



Annual Report

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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Corporate Directory

Directors

Gregory Bittar
Bradley Drabsch
Michael Bowen
Sonja Neame

Non-Executive Chairman
Managing Director
Non-Executive Director
Non-Executive Director

Share Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
GPO Box D182
Perth WA 6841
AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 8 9323 2000

Company Secretary

Bermuda

Paolo Balen
Bermuda Administrative Services Ltd
Trinity Hall
43 Cedar Avenue
Hamilton HM12
Bermuda

Australia

(Local Agent and Joint Company Secretary)
Nerida Schmidt

Auditors

Bentleys Audit & Corporate (WA) Pty Ltd
Level 3
216 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
AUSTRALIA

Solicitors to the Company

DLA Piper Australia
Level 31 Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 8 6467 6000

Registered Office of Incorporation

Trinity Hall
43 Cedar Avenue
Hamilton HM 12
BERMUDA

Website

www.trekmetals.com.au

Registered Office – Australia

Suite 5/56 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005
AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 8 6555 1879
Fax: +61 8 9398 4104

Postal Address

PO Box 1796
West Perth WA 6005
AUSTRALIA

Chairman's Review

Dear Shareholders

The past year has seen the Company focus on the Kroussou Lead-Zinc Project in Gabon. The Company exercised its option to earn into the Project and subsequently agreed to acquire it 100%. Trek undertook a confirmation drilling program at Kroussou which was designed to confirm the presence of near-surface zinc-lead mineralisation originally identified by the French Geological Survey (BRGM) as early as the 1960's and provide Trek with the confidence that the broader basin was a viable exploration target. The results achieved this confirmation and highlighted Kroussou's zinc - lead potential, providing the Company with confidence that the historic drilling information is reliable and can be used to assist future targeting. Further targeting work has been undertaken and Trek will embark on another round of drilling at Kroussou in June 2018 aiming to present an open pit exploration target to the market at the completion of this programme.

The Company has also progressed the Native Title discussions and is moving towards having the tenements granted for its Lawn Hill Project in the Northern Territory. The evaluation of historic data shows the existence of cobalt, copper, zinc and lead anomalies. These anomalies are directly along strike from the Walford Creek Copper-Cobalt-Zinc-Lead Project (Aeon Metals Limited, ASX: AML).

In November 2017, the Company acquired 100% of Elm Resources Pty Ltd which owns seven tenements in the Northern Territory that are highly prospective for lithium and cobalt. Given the strong market interest in these key strategic commodities for the mobile energy / battery market and the prospectivity of the Arunta Lithium-Cobalt Project, Trek also raised \$2.1 million (before costs) from new and existing sophisticated and professional investors.

We continue to be active in identifying and assessing new project opportunities.

The Company continued to be frustrated by the status of the appeal lodged by organisations associated with the conservation movement in Zambia on 17 January 2014 against the decision of the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Protection to approve the Company's 100% owned Kangaluwi Copper Project. There remains high uncertainty with respect to whether a decision will be handed down and what the implications for this decision may have for the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Protection to approve the Company's 100% owned Kangaluwi Copper Project. The Board made the decision last year to fully impair the Kangaluwi Copper Project.

Lastly, I would like to thank all our staff, consultants and stakeholders for their ongoing efforts on behalf of the Company and look forward to progressing the 100% owned Kroussou Project and other opportunities to create value for shareholders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Greg Bittar', with a stylized, cursive script.

Greg Bittar

Chairman

31 May 2018

Board of Directors



Gregory Bittar

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Bittar has a Bachelor of Economics and Bachelor of Laws (University of Sydney) and Masters in Finance (London Business School), and has over 16 years investment banking and resource sector experience in Australia and overseas – having worked for Bankers Trust, Baring Brothers Burrows and following the completion of his Masters in Finance in 2000, he joined Morgan Stanley for 10 years, working in London, Melbourne and Sydney.

He has extensive experience in public and private markets mergers and acquisitions, capital markets and strategic advisory assignments across a range of sectors including general industrials, metals and mining, mining services and energy. He is also Chairman of Millennium Minerals Limited and a non-executive director of Horizon Oil Limited and ECM Limited.



Bradley Drabsch

Managing Director

Brad is a Geologist and has over 19 years' experience in the minerals exploration industry and understands what it takes to turn a small junior exploration company into a strong mining house.

Brad has previously worked as Exploration Manager for Doray Minerals Limited (ASX: DRM), Montezuma Mining Company Limited (ASX:MZM) and Duketon Mining Limited (ASX:DKM) and in key exploration roles for Ivanhoe Mines (TSX: IVN) and Independence Group NL (ASX: IGO).

Brad has a very strong technical and management background with a focus on remote greenfields mineral exploration. Brad has operated across Australia with experience in gold, base metals, iron ore, and rare earth metals exploration and throughout Mongolia exploring for large porphyry copper deposits.



Michael Bowen

Non-Executive Director

Mr Bowen graduated from the University of Western Australia with Bachelors of Law, Jurisprudence and Commerce. He has been admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Western Australia and is an Associate and Certified Practicing Accountant of the Australian Society of Accountants.

Mr Bowen is a partner of the law firm DLA Piper (formerly of Hardy Bowen which merged with DLA Piper on 1 July 2015) practicing primarily corporate, commercial and securities law with an emphasis on mergers, acquisitions, capital raisings and resources. Mr Bowen also serves as a Non-Executive Director of IMF Benthams Limited.



Sonja Neame

Non-Executive Director

Ms Neame has 24 years' mining industry experience and significant international experience in Africa, South America, Asia and the Pacific. She has a keen interest in corporate governance and provides consulting services to clients establishing themselves overseas. Ms Neame is Managing Director of mining and exploration consultants Ravensgate and serves as Chairman of a Perth-based school. Ms Neame was Administration Manager for mining consultants RSG/RSG Global where she played a major role in the group's international expansion.

Ms Neame is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and Governance Institute of Australia and has a Graduate Diploma of Business Management from the University of Western Australia.

Operations Review

KROUSSOU PROJECT - GABON

The Company has now completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the highly prospective Kroussou Zinc-Lead Project in Gabon (figure 1) from Battery Minerals Limited (ASX:BAT, formerly Metals of Africa Limited) (“BAT”) – see the end of this section for further details of the acquisition.

Trek has been progressing its exploration at the Kroussou Project over the period and is ready to commence its maiden exploration drilling programme during Q2 2018.

Trek is very pleased to now control 100% of this project where intermittent historic exploration, conducted from 1962 to 1980 by the French Geological Society (BRGM), identified significant near-surface base metal mineralisation with drill testing limited to a small portion of the target areas.

About the Project

At the Kroussou Project, zinc and lead mineralization is hosted in Cretaceous sediments on the margin of the Cotier Basin within preserved channels onlapping unconformable Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks. Work carried out historically by the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (“BRGM”) identified 18 base metal occurrences along an 85 kilometre strike length of the Project (~1,500km² of tenure) within exposed channels that offer very shallow, near surface targets close to the Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks. Only two of the 18 exposed channels have been drill tested by the BRGM, with both channels containing significant base metal mineralization. Trek believes there is potential for the discovery of further base metal accumulations within the remaining untested 16 channels and also further potential westward within the broader Cotier Basin.

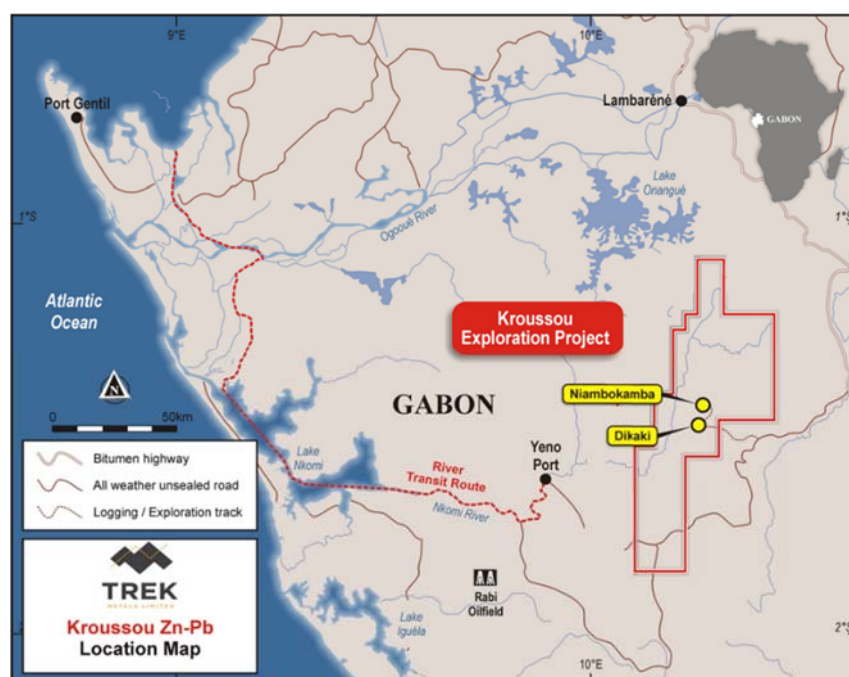


FIGURE 1: LOCATION PLAN OF THE KROUSSOU PROJECT IN GABON

The mineralization at Kroussou shows great lateral extent along the Cretaceous unconformity over 30 kilometres in the Project area, indicating that the basin was productive for zinc-lead-silver mineralizing fluids and experienced a major focused fluid flow event of uncertain timing and trigger. The location of Kroussou coincides with a major right-step relay and transform zone that would have acted to focus fluid flow out of the basin onto the rift-shoulder basin high, with additional focus provided by pinch out basin aquifer units.

High-grade mineralization at the Project is hosted in coarse clean high-energy clastic sediments deposited in palaeochannels in the embayments, as well as replacing lacustrine carbonate rocks. Low-grade halo mineralization extends through the clastic stratigraphy with zinc more widely distributed than lead. Mineralization is characterized by replacement of carbonate cement and open space fill in clean clastic units and subsidiary replacement of dolostone horizons. Chemistry and mineralogy are simple, characterized by zinc-lead-silver with anomalous copper with generally low-iron sphalerite and associated with marcasite. The gangue is calcite and locally barite with no dolomite.

Drilling

The Company announced in May 2017 that the confirmation drilling programme within the Dikaki Prospect (figure 2) at the Kroussou Project in Gabon highlighted Kroussou's immense zinc-lead potential and provided Trek with confidence that the historic drilling information was reliable and could be used to assist future targeting.

The drilling programme was designed to confirm the presence of near-surface zinc-lead mineralisation originally identified by the BRGM as early as the 1960's and provide Trek with the confidence that the broader basin was a viable exploration target.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc + Lead (%)
DKDD001	2.3	39.4	37.1	2.1
including	11.0	27.0	16.0	4.3
DKDD002	2.0	29.8	27.8	1.0
including	5.5	6.4	0.9	5.0
DKDD003	2.0	26.7	24.7	3.4
including	7.7	10.5	2.8	24.5
DKDD004	2.0	27.9	25.9	0.6
DKDD005	17.0	30.0	13.0	0.8
and	72.4	120.0	47.7	0.3
DKDD006	2.2	25.8	23.6	0.7
including	16.2	18.6	2.4	3.9
DKDD007	2.9	26.3	23.4	0.9
including	5.3	18.0	12.7	1.2
DKDD008	3.0	36.8	33.8	1.8
including	19.0	34.8	15.8	3.3
DKDD009	7.1	35.3	28.2	0.7
including	15.1	6.3	1.2	4.0

TABLE 1: SIGNIFICANT DRILLING RESULTS FROM TKM'S CONFIRMATION DRILLING PROGRAMME

The work conducted by the French Geological Survey (BRGM) did not highlight the broader lower grade, zinc-rich zone, as their assaying was lead focussed and restricted to visually obvious lead mineralisation (galena, the main lead ore sulphide mineral is very easy to see in hand specimen whereas sphalerite, the main zinc sulphide ore mineral is more difficult to identify).

Trek engaged Perth based consultancy CSA Global to evaluate the drill core from Dikaki. CSA commented in their report, specifically referring to Dikaki that:

“The recent results show that the mineralisation at Dikaki reaches potentially economic grade and thickness, and also highlights that the limited BRGM sampling has not adequately outlined the extent of mineralisation. As a result, the channel target at Dikaki is far from fully tested, while the scale of the target zone is substantial. Considering the low strip ratio, there may still be potential for a substantial body of low to moderate grade economic mineralisation at Dikaki...”

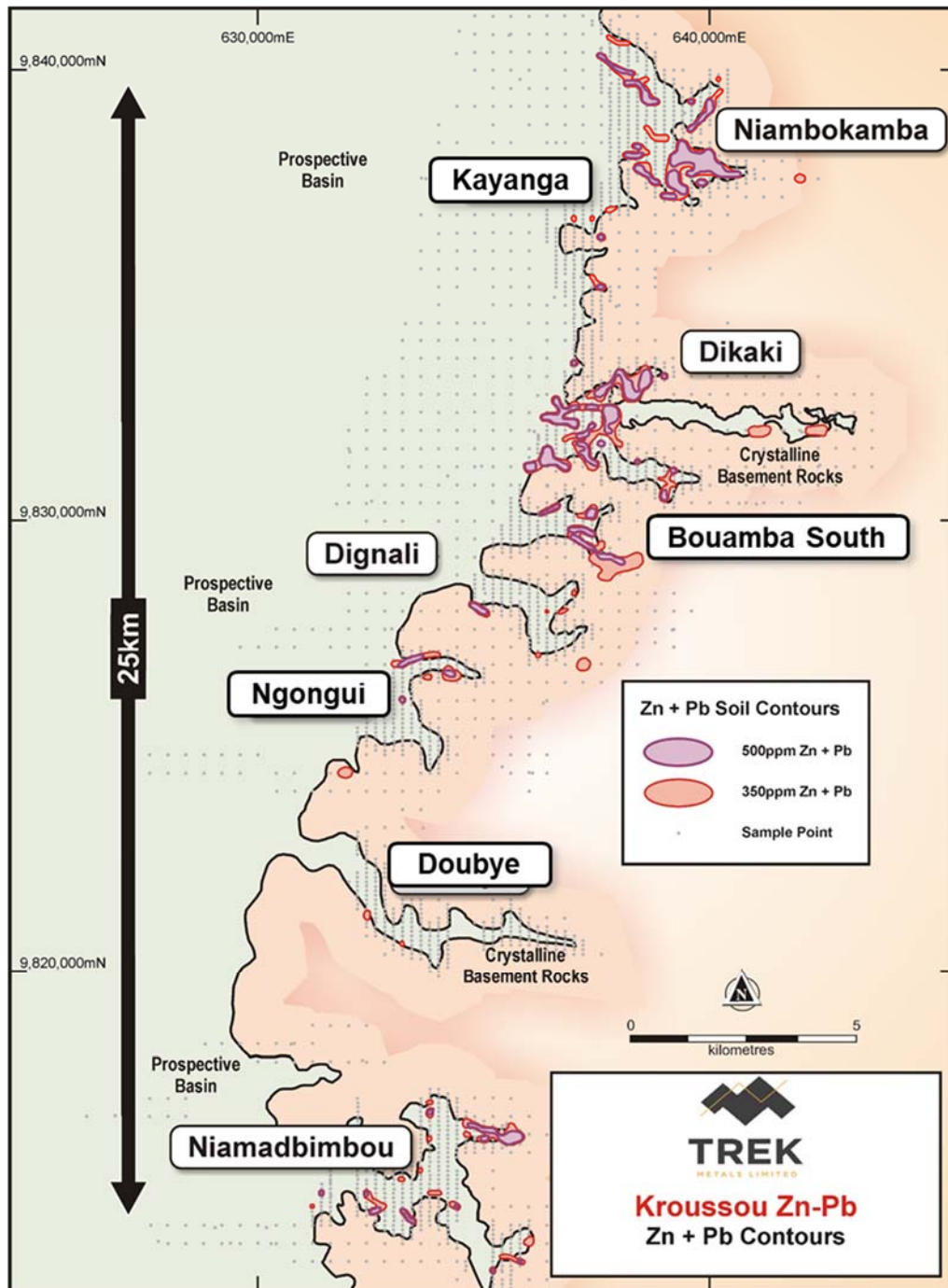


FIGURE 2: SOIL SAMPLING CONTOURS WITHIN SEVERAL CHANNELS AT KROUSSOU

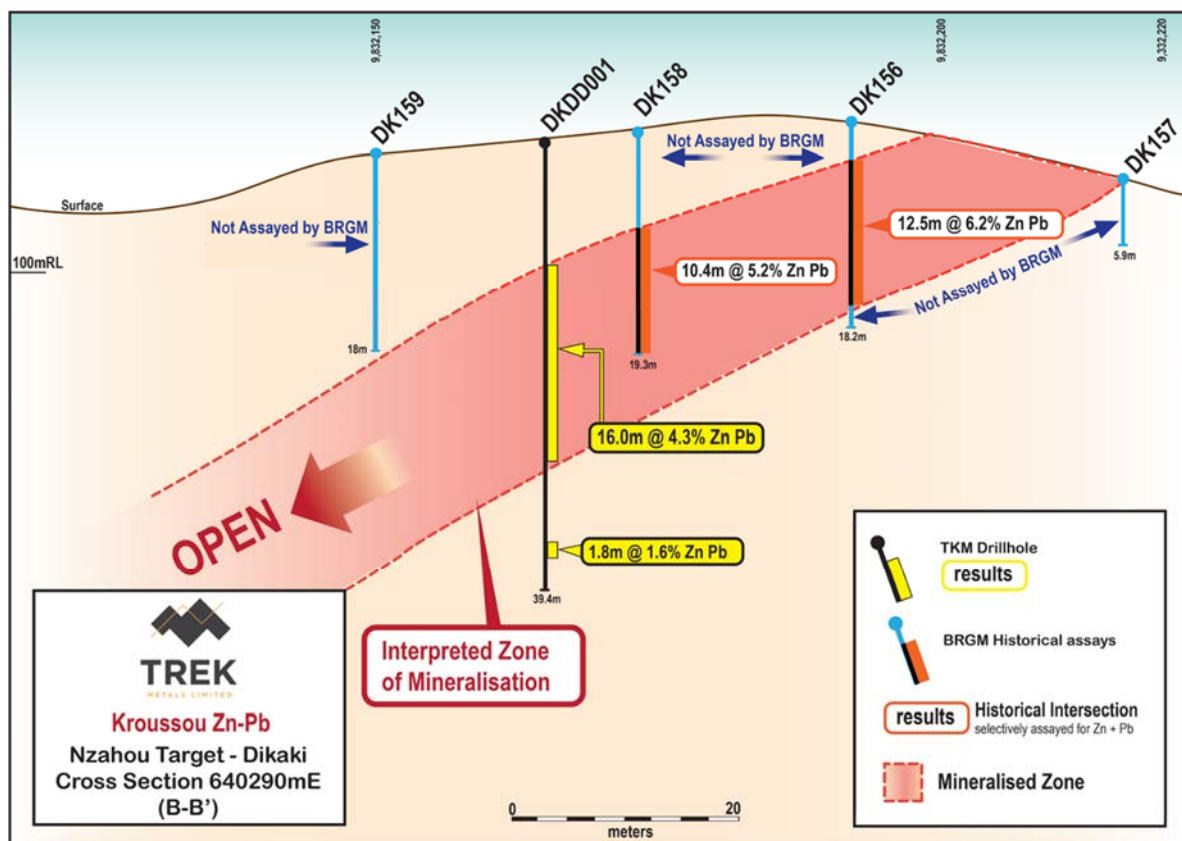


FIGURE 3: SECTION 640,290ME DIKAKI SHOWING COMPARABLE RESULTS BETWEEN THE HISTORIC AND MOST RECENT DRILLING

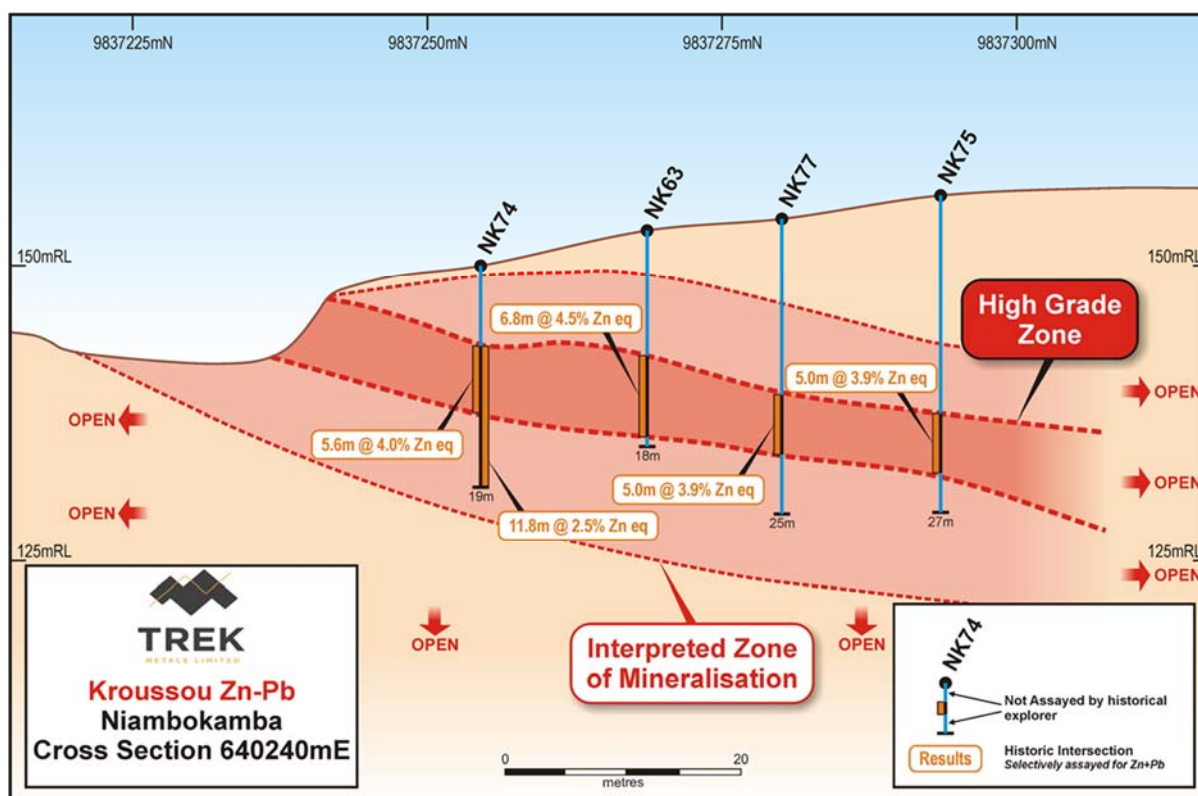


FIGURE 4: SECTION 640,240ME AT NIAMBOKAMBA SHOWING NEAR SURFACE MINERALISATION FROM HISTORIC DRILLING

An ongoing review of historical drilling results highlighted the open pit potential of both the Niambokamba and Dikaki Prospects (figures 2, 3 and 4).

Historical intersections from Niambokamba include:

- **5.0m @ 6.3% Zn eq from 2.1m (NK82)**
- **6.8m @ 4.5% Zn eq from 9.9m (NK63)**
- **5.6m @ 4.0% Zn eq from 5.4m (NK74)**

The Niambokamba mineralisation appears to be of a very similar nature to that seen in Dikaki during the recently completed drilling program. Historical logs from the Niambokamba Prospect indicate the presence of the same, shallow dipping, relatively zinc-rich finer grained units interspersed with more lead-rich sandstone units, all either from or very close to the surface at both locations.

Soil Sampling

Soil sampling at Kroussou has highlighted several high priority target areas and also strengthened the potential at the Dikaki, Niambokamba and Bouamba (South and East) Prospects (figure 2). Approximately 20 strike-kilometres of anomalism at greater than 500ppm Zinc (Zn) + Lead (Pb) have been identified. Peak soil results of 3,156ppm Zn and 2,410ppm Pb with >10% of samples >500ppm Zn + Pb.

The results returned have confirmed the presence of, and upgraded the tenor of the soil anomalies from the first pass work completed (refer ASX announcement – 28 August 2017). A total of 7,177 samples were collected during the two programmes with the infill completed at 50m x 50m spacing.

Several, highly significant, high-order and large-scale anomalies across the three priority prospect areas have been defined with coherent zinc and lead anomalies peaking at 3,156ppm and 2,410ppm respectively forming the basis upon which the surface geophysical programme was undertaken.

The drilling at Niambokamba is located within a large soil anomaly that extends far beyond the coverage of the historically completed holes. This suggests that the target here at Niambokamba may be far larger than the extent of the drilling.

Ground Based Geophysics

Surface geophysics comprising predominantly NSAMT (Natural Source Audio Magneto-Tellurics) with some GAIP (Gradient Array IP) and DDIP (Dipole-Dipole IP) has now been completed.

Comprehensive coverage of the Dikaki, Bouambo and Bouambo South channels with partial coverage of the Niambokamba channel has now been undertaken.

Imagery (for example figure 7) has indicated numerous large conductive bodies being present within all channels, sometimes spatially associated with areas where historic drilling, soil sampling and geological mapping has indicated near-surface mineralisation. Both IP and NSAMT methods highlighted these anomalies that appear related to known mineralisation. Inversion modelling across some of the known mineralisation at Dikaki indicated that substantial semi-continuous conductive bodies persist from surface (associated with known mineralisation) to approximately 100m below surface (refer to ASX announcement – 03 November 2017).

This geophysical data will continue to be utilised in conjunction with all datasets to develop a comprehensive suite of drill targets for testing during the upcoming programme.

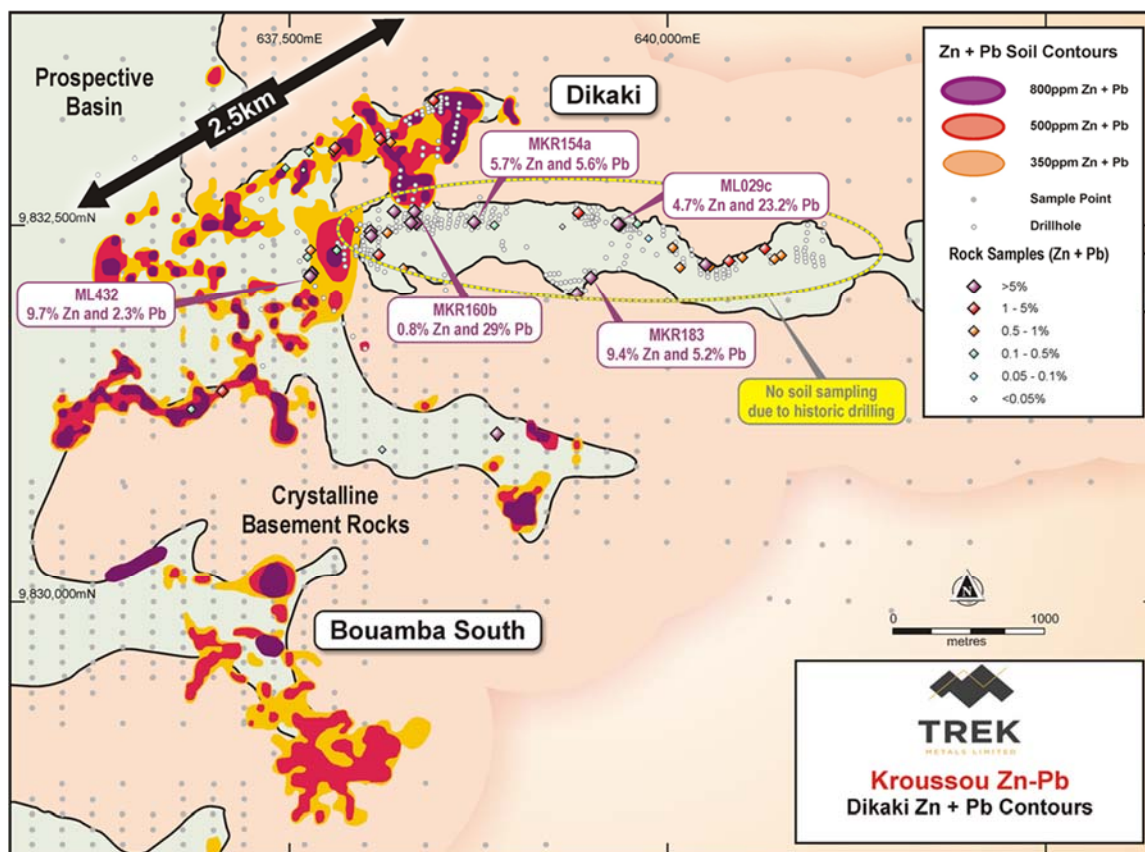


FIGURE 5: SOIL ANOMALIES WITHIN THE DIKAKI AND BOUAMBO SOUTH PROSPECTS

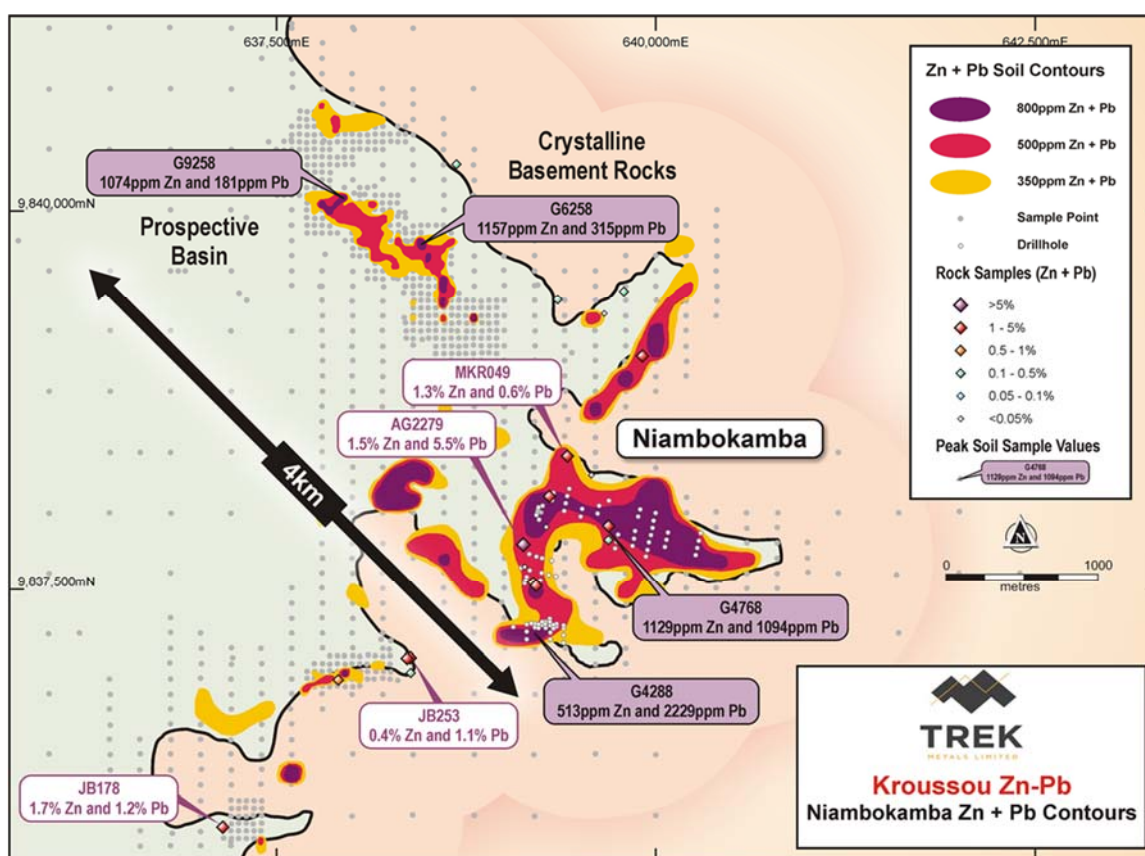


FIGURE 6: SOIL ANOMALIES WITHIN THE NIAMBOKAMBA PROSPECT

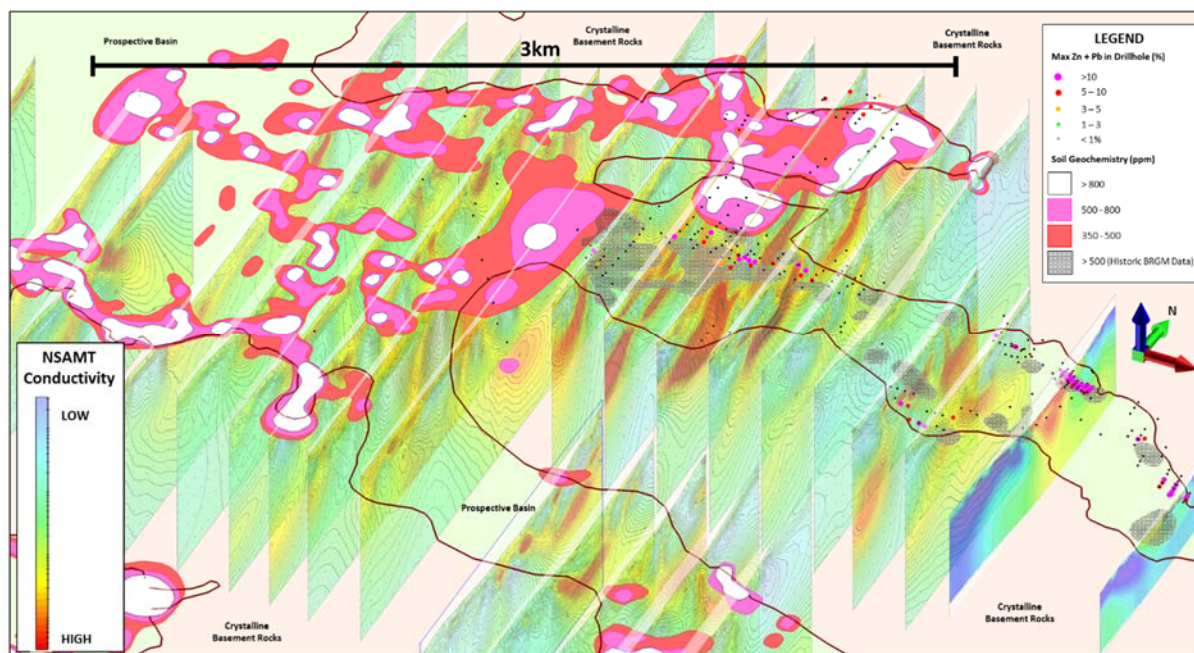


FIGURE 7: TILTED OBLIQUE VIEW OF THE DIKAKI PROSPECT SHOWING A SLICED REPRESENTATION OF INVERSION MODELS DERIVED FROM NSAMT GEOPHYSICS (CONDUCTIVE RESPONSE). AGAIN THERE IS A STRONG SPATIAL ASSOCIATION WITH SOIL GEOCHEMICAL CONTOURS AND ALSO HIGH GRADES FROM HISTORIC SHALLOW DRILLING

Access to Infrastructure

Access into the Kroussou project area has been greatly enhanced in recent times by the presence of several logging companies operating in the area. New, high quality roads and tracks have been established that allow for easy passage into the project from the bitumen highway that runs south from the capital city of Libreville.

A river port at Yeno (figure 1), approximately 65km, by vehicle, to the west of the project area along a good quality road, is used by the timber and the oil industries to barge equipment and product to Gabon's main commercial shipping base at Port Gentil. This barge system presents an ideal, relatively cheap logistical solution for operations within the project to and from the main export facilities at Port Gentil.

100% Acquisition of Kroussou Project from BAT finalised in April 2018

Key terms of the agreement concluded with BAT in April 2018 for the acquisition of 100% of the Kroussou Project included:

- Trek acquired 100% of the issued capital of BAT's Mauritian subsidiary, Select Exploration, which holds a 100% interest in the Kroussou Project.
- The initial consideration for the acquisition of the Kroussou Project was a cash payment of US\$200,000 to BAT; the issuance of 10,566,636 fully paid ordinary shares at a deemed issue price of A\$0.025 per share ("Consideration Shares") and 5,283,318 free attaching options exercisable at A\$0.10 and expiring April 27, 2021 and vesting 12 months from issue; and Trek granting BAT a 2.5% net smelter return royalty on gross sales revenue ("NSR Royalty") with Trek having an option to buy back 1% of the NSR Royalty for US\$1.5 million.
- The Consideration Shares are subject to a 12-month voluntary escrow period.
- Upon Trek defining a JORC compliant indicated mineral resource estimate of more than 250,000 tonnes of combined zinc+lead metal in relation to the Kroussou Project and subject to shareholder approval, Trek will issue Battery Minerals US\$2.5 million of Trek shares based

on a 5 day VWAP prior to the date of issue (subject to a minimum floor price of \$0.025 per share) (“Deferred Consideration Shares”) and one free attaching option (term of 3 years, exercise price of 150% of the 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue) for every two Deferred Consideration Shares issued (“Deferred Consideration”).

LAWN HILL PROJECT – NORTHERN TERRITORY

As announced on 16 September 2016, Trek entered into a share sale agreement to purchase 100% of TM Resources Pty Ltd (“TM Resources”) which holds two exploration tenement applications in the Northern Territory known as the Lawn Hill Project. The tenements contain highly prospective geology with the potential to host large scale sediment hosted zinc-lead deposits similar in style to the World Class Century deposit (> 150Mt @ 8.2% Zn + 1.2 % Pb + 33g/t Ag) and are directly along strike within the same package and containing the same structure that hosts the emerging Walford Creek Project (15.7Mt @ 1.24% Cu and 0.15% Co).

Rocks of the Lawn Hill Platform, hosting the Century Zinc Deposit to the south-east of the tenement applications in Queensland are mapped across much of the tenement applications that form the Lawn Hill Project. In addition to being correlated with the rocks hosting Century, the Fickling Group sediments within the Lawn Hill Project can also be correlated with those of the McArthur Group which contain one of the World’s largest sediment hosted base metal deposits at McArthur River (HYC Deposit, > 200Mt @ 13% Zn+Pb).

Little Previous Exploration

Trek is continuing to evaluate the historic data available for the Lawn Hill Project (figure 4). The geology across much of the Project area is very similar to that which hosts the Walford Creek Project (see Aeon Minerals ASX: AML), across the border in Queensland approximately 30km to the east.

A compilation of available historic stream sediment data, collected in the 1980’s across the Lawn Hill Project area, indicates the potential for copper, cobalt, zinc and lead mineralisation across the tenement application areas (refer to ASX announcement – 21 August 2017).

The Lawn Hill Project is located immediately across the border (approx. 35km west and directly along strike) on the Northern Territory side, from the emerging Walford Creek Copper-Cobalt-Zinc-Lead Project owned by Aeon Metals Limited. Aeon Metals suggests that the Walford Creek Project contains Australia’s largest and most advanced sulphide cobalt resource.

The rocks hosting the Walford Creek Project, the Lawn Hill Platform, extend across the border from Queensland into the Northern Territory. An obvious and abrupt absence of copper-cobalt, zinc and lead occurrences within the Lawn Hill Platform rocks on the Northern Territory side of the border is not necessarily due to an absence of mineralisation but rather a lack of exploration.

ESSO conducted limited surface exploration between 1979 - 1981 which included:

- stream sediment sampling
- rock chip sampling
- gravity survey
- drilling of two stratigraphic diamond drillholes

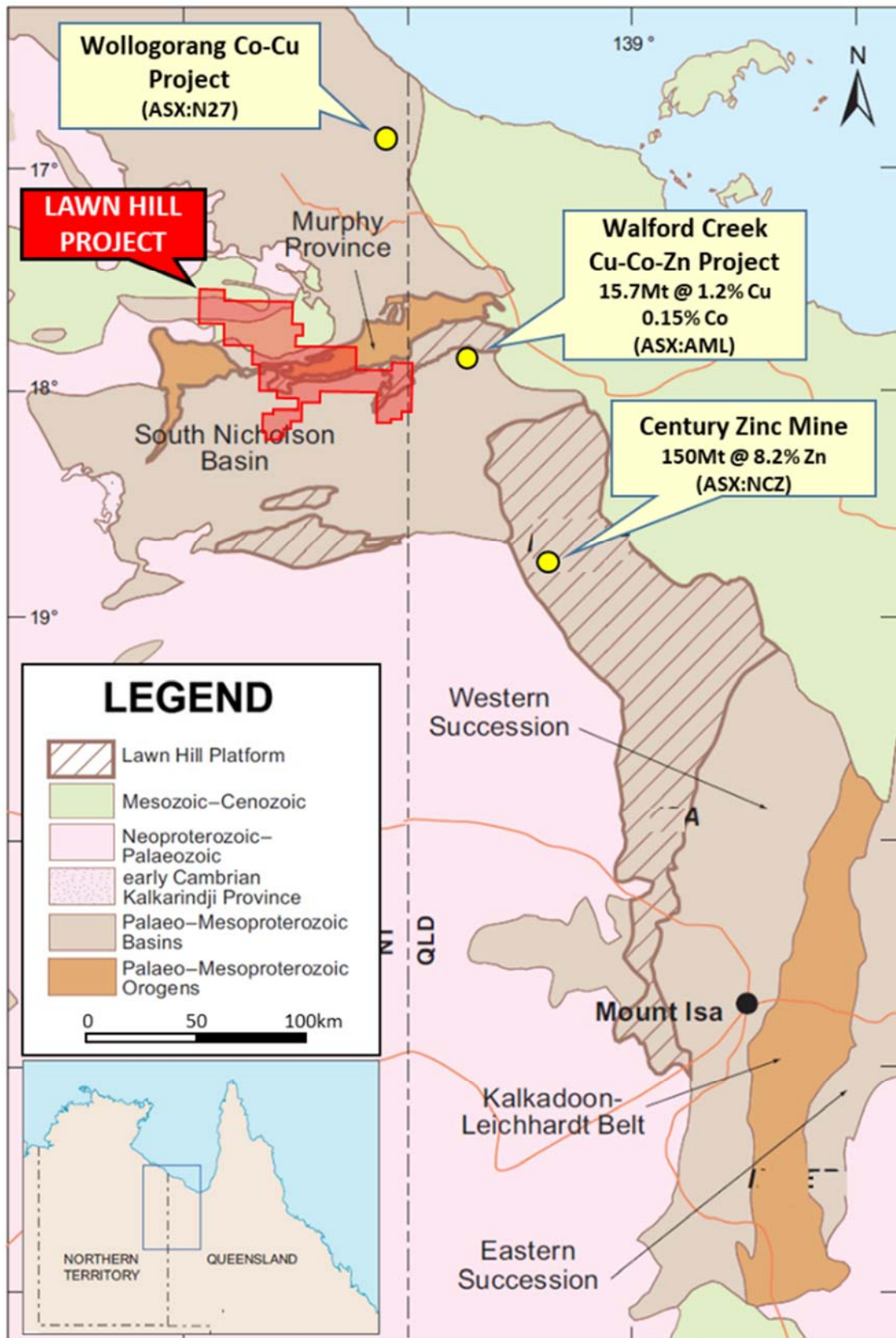


FIGURE 8: LOCATION PLAN OF THE LAWN HILL PROJECT

Numerous Co, Cu, Zn and Pb occurrences are described on the Queensland side of the border, including the Walford Creek Project (Copper dominant resources of 15.7 Mt @ 1.24% Cu + 0.15% Co

+ 0.98% Pb + 0.82% Zn + 34 g/t Ag and Cobalt dominant resources of 18.0Mt @ 0.11% Co + 0.16% Cu + 1.03% Zn + 0.85% Pb + 22 g/t Ag) currently being explored by Aeon Metals Limited, with nothing on the Northern Territory side, due, simply, to a lack of exploration.

ESSO conducted first pass surface exploration during 1979 – 1981, which mostly included stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, a gravity survey and the completion of two stratigraphic diamond drillholes (stratigraphic drillholes are completed to provide an understanding of the sub-surface geology and are not necessarily specifically targeted at mineralisation). Stream sediment sampling was also undertaken by the BMR (Bureau of Mineral Resources). Details of this programme are unknown.

A compilation of the stream sediment sampling results is provided in figure 9 below. Elemental concentrations have been levelled to geology and concentrations represented as percentile groups to indicate anomalism. Values at the 98th percentile could be considered as highly anomalous.

Two drillholes, ND-1 and ND-2, were drilled vertically to a depth of 101.0m and 143.5m respectively. The sequence hosting the Walford Creek Deposit was encountered in both drillholes along with weakly anomalous base metal mineralisation. Further compilation of this historic data is ongoing.

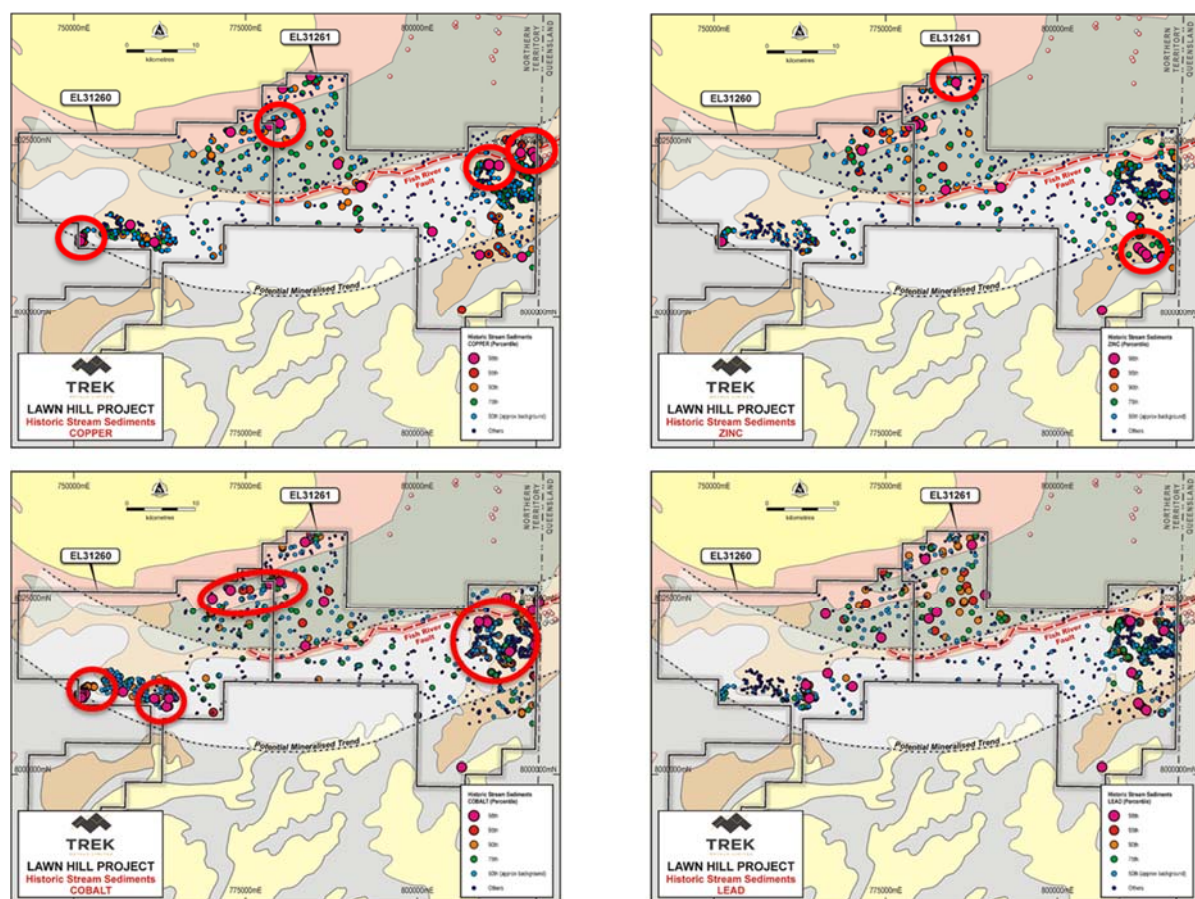


FIGURE 9: LAWN HILL PROJECT STREAM SEDIMENT ANOMALIES FROM HISTORIC EXPLORATION

Tenement Application Process

TKM (through its wholly owned subsidiary, TM Resources Pty Ltd) is currently in the process of negotiating access arrangements to allow for the grant of the Lawn Hill Project Tenements. The process involves negotiations with the Native Title holders in the area, the Waanyi/Garawa Aboriginal

Land Trust. TM Resources Pty Ltd commenced discussions with the Waanyi/Garawa Aboriginal Land Trust via the Northern Land Council in order to facilitate the granting process and we look forward to continuing these negotiations.

ARUNTA Li and Co PROJECT – NORTHERN TERRITORY

On 15 November 2017 Trek announced the acquisition of 100% of Elm Resources Pty Ltd which holds a prospective lithium and cobalt project located in Northern Territory (figure 10). The project includes six granted exploration licences and one application, with historical rock chips up to 1,500ppm Li₂O (Lithium) and another with 0.12% Co (Cobalt). Trek secured the outright purchase of the Arunta Li-Co Project for a consideration of \$300,000 comprising an issue of 8,571,429 Trek shares at \$0.035 per Trek share.

Compilation of historical data will be ongoing with a more complete understanding of the potential of the tenements to continue to emerge in the coming months with commensurate ground works beginning during Q3 2018.

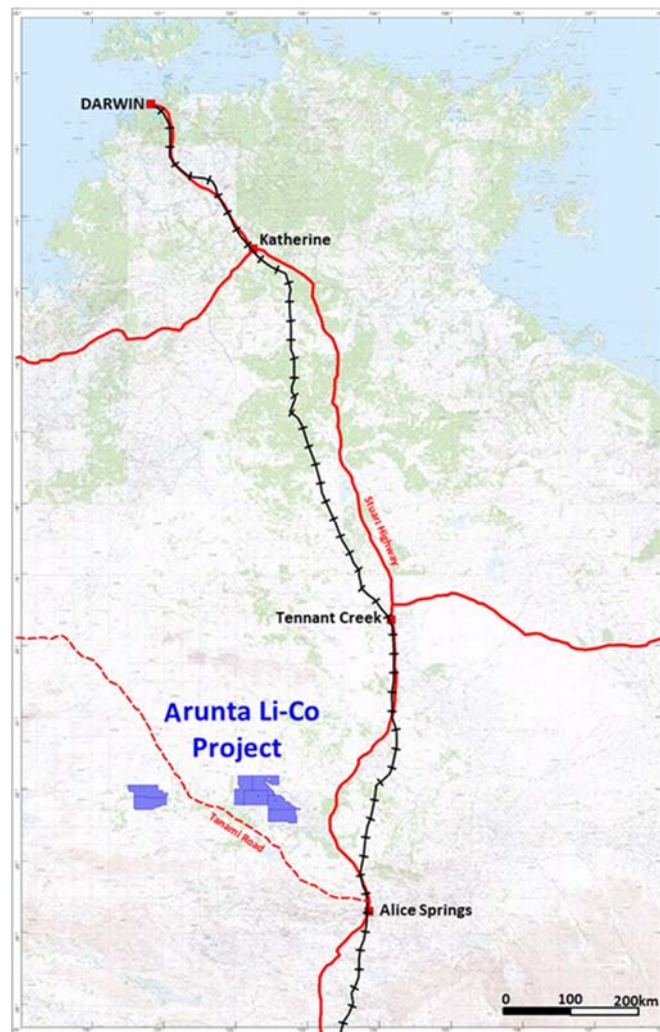


FIGURE 10: REGIONAL LOCATION PLAN – ARUNTA LI – CO PROJECT

KANGALUWI COPPER PROJECT - ZAMBIA

Court Case

The Company is awaiting written judgement by the Judge of the Lusaka High Court on the appeal lodged by organisations associated with the conservation movement in Zambia on 17 January 2014 against the decision of the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Protection to approve the Company's 100% owned Kangaluwi Copper Project. The stay of execution remains in place pending the outcome of the appeal against the Minister's decision.

TKM continues to lobby to have the decision handed down, however, the Board has determined that it is unlikely that this situation will be resolved in the near term and in the previous year took the conservative accounting decision to impair the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure for this asset to \$Nil.

CORPORATE

Fund Raisings & Acquisitions

On 9 August 2017, following shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 8 August 2017 for the issue of up to 80 million new fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of \$0.025 cents per share, Trek completed the issue of 76,000,000 new fully paid ordinary shares to raise \$1,900,000 (before costs, facilitated by Longreach Capital). Further, on 24 October 2017, Trek completed the issue of the remaining 4,000,000 new fully paid ordinary shares to raise A\$100,000 (before costs). Trek also issued 1,500,000 unlisted options to the consultants under the Employee Share Option Plan with an expiry date of 2 November 2021 and an exercise price of A\$0.06, vesting immediately.

On 15 November 2017, Trek announced an agreement to acquire 100% of Elm Resources Pty Ltd, which owned seven applications in the Northern Territory comprising the Arunta Li-Co Project. Following shareholder approval at a General Meeting held on 4 December 2017, the Acquisition was completed via the issue of 8,571,429 Trek shares at a deemed price of A\$0.035 per share (A\$300,000).

On 22 November 2017, Trek completed the issue of 58,997,562 new shares at A\$0.031 (Tranche 1) to new and existing sophisticated and professional investors to raise A\$1,828,924 before costs.

Following shareholder approval at a General Meeting held on 4 December 2017, the Company:

- issued a further 8,744,373 new shares at A\$0.031 (Tranche 2) raising a further A\$271,076;
- issued 33,870,967 free attaching unlisted options exercisable at A\$0.06 before 2 November 2021 (Placement Options) to recipients of both Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 shares on the basis of 1 Placement Option for every 2 shares issued;
- issued 4,000,000 Facilitator Options on the same terms as the Placement Options;
- issued 21,000,000 unlisted options to the Directors under the Employee Share Option Plan with an expiry date of 2 November 2021 and an exercise price of A\$0.06 (full terms were disclosed in the Explanatory Memorandum to Shareholders);
- issued 1,000,000 unlisted options to consultants under the Employee Share Option Plan with an expiry date of 2 November 2021 and an exercise price of A\$0.06, vesting immediately.

TENEMENTS

Tenement	Location	Holder	Interest at 31/3/18
G4-569 ⁽¹⁾	Gabon	Select Exploration Gabon SA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Battery Minerals Limited)	0%
EL31564	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31565	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31566	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31567	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31598	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31599	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31728 (appl.)	Northern Territory	Elm Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31260 (appl.)	Northern Territory	TM Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31261 (appl.)	Northern Territory	TM Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31753 (appl.)	Northern Territory	TM Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31752 (appl.)	Northern Territory	TM Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EL31751 (appl.)	Northern Territory	TM Resources Pty Ltd (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
EPM26707 (appl.) ⁽²⁾	Queensland	Trek Metals Limited	100%
EPM26708 (appl.) ⁽²⁾	Queensland	Trek Metals Limited	100%
15547-HQ-LML	Zambia	Mwembeshi Resources Limited (100% owned subsidiary)	100%
13170-HQ-LPL	Zambia	Cheowa Resources Limited (Incorporated JV- 51% Glencore 49% TKM)	49%
13171-HQ-LPL	Zambia	Cheowa Resources Limited (Incorporated JV- 51% Glencore 49% TKM)	49%
8573-HQ-LPL	Zambia	Cheowa Resources Limited (Incorporated JV- 51% Glencore 49% TKM)	49%

¹ Subsequent to 31 March 2018, the Group acquired 100% control of Select Exploration SA and the tenement.

² Subsequent to 31 March 2018, the Group has withdrawn these applications.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Bradley Drabsch, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("AIG") and Managing Director of Trek Metals Limited. Mr Drabsch has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Drabsch consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the for Trek Metals Limited ("TKM", "Trek" or the "Company") and its controlled entities ("Group") for the year ended 31 March 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") is the exploration for minerals.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The loss for the Group for the year ended 31 March 2018 was US\$1,478,351 (31 March 2017: loss of US\$8,284,438). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The following persons held office as directors during the financial year and to the date of this report. Directors were in office for the entire period and to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

- Gregory Bittar – Non-executive Director and Chairman (appointed Chairman 30 September 2016)
- Bradley Drabsch – Managing Director (appointed 17 August 2016)
- Michael Bowen – Non-executive Director (appointed 22 February 2017)
- Sonja Neame – Non-executive Director (appointed 17 January 2017)

The following persons held office during the financial year and up to the date of this report, for the entire period unless otherwise stated:

- Nerida Schmidt – Local Agent and Joint Company Secretary (appointed 17 January 2017)
- Paolo Balen – Joint Company Secretary (in accordance with Bermuda Company Law)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The directors of the Group support and adhere to the principles of corporate governance, recognising the need for the highest standard of corporate behaviour and accountability. Please refer to the Corporate Governance Statement dated 31 May 2018 released to ASX and posted on the Company website.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Directors held six (6) meetings during the year. The following table shows their attendance at Board meetings:

Name	No. of meetings attended	Eligible to attend
Gregory Bittar	6	6
Bradley Drabsch	6	6
Michael Bowen	5	6
Sonja Neame	6	6

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Company does not have an Audit, Remuneration or Nomination Committee. Given its size and composition, the Board considers that at this stage, no efficiencies or other benefits would be gained by establishing separate board committees. To assist the Board to fulfil its function it has adopted charters for each of these committees. In accordance with the Company's Board Charter, the Board carries out the duties that would ordinarily be carried out by the Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committees under the charters in place for each of these.

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AND SHARE OPTIONS ISSUED TO DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Directors and senior management of the parent entity are shown below together with their holdings of ordinary fully-paid shares of US\$0.01 par value each, in which they have an interest, and share options:

NAME	FULLY PAID ORDINARY SHARES HELD AS AT 31 MARCH 2018		UNLISTED OPTIONS AT 31 MARCH 2018	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Gregory Bittar	3,200,000	-	12,000,000 ³	-
Bradley Drabsch	-	11,500,000 ¹	-	23,250,000 ⁵
Michael Bowen	-	3,800,000 ²	-	11,250,000 ⁶
Sonja Neame	-	-	6,000,000 ⁴	-

Notes:

1. 10,800,000 held by Centrepeak Resources Group Pty Ltd a company of which Mr Drabsch is a director and shareholder. 700,000 held by Bradley James Drabsch ATF for The Oceanobush Trust, an entity of which Mr Drabsch is a trustee and beneficiary.
2. 3,800,000 held by Bouchi Pty Ltd a company of which Mr Bowen is a director and shareholder.
3. Comprises 2,000,000 options exercisable at A\$0.03 expiring on 30 June 2019 and 10,000,000 options exercisable at A\$0.06 expiring on 2 November 2021.
4. Comprises 6,000,000 options exercisable at A\$0.06 expiring on 2 November 2021.
5. Comprises 9,250,000 options exercisable at A\$0.03 expiring on 30 June 2019 held by Centrepeak Resources Group Pty Ltd a company of which Mr Drabsch is a director and shareholder and 14,000,000 options exercisable at A\$0.06 expiring on 2 November 2021 held by Bradley James Drabsch ATF for The Oceanobush Trust, an entity of which Mr Drabsch is a trustee and beneficiary.
6. Comprises 2,250,000 options exercisable at A\$0.03 expiring on 30 June 2019 and 9,000,000 options exercisable at A\$0.06 expiring on 2 November 2021 held by Bouchi Pty Ltd a company of which Mr Bowen is a director and shareholder.

DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors and the senior management. The Board assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of non-executive directors and executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions.

Salaries and fees paid to Directors have been determined in relation to salaries paid to comparable companies, management responsibility and experience. The salaries and fees are reviewed annually to ensure that Directors are appropriately rewarded for their efforts in enhancing shareholder value.

The objectives of the ESOP is to reward Directors and senior management in a manner that aligns remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. The fair value of options granted to Directors and Senior Management as part of their remuneration is calculated as at the grant date using a Black & Scholes pricing model. The amounts disclosed as part of remuneration for the financial year have been determined by allocating the grant date fair value based on the probability of the vesting conditions being achieved over the life of the options.

Remuneration earned and the value ascribed to share based payments which vested during the year ended 31 March 2018 in relation to Directors and Senior Management is summarised as follows:

NAME	Contract Fees US\$	Performance Bonus US\$	Retirement Benefits US\$	Other Benefits US\$	Options Granted US\$	Total Remuneration US\$
Gregory Bittar	-	-	-	-	74,914	74,914
Bradley Drabsch ¹	145,537	-	-	-	95,518	241,055
Michael Bowen	-	-	-	-	60,956	60,956
Sonja Neame	-	-	-	-	70,297	70,297
	145,537	-	-	-	301,685	447,222

¹ Mr Drabsch was appointed Managing Director on 17 August 2016. On 1 March 2017 Mr Drabsch's contract was increased to \$200,000 per year plus GST. For the period 1 July 2017 – 31 October 2017, Mr Drabsch earned 80% contract price until completion of capital fund raising. A total of A\$186,665 (US\$145,537) was earned by Mr Drabsch in the current year.

POST BALANCE DATE EVENTS

On 27 April 2018, Trek completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued capital of Select Exploration from Battery Minerals Limited (“BAT”). Select Exploration is a company incorporated in Mauritius and is the immediate parent entity of Select Explorations (Gabon) SA, a company incorporated in Gabon which owns 100% of the Kroussou Project.

The initial consideration paid comprised:

- A cash payment of US\$200,000 to BAT;
- The issue of the 10,566,636 fully paid ordinary shares at a deemed price of A\$0.025 per share (Consideration Shares) and 5,283,318 free attaching options exercisable at A\$0.10 and expiring 27 April 2021 and vesting 12 months from issue; and
- Trek granting BAT a 2.5% net smelter return royalty on gross sales revenue (“NSR Royalty”) with Trek having an option to buy back 1% of the NSR Royalty for US\$1,500,000.

The Consideration shares are subject to 12 months voluntary escrow period.

Upon Trek defining a JORC-compliant Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate of more than 250,000 tonnes of combined Zn/Pb metal in relation to the Kroussou Project and subject to shareholder approval, Trek will issue BAT US\$2,500,000 of TKM shares based on a 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue (subject to a minimum floor price of \$0.025 per share) (“Deferred Consideration Shares”) and one free attaching option (term of 3 years, exercise price of 150% of the 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue) for every two Deferred Consideration Shares issued (“Deferred Consideration”).

An existing 0.75% net smelter return royalty payable in relation to the Kroussou Project to a third party which can be bought back for US\$250,000 (“Existing Royalty”), was novated from BAT to Trek as part of the acquisition.

If Trek abandons the Kroussou Project, BAT has the option to acquire the project for fair value to be determined by an appointed expert.

If Trek sells the Kroussou Project, the third-party purchaser must undertake to provide BAT with an equivalent Deferred Consideration or TKM may agree to pay BAT the Deferred Consideration in cash.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

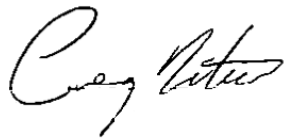
NON-AUDIT SERVICES

There were no non-audit services provided by the entity's auditor, Bentleys, or associated entities during the period (2017: \$17,066 in relation to completion of an independent experts report).

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services do not compromise the external auditors' independence as a result of:

1. All non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the audit; and
2. None of the services undermine the general principle relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 "Code of ethics for professional accountants".

Signed on behalf of the Board.



Gregory Bittar

Chairman

Dated: 31 May 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Trek Metals Limited



Bentleys Audit & Corporate
(WA) Pty Ltd

London House

Level 3,

216 St Georges Terrace

Perth WA 6000

PO Box 7775

Cloisters Square WA 6850

ABN 33 121 222 802

T +61 8 9226 4500

F +61 8 9226 4300

bentleys.com.au

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Trek Metals Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Consolidated Entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, 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:

- a. the financial report of Trek Metals Limited presents fairly, in all material respects the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 March 2018 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 3.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

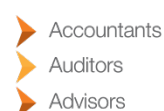
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Regarding Continuation as a Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 3 in the financial report, which indicates that the Consolidated Entity incurred a net loss of USD1,478,351 during the year ended 31 March 2018. As stated in Note 3, this condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3, indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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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 the key audit matter
Share based payments – USD410,175 (Refer to Note 21) The share based payment expense has been deemed a key audit matter as a result of the judgement involved in determining the inputs to the valuation model. As disclosed in Note 21, during the period the entity granted options to suppliers as part of the consideration for work performed and also to employees and directors under the Employee Share Option Plan. These options are subject to the measurement and recognition criteria of AASB 2 “Share-based Payments”. There are various inputs applied to the model used to calculate the value of the options.	Our procedures included, amongst others: ➤ Obtaining a reconciliation of the share based payments in existence during the period. ➤ Enquiring with management whether there have been any new options issued during the period. ➤ Obtaining management's calculation of the fair value of options issued during the period and assessing the inputs. ➤ Assessing the amount recognised during the period against the vesting conditions of the options. ➤ Enquiring with management about the vesting of options issued in prior periods. ➤ Ensuring the relevant disclosure is complete and accurate.
Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure – USD652,420 (Refer to Note 11) Exploration and evaluation is a key audit matter due to: ➤ The level of judgement required by us in evaluating management's application of the requirements of AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>. AASB 6 is an industry specific accounting standard requiring the application of significant judgements, estimates and industry knowledge. This includes specific requirements for expenditure to be capitalised as an asset and subsequent requirements which must be complied with for capitalised expenditure to continue to be carried as an asset.	Our procedures included, amongst others: ➤ Assessing management's determination of its areas of interest for consistency with the definition in AASB 6. This involved analysing the tenements in which the consolidated entity holds an interest and the exploration programmes planned for those tenements. ➤ For each area of interest, we assessed the Consolidated Entity's rights to tenure by corroborating to government registries and evaluating agreements in place with other parties; ➤ We tested the additions to capitalised expenditure for the year by evaluating a sample of recorded expenditure for consistency to underlying records, the capitalisation requirements of the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy and the requirements of AASB 6;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
➤ The assessment of impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure can be inherently difficult particularly in uncertain market conditions.	➤ We considered the activities in each area of interest to date and assessed the planned future activities for each area of interest by evaluating budgets for each area of interest ➤ We assessed each area of interest for one or more of the following circumstances that may indicate impairment of the capitalised expenditure: ➤ the licenses for the right to explore expiring in the near future or are not expected to be renewed; ➤ substantive expenditure for further exploration in the specific area is neither budgeted or planned ➤ decision or intent by the Consolidated Entity to discontinue activities in the specific area of interest due to lack of commercially viable quantities of resources; and ➤ data indicating that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale.
Change of Presentation Currency (Refer to Note 3) During the period the Consolidated Entity changed its presentation currency from Great British Pounds (GBP) to United States Dollars (USD) as this was deemed more relevant. This has been deemed a key audit matter due to the infrequent nature of this change and its pervasiveness to the financial statements.	Our procedures included, amongst others: ➤ Obtaining the relevant final trial balances. ➤ Translating the trial balances to USD in accordance with AASB 121 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>. ➤ Cross referencing calculated balances to the financial report. ➤ Ensuring the disclosures in relation to the change are adequate.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and 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 Note 3, the directors also state, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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



BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants



MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated at Perth this 31st day of May 2018

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

		YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 US\$	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 US\$
	NOTES		
Continuing Operations			
Investment revenue	6	10,717	229
Other income	6	114,458	5,038,459
Finance cost	6	-	(117,308)
Share based payment expense	21	(410,175)	(415,068)
Exploration expenses		(650,922)	(515,906)
Impairment of capitalised exploration & evaluation expense	11	-	(11,181,550)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		18,243	(28,550)
Other operating expenses	6	(560,672)	(508,119)
Loss before tax		(1,478,351)	(7,727,813)
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		(1,478,351)	(7,727,813)
Loss from discontinued operation	26	-	(556,625)
Loss for the year		(1,478,351)	(8,284,438)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		(1,478,351)	(8,284,438)
Loss per share for loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Parent:			
		Cents/share	Cents/share
Basic loss per share	7	(0.63)	(0.10)
Diluted loss per share	7	(0.63)	(0.10)
Loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Parent:			
Basic loss per share	7	(0.63)	(0.11)
Diluted loss per share	7	(0.63)	(0.11)

Notes forming part of these financial statements are included on pages 35 to 73.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	NOTES	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 US\$	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 US\$
Loss for the year		(1,478,351)	(8,284,437)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(1,905)	400,749
Exchange differences realised on disposal of foreign operations		-	555,577
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Company		(1,480,256)	(7,328,111)

Notes forming part of these financial statements are included on pages 35 to 73.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2018

	NOTES	31 MARCH 2018 US\$	31 MARCH 2017 US\$	31 MARCH 2016 US\$
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,896,047	447,402	129,056
Trade and other receivables	10	5,139	6,410	14,182
Other current assets		17,685	8,131	-
Total current assets		1,918,871	461,943	143,238
Non-current Assets				
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	11	652,420	7,517	10,789,204
Total non-current assets		652,420	7,517	10,789,204
Total Assets		2,571,291	469,460	10,932,442
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Borrowings		-	-	6,668,373
Trade and other payables	14	151,287	144,268	171,156
Total current liabilities		151,287	144,268	6,839,529
Total Liabilities		151,287	144,268	6,839,529
NET ASSETS		2,420,004	325,192	4,092,913
Equity				
Capital and reserves				
Issued capital	15	23,179,105	21,330,873	19,439,666
Reserves		36,173,385	34,448,454	31,822,944
Accumulated loss		(56,932,486)	(55,454,135)	(47,169,697)
Total Equity		2,420,004	325,192	4,092,913

Notes forming part of these financial statements are included on pages 35 to 73.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

	NOTES	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 US\$	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 US\$
Issued Capital			
Opening balance		21,330,873	19,439,666
Issued during the year		2,059,538	1,899,453
Share issue costs		(211,306)	(8,246)
Closing Balance	15	23,179,105	21,330,873
Share Premium Reserve			
Opening balance		33,823,478	32,569,362
Issued during the year		1,316,660	1,254,116
Closing Balance	15	35,140,138	33,823,478
Share Based Payment Reserve			
Opening balance		441,958	26,890
Options issued during the year		410,176	415,068
Closing Balance		852,134	441,958
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			
Opening balance		183,018	(773,308)
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year		(1,905)	956,326
Closing Balance		181,113	183,018
Accumulated Losses			
Opening balance		(55,454,135)	(47,169,697)
Options expired		-	-
Loss for the year		(1,478,351)	(8,284,438)
Closing Balance		(56,932,486)	(55,454,135)
TOTAL EQUITY		2,420,004	325,192

Notes forming part of these financial statements are included on pages 35 to 73.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

		YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 US\$	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 US\$
	NOTES		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(553,424)	(544,076)
Other income received		114,458	-
Net cash used by operating activities	9	(438,966)	(544,076)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,104,360)	(523,714)
Cash disposed on subsidiary deconsolidation		-	(366)
Interest received		10,717	229
Net cash used by investing activities		(1,093,643)	(523,851)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		316,531	69,875
Proceeds from issue of share capital		2,857,787	1,353,194
Payments for share issue costs		(211,305)	(8,246)
Net cash generated by financing activities		2,963,013	1,414,823
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,430,404	346,896
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		447,402	129,056
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		18,241	(28,550)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	9	1,896,047	447,402

Notes forming part of these financial statements are included on pages 35 to 73.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Note 1: Corporate Information

The financial report of Trek Metals Limited (“the Company”) for the year ended 31 March 2018 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 May 2018.

Trek Metals Limited is a limited company incorporated in Bermuda, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) is the exploration for minerals.

Note 2: Adoption of New and Revised Standards

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the group during the financial year.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Based on preliminary analysis the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 is unlikely to have a material impact on the Group’s financial instruments.

AASB 15 : Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Apart from a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented per AASB 108 : Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

The Company is not revenue producing and the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 will not have an impact on the Group's financial statements.

AASB 16 Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117 : *Leases and related Interpretations*. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

- recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116 : Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- inclusion of additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

Note 3: Summary of Significant Account Policies

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the company and the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

Change of Reporting Currency

On 1 April 2017, the Company changed its reporting (presentation) currency from British Pounds (GBP or £) to US dollars (US\$). The Company believes that the change in reporting currency will provide shareholders with a more accurate reflection of the Company's underlying performance and enhance the comparability of Trek's financial information.

The change in reporting currency represents a voluntary change in accounting policy which is accounted for retrospectively. Comparative information included in this financial report, previously reported in GBP and the statement of financial position at the opening of the comparative period (1 April 2016) has been restated into US\$ as follows:

- The Income Statement has been translated into US\$ using the average foreign currency rates prevailing for the relevant period. The average rate of the comparative period presented was as follows:

o	12 months to 31 March 2017	GBP:US\$	0.76760
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- Assets and Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position have been translated into US\$ at the closing foreign exchange rates at the relevant balance sheet dates. The exchange rates at each comparative reporting date presented were as follows:

o	31 March 2016	GBP:US\$	0.69500
o	31 March 2017	GBP:US\$	0.79731
- The Equity section of the Statement of Financial Position has been translated into US\$ using historical exchange rates.
- Cashflows from operating and investing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows have been translated into US\$ using the average foreign currency rates prevailing for the relevant period.
- Cashflows from financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows have been translated into US\$ using the foreign currency rate prevailing at the date of each transaction.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. All amounts are presented in US dollars, unless otherwise noted. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 2 or value in use in AASB 136.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Going Concern

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

The Group incurred a loss for the year of US\$1,478,351 (2017: loss of US\$8,284,438) and cash outflows from operating activities of US\$438,966 (2017: US\$544,076).

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is principally dependent upon the ability of the Company to secure funds by raising capital from equity markets and managing cashflow in line with available funds. These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. In the event the above matters are not achieved, the Company will be required to raise funds for working capital from debt or equity sources.

The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast, which indicates that the Company will have sufficient cash flows to meet all commitments and working capital requirements for the 12 month period from the date of signing this financial report.

Based on the cash flow forecasts and other factors referred to above, the directors are satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate. In particular, given the Company's history of raising capital to date, the directors are confident of the Company's ability to raise additional funds as and when they are required.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or to the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

(a) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

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

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

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

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

(b) Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expenses is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Group will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

(c) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure primarily consists of activities including drilling, assaying, geochemical and geophysical investigations and independent geological consultants in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are capitalised provided the rights to tenure of the area of interest is current and either:

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

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated then any capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as capitalised mine development. Prior to reclassification, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is measured at cost and assessed for impairment.

Impairment

All capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is monitored for indications of impairment on a cash-generating unit basis. The cash generating unit shall not be larger than the area of interest. If sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the capitalised expenditure which is not expected to be recovered is charged to the income statement.

(d) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to entities in the Group, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the lease property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular

way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Investments

Subsequent to initial recognition, investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost in the Company financial statements. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method in the consolidated financial statements and the cost method in the Company financial statements.

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

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) *Impairment of Assets*

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimate of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

(g) *Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances*

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The functional currency and presentation currency of the parent is USD. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the transition of monetary items are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the income statement.

Group companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- Retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the balance sheet. These differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the operation is disposed.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in USD using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

(h) Employee Benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Liabilities recognised in respect of long-term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(k) Revenue recognition

Interest revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(l) Share-based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss over the remaining vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

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

(m) Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further

losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of AASB 139 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with AASB 136 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

(n) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- (i) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- (ii) for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible note is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible borrowing. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the notes. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Note 4: Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments and estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure

The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale. Factors which could impact the future recoverability include the level of proved, probable and inferred mineral resources, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and the approval of the Environmental Impact Study (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

To the extent that capitalised exploration evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

In addition, exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised if activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. To the extent that it is determined in the future that this capitalised expenditure should be written off, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using a Black Scholes model.

Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto related to taxation are based on the best estimates of the directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Group as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents the directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by the applicable taxation authorities.

Note 5: Segment Information

Identification of reportable segments

The Group operates predominantly in the mining industry. This comprises exploration and evaluation activities related to pursuing the Kroussou zinc-lead project in Gabon and maintenance of the greater Kangaluwi Copper Project. Due to the difficulties encountered in continuing to develop the Kangaluwi Project, the Group has fully impaired the capitalised exploration expenditure associated with the Kangaluwi project, and has focussed on assessing other commercially and economically viable exploration projects such as the Kroussou project.

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are provided to the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) on a monthly basis to assess performance and determine the allocation of resources. Management has identified the operating segments based on the principal location of its projects, being Africa, and its ASX listing and management location of Australia.

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

(a) *Accounting policies adopted*

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Group;

(b) *Inter-segment transactions*

Inter-segment loans payable and receivable are initially recognised at the consideration received/to be received net of transaction costs. If inter-segment loans receivable and payable are generally on commercial terms.

(c) *Segment assets*

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to that segment that receives majority economic value from that asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

(d) *Segment liabilities*

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

The following is an analysis of the Group's results by reportable operating segment for the period:

SEGMENT LOSS		
	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
	US\$	US\$
Continuing operations		
Exploration and evaluation	(650,922)	(11,697,456)
Corporate	(827,429)	3,969,643
Consolidated segment loss for the year from continuing operations	(1,478,351)	(7,727,813)

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets by reportable operating segment:

SEGMENT ASSETS		
	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
	US\$	US\$
Continuing operations		
Exploration and evaluation	652,420	7,517
Unallocated corporate assets	1,918,871	461,943
Consolidated segment assets	2,571,291	469,460

The following is an analysis of the Group's liabilities by reportable operating segment:

SEGMENT LIABILITIES		
	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
	US\$	US\$
Continuing operations		
Exploration and evaluation	62,600	71,112
Unallocated corporate liabilities	88,687	73,156
Consolidated segment liabilities	151,287	144,268

Note 6: Reconciliation of Loss

The loss before tax from continuing operations after charging expenses and receiving income was as follows:

	NOTES	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Investment Revenue			
Interest revenue		10,717	229
Total Investment Revenue		10,717	229
Other Income			
Net Gain on borrowings repayment/modification	25	-	5,038,459
GST refund related to prior periods		114,458	-
Total Other Income		114,458	5,038,459
Finance costs			
Interest on borrowings		-	(117,308)
Total Finance Costs		-	(117,308)
Other Operating Expenses			
Auditor's remuneration		(23,614)	(57,070)
Communications costs		(4,924)	(10,066)
Consultants		(111,220)	(76,660)
Contract accounting and company secretarial		(75,006)	(52,659)
Directors' fees and consultant fees		(145,537)	(38,803)
Insurance		(15,902)	(3,288)
Lease costs		(16,933)	(9,803)
Legal		(69,908)	(40,949)
Corporate & statutory costs		(57,381)	(65,456)
Travel		(22,792)	(70,875)
Software expenses		(5,406)	(11,925)
Other costs		(12,049)	(70,565)
Total Other Operating Expenses		(560,672)	(508,119)

Note 7: Earnings Per Share

The calculation of the basic and diluted (loss) /earnings per share is based on the following information:

	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
Earnings		
(Loss)/profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share:	US\$	US\$
From continuing operations	(1,478,351)	(7,727,812)
From discontinued operation	-	(556,626)
	<u>(1,478,351)</u>	<u>(8,284,438)</u>
Shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic (loss)/earnings per share	223,263,221	78,626,847
Adjustment for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Options	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted (loss)/earnings per share	<u>223,263,221</u>	<u>78,626,847</u>
Basic (Loss)/Earnings per Share	Cents/share	Cents/share
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(0.63)	(0.10)
From discontinued operation	-	(0.01)
Total basic (loss)/earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	<u>(0.63)</u>	<u>(0.11)</u>
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(0.63)	(0.10)
From discontinued operation	-	(0.01)
Diluted (Loss)/Earnings per share	<u>(0.63)</u>	<u>(0.11)</u>

The following number of potential ordinary shares are not dilutive and are therefore excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares in the year ended 31 March 2018:

	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
Unlisted Options	58,500,000	33,000,000
Listed Options	56,370,967	22,500,000
	<u>114,870,967</u>	<u>55,500,000</u>

Note 8: Income Tax

Major components of income tax for the year ended 31 March 2018 are as follows:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Current income tax charge	-	-
Income tax expense reported in income statement	-	-

The current tax liabilities are as follows:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Income tax payable	-	-
	-	-

A reconciliation of the income tax expense applicable to the loss from operating activities before income tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the Group's effective income tax rates is as follows:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
(Loss)/profit from operating activities before income tax	(1,478,351)	(7,727,813)
Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2017: 30%)	(406,547)	(2,318,344)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income		
- Share based payment expense	112,766	116,458
- Entertainment	607	675
- Other	69	361
-	(293,105)	(2,200,850)
Movement in temporary differences	(228,584)	4,615,715
Tax effect of current year losses not recognised:		
At Zambian statutory income tax rate of 35% (2017: 35%)	6,576	(1,571)
At Australian statutory income tax rate of 27.5% (2017: 30%)	515,113	(2,413,294)
Income tax expensed reported in income statement	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax balances relate to the following:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Deferred tax assets at 27.5% (2017: 30%)		
Provisions	8,594,957	10,315,720
Depreciable Assets	-	346
Capitalised Exploration costs	(64,071)	186,301
Accrued expenses	16,128	7,378
Capital Raising costs	62,051	9,143
Total Deferred Tax Assets	8,609,065	10,518,888

Potential deferred tax assets for the Group are attributable to Zambian and Australian tax losses carried forward by the subsidiaries and future benefits to exploration expenditure and other temporary differences allowable for deduction. Deferred tax assets have not been brought to account in the consolidated statements as at 31 March 2018 because the directors are of the opinion that it is not appropriate to regard full realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable.

These benefits will only be obtained if:

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

Unused tax losses not brought to account are as follows:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Opening unused tax losses	46,480,016	39,457,458
Add: losses for the year	1,891,924	7,022,558
Less: losses written off during the year	(37,906,783)	-
Unused tax losses	10,465,157	46,480,016

Note 9: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Bank balances	1,880,514	431,456
Term deposit ¹	15,533	15,946
	1,896,047	447,402

¹ A\$20,000 of the cash and cash equivalents is restricted and set aside to offset credit card limits.

Reconciliation of profit or loss after income tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
(Loss)/profit for the year	(1,478,351)	(8,284,438)
Impairment of capitalised exploration & evaluation	-	11,181,550
Share-based payment expense	410,175	415,068
Accrued interest on borrowings	-	117,307
Net gain on borrowings repayment/modification	-	(5,038,459)
Interest income	(10,717)	(229)
Exploration expenses classified as investing	650,922	515,906
Loss realised on deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	556,625
Net exchange differences	(18,243)	28,550
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from sale of subsidiary:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	1,271	(2,882)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(9,554)	-
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	15,531	(33,074)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(438,996)	(544,076)

Non-cash investing and financing activities

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Acquisition of Elm Resources Pty Ltd via the issue of shares (refer Note 12)	227,929	-
A\$400,000 advanced to the Company and converted to shares during the year	316,531	-

Note 10: Trade and Other Receivables

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Current		
Other receivables	5,139	6,410
	5,139	6,410

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing, have no security held against them and are, on average, on terms of 15 days.

Note 11: Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Costs	652,420	7,517
<i>Movement during the period:</i>		
Opening balance	7,517	10,789,204
Additions for the period	644,903	7,517
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	(11,181,550)
Foreign exchange translation	-	392,346
Closing balance at balance date	652,420	7,517

The Group's exploration properties may be subject to claim under Native Title (or jurisdiction equivalent), or contain sacred sites, or sites of significance to the indigenous people of Australia, Zambia and Gabon.

As a result, exploration properties or areas within the tenements may be subject to exploration restrictions, mining restrictions and/or claims for compensation. At this time, it is not possible to quantify whether such claims exist, or the quantum of such claims.

The Company policy is to charge exploration expenditure to specific areas of interest. Exploration expenditure that cannot be attributed to specific areas of interest is written off.

Recoverability of the Group's carrying value of interests in mineral projects is subject to the successful development and exploitation of the exploration properties or alternatively, the sale of these tenements at amounts at least equal to the book values.

The current period reflects the carried forward expenditure in the Kroussou Project including the Option fee of US\$240,000 which was exercised on 31 August 2017. The Group has capitalised farm-in expenditures incurred subsequent to this date.

The comparative period reflects the net activity in the Kangaluwi Copper Project. The Company is awaiting written judgement by the Judge of the Lusaka High Court on the appeal lodged by organisations associated with the conservation movement in Zambia on 17 January 2014 against the decision of the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Protection to approve the Company's 100% owned Kangaluwi Copper Project. The stay of execution remains in place pending the outcome of the appeal against the Minister's decision. TKM continues to lobby to have the decision handed down, however, the Board has determined that it is unlikely that this situation will be resolved in the near term and fully impaired the value of the Kangaluwi Copper Project as at 31 March 2017.

Note 12: Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Trek Metals Limited and the subsidiaries listed below:

	COUNTRY OF INCORP'N	CLASS OF SHARE CAPITAL HELD	HOLDING & VOTING CAPACITY (%)		BUSINESS
			31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017	
Mwembeshi Resources (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda	Ordinary	100	100	Exploration
Mwembeshi Resources Limited	Zambia	Ordinary	100	100	Exploration
TM Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100	Exploration
Trek Management Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100	Man. Services
Makoma Resources Limited	Zambia	Ordinary	100	100	Exploration
Elm Resources Pty Ltd ¹	Australia	Ordinary	100	-	Exploration

- ¹ Elm Resources Pty Ltd was acquired on 4 December 2017 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Trek Metals Ltd. Consideration paid comprised the issue of 8,571,429 shares in Trek at A\$0.035 per share (A\$300,000).

Note 13: Investments in Associates

Details of the Group's associates are as follows:

NAME OF ASSOCIATE	COUNTRY OF INCORP'N	CLASS OF SHARE CAPITAL HELD	OWNERSHIP INTEREST (%)		BUSINESS
			31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017	
Cape Resources Limited ¹	Bermuda	Ordinary	49	49	Exploration
Cheowa Resources Limited ¹	Zambia	Ordinary	49	49	Exploration

- ¹ Trek Metals Limited holds 49% of the share capital of Cape Resources Limited and its Subsidiary Cheowa Resources Ltd, two companies controlled Glencore International AG (Glencore) and holding the Cheowa and CCB JV projects. There were no contributions to Cheowa and CCB JV projects by Trek Metals in 2018. The investment in these associates is carried at \$Nil (2017: nil).

Note 14: Trade and Other Payables

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Current		
Trade and other payables	92,642	121,913
Accrued expenses	58,645	22,355
	151,287	144,268

Trade payables and accruals are non-interest bearing and have repayment terms within 30 days.

Note 15: Issued Capital

Authorised ordinary shares of par GBP\$0.01 each, carrying one vote per share and rights to dividends.

	NUMBER OF SHARES	ISSUED CAPITAL US\$	SHARE PREMIUM US\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares			
As at 1 April 2017	155,990,250	21,330,873	33,823,478
Allotments			
07/08/2017 Placement at A\$0.025 per share	76,000,000	989,841	512,848
24/10/2017 Placement at A\$0.025 per share	4,000,000	52,530	25,252
22/11/2017 Placement at A\$0.031 per share	58,997,562	783,995	603,899
04/12/2017 Placement at A\$0.031 per share	8,744,373	117,750	88,203
04/12/2017 Acquisition shares at A\$0.031 per share ⁴	8,571,429	115,422	86,458
Share Issue costs		(211,306)	-
Balances as at 31 March 2018	312,303,614	23,179,105	35,140,138

	NUMBER OF SHARES	ISSUED CAPITAL US\$	SHARE PREMIUM US\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares			
As at 1 April 2016	41,290,103	19,439,666	32,569,362
Effect of consolidation on 1:4 basis ¹	(30,967,406)	-	-
Revised number issued capital	10,322,697	19,439,666	32,569,362
Allotments			
07/09/2016 ²	69,000,886	927,058	928,169
08/09/2016 ³	22,500,000	299,880	38,322
08/11/2016	37,500,000	463,879	115,943
09/02/2017	16,666,667	208,636	171,682
Share Issue costs	-	(8,246)	-
Balances as at 31 March 2017	155,990,250	21,330,873	33,823,478

¹ Effective 30 August 2016 the Company enacted a 1:4 reverse share split. The total adjustment includes rounding-up.

² These shares were issued as consideration for the repayment of borrowings.

³ These shares were issued as full and final settlement for fees and costs owed by the Group.

⁴ Shares issued as consideration for the acquisition of Elm Resources Pty Ltd (refer note 12).

Options on Issue

Unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Options issued	No of options	Exercise price (US\$)	Fair value at Grant Date (US\$)	Grant date	Expiry	Vested #
Options issued to Investors:						
Free attaching options to investors	22,500,000	0.023	-	08/09/16	30/06/19	22,500,000
Free attaching options to investors	33,870,967	0.046	-	04/12/17	02/11/21	33,870,967
	<u>56,370,967</u>					<u>56,370,967</u>
Options issued as Share Based Payments:						
Fees for services	5,000,000	0.023	0.004	07/09/16	30/06/19	5,000,000
Fees for services	1,250,000	0.116 ⁽¹⁾	0.001	16/02/16	31/12/20	1,250,000
Directors	14,000,000	0.043	0.019	18/01/17	02/11/21	12,050,000
Consultant	750,000	0.044	0.020	18/01/17	02/11/21	750,000
Directors	5,000,000	0.045	0.016	23/02/17	02/11/21	4,250,000
Consultant	1,000,000	0.045	0.016	23/02/17	02/11/21	1,000,000
Consultant	3,000,000	0.046	0.033	23/02/17	02/11/21	3,000,000
Consultant	1,000,000	0.048	0.014	30/08/17	02/11/21	1,000,000
Consultant	1,500,000	0.047	0.015	24/10/17	02/11/21	1,500,000
Directors	3,000,000	0.047	0.012	04/12/17	02/11/21	2,550,000
Directors	18,000,000	0.047	0.012	04/12/17	02/11/21	18,000,000
Consultant	1,000,000	0.047	0.015	04/12/17	02/11/21	1,000,000
Broker Options	4,000,000	0.047	0.015	04/12/17	02/11/21	4,000,000
	<u>58,500,000</u>					<u>55,350,000</u>
Options outstanding, and exercisable, at 31 March 2018	114,870,967					111,720,967

(1) Lower of US\$0.116 (AUD\$0.16) or market value

Note 16: Reserves

Share Premium Reserve

The share premium reserve records the amounts paid by shareholders for shares in excess of their nominal value, less any costs incurred in issuing shares.

Share Based Payment Reserve

The share based payment reserve records the fair value of options granted to staff and directors, and suppliers.

Translation Reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency of USD are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Gains and losses on hedging instruments that are designated as hedges of net investments in foreign operations are included in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve (in respect of translating both the net assets of foreign operations and hedges of foreign operations) are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

Note 17: Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Financial assets		
Cash and bank balances	1,896,047	447,702
Trade and other receivables	5,139	6,410
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	151,287	144,268

Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The Group's risk oversight and management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects and ensure that net cash flows are sufficient to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security. The Group continually monitors and tests its forecast financial position against these objectives and may undertake forward-rate agreements when necessary to ensure the objectives are achieved.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market, credit and liquidity. These risks are managed by senior management in line with policies set by the Board. The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short term deposits. Other financial instruments include trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under audit, Group policy that no speculative trading in financial instruments be undertaken.

Market risk

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 market interest rates. The Group manages this risk by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate instruments.

The effective weighted average interest rates on classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

31 March 2018	Weighted Ave Effective Int Rate %	Less than 1 month US\$	1 month – 1 year US\$	1 – 5 years US\$	5+ years US\$	Total US\$
Financial Assets						
Non-interest bearing	-	405,597	-	-	-	405,597
Fixed interest rate instruments	2.0	15,533	-	-	-	15,533
Variable interest rate instruments	1.0	1,480,056	-	-	-	1,480,056
Total Financial Assets	0.8	1,901,186	-	-	-	1,901,186
Financial Liabilities						
Non-interest bearing	-	151,287	-	-	-	151,287
Total Financial Liabilities	-	151,287	-	-	-	151,287

Financial assets are classified based upon their expected maturity whilst financial liabilities are classified based upon their contractual maturity.

31 March 2017	Weighted Ave Effective Int Rate %	Less than 1 month US\$	1 month – 1 year US\$	1 – 5 years US\$	5+ years US\$	Total US\$
Financial Assets						
Non-interest bearing	-	6,410	-	-	-	6,410
Variable interest rate instruments	1.1	447,702	-	-	-	447,702
Total Financial Assets	1.0	454,112	-	-	-	454,112
Financial Liabilities						
Non-interest bearing	-	144,268	-	-	-	144,268
Total Financial Liabilities	-	144,268	-	-	-	144,268

Currency risk

The Group has subsidiaries operating in Africa and Australia, whose businesses are conducted predominantly in Central African Franc, Euro, Australian Dollars, US dollars, and Zambian Kwacha respectively, exposing the Group to exchange rate fluctuations.

The Group manages this risk by monitoring foreign exchange rates, maintaining the majority of cash assets in Australian Dollars, and limiting the amounts transferred to the subsidiaries to that which is required to sustain operations. The Company's funding and previous borrowings are in Australian Dollars and are also subject to foreign exchange fluctuations through retranslation to the presentation currency of USD. The Group has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to hedge such transactions.

Foreign exchange differences on retranslation of the foreign subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are taken to the translation reserve.

At year end the Group has US\$1,495,589 (2017: US\$447,297) of monetary assets held in Australian Dollars, US\$25,949 (2017: US\$Nil) in Euros, and US\$316 (2017: US\$328) in Zambian Kwacha. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each of these assets in the balance sheet.

The following table summarises the sensitivity of financial instruments held at the balance sheet date to movements in the exchange rate of the Central African Franc, Euro, Zambian Kwacha and Australian Dollar to the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivities are based on an analysis of actual historical rates for the preceding five year period.

	IMPACT ON PROFIT		IMPACT ON EQUITY	
	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
ZMK/USD +10%	32	33	(32)	(33)
ZMK/USD -10%	(32)	(33)	32	33
AUD/USD +10%	149,559	44,730	(149,559)	(44,730)
AUD/USD -10%	(149,559)	(44,730)	149,559	44,730
EUR/USD +10%	2,595	-	(2,595)	-
EUR/USD -10%	(2,595)	-	2,595	-

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's:

- result for the year ended 31 March 2018 would increase/decrease by US\$5,859 (2017: increase/decrease by US\$14,532). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate investments.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Due to the current nature of the Group's operations there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

Capital Risk Management

The Group manages capital to ensure that companies in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt to equity balance. The Group's focus has been to raise sufficient funds through equity to fund exploration activity. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio and the external borrowings currently in place however this is not required since the facility was extinguished in the prior period.

The ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and to pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent on a certain events taking place as detailed in Note 3 “Going Concern.”

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group will have insufficient funds to meet its operational requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate liquidity levels are maintained. The undiscounted contractual or expected maturities of the financial assets and liabilities are reported in the tables under “Interest rate risk”.

Fair Values

Monetary financial assets and liabilities not readily traded in an organised financial market have been valued at cost, which approximates fair value.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximate net fair value.

The carrying amounts and net fair values of financial assets and liabilities as at the reporting date are as follows:

	FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables	Level 2	5,139	6,410
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	Level 2	151,287	144,268

*The fair values of these financial liabilities have been determined using a discounted cash flow as valuation technique and key input.

Note 18: Capital Commitments

The Group has no capital commitments.

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Operating leases

Operating leases: non-cancellable lease rentals are payable as follows:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Not later than 1 year	15,890	4,138
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	4,138
Later than 5 years	-	-
	15,890	8,276

The Group has a non-cancellable operating lease for an item of office equipment expiring within 12 months, with rent payable monthly. The item is subject to a per unit charge, but there are no provisions for escalation or renewal within the lease agreement.

The Group has a non-cancellable operating lease for office space for 12 months, effective from 1 April 2018, with rent payable monthly. The lease is subject to 12 months renewal from 1 April 2019.

(b) Contingencies

i. Kangaluwi Royalty

On 9 May 2016 the Company and Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited in its capacity as custodian of the Auctus Resources Fund (ARF) entered into an agreement which resulted in the extinguishment of the convertible note liability which existed of A\$6,637,824. In consideration for this ARF will be entitled to receive the following:

1. A royalty of 3% calculated on any gross revenue generated from the Kangaluwi Copper Project (KCP) up to a maximum total Royalty payment of A\$12m.
2. In the event KCP is sold 80% of the sale proceeds shall be utilised to satisfy the Royalty obligation.

ii. TM Resources Acquisition

On 16 September 2016 the Company and the shareholders of TM Resources Pty Ltd (TM) entered into a Share Sale Agreement which resulted in the Company acquiring all the shares on issue in TM. The Company paid US\$7,516 (A\$10,000) on execution of the Share Sale Agreement.

The Company also agreed to pay a contingent consideration:

1. Trek Metals Limited (TML) shares to the value of A\$50,000 within 7 days of the grant of the tenements that TM has applied for.
2. A\$1,000,000 upon the public release by TML of Mineral Resource Estimate in respect of the Lawn Hill Project of between 550Kt Zn eq - 1.1Mt Zn eq; and
3. A\$3,000,000 upon the public release by TML of a Mineral Resource Estimate in respect of the Lawn Hill Project of greater than 1.1Mt Zn eq.

(c) Zambia claim

A lawsuit has been filed against Mwembeshi Resources Limited ("MRL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Trek, by the current Director and a contractor of MRL in the amount of US\$207,500 for consultancy services rendered. MRL has challenged the claims in the Zambian courts and, based on legal advice received, payment of the claim is unlikely to occur.

Note 20: Related Parties

Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries and associates of the Group are identified in Note 12. Transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year, and up to the date of this report, were as follows:

- Gregory Bittar
- Bradley Drabsch (appointed 17 August 2016)
- Sonja Neame (appointed 17 January 2017)
- Michael Bowen (appointed 22 February 2017)

Related party transactions

Mr Michael Bowen is a partner of DLA Piper which provided legal services to the Company during the year totalling US\$52,988 (31 March 2017: US\$1,442). Of this amount, \$6,109 (2017: Nil) was included in payables and accruals at the end of the reporting period.

These fees and disbursements exclude benefits which have been included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as director's fees and shown in the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Corporations Regulations, or the fixed salary of a full time employee.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Short term benefits	145,537	55,194
Share based payments	301,685	302,806
	447,222	358,000

The remuneration of directors and key management is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

At the end of the reporting period, \$14,091 (2017: US\$13,296) was payable to Mr Drabsch at year end.

There were no other balances outstanding from/to related parties.

Note 21: Share Based Payments

(a) Shares issued for Acquisition

On 4 December 2017, Trek issued 8,571,429 shares at a deemed price of A\$0.035 as consideration for the acquisition of Elm Resources Pty Ltd. The shares were valued at the fair value of A\$0.031 (refer Note 12).

(b) Options issued

The Trek Metals Ltd Employee Share Option Plan ("ESOP") was approved at a General meeting of shareholders on 30 December 2016.

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Share based payment expense	410,175	415,068

During the year ended 31 March 2018, the following options were granted under ESOP:

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018	No of options	Exercise price (US\$)	Grant date	Expiry	Vested #	FV @ grant date (US\$/unit)
Consultants	1,000,000	0.048	30/08/17	02/11/21	1,000,000	0.016
Consultants	1,500,000	0.047	24/10/17	02/11/21	1,500,000	0.014
Directors and Consultants	21,000,000	0.047	04/12/17	02/11/21	20,550,000	0.014
Consultants	1,000,000	0.047	04/12/17	02/11/21	1,000,000	0.014
Broker Options	4,000,000	0.047	04/12/17	02/11/21	4,000,000	0.014
Total options issued during the year	28,500,000					

There has been no alterations of terms or conditions of the above share based payments. Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share of the Company with full dividend and voting rights.

	31 MAR 2018		31 MAR 2017	
	No of options	Weighted average exercise price (US\$)	No of options	Weighted average exercise price (US\$)
Options at beginning of year	33,000,000	0.040	1,250,000 ¹	0.029
Options granted	28,500,000	0.046	31,750,000	0.040
Options lapsed	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited	-	-	-	-
Options cancelled	-	-	-	-
Options at end of year	61,500,000	0.043	33,000,000	0.040
Options exercisable at end of year	55,350,000		20,800,000	

¹ Post-consolidation

Share options pricing model

The fair value of the equity-settled share options granted during the half-year is estimated as at the date of grant using a Black Scholes Option Pricing model. The following table lists the inputs to the models used for the valuation of options issued during the year ended 31 March 2018:

	ESOP Options	ESOP Options	Director Options	ESOP Options	Broker Options
Number of Options	1,000,000	1,500,000	21,000,00	1,000,000	4,000,000
Fair values at measurement date – US\$/share	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.015
Grant date share price – US\$/share	0.025	0.028	0.024	0.028	0.028
Exercise price – US\$/share	0.048	0.047	0.046	0.046	0.046
Expected volatility %	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6
Options life in years	4.2	4.2	3.915	3.97	3.98
Divident yield	-	-	-	-	-
Risk-free interest rate %	2.24	2.36	2.17	2.17	2.17

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period is 0.014 (2017: 0.014).

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Note 22: Post-Balance Sheet Events

On 27 April 2018, Trek completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued capital of Select Exploration from Battery Minerals Limited (“BAT”). Select Exploration is a company incorporated in Mauritius and is the immediate parent entity of Select Explorations (Gabon) SA, a company incorporated in Gabon which owns 100% of the Kroussou Project.

The initial consideration paid comprised:

- A cash payment of US\$200,000 to BAT; and
- The issue of the 10,566,636 fully paid ordinary shares at a deemed price of A\$0.025 per share (Consideration Shares) and 5,283,318 free attaching options exercisable at A\$0.10 and expiring 27 April 2021 and vesting 12 months from issue; and
- Trek granting BAT a 2.5% net smelter return royalty on gross sales revenue (NSR Royalty) with Trek having an option to buy back 1% of the NSR Royalty for US\$1,500,000.

The Consideration shares are subject to 12 months voluntary escrow period.

Upon Trek defining a JORC-compliant Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate of more than 250,000 tonnes of combined Zn/Pb metal in relation to the Kroussou Project and subject to shareholder approval, Trek will issue BAT US\$2,500,000 of TKM shares based on a 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue (subject to a minimum floor price of \$0.025 per share) (**Deferred Consideration Shares**) and

one free attaching option (term of 3 years, exercise price of 150% of the 5-day VWAP prior to the date of issue) for every two Deferred Consideration Shares issued (**Deferred Consideration**).

An existing 0.75% net smelter return royalty payable in relation to the Kroussou Project to a third party which can be bought back for US\$250,000 (**Existing Royalty**), was novated from BAT to Trek as part of the acquisition.

If Trek abandons the Kroussou Project, BAT has the option to acquire the project for fair value to be determined by an appointed expert.

If Trek sells the Kroussou Project, the third-party purchaser must undertake to provide BAT with an equivalent Deferred Consideration or TKM may agree to pay BAT the Deferred Consideration in cash.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

Note 23: Remuneration of Auditors

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Audit or review of the financial report	26,711	37,155
Other Non-audit services	-	17,066
	26,711	54,221

The auditor of Trek Metals Limited is Bentleys (WA) Pty Ltd. The auditor provided non-audit services totalling US\$Nil (2017: US\$17,066) during the year.

Note 24: Finance Costs

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Interest on borrowings	-	117,308
Interest on convertible note	-	-
Total interest expense for financial liabilities not classified as at fair value through profit or loss	-	117,308

The weighted average capitalisation rate on funds borrowed generally is 0% per annum (2017: 17% per annum).

Note 25: Borrowings

	30 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Current		
Convertible notes	-	-
Other loans	-	-
	-	-

Net Gain on borrowings repayment/modification recognised

The following is the makeup of the net gain on borrowings repayment/modification recognised during the period.

	31 MAR 2018 US\$	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Convertible Note	-	5,114,708
Other Loan	-	(76,249)
Net Gain on borrowings repayment/modification recognised	-	5,038,459

Convertible Notes – 31 March 2017

The key terms of the Facility were as follows:

- Issue of two Tranches of convertible notes of A\$5 million each.
- Each Tranche had a term of 24 months from draw down date and the notes carry a coupon of 10% p.a. Tranche A is convertible into ordinary shares at a 20% premium to the Rights Issue price and Tranche B at a 20% premium to the volume-weighted average price of Trek shares over the 5 trading days preceding the delivery by ARF of a conversion notice.
- Tranche B Facility has been terminated upon execution of the ARF Term Sheet on 4 November 2013. The Company had not drawn on Tranche B of the Facility.
- Tranche A can at the election of ARF be converted into a 12.5% joint venture interest in the Projects, or to convert part of Tranche A into shares and part into a pro rata joint venture interest in the Projects.
- If ARF elects to take up a joint venture interest in the Projects, then Trek and ARF will form a joint venture for the development of the Projects in the relevant proportions. Trek will be the Operator of the joint venture and will govern the operating committee as majority interest holder. ARF will be able to elect to contribute, sell or dilute its interest during the term of the joint venture.
- If ARF elects to take up a joint venture interest in the Projects, then Trek and ARF will form a joint venture for the development of the Projects in the relevant proportions. Trek will be the Operator of the joint venture and will govern the operating committee as majority interest holder. ARF will be able to elect to contribute, sell or dilute its interest during the term of the joint venture.
- At 31 March 2015, the maturity date of the convertible note was 31 December 2015.
- Interest on the convertible note was 10% with 5% penalty interest up to 30 June 2014.
- On 3 June 2014, interest on the facility was suspended.

On 12 June 2015, the Company executed a binding Term Sheet with ARF. Pursuant to the Term Sheet ARF agreed:-

- To further extend the termination date of the Amended Facility Agreement to 31 December 2016;
- to extend the repayment date of Tranche A of the Convertible Note Deed dated 13 September 2011 (“Convertible Note Deed”) from 31 December 2015 to 31 December 2016; and
- to further suspend the interest charged under the Amended Facility Agreement and the Convertible Note Deed for a period of 12 months commencing on 31 December 2015 (“Suspension Period”). Interest will resume should TKM receive a cash inflow of at least AUD\$5 million within the Suspension Period.

On 16 May 2016, the Company executed a binding Term Sheet with ARF. Pursuant to the Term Sheet, the terms of which were approved by shareholders in a general meeting of the company held on 18 August 2016, ARF agreed:-

- in consideration for the outstanding balance of A\$6,637,824 owing by the Company to ARF pursuant to the Convertible Note, the Company agreed to grant to ARF a royalty of 3% calculated on any gross revenue from its Kangaluwi Copper Project (“KCP”) in Zambia up to a maximum of A\$12m plus a Farm-In-Right;
- The Farm-In-Rights gives ARF the right to earn a Farm-In-Interest in KCP of up to 75% upon investing A\$1m in the project; and
- Subject to ARF not having exercised the Farm-In-Right, the Farm-In-Interest will reduce on a sliding scale to a minimum of 30% when ZRL has invested A\$15m in KCP. For example, if ZRL invests A\$6m in KCP the Farm-In-Interest of ARF will reduce to 50%.
- Upon settlement of the above transaction on 7 September 2016, the Group has recognised a gain of \$5,114,708 in profit or loss on the repayment of the Convertible Note.

Other Loans – 31 March 2017

On 4 November 2013 the Company had drawn down A\$1.9 million of the Bridging Facility. The key terms of the Bridging Facility were:-

- Up to A\$1.9 million.
- 12% p.a. capitalizing on a monthly basis from date of drawdown until the Maturity Date with interest payable quarterly in arrears. 5% penalty interest is also accruing as interest has not been paid during the year.
- Fully secured Facility ranking pari passu with the Notes under the Convertible Note Deed.
- At 31 March 2015, the maturity date was 31 December 2015.

On 12 June 2015, the Company executed a binding Term Sheet with ARF. Pursuant to the Term Sheet ARF agreed:-

- to increase its commitment under the existing Facility Agreement between ARF, the Company and others by AUD\$200,000 taking the aggregate principal outstanding to AUD\$2.8 million (“Amended Facility Agreement”). Drawdown under the Amended Facility Agreement will be subject to TKM and/or its Directors raising an additional AUD\$130,000 from the June 2015 Rights Issue; to extend the termination date of the Amended Facility Agreement to 31 December 2016. Interest was further suspended to 31 December 2016.

On 16 May 2016, the Company executed a binding Term Sheet with ARF. Pursuant to the Term Sheet, the terms of which were approved by shareholders in a general meeting of the company held on 18 August 2016, ARF agreed:-

- To increase its commitment under the existing Facility Agreement between ARF, the Company and others by AUD\$100,000 taking the aggregate principal outstanding to AUD\$2.4 million ("Amended Facility Agreement").
- To subscribe for 69,000,886 fully paid ordinary shares in ZRL at a deemed issue price of A\$0.035 with 5,000,000 free attaching options ("Placement Securities"). ARF's obligation to provide the subscription monies for the Placement Securities will be set-off against the outstanding debt owed under the Facility Agreement with the result of no cash being raised.
- Upon modification of the terms of the Facility Agreement for the additional drawdown, the Group recognised a loss of \$76,249 in profit or loss. Upon settlement of the above transaction on 7 September 2016, the balance of the Facility Agreement of US\$1,855,227 was converted to equity and recognised in Issued Capital and Share Premium Reserve.

Note 26. Discontinued Operation

(a) Zambezi Resources (Australia) Pty Ltd

Zambezi Resources (Australia) Pty Ltd ("ZRA") was deconsolidated from the Group effective 1 April 2016. ZRA was a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent entity, previously utilised for management services within the Group. ZRA has been classified in these financial statements as a discontinued operation resulting in a loss for the prior period of \$556,625.

Financial Performance and Cash Flow Information

The financial performance and cash flow information presented are for period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017:

	31 MAR 2017 US\$
Revenue	-
Expenses	-
Loss before income tax	-
Income tax	-
Loss after income tax of discontinued operation	-
Loss on disposal of subsidiary after income tax	(556,625)
Loss from discontinued operation	(556,625)
Net cash outflow from ordinary activities	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(366)
Net cash flow from financing activities	-
Net decrease in cash generated by the subsidiary	(366)

Details of the deconsolidation of ZRA

	31 MAR 2017
	US\$
Total consideration received	-
Carrying amount of net assets deconsolidated	(1,048)
Loss on deconsolidation before income tax and reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	(1,048)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	(555,577)
Income tax expense	-
Loss on deconsolidation after income tax	(556,625)

The carrying amounts of assets (nil liabilities) as at the date of deconsolidation (1 April 2016) was:

	31 MAR 2017
	US\$
Cash and cash equivalents	366
Trade and other receivables	682
Total Assets	1,048
Net Assets	1,048

Directors' Declaration

For the Year Ended 31 March 2018

The Directors declare that:

- a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as stated in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
- c) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated entity.

On behalf of the Board



Greg Bittar

Chairman

31 May 2018

Additional Securities Exchange Information

Stock Exchange Listing

Trek Metals Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company's ASX code is TKM.

Substantial Shareholders (Holding not less than 5%)

The Company is incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company and is subject to Bermudan Law. It is not subject to Chapters 6, 6A, 6B and 6C of the Australian Corporations Act 2001 dealing with the acquisition of shares (including substantial shareholdings and takeovers) and shareholders are not required to provide written notifications relating to becoming a substantial holder, changes in substantial holdings or ceasing to be a substantial holder.

Name of Shareholder	Total Number of Voting Share in the Company in which the Substantial Shareholders and its Associates Hold Relevant Interests	Percentage of Total Number of Voting Shares (%)
JP MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	92,088,846	28.52

Class of Shares and Voting Rights

As at 31 May 2018 there were 1,207 holders of 322,870,250 ordinary fully paid shares of the Company. The voting rights attaching to the ordinary shares are in accordance with the Company's Constitution being that:

- each Shareholder entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or Representative;
- on a show of hands, every person present who is a Shareholder or a proxy, attorney or Representative of a shareholder has one vote; and
- on a poll, every person present who is a shareholder or a proxy, attorney or Representative of a shareholder shall, in respect of each fully paid Share held by him, or in respect of which he is appointed a proxy, attorney or Representative, have one vote for the Share, but in respect of partly paid Shares, shall, have such number of votes as bears the proportion which the paid amount (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited).

There are no voting rights attached to the options in the Company. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when options have been exercised.

Distribution of Security Holders as at 22 May 2018

Number of Shares Held	Number of Shareholders
1 – 1,000	343
1,001 – 5,000	266
5,001 – 10,000	46
10,001 – 100,000	267
100,001 and over	285
Total	1,207

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel is 739.

Cash Usage

Since the time of listing on ASX, the entity has used its cash and assets in a form readily converted to cash that it had at the time of admission to the official list of ASX in a manner which is consistent with its business objectives.

Listing of 20 Largest Shareholders as at 22 May 2018

	Name of Ordinary Shareholder	Number of shares held	% of Shares Held
1.	JP MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	92,376,128	28.61
2.	CENTREPEAK RESOURCES GROUP PTY LTD	10,800,000	3.34
3.	BATTERY MINERALS LIMITED	10,566,636	3.27
4.	BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LTD <656165 A/C>	6,500,000	2.01
5.	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	5,156,365	1.60
6.	COOLABAH GROUP PTY LTD	4,285,715	1.33
7.	BOUCHI PTY LTD	3,800,000	1.18
8.	NEWECONOMY COM AU NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <900 ACCOUNT>	3,756,087	1.16
9.	MR ERROL BOME & MS MELANIE BOME <THE BOME SUPER FUND A/C>	3,598,259	1.11
10.	ISIDORE 14 PTY LTD <GIBSON FAMILY A/C>	3,500,000	1.08
11.	SLAM CONSULTING PTY LTD	3,500,000	1.08
12.	ZERRIN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	3,384,274	1.05
13.	MR GREGORY JOHN BITTAR	3,200,000	0.99
14.	CHESSARNO P/L <CHESSARNO S/F A/C>	3,000,000	0.93
15.	THE GAS SUPER FUND PTY LTD <THE GAS SUPER FUND A/C>	3,000,000	0.93
16.	MR QI YU	2,570,793	0.80
17.	CAUTIOUS PTY LTD <THE RESERVE A/C>	2,500,000	0.77
18.	GREENSEA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	2,500,000	0.77
19.	HILLBOI NOMINEES PTY LTD	2,500,000	0.77
20.	MR GREGORY JOHN LOUGHRIDGE + MRS KATHRYN LINDA LOUGHRIDGE <TALISMAN S/F A/C>	2,500,000	0.77
		172,994,257	53.58

Unquoted Securities on Issue - Update

Securities issued by the Company which are not listed on the ASX are as follows:

Name of Holders (Top 20)	Unlisted Options Expiring: 31/12/20 @ A\$0.16	Unlisted Options Expiring: 27/04/21 @ A\$0.10	Unlisted Options Expiring: 30/06/19 @ A\$0.03	Unlisted Options Expiring: 02/11/21 @ A\$0.06
A & J Tannous Nominees Pty Ltd <Assad Tannous A/C>				893,549
Ms Michelle Afflick				1,500,000
AMSJ Cash Pty Ltd <Cash SF A/c>			1,000,000	
Asenna Wealth Solutions Pty Ltd				1,451,613
Battery Minerals Limited		5,283,318		
Mr Gregory John Bittar			2,000,000	10,000,000
Mr Errol Bome & Ms Melanie Bome			1,250,000	800,000
Bouchi Pty Ltd			2,250,000	9,000,000
Centrepeak Resources Group Pty Ltd			9,250,000	
Mr Bradley Drabsch <Oceantobush A/c>				14,000,000
Mr Cedric Gineste				1,000,000
Isidore 14 Pty Ltd <Gibson Family A/c>			2,250,000	
Mr Bin Liu				2,533,870
Mr Brendon Gregory Martin & Mrs Silfia Tjan Morton <Gone Fishing Super Fund A/c>			500,000	
Mr Stewart Andrew McLeod			500,000	
Ms Sonja Neame				6,000,000
Ms Tanya Oliver				750,000
Precision Opportunities Fund Ltd				862,500
Prevision Holdings Pty Ltd <March Equities>			1,000,000	
Resilient Investment Group Pty Ltd				1,548,387
Rimoyne Pty Ltd				825,000
Ms Nerida Lee Schmidt				1,500,000
SJ Capital Pty Ltd				1,197,932
Slam Consulting Pty Ltd			2,000,000	4,333,335
Theta Asset Management Ltd <Auctus Resources Fund A/C>	1,250,000		5,000,000	
Valas Investments Pty Ltd <Valas Investments A/C>				977,777
Mr Marinko Vidovich				1,000,000
Mr Dominic Virgara				806,452
Mr Nicholas Hunter Woolrych			500,000	
TOTAL	1,250,000	5,283,318	27,500,000	60,980,415