

Quarterly Activities Report

for the period ended 31 March 2024

Machinga (HREE & Nb)

- Completion of extensive rock chip and soil sampling program on the recently granted licence area at Machinga, with results returning up to 3.2% TREO and up to 0.75% Nb₂O₅
- Two anomalies west of the main road of the newly granted licence display a continuous zone of high TREO results - highlighting the potential of REE mineralisation in this area of
- Results from the recent program will assist in refining targets ahead of next phase of drilling at Machinga

Salambidwe (REE)

- Completion of initial geochemical and geophysical exploration programs at Salambidwe. a virgin REE prospect
- Maximum values of 1.21% TREO & 0.12% Nb₂O₅ from separate rock chip samples.
- Assessment of combined geochemical and geophysical data underway to refine targets prior to a maiden drill program

Karonga & Mzimba (Li)

- Six-month option secured to acquire an 80% interest in the Karonga Lithium Project, a granted licence covering 39km² Granted licence borders DY6's 34km² exclusive prospecting licence application at Karonga
- First lithium-focused exploration program in Malawi completed on Mzimba licences – initial reconnaissance indicates high potential for major discovery
- Mzimba licences cover very large area (710.5km²) significantly underexplored for LCT pegmatites
- Initial ground reconnaissance sampling at Mzimba South returned grades of 6.2% Li₂O (lepidolite mica) and 0.3% Li₂O (pegmatite rock assemblage), also high in cesium and rubidium with significant potential for LCT pegmatite hosted mineralisation
- Environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) for Mzimba, Karonga and Tundulu submitted, with licences expected to be granted by mid 2024
- Detailed mapping and sampling programs across these new lithium projects planned for once licences are granted

Heavy rare earths and critical metals explorer DY6 Metals Ltd (ASX: DY6) (“**DY6**”, “the **Company**”) is pleased to present its quarterly activities report for the March 2024 quarter.

OPERATIONS

Machinga

Soil and Rock Chip Sampling Program

During the quarter DY6 conducted a comprehensive geochemical sampling program over the Machinga exploration licences (EL0705, EL0529), targeting areas to the west of diamond drilling conducted in late 2023 in EL0529 before moving to the anomalous soil responses in the southern region of EL0705 (Machinga, main, Figure 1). A total of 727 samples, including 422 rock chips and 305 soils, were collected.

The Company is targeting an extensive uranium radiometric anomaly, which spans over 7km along the same geological unit (refer ASX release dated 6 July 2023). Significant rock chip samples include:

- 2.26% TREO, 0.19% Nb₂O₅ (MEX061)
- 1.60% TREO, 0.60% Nb₂O₅ (MEX098)
- 3.22% TREO, 0.75% Nb₂O₅ (MEX141)
- 1.00% TREO, 0.11% Nb₂O₅ (MEX270)
- 1.16% TREO, 0.41% Nb₂O₅ (MEX510)

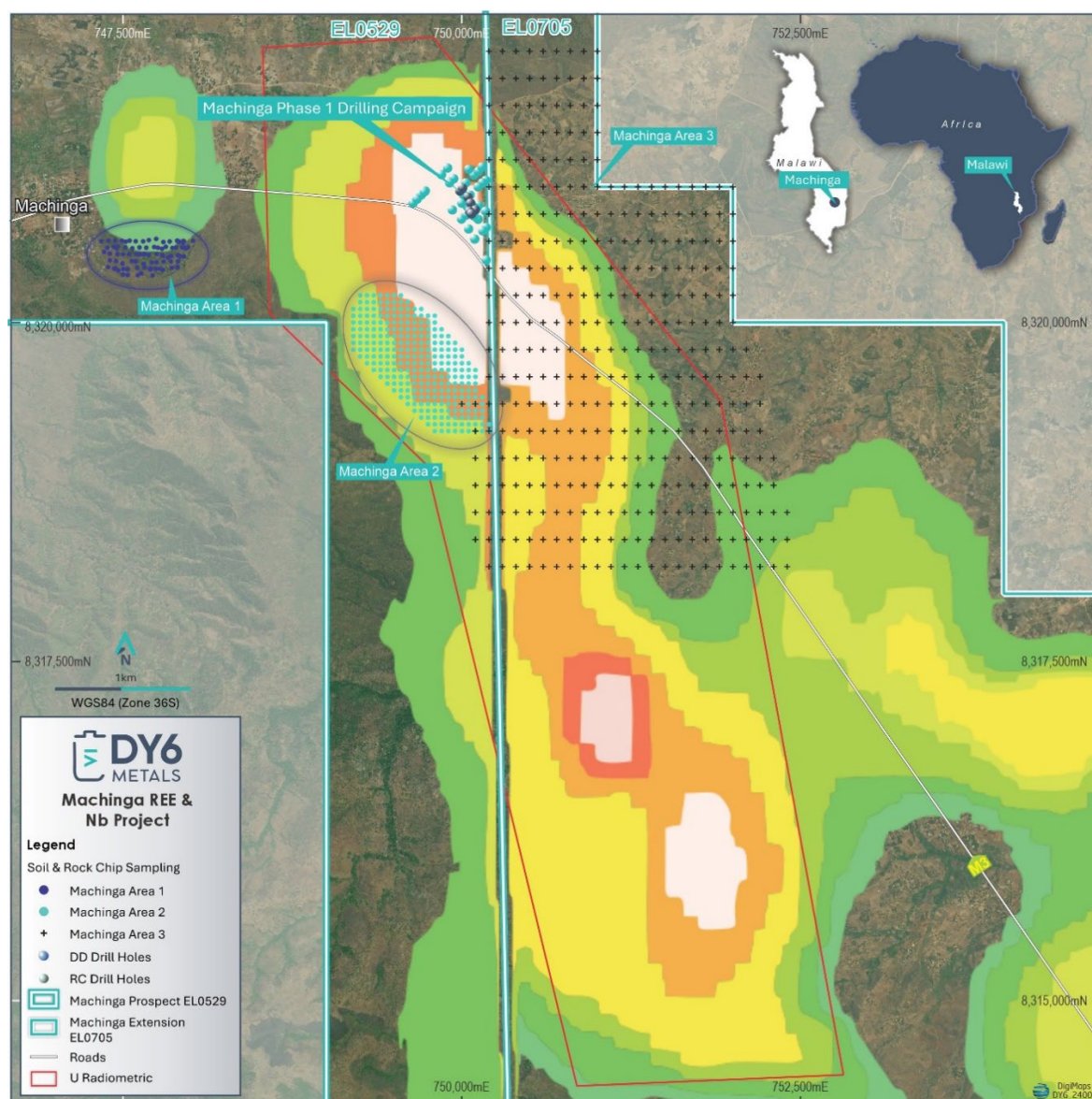


Figure 1: Part of Machinga Licence Area on U-radiometric image showing recent sampling areas across the anomalous zone

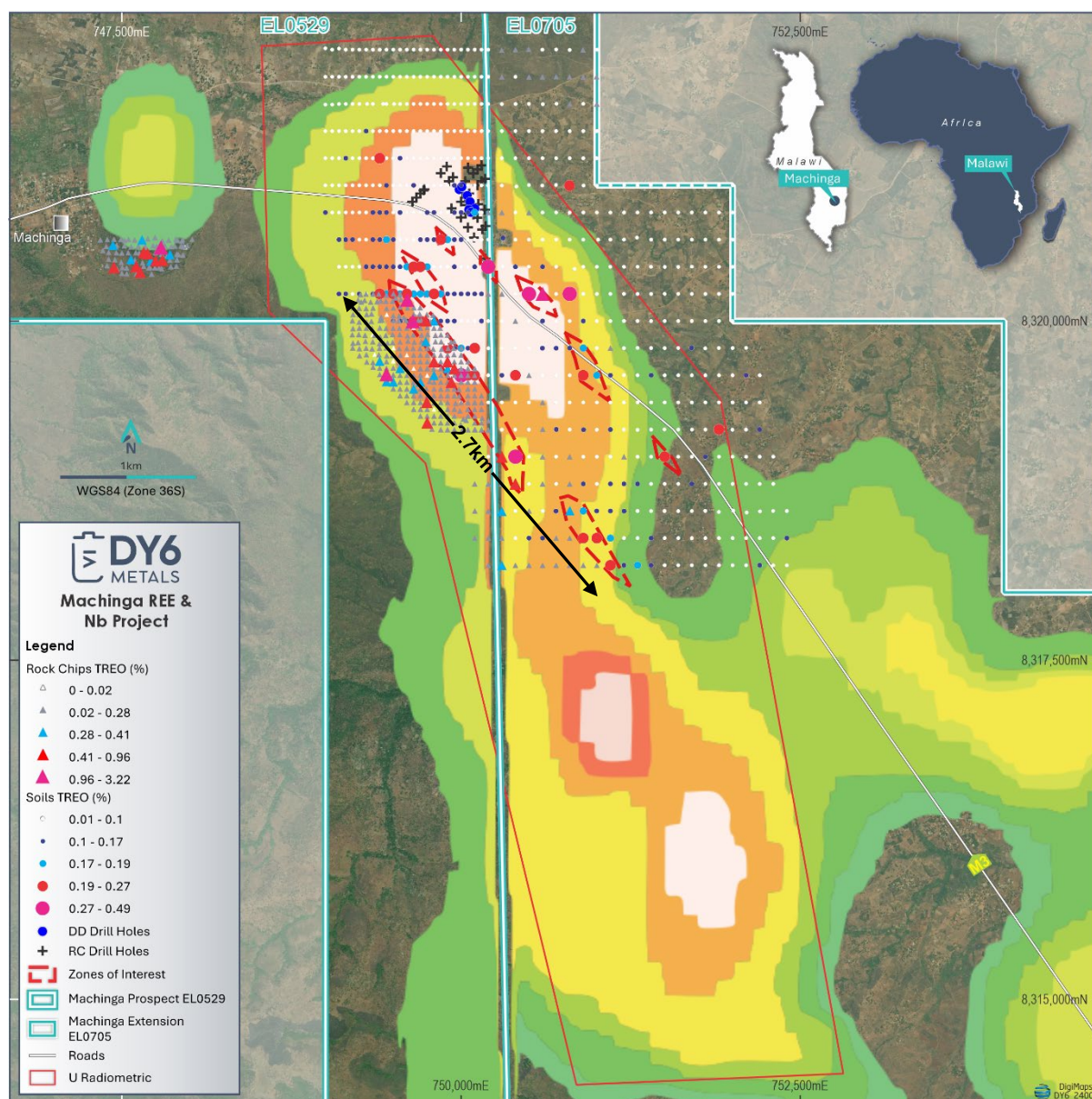


Figure 2: Soil and rock TREO % responses on part of Machinga Licence Area on U-Radiometric image from recent and previous DY6 sampling

The two western anomalies where sample density is higher show a much more continuous character of higher-grade TREO results, highlighting the scale potential of REE mineralisation in this area of the licence. This zone was only partially tested by the first phase of drilling as no drilling was completed west of the main road.

Sampling over the entire Machinga footprint shows distinctly different HREO and NdPr signatures to the main Machinga drilling area and the most elevated concentrations of TREO correspond to the highest Nb values.

Previous drilling primarily focused on the NE region of the Machinga Main Northern anomaly near the licence border and where previous owner Globe Metals and Mining (“Globe”) initially focused. The recent rock chip results indicate significant potential exists for mineralisation to the west and south of the initial drilling activity with a 2.7km-long soil geochemical anomaly NW to SE (Figure 2). The rock

chip sampling results from the southern part of the Machinga anomaly follow a similar trend pattern to historic results and have the potential to lead to the identification of further HREO mineralisation to be confirmed by future drill testing. Further field work is under consideration in the remaining southern part of the new licence area to define targets for future drilling by DY6.

Mineralogy and Metallurgy

DY6's knowledge and understanding of the host rock mineralisation of the Machinga alkaline complex is rapidly advancing and REE mineralised zones of drill core have been geologically logged as hydrothermal breccias. As part of the Company's assessment, several pieces of 1/4 core from diamond drillholes MDD004, MDD007 and MDD008 were submitted to ALS Mineralogy for further investigation with emphasis on identification of rare earth species and presence of deleterious minerals using Quantitative Automated Mineralogical Analysis (QEMSCAN).

The mineralogy and quantitative assessment of minerals contained in the core will provide valuable liberation characteristics of target minerals to guide the Company in formulating an initial metallurgical test program.

The Company also shipped to ALS in Perth a total of 20 quarter-core samples from seven drill holes and selected a wide range of mineralised intersection depths, lithology, grades and also typical host rocks. These samples will be used to produce a representative ore sample to commence a beneficiation test work program in Q2, 2024, upon completion of the QEMSCAN work.

The current test work program will continue through Q2 and Q3 2024.

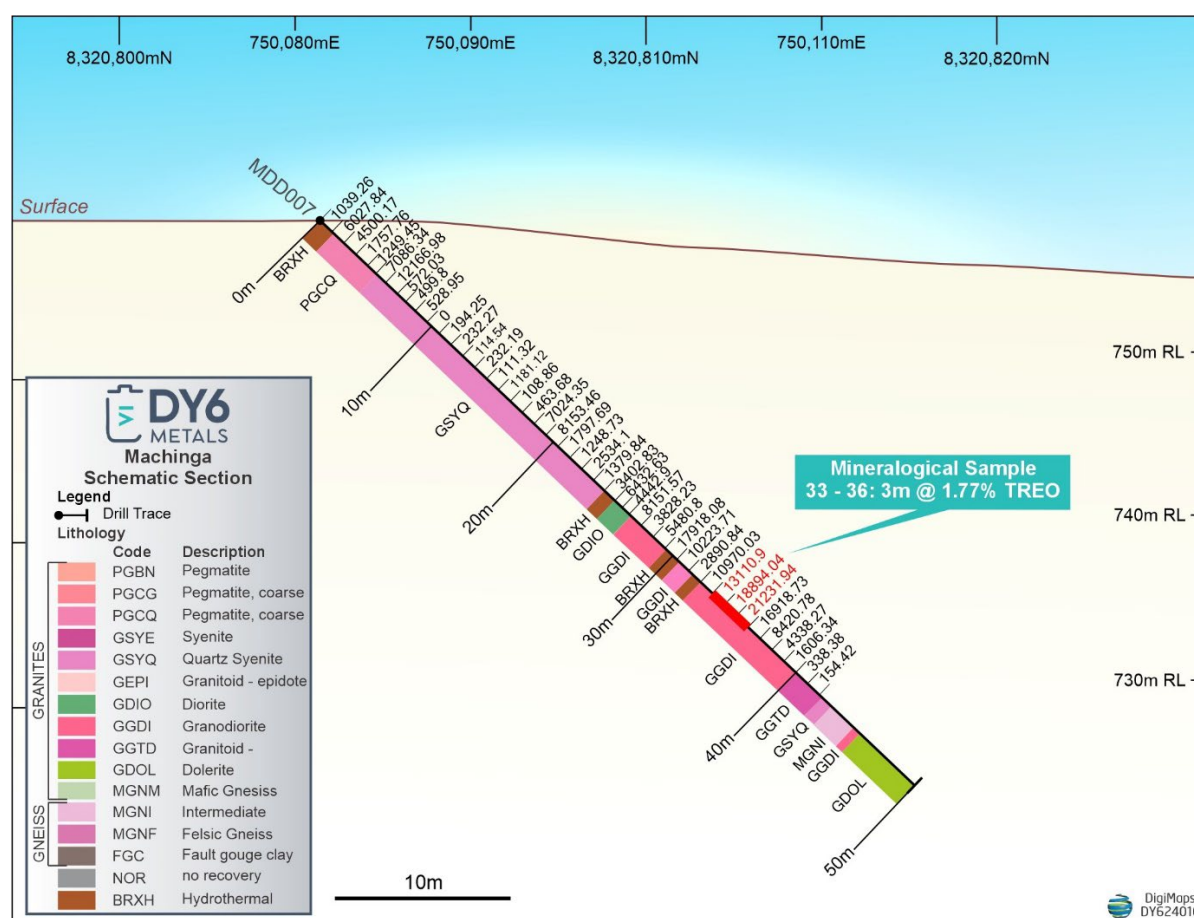


Figure 3. Lithological log from Machinga drill hole MDD007



Figure 4. Half drill core of MMD007 (30.8m - 35.2m) and (35.2m - 40.4m) showing high-grade rare earth mineralisation in the Machinga deposit and pieces selected for QEMSCAN

Mzimba and Karonga Li Projects

During the quarter DY6 completed an initial lithium-focused ground reconnaissance program completed late last year at its Mzimba South (Figure 5) and Afro Gifts (Karonga South) licences (Figure 6).

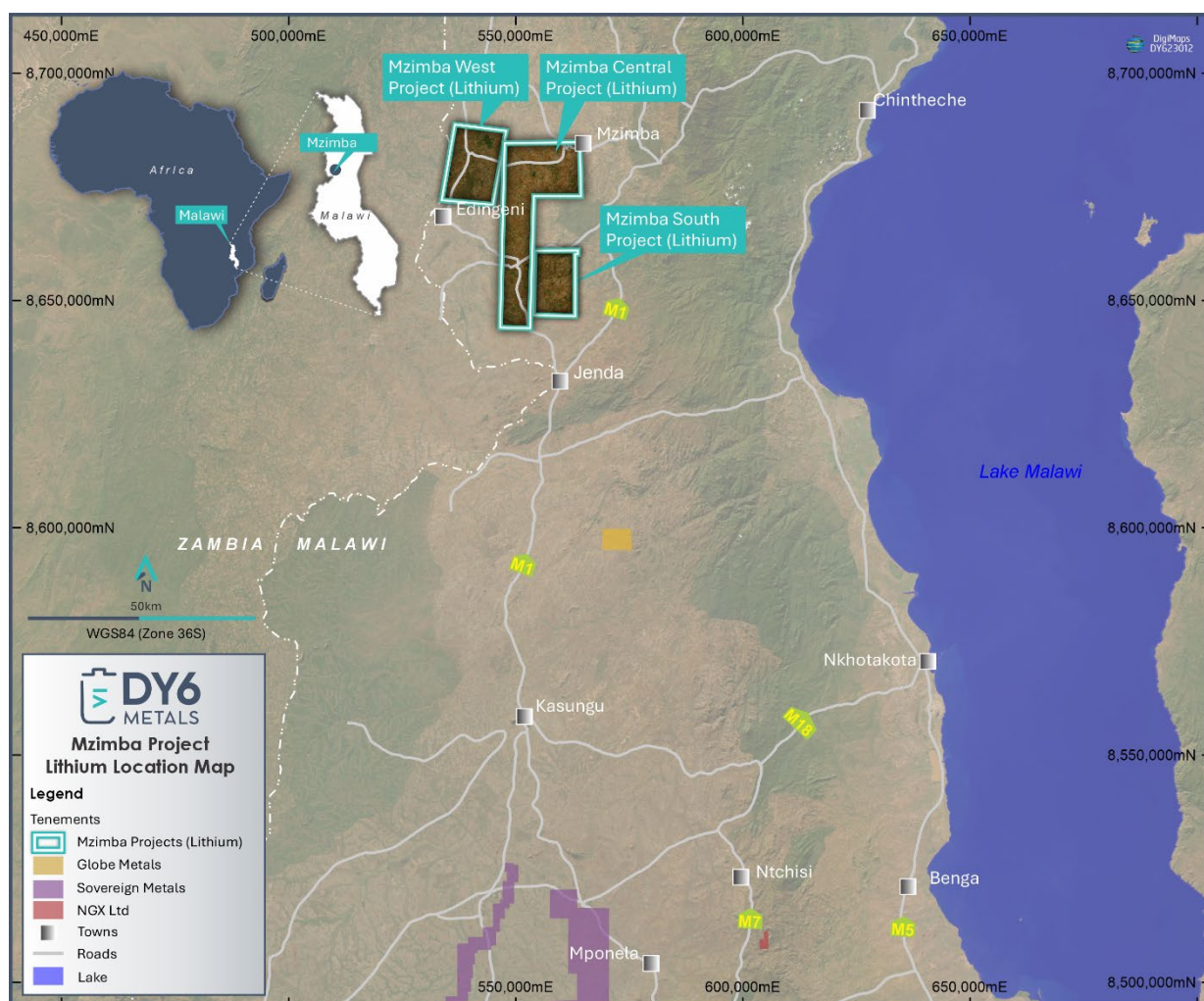


Figure 5. Location map of the Mzimba Lithium Projects (Central, West, and South)

Assay results were received from eight samples from Mzimba and 11 samples from Karonga (Afro Gifts licence area) providing indications of locally fractionated pegmatite systems which have the potential to host lithium mineralisation. The Mzimba samples were collected from an artisanal gemstone mining area in the southern licence, with the pegmatites identified by observing the presence of weathered quartz, large flakes of weathered biotite, muscovite and phlogopite micas and kaolinised feldspars (Figure 7).

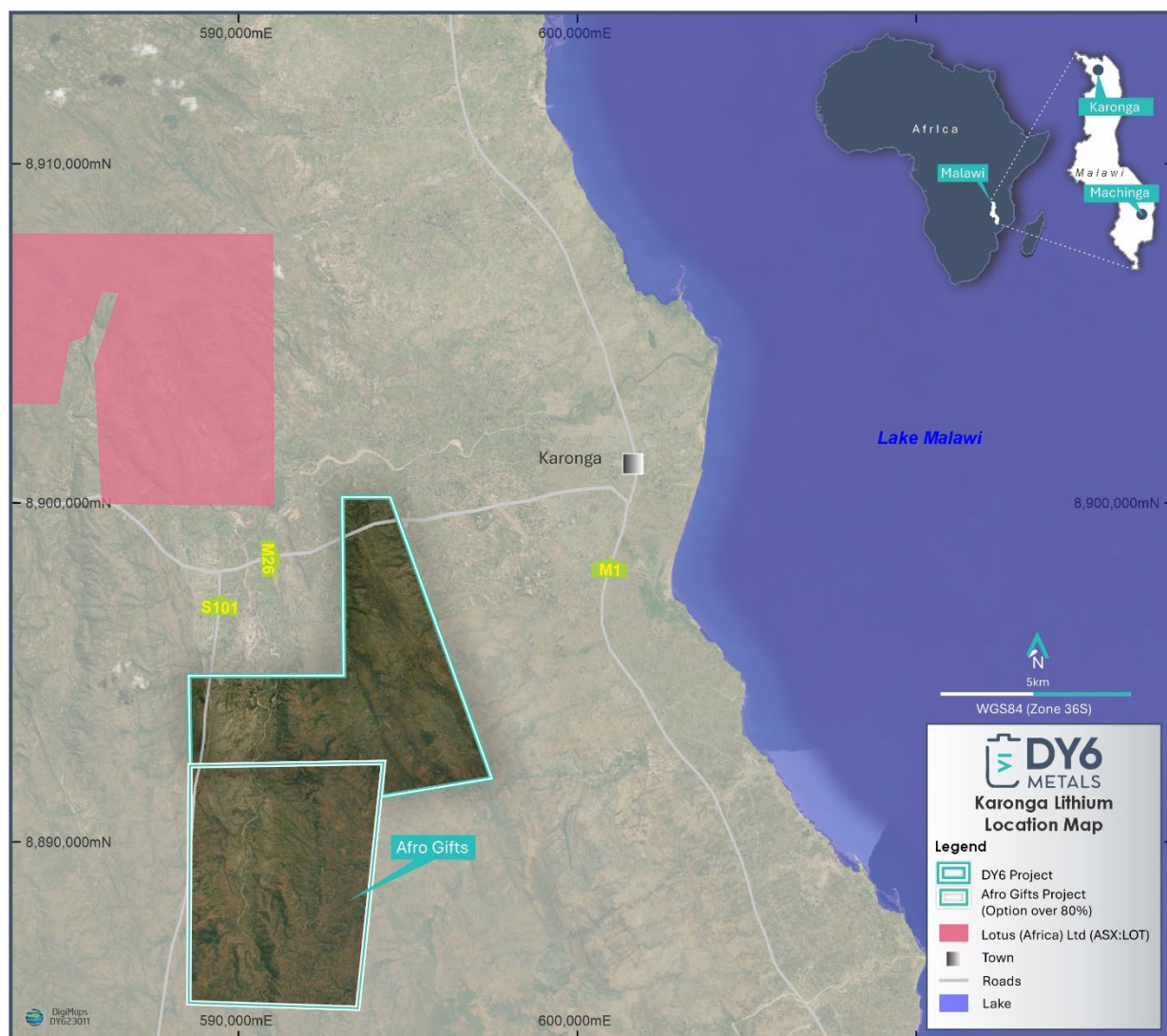


Figure 6. Location map of Karonga Li Project, granted licence EPL0659, which adjoins the Company's recent licence application (APL0526)



Figure 7. Core of the opened pegmatite showing quartz crystals, books of muscovite micas and K-feldspar with matrix of albite feldspar

One rock chip sample (01C) (Figure 9), composed predominantly of mica with minor quartz and feldspar, returned exceptional lithium grade (Li_2O) of 6.2% and notably high in cesium (Cs) (3,089ppm) and rubidium (Rb) >10,000ppm, all excellent LCT mineralisation pathfinders. The anomalous Rb concentration along with mineral identification implies the presence of lepidolite mineralisation in the sample. Pegmatites and potential lithium-rich micas are evident across the Mzimba prospects with future exploration work to determine the extent of the lithium bearing pegmatites.

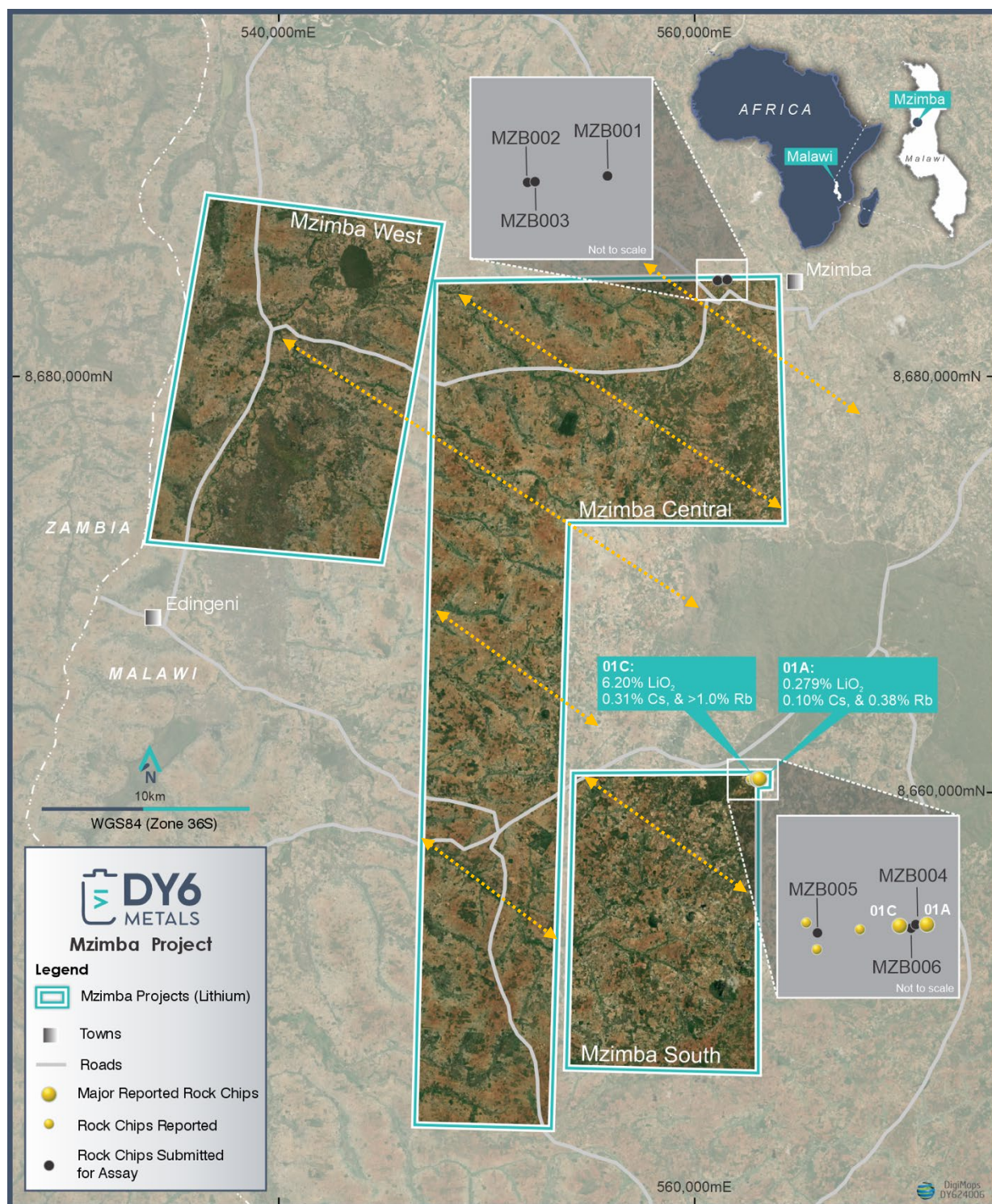


Figure 8. Sampling locations of reported and newly sampled rock chips at Mzimba South and Central. Arrows (in yellow) indicate the general direction pegmatites are trending (in a NW-SE direction).



Figure 9. Sample of lepidolite mica from February field trip

A further reconnaissance visit to the Mzimba South and Central districts was undertaken in February, with six outcrop samples collected (three from Mzimba Central and three from Mzimba South). Most of the outcrops were identified as quartz, feldspar, micas and partly superficial deposit of kaolinised feldspar materials. (Figure 10). All samples have been crushed at the Geological Survey Department (GSD) in Zomba ready for dispatch to the SGS laboratory for whole rock assay.



Figure 10. Pegmatite outcrop at Mzimba Central

Early-stage assays of the 11 samples collected from Karonga South have delivered the geochemical information required to develop an understanding of the intrusive fractionation processes that have

occurred in the district. Identifying the location of fractionated rocks is the first important step to the discovery of pegmatitic LCT mineralisation.

Licence Update

DY6 has submitted four exclusive prospecting licence applications totalling 746.7km² in northern Malawi for tenements it considers to be highly prospective for lithium. The Mzimba licences cover a large area (710.5km²) and remain significantly underexplored for LCT pegmatites. DY6 recently received conditional approval from the Malawian Department of Mines upon submission of ESMPs for Mzimba, Karonga and Tundulu. The ESMPs have been submitted to the Malawian Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA) and licence approvals are expected in the coming weeks.

Following granting of the licences, DY6 is preparing to undertake a more detailed mapping and rock chip sampling program across these new lithium projects.

Salambidwe

During the quarter the Company completed an extensive geochemical and geophysical sampling program at the highly prospective Salambidwe project in southern Malawi. A total of 514 soil and rock chip samples were collected over a 50km grid from outcrops across the licence area along with completion of an airborne geophysical program consisting of 45-line kilometres of electromagnetic plus radiometric surveying to map the magnetic and conductive properties of the geology of Salambidwe.

Ground-based, grid-controlled geochemical sampling (Figure 11) was undertaken to confirm historical exploration results and to expand the footprint of anomalous responses in the northern and western parts of the licence. Previous activity had not closed off the anomalous zones, nor had airborne geophysical surveys covered the area due to its proximity to the border with Mozambique.

Absolute values obtained from the DY6 program appear to be slightly lower in tenor than the historical data; it is interpreted that this is due to the majority of the Company's sampling being peripheral to the historical sampling and extending away from the central anomalous area.

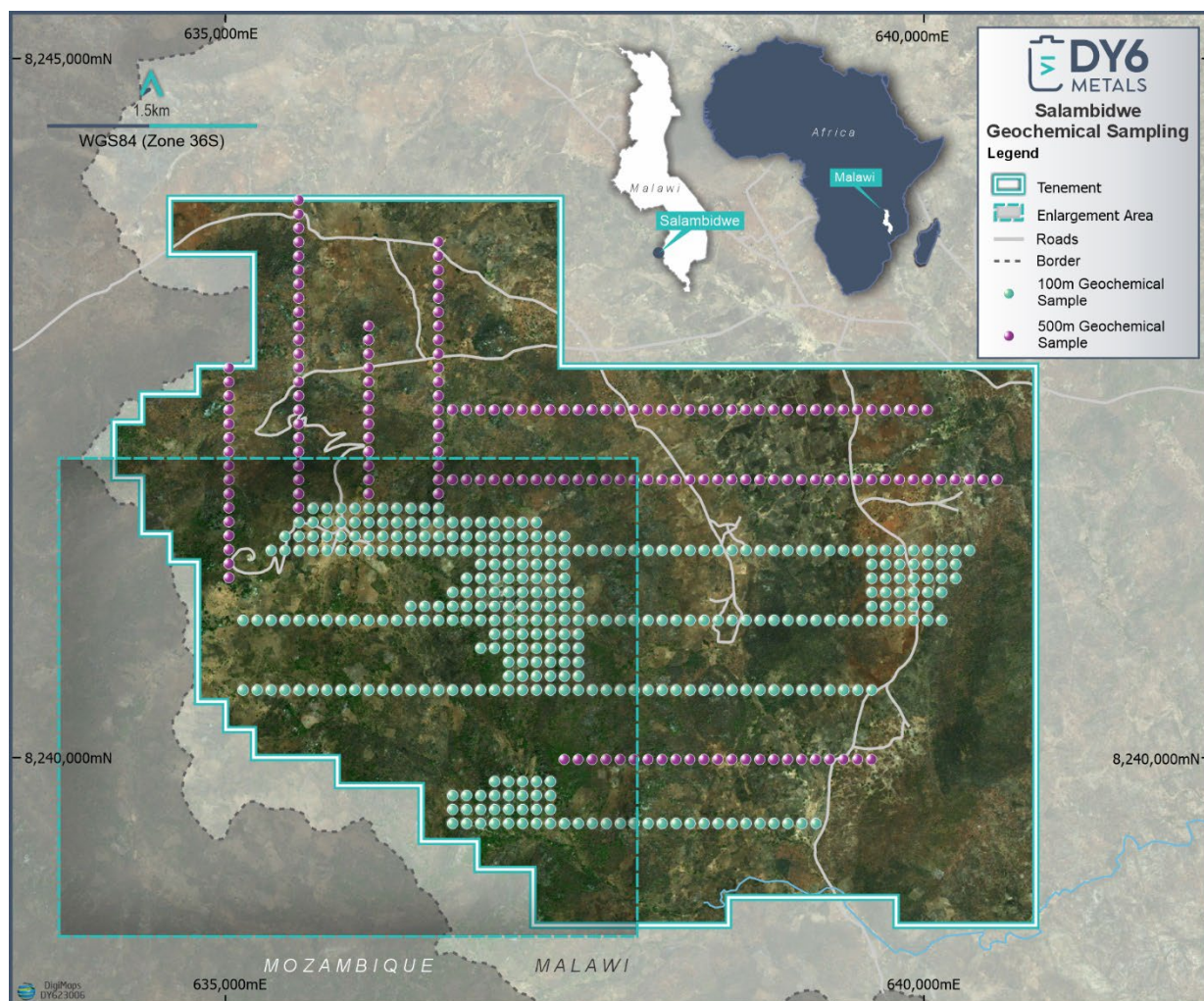


Figure 11: Geochemical sampling at Salambidwe prospect

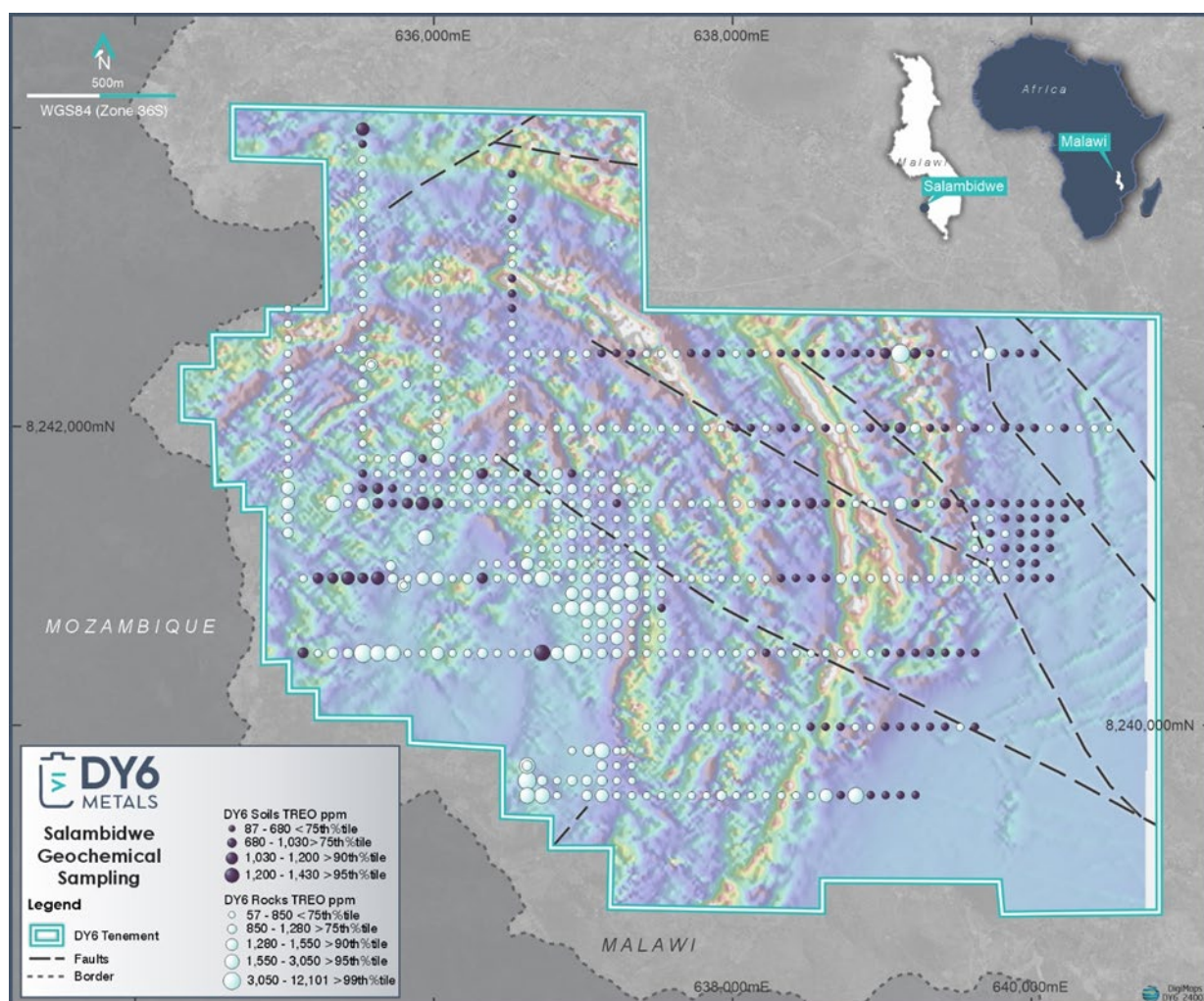


Figure 12: DY6 Anomalous TREO Responses on RTP1VD aeromagnetic data at Salambidwe

The airborne data in Figure 12 shows the strong circular and concentric character of the intrusive syenite units at Salambidwe. The area of anomalism seems to show a more subdued magnetic character, presumably due to alteration. Strong radiometric responses coincide with this area as shown below in Figure 13.

Figure 13 which shows the extent of the historical TREO anomalism overlaid on the Total Count (TC) radiometric image and the anomalous extensions generated by DY6's sampling.

Though a portion of the western anomalous zone is outside the current tenure, being too close to the Mozambique/Malawi border, this anomalous trend is now >2km long. The anomalous zone to the west of the western zone which does not overlay strong radiometric response requires further exploration. Both soils and rock chips return anomalous responses in this zone.

The eastern zone is approximately 1,700m long and nearly 1,000m wide near its northern limits.

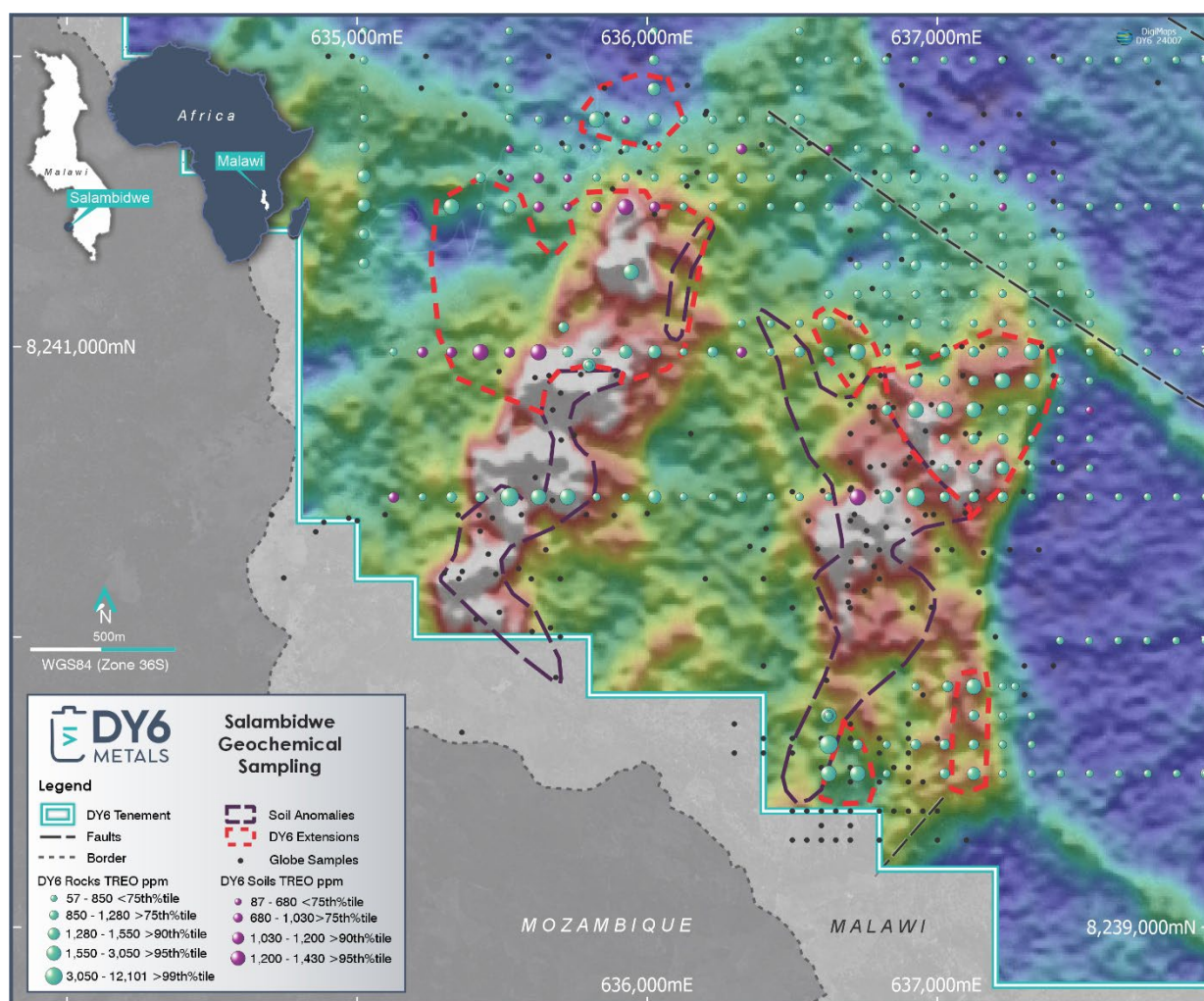


Figure 13: Enlarged Area from Figure 1 showing DY6 TREO Extensions to Historic Anomalous Zones on TC radiometric data at Salambidwe

Nb₂O₅ results also extended the anomalous areas tended both zones, though their extent is more limited than the TREO. The western zone is approximately 1,700m long (including outside tenure) and the eastern zone is approximately 1,500m long.

Ngala Hill

The Ngala Hill prospect is located 35 km south-southwest of Blantyre in southern Malawi. The deposit is characterised as an outcropping ultramafic chonolith with widespread Pd-Pt-Au-Cu mineralisation that is palladium-rich. No significant modern exploration has been undertaken on the prospect including no electromagnetics (EM) to target higher-grade massive sulphides. Three zones of palladium rich Pd, Pt, Au, Cu mineralisation have been identified to date.

The main mineralised zone has only had limited drilling. The Company believes there is significant potential for increased PGE grade in fresh rock. The prospect is proximal to the Nacala rail/ port corridor and grid power. A reconnaissance field visit is planned in the near future.

Corporate

Securities

A total of 915,007 fully paid ordinary shares were released from escrow.

Finance and Use of Funds

Pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4, the Company provides a comparison of its actual expenditure against the estimated expenditure on items set out in Section 1.6 of the Company's IPO prospectus. The analysis below reflects the period from 1 June 2023 to 31 March 2024 (10 months):

Activity Description	Prospectus	Actual (from 1 June 23 to 31 Mar 24)	Variance
Exploration – Machinga (2 years)	\$2,450,000	\$2,209,271	\$240,729
Exploration – Salambidwe (2 years)	\$1,000,000	\$156,170	\$843,830
Exploration – Ngala Hill (2 years)	\$475,000	\$4,356	\$470,644
Administration (2 years)	\$750,000	\$445,689	\$304,311
Working Capital (2 years)	\$1,565,000	\$571,148	\$993,852
New Project Evaluation	\$800,000	\$99,924	\$700,076
Expenses of the Offer ¹	\$665,000	\$431,698	\$233,302
TOTAL	\$7,705,000	\$3,981,256	\$3,786,744

¹Note: certain expenses of the Offer as part of the Company's IPO were also paid out prior to 1 June 2023 and therefore not accounted for in the above table.

Summary of Mining Exploration Activities Expenditure

During the March quarter, the Company made the following payments in relation to mining exploration activities:

- Title management and other consultants: \$30,515
- Mapping and sampling: \$35,630
- Drilling and assaying: \$104,216
- Field supplies, vehicles, travel and other: \$29,781
- New project expenditures: \$78,501

Appendix 5B Disclosures

At 31 March 2024, the Company had cash on hand of approximately \$3.06m.

Note 6 to Appendix 5B:

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates: during the March quarter a total of \$72,000 was paid to Directors and associates for director, company secretarial, accounting and consulting fees.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of DY6.

More information

Mr Dan Smith	Mr John Kay	Mr Luke Forrestal
Chairman	Director & Company Secretary	Investor Relations
dan.smith@dy6metals.com	john.kay@dy6metals.com	+61 411 479 144

Abbreviations

- **TREO** = Total Rare Earth Oxides – La_2O_3 , CeO_2 , Pr_6O_{11} , Nd_2O_3 , Sm_2O_3 , Eu_2O_3 , Gd_2O_3 , Tb_4O_7 , Dy_2O_3 , Ho_2O_3 , Er_2O_3 , Tm_2O_3 , Yb_2O_3 , Lu_2O_3 , Y_2O_3
- **HREO** = Heavy Rare Earth Oxides – Tb_4O_7 , Dy_2O_3 , Ho_2O_3 , Er_2O_3 , Tm_2O_3 , Yb_2O_3 , Lu_2O_3 , Y_2O_3
- **HREO%** = $\text{HREO}/\text{TREO} * 100$
- **DyTb:TREO** = $(\text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Tb}_4\text{O}_7)/\text{TREO} * 100$

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Allan Younger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Younger is a consultant of the Company. Mr Younger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Younger consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report. Mr Younger holds shares in the Company.

For further information with respect to exploration results, please refer to relevant ASX announcements during the March quarter dated as follows: 3/1/24, 14/3/24, 25/3/24 and 19/4/24.

Cautionary Statement

Li related observations

The Company notes that pegmatites contain varying abundances of typical LCT pegmatite non-Li-bearing minerals, predominantly feldspar, quartz, muscovite mica (as a group also referred to as Aplite) and accessory tourmaline. Investors should note that while LCT pegmatites are a known host for accessory lithium bearing minerals such as spodumene, it is also known that this is not a universal association. Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of pegmatite does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of mineralisation by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

REE related observations

Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage it is too early for the Company to make a determinative view on the abundances of any of these minerals. These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography, assay, and XRF analysis. The observed presence of known REE-bearing minerals does not necessarily equate to rare earth mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of REE by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis.

Annexure 1. Tenements held directly by DY6 Metals Ltd or subsidiary companies as at 31 March 2024:

Project	Tenement Details	Status	Acquired during quarter	Disposed of during quarter	Held at end of quarter	State/Country
Machinga (Main)	EPL0529	Granted	-	-	100%	Malawi
Machinga (Extended Area)	EPL0705	Granted	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Salambidwe	EPL0518	Granted	-	-	100%	Malawi
Ngala Hill	EPL0510	Granted	-	-	100%	Malawi
Tundulu	APL0527	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Mzimba (West)	APL0540	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Mzimba (Central)	APL0539	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Mzimba (South)	APL0538	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Karonga (North)	APL0526	Application	100%	-	100%	Malawi
Karonga (South)*	EPL0659	Granted	-	-	-	Malawi

*The Company has an option to acquire an 80% interest in EPL0659

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

DY6 Metals Ltd

ABN

91 663 592 318

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	-	-
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(280)	(911)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	24	78
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(256)	(833)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(2)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(393)	(2,398)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(393)	(2,400)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(432)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	(432)

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,711	6,727
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(256)	(833)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(393)	(2,400)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	(432)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,062	3,062

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	3,062	3,711
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	3,062	3,711

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	72
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i> - Director/company secretarial fees/accounting \$72,000.		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities		
7.2 Credit standby arrangements		
7.3 Other (please specify)		
7.4 Total financing facilities		
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(256)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(393)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(649)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	3,062
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	3,062
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	4.72
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A	
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>	

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 26 April 2024

The board of directors

Authorised by:
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.