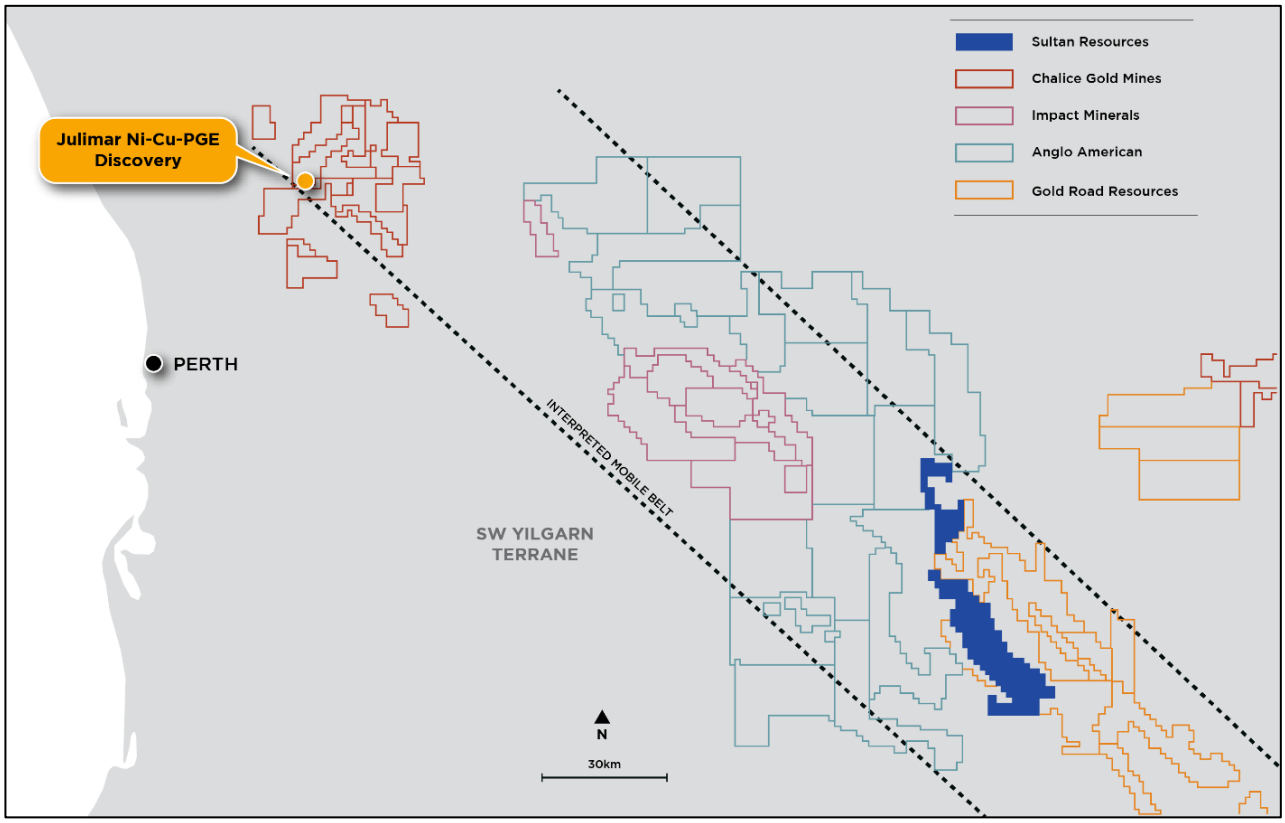

Figure 1: Sultan's Lake Grace portfolio of tenements in relation to the recent applications by Anglo American (blue outline), Impact Minerals (maroon outline) and the Gold Road Resources/Cygnus Gold JV (orange outline). All of Sultan's tenure lies within an interpreted mobile zone prospective for Ni-Cu mineralisation (see Impact Minerals announcement dated 10/06/2020)

Aircore Drilling Results – First Batch

Assay results for the first 13 of the 74 holes drilled were received during May 2022(see ASX Announcement 04/05/2022). The first four of these were into the magnetic target in the far north of the Kulin Hill tenure, six were drilled across the magnetic anomaly across target area 2 in the south of the Kulin Hill tenure and three were into the magnetic target area 3 in the Lake Grace tenure.

Kulin Hill Results

Three of the four holes drilled at Kulin Hill showed strongly elevated responses in elements such as Ni, Cr, Mg, Fe, S and Co that are indicative of weathered ultramafic lithology. All three holes showed these strong responses throughout their entire length, indicating that the sequence is quite thick and warrants deeper testing of the fresh ultramafic sequence. Microscopic examination of the holes showed the sequence to be weathered throughout and consequently did not reveal the presence of sulphide minerals. The first hole in the traverse was deliberately drilled outside the magnetic anomaly to help define the western contact and correspondingly did not intercept ultramafic chemistry.

Assay results of note from the three ultramafic holes include:

SLGAC02: 0 – 28m (Entire Hole) 28m @ 0.27% Ni, 74ppm Co, 0.85% Cr, 0.2% S.
Significant assay maxima include: 1m @ 0.46%Ni (25-26m), 1m @245ppm Co (25 – 26m),**11m @ 1.31%** Cr (0 – 11m).

SLGAC03: 0 – 87m (Entire Holes) 87m @ 0.27% Ni, 134ppm Co, 0.51% Cr
Significant assay maxima include: **4m @ 0.56% Ni** (50 – 54m), **4m @ 320ppm Co** (46 – 50m), **8m @ 1.52% Cr** (8 – 16m), 7m @ 0.22% S (79 – 86m)

SLGAC04: 0 – 58m (Entire Hole) 58m @ 0.43% Ni, 170ppm Co, 0.55% Cr
Significant assay maxima include: **2m @ 0.76% Ni** (56 – 58m), **4m @ 575ppm Co** (18 – 22m), **26m @ 1.1% Cr** (0 – 26m), 2m @ 0.3% S (56 – 58m)

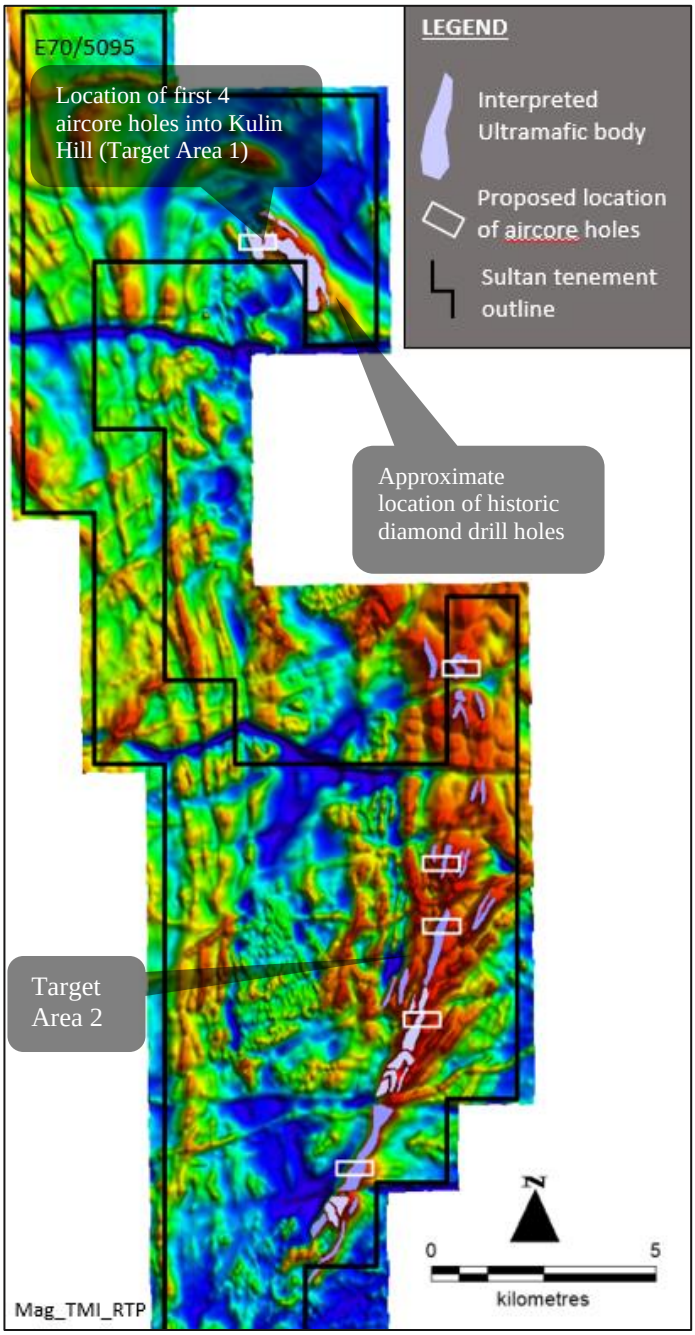

Figure 2: Location of the interpreted ultramafic bodies (purple) and positions of potential aircore traverses over the Total Magnetic Intensity reduced to pole image over E70/5095.

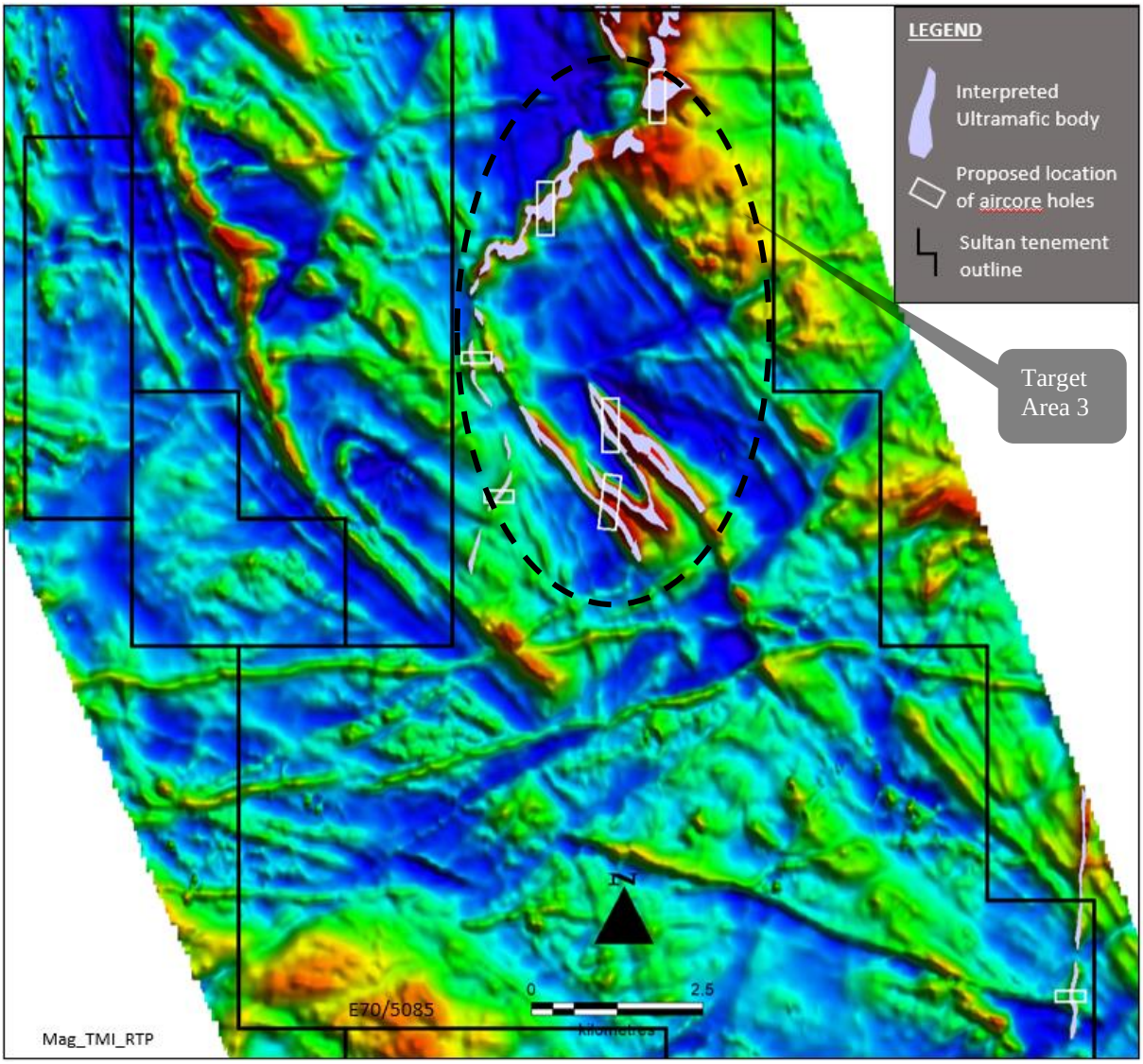

Figure 3: Location of the interpreted ultramafic bodies (purple) and positions of completed aircore traverses at Target Area 3 over the Total Magnetic Intensity reduced to pole image over E70/5085.

Discussion

The assay results show that the three holes (SLGAC02, SLGAC03 and SLGAC04) drilled into semi-ultramafic to ultramafic composition geology that correlates with the northern end of the Kulin Hill magnetic target. The results demonstrate that the magnetic target in the north is a mid to upper mantle derived rock sequence, with the fresher material in these holes containing magnetite within the ultramafic sequence. The geochemistry and logged geology of the aircore holes confirms that the northern end of the Kulin Hill prospect contains the same layered ultramafic sequence as intersected in the historical drilling in the southern area of the same anomaly (ASX Announcement 12/01/2022). Sultan has now defined a significant ultramafic exploration target on the Kulin Hill Project with an area of over 2.2km of strike and up to 900m wide to explore.

The semi-ultra to ultramafic chemistry is confirmed by the high Ni and Cr content of the weathered rock which was almost always over 0.2% and 0.3% respectively. Microscopic examination of the drill chips has revealed the visual recognition of green Ni-containing secondary minerals in places and in some of the weathered rock Cr can be as high as 1.9%. However, an even better confirmation is the large intersection from 26m to EOH in SLGCA03 where the MgO content is over 20% MgO (Figure 8), suggesting only partial weathering of the semi-ultra to ultramafic chemistry. MgO content at this level, along with Ni over 0.15% and Cr over 0.3% as it is in this intersection, is definitive evidence of ultramafic geology. At this stage, due to the extent of weathering in the holes, there is no conclusive evidence of Ni-sulphides. However, the high MgO intersection in SLGCA03 is the least weathered and contains an interval between 79-84m where S content is above 0.2%. In lightly to unweathered rocks, sulphur at this level could represent sparsely populated disseminated Ni-sulphides. If so, this would be definitive evidence of fertile target geology in the area of drilling. Also of particular interest is the bottom of hole sample in SLGAC04 (57-58m). This sample shows less weathering and has a higher S content than average for the drilling at 0.36% S. MgO is still strong at 6% MgO and higher Co values at 195ppm, Ni content of 0.65% and a Ni/Cr ratio over indicates the potential for the presence of disseminated Ni-sulphides in the unweathered version of this rock unit.

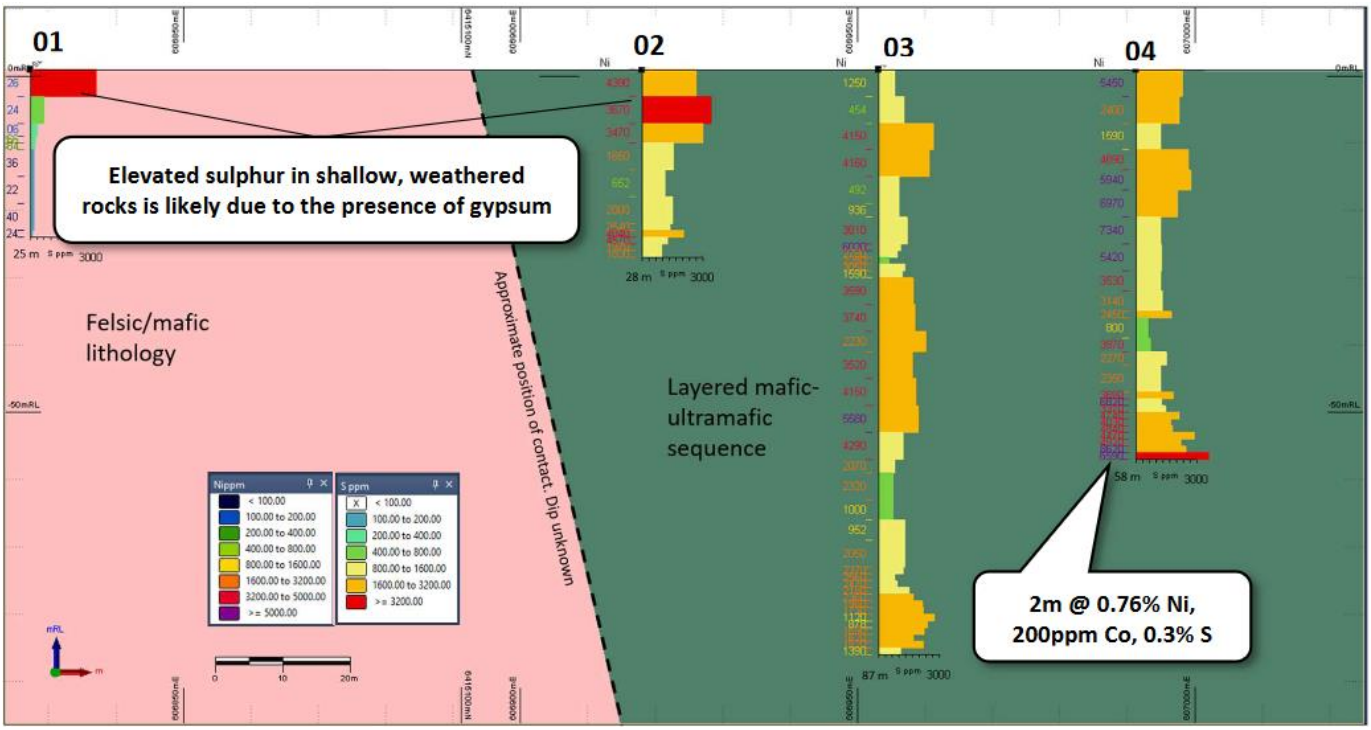

Figure 4: Cross section, looking north, of the three aircore holes drilled into the ultramafic sequence. The drill traces show Ni ppm values down the left side and S% on the right. Of particular note is the increase in sulphur towards the bottom of holes 03 and 04 in less weathered material and coincident with elevated Ni levels.

None of the other assays received from the other 9 holes in the batch showed ultramafic chemistry. The holes drilled over the magnetic anomaly so far show the chemical signature of weathered mafic rocks. The remainder of the assays will provide a much clearer indication of the potential of these rocks for hosting base or precious metal mineralization. In conclusion, the shallow AC drilling has intersected semi-ultra to ultramafic geology in the north and has proven that Sultan has a very large intrusive ultramafic target for Ni-sulphide mineralization at the Kulin Hill Project. The target is over 2.2km long and up to 900m wide.

Proposed Follow-up Work Program

The successful confirmation of over two kilometres of strike of a thick mafic-ultramafic sequence containing Ni-bearing sulphides at Kulin Hill has elevated the prospect to be Sultan's priority target.

Sultan has received approval for a Program of Works to allow for follow up drilling from the aircore area where landowner access agreements are already in place. This work will include deeper drill holes to at least 400m depth followed by down-hole EM to test for any conductors at depth if warranted. Two other areas to the north of the aircore area have been added to the PoW to allow for a variety of potential hole locations (Figure 5).

Negotiations to access the full length and breadth of the body, some of which extends beneath a salt lake, are ongoing and once granted, will allow the Company to assess the full potential of the target. A work program consisting initially of electromagnetic techniques such as Fixed Loop EM or magnetotellurics (MT) will be undertaken to detect any areas of strong conductance that might mark the location of sulphide accumulation. Any conductors identified will be ranked and the priority targets drilled with either Reverse Circulation and/or diamond methods.

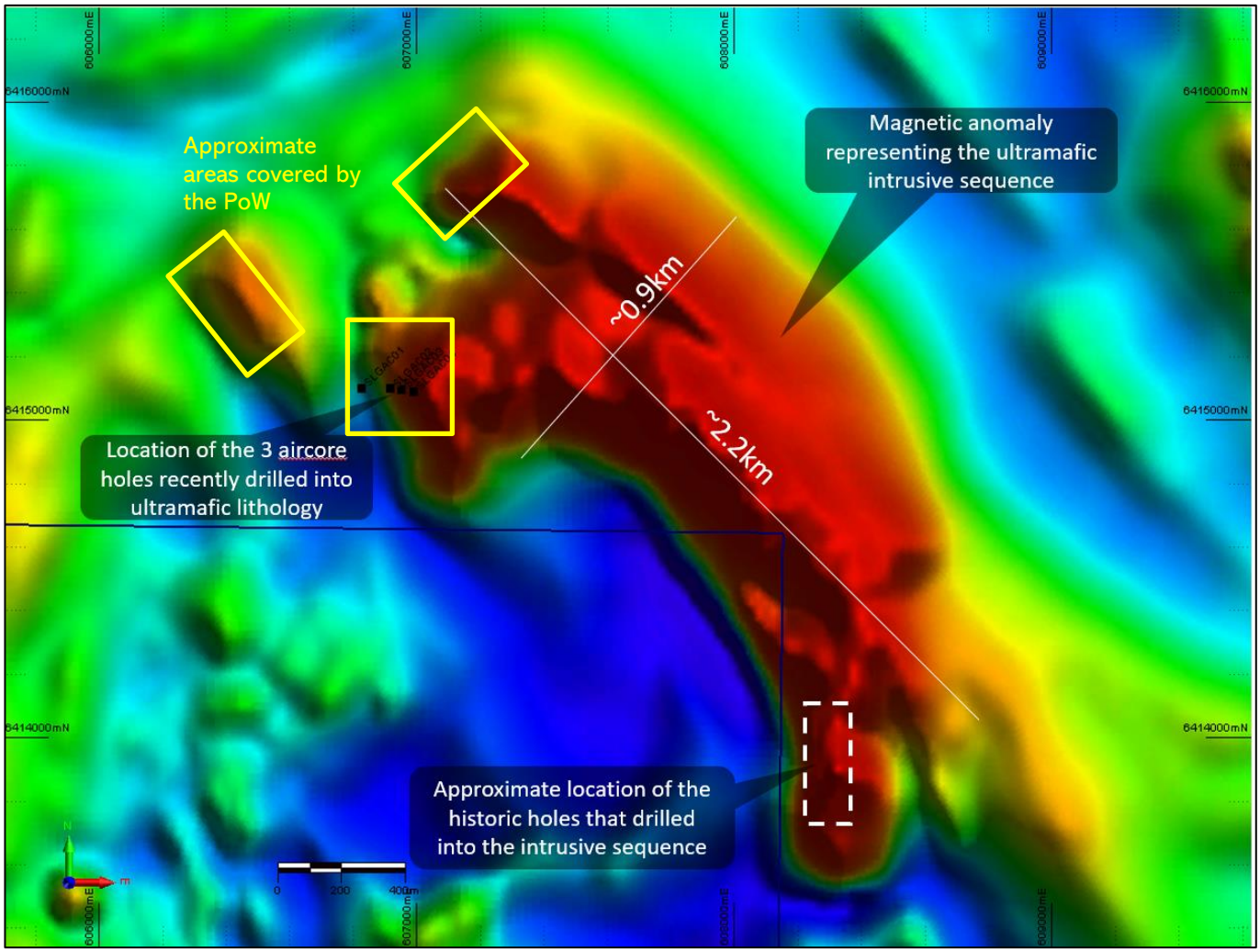

Figure 5: Plan view of the strong magnetic anomaly representing the ultramafic sequence. Sultan's recent aircore holes were completed on the northwestern edge of the body, some 2 km away from historic drilling to the southeast. Approximate areas covered by the recently submitted PoW are indicated by yellow boxes.

LACHLAN FOLD BELT PROJECT

During the year Sultan continued exploration across its suite of highly attractive porphyry and epithermal exploration targets in the Macquarie Arc volcanic rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

During November and December 2021, Sultan undertook the maiden diamond drill program at the Company's Razorback Ridge Au-Cu prospect in Central NSW. As part of the Big Hill Au-Cu porphyry project in the Company's Lachlan Fold Belt ("LFB") portfolio, the drill program was designed to target the structural host beneath outcropping high-grade Cu and Au mineralisation at Razorback. Five diamond drillholes for a total of 519m were completed. All holes successfully intersected the mineralized structure beneath the outcropping skarn breccia previously sampled and mapped at surface (ASX Announcement 30/09/2020). Extended delays due to repeated wet weather conditions at site resulted in the total drilling meters being less than originally planned.

The drilling was supported by the New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling Grants Program - Round 4 by the Department of Regional NSW with a co-funded drilling grant of up to $81,000 awarded to Sultan to help cover 50% of direct drilling costs. Final assay results were received during the quarter and initial interpretations completed (ASX Announcement 15/03/2022).

Razorback Drilling Results and Interpretation

RZDD001 and RZDD002 were drilled on the same section to test elevated surface geochemistry within an outcropping skarn breccia (Figure 5). These holes were drilled to 69.2 and 107.7m respectively and both intersected skarn-altered brecciated limestone containing quartz-carbonate-magnetite veining with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. They passed through the down dip extension of the outcropping skarn breccia trend and concluded in approximately 40m of chlorite-magnetite altered volcanoclastic sandstone with abundant hematite alteration of clasts and stringers.

Assay results from both holes show elevated levels of gold, copper, silver, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, tungsten and a noticeable depletion in zinc. No economic levels of these elements were recorded in either hole, indicating that strong supergene enrichment of the structure at surface resulting in the higher-grade rock sample results has occurred. Although still at low levels, gold mineralisation appears to be increasing in RZDD002 where the structure was intersected some 30m below RZDD001.

Hole RZDD001 returned maximum results from within an 8m down hole intersection (10 – 18m) of 0.014 g/t Au (14-16m), 0.04g/t Ag (10 – 14m), 0.035% Cu (12 – 18m), 0.53ppm Mo (10 – 18m).

Hole RZDD002 returned maximum results from within a 10m down hole intersection (51 –61m) of 0.049 g/t Au (52-53m), 0.09g/t Ag (52 – 53m), 0.07% Cu (52 – 53m), 1.85ppm Mo (55 – 58m), 4.13ppm W (54 – 58m).

RZDD003 and RZDD004 were drilled on the same section approximately 150m north of RZDD001 and RZDD002 (Figure 5) along the skarn trend with end of hole depths of 90.4m and 171.3m respectively. RZDD003 intersected a 10m zone of quartz-carbonate veined and sericite-altered, hydrothermal breccia containing abundant finely-disseminated pyrite and fuchsite blebs. Dominant units intersected throughout the hole were andesitic-rich, chlorite-magnetite altered volcaniclastics containing minor to moderate quartz-carbonate veining and trace blebs of chalcopyrite and bornite. Hole RZDD004, the deepest drilled at Razorback, encountered intervals of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration throughout the hole at 15-30m, 31-37m and 61-74m. Associated with these zones were encouraging sulfide contents of pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. This hole intersected multiple structures interpreted to be represented by various zones of sericite bleached volcaniclastic breccias with quartz-carbonate veining and infill containing disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite-bornite blebs. The hole was terminated in unaltered chlorite-magnetite volcaniclastics

The increase in alteration intensity and width, and stronger elevated metal contents compared to holes further south suggests that these holes are closer to the source of mineralising fluids at Big Hill. These holes are on the southern edge of the Big Hill intrusive complex and provide an exploration vector towards the potential mineralising porphyry.

Hole RZDD003 returned maximum results from within an 8m down hole structure intersection (30 – 38m) of 0.11 g/t Au (31-32m), 0.15 g/t Ag (31 – 32m), 0.04% Cu (30-31m & 36-37m), 2.8ppm Mo (31-32m) and 5.6ppm W (35-37m).

Hole RZDD004 returned maximum results from within a 12m down hole structure intersection (62 – 74m) of 0.16 g/t Au (67-68m), 0.10 g/t Ag (64 – 65m), 0.04% Cu (64-65m & 67-68m), 3.14 ppm Mo (63 – 65m) and 3.4ppm W (71-72m).

RZDD005 was drilled further south along the outcropping mineralised skarn trend approximately 200m from RZDD002 (Figure 5) to a final depth of 80.4m. The volcaniclastic breccia displaying sericite alteration was intersected from 38-49m with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation contained within this interval. The hole was terminated in chlorite-magnetite altered volcaniclastics which is the same unit encountered in other holes drilled during the program.

Hole RZDD005 returned maximum results from multiple down hole structure intersection of 0.11 g/t Au (38-39m), 0.09g/t Ag (57-58m), 0.06% Cu (32-33m), 0.8 ppm Mo (57-58m) and 4.8ppm W (55-56m).

Discussion

Diamond drilling at the Razorback prospect has highlighted the subsurface continuity of a >1km long zone of sericite-altered volcaniclastic breccia associated with significant copper and gold mineralisation previously mapped and sampled at surface (ASX Announcement 30/09/2020). Drilling and geological logging has confirmed that this zone is continuous, extends to at least 85m below surface and is open in all directions.

The assay results have confirmed that the strongly altered structure contains porphyry-type mineralisation despite the low tenor of metal content returned. The suite of elevated elements can be up to 10 times higher than background levels in the holes and strongly supports an interpreted porphyry-related hydrothermal origin for the mineralisation and adds further support to the presence of a major mineralised porphyry system at Big Hill.

The drilling also showed increasing width and alteration intensity in the northern-most holes which are closer to the Big Hill complex. Assay results confirmed that these holes also contained the highest levels of elevated porphyry-related elements, including gold and copper, indicating that the mineralising porphyry intrusion is potentially located between Razorback and the previous Big Hill drill holes. This area has been termed the Big Hill-Razorback trend and occurs as a north-westerly oriented zone between the two prospects (Figure 4). Geological mapping has revealed numerous zones of outcropping copper mineralisation associated with localised zones of silica-magnetite alteration within the Razorback-Big Hill trend. Induced Polarisation surveys

(ASX Announcement 29/04/2021) show resistivity highs indicative of albite plume model of alteration that elsewhere is often associated with porphyry mineralisation, to also occur along the Big Hill-Razorback trend, coincident with mapped porphyry intrusives and outcropping pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation.

The geological and geophysical evidence indicates that the recent drilling at both Razorback and Big Hill has potentially been located on the margins of a large porphyry-epithermal system. This trend will be targeted in future drill programs after a comprehensive review of geophysical and geochemical datasets.

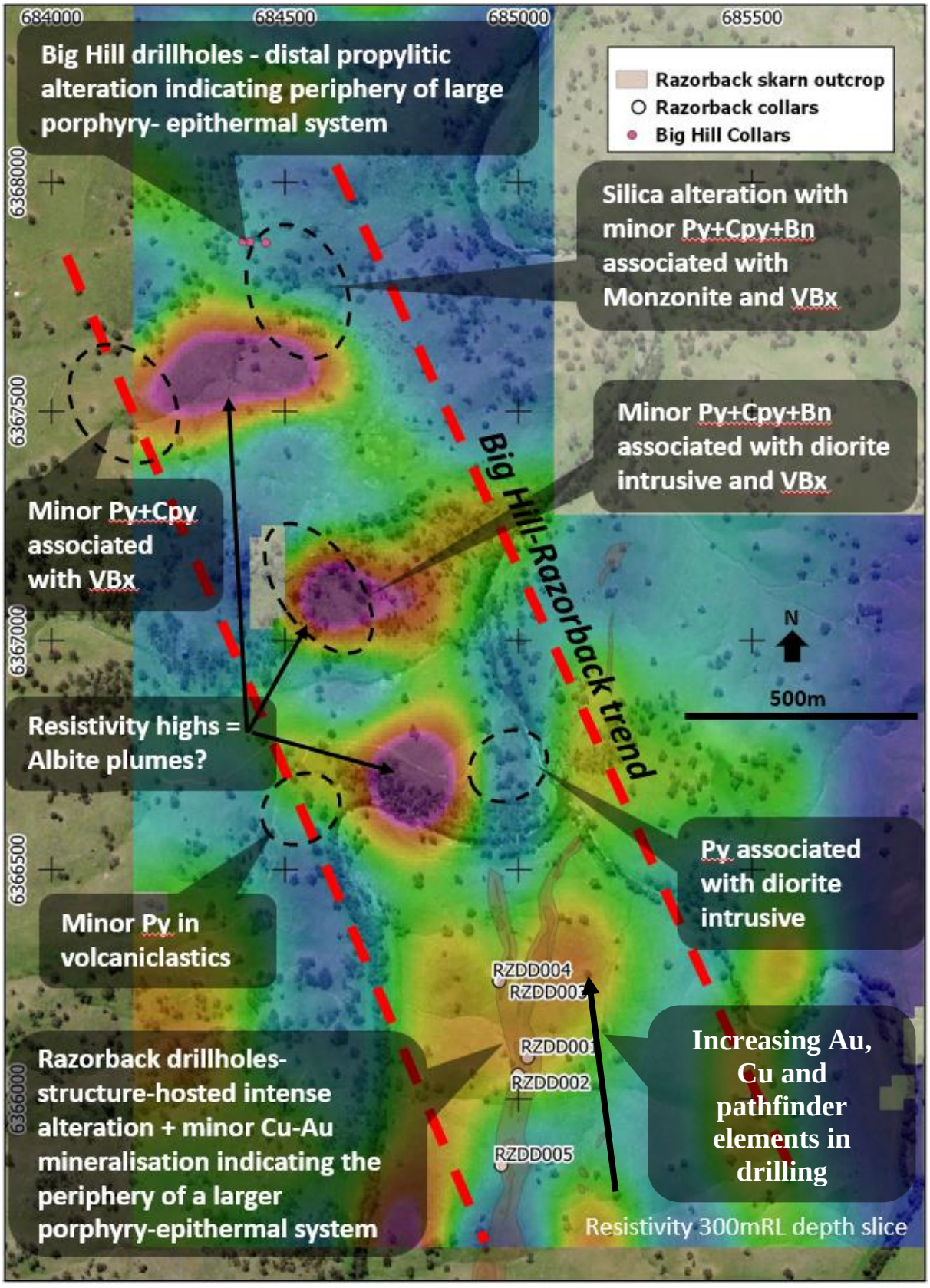

Figure 5: Map view of the Razorback-Big Hill trend with the Resistivity 300mRL depth slice overlaid to highlight the locations of resistivity highs between Razorback and Big Hill. Dashed circles highlight the location of surficial sulphide mineralisation from recent mapping which is broadly coincident with the resistivity highs.

Big Hill – Drilling

Sultan followed up the promising IP results at Big Hill by drilling 3 initial diamond drill holes at the Big Hill Porphyry Au-Cu prospect (see ASX Announcement 18/05/2021). These holes were designed to assess the potential for the project to host porphyry-style Cu-Au mineralisation. The holes targeted the prominent IP chargeability anomaly (see ASX Announcement 29/04/2021) that lies within a magnetic low and is coincident with significant soil geochemical anomalism and aim to provide important 3-dimensional geological information.

Logging and sampling of the 3 diamond drill holes was completed in early July 2021 and initial observations communicated to the market on the 7th of July.

The holes all intersected subtle & intricate hydrothermal alteration assemblages including:

- early magnetite, hematite dusting of feldspar 'reddening', late pyrite-sericite & calc silicate skarn,
- sulphide species with pyrite dominant over trace chalcopyrite & bornite, and
- vein types that contain rare magnetite, common epidote and are carbonate-rich/quartz poor with trace sulphides.

These features are considered highly encouraging and are interpreted as marking the outer or distal parts of an alkalic Au-Cu porphyry system.

The numerous, narrow disseminated pyrite zones in hole BHDD003 along with the zones present in holes BHDD001 & 002 help to adequately explain the upper parts of the IP chargeability high anomaly targeted on this section. The pyritic finely laminated siltstones and sandstones at the bottom of holes BHDD001 and 002 adequately explain the lower parts of the IP chargeability anomaly, hence the IP anomaly on this section is likely to be caused by two different pyrite sources.

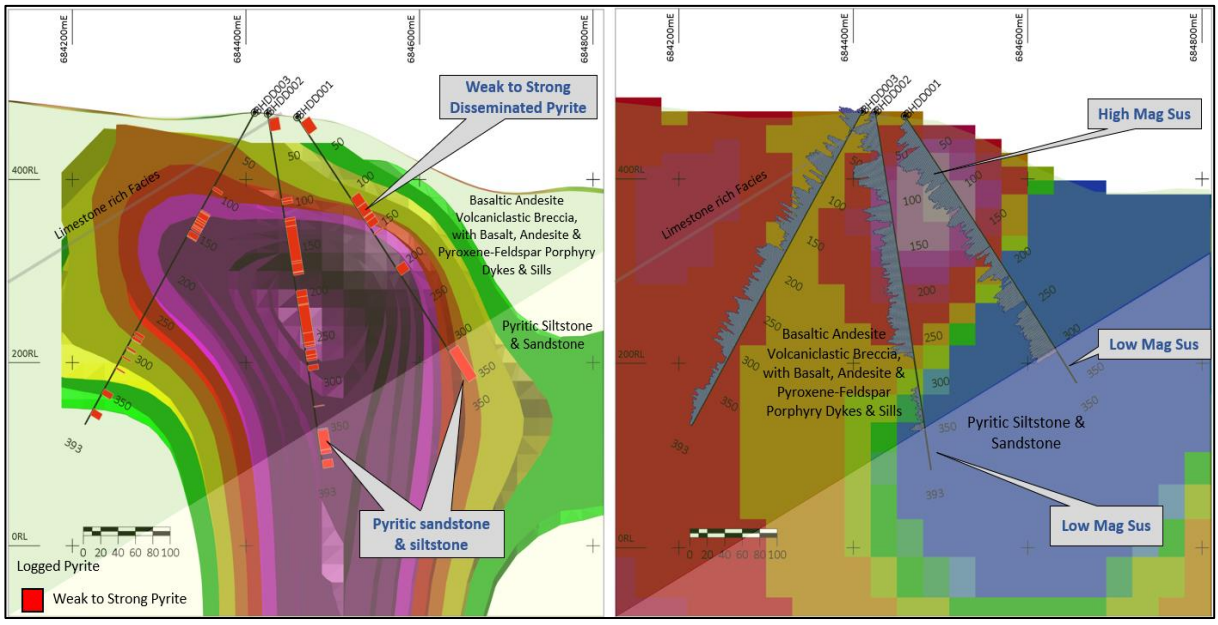

Figure 6: Cross sections showing the geophysical characteristics of the holes against the targeted inversion models with logged down hole disseminated pyrite on the IP Chargeability model (Left) and down hole magnetic susceptibility on 3D magnetic inversion model (Right)

Big Hill Assay Results

Multi-element assay results were received for the 3 holes in September 2021 and, as expected, did not return any intersections of economic interest (see ASX Announcement 21/09/2021). The results do show elevated responses in a number of important elements at levels that are consistent with the interpretation that the drilling has intersected the distal alteration halo of a potential alkalic porphyry system.

The average copper throughout the altered volcaniclastic units across all three holes is approximately 100ppm Cu and up to 385ppm Cu locally. Analysis of the results using the ioGAStm geochemical software package confirms the disseminated pyrite

zones contain weakly elevated Te-Mo-Se-Re-As-Pb pathfinders relative to surrounding wall-rocks, also supporting the presence of an alkalic Au-Cu porphyry environment.

At the giant Cadia Ridgeway deposit some 50 km to the south and in a similar geological setting, this style of 'unremarkable' propylitic alteration with hematite dusted feldspar occurs 100s of metres laterally from high grade Au-Cu porphyry ore and is commonly associated with very low Cu in the ~200ppm to ~10ppm range (Prof David Cooke, GeoHug Online Presentation, https://geohug.rocks/past-presentations).

The hematite dusting of feldspars is interpreted to represent an oxidised fluid derived from a nearby fertile intrusive complex. Future step out drilling at Big Hill will aim to map an increase in distribution and intensity of the characteristic 'reddened' inner propylitic alteration zones to allow vectoring to the potential high grade Au-Cu porphyry core. Current drilling is likely to be >200m from an intrusive centre based on the Ridgeway model.

In addition to the identified characteristic alteration and elevated Cu+pathfinder elements, the results have revealed that the Big Hill rocks have been affected by an interpreted large albite alteration plume. Analysis of Na molar ratios (Na/Al, Na/Ti & Na/Zr) in ioGASTM indicates that the Big Hill rocks have undergone widespread weak-moderate +/-strong albite alteration associated with the propylitic alteration assemblages, including with some hematite dusted feldspar zones. Albite is a characteristic propylitic alteration mineral in the upper or outer parts of East Lachlan alkalic Au-Cu porphyry systems, including Cadia Ridgeway. Recent exploration by Magmatic Resources (ASX:MAG) at their Lady Ilse porphyry prospect has revealed a modelled albite zone above the Au-Cu drill intersections and is being used as a positive exploration indicator in their search for a deep CU-Au porphyry system (ASX Announcement 31/08/2021).

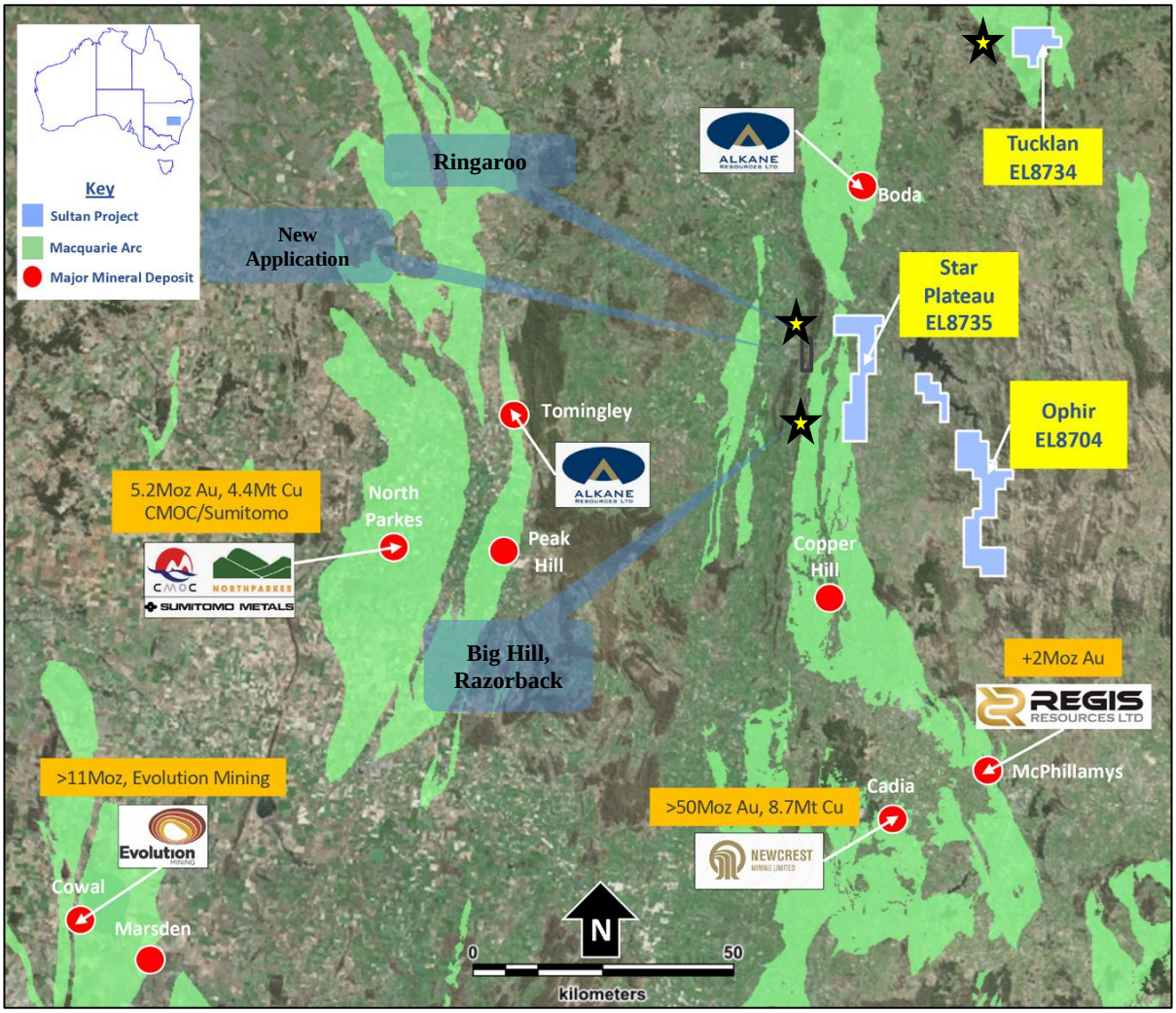

Figure 7: Location Map – Sultan Tenements over the prospective Macquarie Arc sequence with priority targets indicated.

OTHER PROJECT

Thaduna

Sultan is reviewing all work completed on the Company's Thaduna project and will recommend field programs in due course.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on historical and recent exploration information compiled by Mr Steven Groves, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is also a Non-Executive Director of Sultan Resources Limited. Mr Groves has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

CORPORATE

On 25 January 2022, the Company announced it had undertaken a successful share placement to institutional and sophisticated investors to raise $2.2m for use on exploration at the Lake Grace Nickel and the Lachlan Fold Belt projects, and for working capital. The placement shares were issued in February 2022.

Board

In June 2022, the Company announced that Managing Director Steve Groves will transition to the role of Non-Executive Director. Steve will remain as a non-executive Director to ensure his in-depth project and corporate knowledge is available to the Company for the search and smooth onboarding of a replacement executive director. The Company also announced the appointment of Hannah Cabatit as Company Secretary to replace Mr. Mauro Piccini**.**

Financial Performance

The financial results of the consolidated entity for the year ended 30 June 2022 are:

	30-June-22 **$**	30-June-21 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,623,321**	1,553,018
Net assets	**7,556,858**	6,553,453
Revenue and other income	**510**	15,499
Net loss after tax	**(986,983)**	(888,848)

Directors' Report

DIVIDENDS

No dividend is recommended in respect of the current financial year (2021: nil).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs during the financial year other than those included in this Directors' Report.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

There has been no other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Company is preparing to follow up the encouraging aircore drill results at Kulin Hill with some deeper drill holes to test the nature of the ultramafic sequence. Negotiations for access to the reserve that covers the central portion of the sequence with the DPLH are ongoing and once finalise, geophysical programs designed to generate drill targets is proposed.

The company is reviewing all information generated for their Lachlan Fold Belt projects and designing strategies to progress these projects.

Directors' Report

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

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

Director	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Mr Steven Groves	4	4
Mr Jeremy King	4	4
Mr David Ian Lees	4	4

In addition to the scheduled Board meetings, Directors regularly communicate by telephone, email or other electronic means, and where necessary, circular resolutions are executed to effect decisions.

Due to the size and scale of the Group, there is no Remuneration and Nomination Committee or Audit Committee at present. Matters typically dealt with by these Committees are, for the time being, managed by the Board. For details of the function of the Board, refer to the Corporate Governance Statement on the Company website at www.sultanresources.com.au.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2022 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 ("the Act") and its regulations. This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for Key Management Personnel ("KMP") who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the 2021 AGM, 99.86% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2021. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

a) Key Management Personnel Disclosed in this Report

Key Management Personnel of the Group during or since the end of the financial period were:

Steven Groves	(Non-Executive Director) (resigned as Managing Director effective 22 June 2022)
Jeremy King	(Non-Executive Director)
David Ian Lees	(Non-Executive Director)

There have been no other changes after reporting date and up to the date that the financial report was authorised for issue.

The Remuneration Report is set out under the following main headings:

A	Remuneration Philosophy
B	Remuneration Governance, Structure and Approvals
C	Remuneration and Performance
D	Details of Remuneration
E	Service Agreements
F	Share-based Compensation
G	Equity Instruments Issued on Exercise of Remuneration Options
H	Loans with KMP
I	Other Transactions with KMP
J	Additional Information

Directors' Report

A Remuneration Philosophy

KMP have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. KMP of the Group comprise of the Board of Directors.

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

No remuneration consultants were employed during the financial year.

B Remuneration Governance, Structure and Approvals

Remuneration of Directors is currently set by the Board of Directors. The Board has not established a separate Remuneration Committee at this point in the Group's development, nor has the Board engaged the services of an external remuneration consultant. It is considered that the size of the Board along with the level of activity of the Group renders this impractical. The Board is primarily responsible for:

- The over-arching executive remuneration framework;
- Operation of the incentive plans which apply to executive directors and senior executives, including key performance indicators and performance hurdles;
- Remuneration levels of executives; and
- Non-Executive Director fees.

Their objective is to ensure that remuneration policies and structures are fair and competitive and aligned with the long-term interests of the Group.

❖ Non-Executive Remuneration Structure

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors consists of Directors' fees, payable in arrears. The total aggregate fixed sum per annum to be paid to Non-Executive Directors in accordance with the Company's Constitution shall be no more than $500,000 and may be varied by ordinary resolution of the Shareholders in a General Meeting.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is based on fees approved by the Board of Directors and is set at levels to reflect market conditions and encourage the continued services of the Directors. In accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Directors may at any time, subject to the Listing Rules, adopt any scheme or plan which they consider to be in the interests of the Group and which is designed to provide superannuation benefits for both present and future Non-Executive Directors, and they may from time to time vary this scheme or plan.

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is detailed in Table 1 and their contractual arrangements are disclosed in "Section E – Service Agreements".

Remuneration may also include an invitation to participate in share-based incentive programmes in accordance with Group policy.

The nature and amount of remuneration is collectively considered by the Board of Directors with reference to relevant employment conditions and fees commensurate to a company of similar size and level of activity, with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of high performing Directors.

❖ Executive Remuneration Structure

The nature and amount of remuneration of executives are assessed on a periodic basis with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of high performance Directors.

The main objectives sought when reviewing executive remuneration is that the Group has:

- Coherent remuneration policies and practices to attract and retain Executives;
- Executives who will create value for shareholders;
- Competitive remuneration offered benchmarked against the external market; and
- Fair and responsible rewards to Executives having regard to the performance of the Group, the performance of the Executives and the general pay environment.

Directors' Report

C Remuneration and Performance

The following table shows the gross revenue, losses, earnings per share ("EPS") of the Company as at 30 June 2022.

	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-21
Revenue and other income ($)	**510**	15,499
Net loss after tax ($)	**(986,983)**	(888,848)
EPS (cents)	**(1.31)**	(1.35)

Relationship between Remuneration and Group Performance
Given the current phase of the Group's development, the Board does not consider earnings during the current financial period when determining, and in relation to, the nature and amount of remuneration of KMP.

The pay and reward framework for key management personnel may consist of the following areas:

a) Fixed Remuneration – base salary
b) Variable Short-Term Incentives
c) Variable Long-Term Incentives

The combination of these would comprise the key management personnel's total remuneration.

a) Fixed Remuneration – Base Salary

The fixed remuneration for each senior executive is influenced by the nature and responsibilities of each role and knowledge, skills and experience required for each position. Fixed remuneration provides a base level of remuneration which is market competitive and comprises a base salary inclusive of statutory superannuation. It is structured as a total employment cost package.

Key management personnel are offered a competitive base salary that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. External remuneration consultants may provide analysis and advice to ensure base pay is set to reflect the market for a comparable role. No external advice was taken this period. Base salary for key management personnel is reviewed annually to ensure the executives' pay is competitive with the market. The pay of key management personnel is also reviewed on promotion. There is no guaranteed pay increase included in any key management personnel's contract.

b) Variable Remuneration – Short -Term Incentives (STI)

Discretionary cash bonuses may be paid to senior executives annually, subject to the requisite Board and shareholder approvals where applicable.

c) Variable Remuneration – Long-Term Incentives (LTI)

Options are issued at the Board's discretion. Other than options disclosed in section D of the Remuneration Report there have been no options issued to KMP at the date of this financial report.

Directors' Report

D Details of Remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each KMP of the Group during the financial year are:

Table 1 – Remuneration of KMP of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2022 is set out below:

	Short-term Employee Benefits			Post-Employment	Share Based Payments	Total
	Salary & fees	Non-monetary benefits	Other	Superannuation	Options	
30 June 2022	$	$	$	$	$	$
Directors						
Steven Groves	**175,669**[(i)]	-	-	**17,567**	-	**193,236**
David Ian Lees	**40,000**	-	-	**4,000**	-	**44,000**
Jeremy King	**60,000**	-	-	**6,000**	-	**66,000**
Total	**275,669**	-	-	**27,567**	-	**303,236**

(i) Cash salary and fees includes fees paid or due to be paid and movement in annual leave entitlements for the year.

Table 2 – Remuneration of KMP of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2021 is set out below:

	Short-term Employee Benefits			Post-Employment	Share Based Payments	Total
	Salary & fees	Non-monetary benefits	Other	Superannuation	Options	
30 June 2021	$	$	$	$	$	$
Directors						
Steven Groves	**75,060**[(i)]	-	-	**5,827**	**41,264**	**122,151**
David Ian Lees	**37,333**	-	-	**3,547**	**41,264**	**82,144**
Jeremy King	**50,667**	-	-	**4,813**	**103,162**	**158,642**
Total	**163,060**	-	-	**14,187**	**185,690**	**362,937**

(i) Cash salary and fees includes fees paid or due to be paid and movement in annual leave entitlements for the year.

The following table shows the relative proportions of remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed, based on the amounts disclosed as statutory remuneration expense in the tables above:

Table 3 – Relative proportion of fixed vs variable remuneration expense

	Fixed Remuneration		At Risk – STI (%)		At Risk – LTI (%)	
Name	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Directors						
Steven Groves	**100%**	55%	-	-	-	**34%**
David Ian Lees	**100%**	50%	-	-	-	**50%**
Jeremy King	**100%**	35%	-	-	-	**65%**

Table 4 – Shareholdings of KMP (direct and indirect holdings) for the year ended 30 June 2022 is set out below:

30 June 2022	Balance at 1/07/2021	On market purchase	Granted as Remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change – Other	Balance at 30/06/2022
Directors						
Steven Groves	**150,000**	-	-	-	-	**150,000**
David Ian Lees	**1,166,868**	-	-	-	(210,000)	**956,868**
Jeremy King	**700,144**	-	-	-	-	**700,144**
Total	**2,017,012**	-	-	-	**(210,000)**	**1,807,012**

Directors' Report

Table 5 – Shareholdings of KMP (direct and indirect holdings) for the year ended 30 June 2021 is set out below:

30 June 2021	Balance at 1/07/2020	On market purchase	Granted as Remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change – Other	Balance at 30/06/2021
Directors						
Steven Groves	**150,000**	-	-	-	-	**150,000**
David Ian Lees	**1,166,868**	-	-	-	-	**1,166,868**
Jeremy King	**295,144**	**405,000**	-	-	-	**700,144**
Total	**1,612,012**	**405,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,017,012**

Table 6 – Optionholdings of KMP (direct and indirect holdings) for the year ended 30 June 2022 is set out below:

30 June 2022	Balance at 1/07/2021	On market purchase	Granted as Remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change – Other	Balance at 30/06/2022
Directors						
Steven Groves	**400,000**	-	**-**	-	-	**400,000**
David Ian Lees	**400,000**	-	**-**	-	-	**400,000**
Jeremy King	**1,000,000**	-	**-**	-	-	**1,000,000**
Total	**1,800,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,800,000**

Table 7 – Optionholdings of KMP (direct and indirect holdings) for the year ended 30 June 2021 is set out below:

30 June 2021	Balance at 1/07/2021	On market purchase	Granted as Remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change – Other	Balance at 30/06/2022
Directors						
Steven Groves	**-**	-	**400,000**	-	-	**400,000**
David Ian Lees	**-**	-	**400,000**	-	-	**400,000**
Jeremy King	**-**	-	**1,000,000**	-	-	**1,000,000**
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,800,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,800,000**

E Service Agreements

- **Steven Groves – Managing Director**
  - Contract: Commenced on 1 June 2018.
  - Director's Fee: $72,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation. From 1 August 2021, fee is $150,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.
  - Term: No fixed term.

- **Jeremy King – Non-Executive Director**
  - Contract: Commenced on 1 June 2018.
  - Director's Fee: $60,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.
  - Term: No fixed term

- **David Ian Lees– Non-Executive Director**
  - Contract: Commenced on 13 March 2019.
  - Director's Fee: $40,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.
  - Term: No fixed term

F Share-based Compensation

No share-based compensation in the form of options were issued during the year ended 30 June 2022. (2021: $185,690)

	Number	Exercise Price ($)	Expiry Date
Steven Groves	400,000	0.33	18 December 2022
Jeremy King	1,000,000	0.33	18 December 2022
David Lees	400,000	0.33	18 December 2022

Directors' Report

G Equity Instruments Issued on Exercise of Remuneration Options

No remuneration options were exercised during the financial year. (2021: Nil)

H Loans with KMP

There were no loans during the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

I Other Transactions with KMP

Related Party Transactions	2022 $	2021 $
The following related party transactions were made during the year:		
Company Secretary, Financial management & registered office fees paid to Mirador Corporate Pty Ltd [(i)]	125.850	107,498
Consulting fees paid to Steve R Groves [(ii)]	-	-
Office rental fee paid to Red Mountain Mining Limited[(i)]	37,500	30,000

(i) An entity in which Jeremy King is a Director, as at 30 June 2022, there was nil payable or prepaid (2021: Nil).

(ii) Steven Groves is a Director, as at 30 June 2022, there was nil payable or prepaid (2021: Nil).

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

There were no other transactions with KMP during the year ended 30 June 2022.

J Additional Information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the four years to 30 June 2022 are summarised below as the Company was incorporated on 4 January 2018:

	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue and other income	**510**	15,499	33,424	26,486
EBITDA	**(987,493)**	(894,347)	(832,030)	(874,197)
EBIT	**(987,493)**	(894,347)	(832,030)	(874,197)
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	**(986,983)**	(888,848)	(855,454)	(847,711)
Share Price ($)	**$0.094**	$0.195	$0.135	$0.059
EPS (cents per share)	**(1.31)**	(1.35)	(1.79)	(2.53)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ("TSR") are summarised below:

	2022 $	2021 $	2020 $	2019 $
Share Price at the financial year/period end ($)	**$0.094**	$0.195	$0.135	$0.059
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	**-**	-	-	-
EPS (cents per share)	**(1.31)**	(1.35)	(1.79)	(2.53)

End of Audited Remuneration Report.

Directors' Report

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

The Company has indemnified the Directors and Executives of the Company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a Director or Executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the Directors and Executives of the Company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial period, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Group is not currently subject to any specific environmental regulation. There have not been any known significant breaches of any environmental regulations during the year under review and up until the date of this report.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

AUDITOR

RSM Australia Partners continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE FORMER PARTNERS OF RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

There are no officers of the Company who are former partners of RSM Australia Partners.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and included within these financial statements.

SHARE UNDER OPTION

At the date of this report there were the following unissued ordinary shares for which options were outstanding:

- 6,000,000 options expiring 7 August 2023, exercisable at $0.24 each.
- 1,800,000 options expiring 18 December 2022, exercisable at $0.33 each.

SHARE ISSUED ON THE EXERCISE OF OPTIONS

At the date of this report there were no issued shares on the exercise of options granted during the year 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil). No further shares have been issued since that date. No amounts are unpaid on any of the shares.

Directors' Report

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the period by the auditor are outlined in Note 19 to the financial statements.

The Board of Directors has considered the position and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditors, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independent requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Board of Directors to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and

- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to the auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Steven Groves
Non-Executive Director
21 September 2022

RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Sultan Resources Limited for year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA
Dated: 21 September 2022

AIK KONG TING
Partner

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM Australia Partners is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

RSM Australia Partners ABN 36 965 185 036

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	**Consolidated 2022 $**	Consolidated 2021 $
Revenue from continuing operations			
Other income		**510**	15,499
Expenses			
Administrative expenses and corporate expenses	4(a)	**(285,605)**	(319,675)
Compliance and regulatory expenses		**(41,842)**	(59,974)
Consultancy and legal expenses	4(b)	**(159,637)**	(185,869)
Directors' fees		**(153,547)**	(96,267)
Other expenses		**(10,687)**	(29,025)
Exploration expenses		**(14,184)**	(27,847)
Impairment expenses	10	**(321,991)**	-
Share-based payment expense	5	**-**	(185,690)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		**(986,983)**	(888,848)
Income tax expense	6	**-**	-
Loss from continuing operations after income tax		**(986,983)**	(888,848)
Other comprehensive loss		**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the members of Sultan Resources Limited		**(986,983)**	(888,848)
Loss per share for the year attributable to the members Sultan Resources Limited:			
Basic loss per share (cents)	7	**(1.31)**	(1.35)
Diluted loss per share (cents)	7	**(1.31)**	(1.35)

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**1,623,321**	1,553,018
Other receivables	9	**72,426**	128,169
Total current assets		**1,695,747**	1,681,187
Non-Current assets			
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	**5,988,783**	5,071,270
Total non-current assets		**5,988,783**	5,071,270
Total assets		**7,684,530**	6,752,457
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	**92,423**	169,253
Provisions	12	**35,249**	29,751
Total current liabilities		**127,672**	199,004
Total liabilities		**127,672**	199,004
Net assets		**7,556,858**	6,553,453
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	13	**10,251,763**	8,261,375
Reserves	14	**1,060,301**	1,060,301
Accumulated losses		**(3,755,206)**	(2,768,223)
Total equity		**7,556,858**	6,553,453

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2022

Consolidated entity	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
At 1 July 2021	**8,261,375**	**1,060,301**	**(2,768,223)**	**6,553,453**
Loss for the year	-	-	**(986,983)**	**(986,983)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year after tax	-	-	**(986,983)**	**(986,983)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued	**2,200,000**	-	-	**2,200,000**
Capital raising costs	**(209,612)**	-	-	**(209,612)**
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	**10,251,763**	**1,060,301**	**(3,755,206)**	**7,556,858**

Consolidated entity	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
At 1 July 2020	**6,063,979**	**874,611**	**(1,879,375)**	**5,059,215**
Loss for the year	-	-	**(888,848)**	**(888,848)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year after tax	-	-	**(888,848)**	**(888,848)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued	**2,400,000**	-	-	**2,400,000**
Capital raising costs	**(202,604)**	-	-	**(202,604)**
Share-based payments	-	**185,690**	-	**185,690**
At 30 June 2021	**8,261,375**	**1,060,301**	**(2,768,223)**	**6,553,453**

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	**Consolidated 2022 $**	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(666,907)**	(718,324)
Interest received		**510**	5,499
Grants received		**-**	10,000
Payments made for exploration expenditure		**(14,182)**	(27,209)
Net cash used in operating activities	8	**(680,579)**	(730,034)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments made for exploration and evaluation		**(1,239,506)**	(1,919,939)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,239,506)**	(1,919,939)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of shares		**2,200,000**	2,400,000
Share issue costs		**(209,612)**	(202,604)
Net cash from financing activities		**1,990,388**	2,197,396
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**70,303**	(452,577)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,553,018**	2,005,595
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	**1,623,321**	1,553,018

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity

Sultan Resources Limited (referred to as "Company" or "parent entity") is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the Corporate Directory of the Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Consolidated Entity" or the "Group").

(b) Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 21.

Changes to the Group's accounting policies

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB") that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Australian Accounting Standards or Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2022. The Group has not assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Significant Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

(c) Comparatives

Comparative balances for the Group are for the financial period 30 June 2021.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(d) Principles of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Sultan Resources Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2022 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Sultan Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the consolidated entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the consolidated entity controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

(e) 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. Management has determined that based on the report reviewed by the Board and used to make strategic decisions, that the consolidated entity has one reportable segment.

(f) Revenue Recognition

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(g) Income Tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(h) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs associated with mining tenements are accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that the Group's rights of tenure to that area of interest are current and that the costs are expected to be recouped through the successful commercial development or sale of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand and in bank and short-term deposits are stated at nominal value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in bank, and bank securities readily convertible to cash, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

(k) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

(l) Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received whether or not billed to the Group. Trade payables are usually settled within 30 days of recognition.

(m) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to the expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(n) Share-based Payments

Equity-settled benefits are provided to Key Management Personnel and employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions are measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using an appropriate valuation model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(n) Share-based Payments (CONT.)

The cost of equity-settled transactions are recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the Group or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

(o) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

If the Company reacquires its own equity instruments, for example as a result of a share buy-back, those instruments are deducted from equity and the associated shares are cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss and the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(p) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- The profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares.
- By the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(q) Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables area stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(r) Current and Non-Current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(s) Dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the Company.

(t) Other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either:

(i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or
(ii)designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Group's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

(u) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2022. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure have been capitalised on the basis that activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the consolidated entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the consolidated entity operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

NOTE 3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

The Group operates only in one reportable segment being minerals exploration in Australia. The Board considers its business operations in minerals exploration to be its primary reporting function. Results are analysed as a whole by the chief operating decision maker, this being the Board of Directors. Consequently, revenue, profit or loss, net assets, total assets and total liabilities for the operating segment are reflected in this financial report.

NOTE 4 EXPENSES

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
(a) Administrative and corporate expenses		
Accounting, audit and company secretarial fees	**149,022**	154,694
Office rent	**45,750**	30,000
Marketing fees	**48,000**	101,264
Travel costs	**-**	898
General and administration expenses	**42,833**	32,819
	285,605	319,675
(b) Consultancy and legal expenses		
Consulting fees	**157,500**	181,534
Legal fees	**2,137**	4,335
	159,637	185,869

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 5 SHARE BASED EXPENSES

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Director options [(i)]	-	185,690
	-	185,690

(i) On 10 December 2020, shareholder approval was received for the issue of 1,800,000 options to directors which vested immediately. The options have an exercise price of $0.33 and an expiry date of 18 December 2022. The fair value of the options was $0.1032 per option. A Black-Scholes model with share price at grant date of $0.235, risk-free rate of 0.09% and volatility of 100% were used to fair value the option.

NOTE 6 INCOME TAX

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
(a) The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	-
(b) The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Loss before income tax expense	**(986,983)**	(888,848)
Prima facie tax benefit on loss before income tax at 30% (2021:30%)	**(296,095)**	(266,653)
Tax effect of:		
Amounts not deductible in calculating taxable income	**-**	52,707
Changes in unrecognised temporary differences	**(388,236)**	(678,844)
Tax losses not recognised	**684,331**	892,790
Income tax expense	**-**	-
(c) Deferred tax assets not brought to account are:		
Accruals/ Provisions	**15,245**	13,748
Prepayment	**(5,700)**	(4,765)
Exploration related expenditure	**(1,249,807)**	(462,326)
Business blackhole expenditure	**107,457**	116,271
Other	**-**	20
Capital tax losses	**100,677**	100,677
Revenue tax losses	**2,352,919**	1,669,355
Total deferred tax assets not brought to account	**1,320,791**	1,432,980

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and other temporary differences have not been brought to account at 30 June 2022 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. These benefits will only be obtained if:

- the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the expenditure to be realised; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit from the deductions for the expenditure.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 7 LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing net loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Net loss for the year	**(986,983)**	(888,848)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted loss	**75,109,731**	65,798,400
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)[(i)]	**(1.31)**	(1.35)

(i) Diluted loss per share are the same as basic loss per share because options on issue are anti-dilutive (2021:Nil).

NOTE 8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,623,321**	1,553,018
Loss for the financial year	**(986,983)**	(888,848)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based payments	**-**	185,690
Impairment expenses	**321,992**	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Other receivables	**55,744**	3,976
Trade and other payables	**(76,830)**	(48,220)
Provisions	**(5,498)**	17,368
Net cash used in operating activities	**(680,579)**	(730,034)

NOTE 9 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
GST receivable	**23,427**	82,284
Prepayments – Other	**48,999**	45,885
	72,426	128,169

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Group did not recognise any loss in the profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 10 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Opening balance	**5,071,270**	3,151,333
Write off for tenements relinquished	**(321,991)**	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred during the year	**1,239,504**	1,919,937
Closing balance	**5,988,783**	5,071,270

NOTE 11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Trade payables	**51,074**	55,061
Accrued expenses	**41,349**	114,192
	92,423	169,253

NOTE 12 PROVISIONS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Superannuation liability	**9,467**	4,085
PAYG liability	**25,782**	4,924
Annual leave liability	**-**	20,742
	35,249	29,751

NOTE 13 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

(a) Issued and fully paid	**Consolidated 2022**		**Consolidated 2021**	
	No.	**$**	No.	$
Ordinary shares	**83,284,389**	**10,251,763**	69,534,389	8,261,375

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proposed winding up of the Company in proportion to the number and amount paid on the share hold.

(b) Movement reconciliation	**Number**	**$**
At 30 June 2020	**58,625,300**	**6,063,979**
Shares issued	10,909,089	2,400,000
Capital raising costs	-	(202,604)
At 30 June 2021	**69,534,389**	**8,261,375**
Shares issued	**13,750,000**	**2,200,000**
Capital raising costs	**-**	**(209,613)**
At 30 June 2022	**83,284,389**	**10,251,763**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 14 RESERVES

	Consolidated 2022	Consolidated 2021
	$	$
Options reserve	**1,060,301**	1,060,301
Movement in reserves		
Opening balance	1,060,301	874,611
Directors' Options (Note 5)	-	185,690
Closing balance	**1,060,301**	1,060,301

NOTE 15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange prices. Ageing analysis and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future cash flow forecasts.

Risk management is carried out by Management and overseen by the Board of Directors with assistance from suitably qualified external advisors.

The main risks arising for the Group are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

The carrying values of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

	Consolidated 2022	Consolidated 2021
	$	$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,623,321**	1,553,018
Other receivables*	**23,427**	82,284
	1,646,748	1,635,302
* Excludes prepayments as no cash or financial asset will be delivered.		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**92,423**	169,253
	92,423	169,253

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group was not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk fluctuations.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in the market interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments. The Group's exposure to this risk relates primarily to the Group's cash and any cash on deposit. The Group does not use derivatives to mitigate these exposures. The Group manages its exposure to interest rate risk by holding certain amounts of cash in fixed and floating interest rate facilities. At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT.)

	Consolidated 2022		Consolidated 2021	
	Weighted average interest rate [(i)]	**Balance $**	Weighted average interest rate [(i)]	Balance $
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.03%**	**1,623,321**	0.31%	1,553,018

(i) This interest rate represents the average interest rate for the year.

Sensitivity
Within the analysis, consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates. The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date. The 1% increase and 1% decrease in rates is based on reasonably expected possible changes over a financial year/period, using the observed range of historical rates for the preceding two-year period.

At 30 June 2022, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post-tax losses and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Loss higher/(lower)	
	Consolidated 2022	Consolidated 2021
Judgements of reasonably possible movements:	**$**	$
+ 1.0% (100 basis points)	**16,233**	15,530
- 1.0% (100 basis points)	**(16,233)**	(15,530)

(b) Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The Group obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the financial position and notes to the financial statements. The Group does not hold any collateral.

The Group's policy is to trade only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms will be subject to credit verification procedures.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

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

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves from funds raised in the market and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. The Group does not have any external borrowings.
The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	1 year or less	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Consolidated 2022	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade and other payables	**92,423**	**-**	**-**	**92,423**
Consolidated 2021				
Trade and other payables	169,253	-	-	169,253

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT.)

(d) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Given the stage of the Group's development there are no formal targets set for return on capital. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The net equity of the Group is equivalent to capital. Net capital is obtained through capital raisings on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX").

NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

(a) Key Management Personnel Compensation

Details relating to key management personnel, including remuneration paid, are below.

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Short-term benefits	**275,669**	163,060
Post-employment benefits	**27,567**	14,187
Share-based payments	**-**	185,690
	303,236	362,937

Information regarding individual Directors compensation and equity instruments disclosures is provided in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

(b) Transactions with related parties

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
The following transactions occurred with related parties:		
Mirador Corporate Pty Ltd [(i)]	**125,850**	107,498
Red Mountain Mining Limited[(ii)]	**37,500**	30,000
	163,350	137,498

(i) The Group paid Mirador Corporate Pty Ltd for company secretarial, registered office fees and financial management services, to which Jeremy King is a director. As at 30 June 2022, $Nil is payable (2021: $4,463 payable).

(ii) The Group paid Red Mountain Mining Limited for office rental fee, to which Jeremy King is a director. As at 30 June 2022, $Nil is payable (2021: $Nil).

(c) Amounts payable to/ (receivable from) related parties

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
The following payments are owed to/ (receivable from) related parties:		
Mirador Corporate Pty Ltd [(i)]	**-**	4,463
	-	4,463

(i) The Group pays Mirador Corporate Pty Ltd, a company which Jeremy King is a director, for company secretarial and financial management services. As at 30 June 2022, $Nil is payable (2021: $4,463 was payable).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (CONT.)

(d) Loans with related parties

There were no loans during the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

There were no other transactions with related parties during the year ended 30 June 2022.

NOTE 17 COMMITMENTS

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Not longer than 1 year	**634,500**	750,000
More than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	**3,198,000**	3,410,000
More than 5 years	**434,500**	515,000
	4,267,000	4,675,000

NOTE 18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities
There are no contingent assets at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: Nil).

Contingent assets
There are no contingent assets at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: Nil).

NOTE 19 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated 2022 $	Consolidated 2021 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by RSM Australia for:		
Audit and review of the financial reports	**31,331**	28,000
Other services		
- Income tax preparation	**5,000**	18,250
	36,331	46,250

NOTE 20 INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Principal Activities	**Country of Incorporation**	**Ownership interest**	
			2022 %	**2021 %**
Colossus Metals Pty Ltd	Exploration	Australia	100	100

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 21 PARENT ENTITY

	2022	2021
	$	$
Assets		
Current assets	**1,665,388**	1,650,827
Non-current assets	**1,834,918**	1,714,968
Total assets	**3,500,306**	3,365,795
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	**127,672**	199,004
Non-current liabilities	**-**	-
Total liabilities	**127,672**	199,004
Equity		
Contributed equity	**10,251,763**	8,261,375
Reserves	**1,060,301**	1,060,301
Accumulated losses	**(7,939,430)**	(6,154,885)
Total equity	**3,372,634**	3,166,791
Loss for the year	**(1,784,545)**	(2,741,832)
Total comprehensive loss	**(1,784,545)**	(2,741,832)

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, other than as disclosed in note 18.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Lease commitments
The parent entity had no lease commitments as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 22 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

There has been no other matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group.

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

a) The financial statements and accompanying notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
   ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

b) The financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1(b) to the financial statements.

c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 and is signed for and on behalf of the Directors by:

Steven Groves
Non-Executive Director
21 September 2022

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Sultan Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM Australia Pty Ltd is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

RSM Australia Pty Ltd ACN 009 321 377 atf Birdanco Practice Trust ABN 65 319 382 479 trading as RSM

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed this matter
Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure Refer to Note 10 in the financial statements	
The Group has capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure with a carrying value of $5,988,783 as at 30 June 2022. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to the significant management judgments involved in assessing the carrying value of the asset including: • Determination of whether the expenditure can be associated with finding specific mineral resources, and the basis on which that expenditure is allocated to an area of interest; • Determination of whether exploration activities have progressed to the stage at which the existence of an economically recoverable mineral reserve may be assessed; and • Assessing whether any indicators of impairment are present, and if so, judgments applied to determine and quantify any impairment loss.	Our audit procedures included: • Obtaining management reconciliation of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure by area of interest and agreeing to general ledger; • Evaluating whether the right to tenure of each area of interest is current; • Testing a sample of additions to supporting documentation and ensuring the amounts capitalised during the year are in compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards and relate to the area of interest; • Assessing and evaluating management's assessment of whether indicators of impairment existed as at 30 June 2022; • Assessing and evaluating management's assessment of impairment loss recognised for the year ended 30 June 2022; • Enquiring with management and reviewing budgets and other supporting documentation as evidence that active and significant operations in, or relation to, the area of interest will be continued in the future; • Assessing management's determination that exploration and evaluation activities have not yet reached a stage where the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves may be reasonably determined; and • Assessing the appropriateness of the related financial statements disclosure.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 but does not include the financial report and the 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 Corporation 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 the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar2.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Sultan Resources Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2022, 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.

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA
Dated: 21 September 2022

AIK KONG TING
Partner

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Sultan Resources Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and accountable. The Board continuously reviews its governance practices to ensure they remain consistent with the needs of the Company.

The Company complies with each of the recommendations set out in the Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 4th Edition ("the ASX Principles"). This statement incorporates the disclosures required by the ASX Principles under the headings of the eight core principles. All of these practices, unless otherwise stated, are in place.

Further information on the Company's corporate governance policies and practices can be found on the Company's website at https://www.sultanresources.com.au/corporate/corporate-governance/

ASX Additional Information

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange and not shown elsewhere in this Annual Report is as follows. The information is current as of 2 September 202.

Position	Holder Name	Holding	% IC
1	MR LUO QI	12,843,994	15.42%
2	OLI PRIVATE INVESTMENT PTY LTD	7,781,262	9.34%
3	MR NARINDER SINGH SUDAGAR SINGH<SIDHU A/C>	5,500,000	6.60%
4	KALCON INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	3,487,938	4.19%
5	SUANNI CAPITAL PTY LTD <OLI AUSTRALIAN EQUITY A/C>	3,377,547	4.06%
6	MR BENJAMIN LEIGH HARPER	2,125,000	2.55%
6	DARREN CRAIG GLOVER	2,125,000	2.55%
7	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	1,826,126	2.19%
8	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	1,414,527	1.70%
9	CS FOURTH NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <HSBC CUST NOM AU LTD 11 A/C>	1,379,792	1.66%
10	HOWARD-SMITH INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	1,251,717	1.50%
11	HS SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD <HS SUPERANNUATION FUND A/C>	1,217,017	1.46%
12	MR PENGFEI LI	1,100,000	1.32%
13	XCEL CAPITAL PTY LTD	950,150	1.14%
14	PENINSULA INVESTMENTS (WA) PTY LTD	836,868	1.00%
15	XCEL CAPITAL PTY LTD	833,664	1.00%
16	FUTOPIA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	800,000	0.96%
16	MISS FLEUR LESLEY SCHELL	800,000	0.96%
17	GARRETT SMYTHE LTD	759,214	0.91%
18	TYRRELL PTY LTD	736,763	0.88%
19	MR GAOQING SHEN	736,555	0.88%
20	BUSHWOOD NOMINEES PTY LTD	700,144	0.84%
	Total	**52,583,278**	**63.14%**

ASX Additional Information

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY SECURITIES

(i) Ordinary share capital

(ii) 83,284,389 fully paid shares held by 646 individual shareholders. All issued ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends.

The number of shareholders, by size of holding, is:

Holding Ranges	Holders	Total Units	% Issued Share Capital
above 0 up to and including 1,000	37	4,035	0.00%
above 1,000 up to and including 5,000	91	317,349	0.38%
above 5,000 up to and including 10,000	123	994,563	1.19%
above 10,000 up to and including 100,000	303	11,677,585	14.02%
above 100,000	92	70,290,857	84.40%
Totals	**646**	**83,284,389**	**100.00%**

(iii) Unlisted Options

- 6,000,000 unquoted options held by 2 individual shareholders with an exercise price of $0.24 and an expiry date of 7 August 2023.
- 1,800,000 unquoted options held by 3 individual shareholders with an exercise price of $0.33 and an expirty date of 18 December 2022.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The names of substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 671B of the Corporations Act 2001 are:

	Holding Balance	% of Issued Capital
MR LUO QI	12,843,994	15.42%
OLI PRIVATE INVESTMENT PTY LTD	7,781,262	9.34%
MR NARINDER SINGH SUDAGAR SINGH<SIDHU A/C>	5,500,000	6.60%

RESTRICTED SECURITIES

There were no restricted securities at 2 September 2022.

UNMARKETABLE PARCELS

There were 112 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares, which as at 2 September 2022 was 241,384 shares.

ON-MARKET BUY-BACK

There is currently no on-market buyback program for any of Sultan Resources' listed securities.

ASX Additional Information

ACQUISITION OF VOTING SHARES
No issues of securities have been approved for the purposes of Item 7 of Section 611 of the Corporations Act 2001.

TAX STATUS
The Company is treated as a public company for taxation purposes.

FRANKING CREDITS
The Company has no franking credits.

TENEMENT TABLE

Western Australia

Tenement	Holder	Status	Area	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Required Expenditure
Thaduna Project							
E52/3461	Sultan 100%	Live	6 blocks	11/07/2016	31/10/2017	30/10/2022	$30,000
E52/3481	Sultan 100%	Live	1 block	19/10/2016	8/02/2018	7/02/2023	$10,000
Lake Grace Project							
E70/5081	Sultan 100%	Live	58 blocks	21/11/2017	23/07/2018	22/07/2023	$58,000
E70/5082	Sultan 100%	Live	37 blocks	23/11/2017	31/07/2018	30/07/2023	$37,000
E70/5085	Sultan 100%	Live	65 blocks	24/11/2017	23/07/2018	22/07/2023	$65,000
E70/5095	Sultan 100%	Live	54 blocks	1/12/2017	31/07/2018	30/07/2023	$54,000
E70/5179	Sultan 100%	Live	28 blocks	1/6/2018	05/02/19	04/02/2024	$28,000

NSW

TENEMENT	REGISTERED HOLDER	GRANT OR APPLICATION DATE	EXPIRY DATE	STATUS	AREA	ANNUAL RENTAL FEE	ANNUAL ADMIN LEVY	SECURITY REQUIRED	SECURITY HELD	MINERALS	Expenditure requirement
EL 8704 (1992)	Colossus Metals Pty Ltd	5 March 2018	5 March 2023	Current	60 Units	$3,600	$100	$10,000	$10,000	Group 1	$75,000
EL 8734 (1992)	Colossus Metals Pty Ltd	16 April 2018	16 April 2025	Current	16 Units	$960	$100	$10,000	$10,000	Group 1	$50,000
EL 8735 (1992)	Colossus Metals Pty Ltd	16 April 2018	16 April 2025	Current	37 Units	$2,220	$100	$10,000	$10,000	Group 1	$75,000
ELA 6089 (1992)	Sultan Resources Ltd	21 August 2020	-	Pending	4 Units	$240	$100	$10,000	$10,000	Group 1	TBC
Total: 4					**117 Units**	**$7,020**	**$400**	**$40,000**	**$40,000**		