Investors' Corner

Citiplace, Perth

for ASA, 18th June 2026

Convenor: Mark Dixon

Citiplace - Emergency Procedure

- If smoke is detected, or fire alarm is raised, follow exit signs
- Upon evacuating the building, meet at ***designated area***
- Do not use lift in an emergency

- **Designated area**
  - Turn right from the Citiplace Centre and proceed over the bridge to the pond area past the Art Gallery, if safe to do so.
  - Regroup there for head count if safe to do so.
  - If emergency personnel instruct differently then follow their directions.

ASA Disclaimer

The Australian Shareholders' Association (ASA) provides facilities for member meetings, webinars, and conferences to deliver general factual information about the ASA and financial markets.

The ASA is not licensed to give financial advice and does not intend to give financial advice.

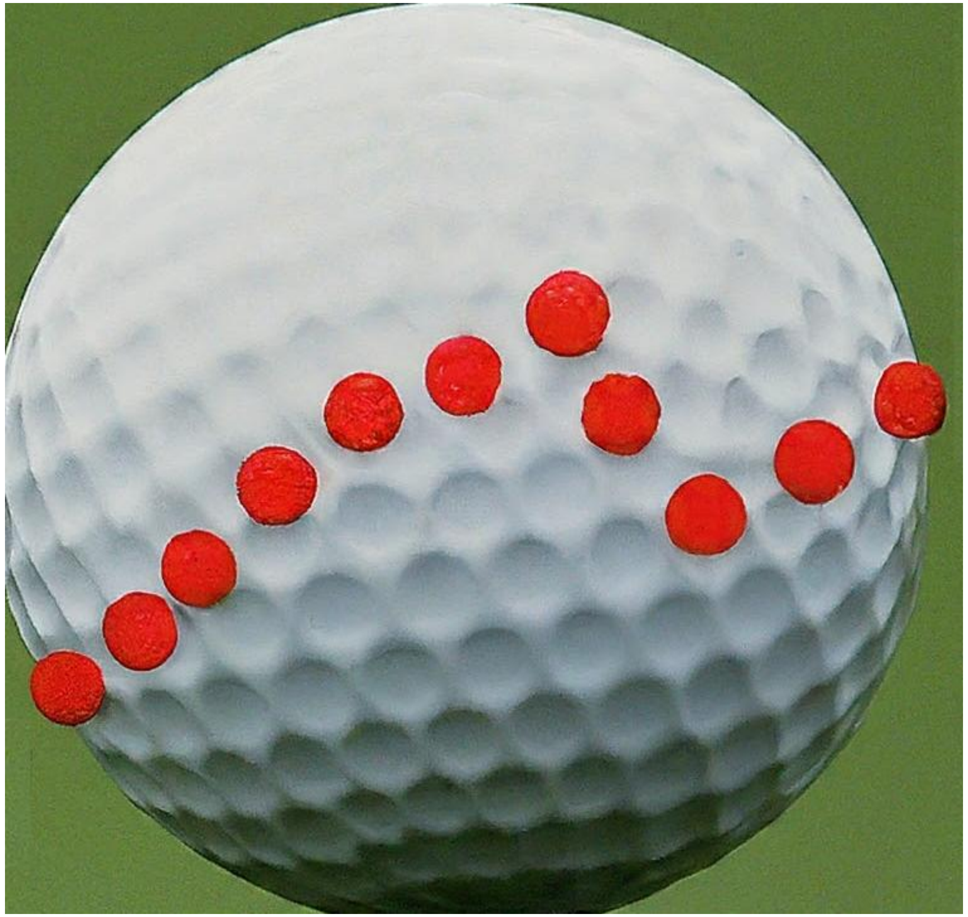
The factual information presented is not intended to imply any recommendation or opinion about a financial product, nor to influence any person's decision regarding any financial product or class of financial products.

The ASA does not accept any responsibility to inform you of any matter that subsequently comes to our notice that may affect any of the information discussed.

Anyone wishing to act on any matter discussed should seek independent advice from a licensed financial advisor.

Agenda

- Intro — Welcome, emergency procedure, disclaimer
- Excursions with charts — Bob Kelliher
- Copper — Guy Butters
- Gold – David Brooke
- Open discussion
  - E.g. thoughts on CGT & other budget changes
- Next meeting — 16th July 2026
- Close ~ noon.



Excursions with charts
– Bob Kelliher

Copper: Physical connection

Guy Buters

Demand Drivers

- Demand increases with electrification
- Demand increases with GDP
- Shift from fossil fuels to electrification

- **The IEA Warning:** According to data from the International Energy Agency (IEA), if the pipeline of new mining projects doesn't expand dramatically, the structural gap could widen into a **30% supply deficit by 2035**

Copper Grades

- 1980   1.2 to 1.3%
- 2000   1 to 1.1%
- 2020   0.55 to 0.6%

- This implies that copper deposits need to be large and energy costs low to allow adequate return on capital

- However there are exceptions to this scenario

Cyprium

- Restarting the Nifty Mine which has existing processing facilities, camp and airstrip.
- Power supply is gas /diesel , gas supply is via a spur line from the Dampier to Telfer pipeline
- Will start generating cash this year from electrowinning the leachate targeting 6,000 tpa cathode from re-leach of existing pads through refurbished “B Train”. This costs **A$29.9 million** total to refurbish the plant and build the acid terminal. However the NPV is A$159.5 million (at $5.50USD per pound)
- This phase lasts 4 years

Cyprium Phase 2

- The existing Nifty mine commences production of copper sulfate ore (not suitable for electrowinning)
- Capex A$239 million
- AISC forecast average **AISC of US$2.62 per pound** (third quartile)
- This phase produces copper concentrate for 20 years
- Concentrate shipped to purchasers eg Glencore Mt Isa
- Twenty year horizon very suitable for hybrid power eg solar, wind

•.

Cyprium phase 3

- Maroochydore inferred resource of 370million tonnes at 0.43% copper with core 106 tonnes of ore grading 0.67% copper, however it’s 100k from Nifty
- Paterson Exploration Project **1,938 square kilometres of highly prospective ground** wrapping right around the Nifty and Maroochydore areas. These include prospective targets found using electromagnetic surveys.

CYM valuation

- Market cap $237 million but holds **A$96.5 million in cash**
- **Currently $0.41 per share**
- **Share raising at $0.52 in Jan 2026 (fully underwritten)**
- **Phase 1 and 2 After-Tax NPV (8%): A$756 million. Calculated at $4.25USD per pound. Using current copper (6.43) and diesel prices($3) this changes to A$3.12 billion.**
- **NPV per share on old assumptions** A$1.31 per share, at current copper prices A$5.40 per share

Carnaby

Located 70km from Mt Isa QLD

Existing Copper refinery owned by Glencore

multiple deposits

Close to paved roads and railway line

Deposits

Trek (5.5Mt @ 1.6% CuEq) suitable for open cut mining. However there is a 450 m extension below the planned open pit which is high grade >20CuEq%m

Duchese 3.7Mt @ 0.8%

Nil desperandum 4.3Mt @ 1.5% CuEq

Lady Fanny 3.2Mt @ 1.5% CuEq

Mt Hope 11.2Mt at 1.7% Cu Eq

Economics

- Toll treatment by Mt Isa (Glencore) reduces capital costs. The PSF in March 2026 indicates a A$11 million pre-production CAPEX
- NPV A$322 Million post tax @ A$16,500 /t but at current copper prices A$580 to A$610
- NPV per share A$1.17 per share (base case) **A$2.15 per share** at current prices. These NPV's are post tax
- They do not include the value of the exceptional drill results since March
- First ore production second half 2026
- Price $0.64 per share on 25/5/26
- At a supercycle price of **$6.40 USD/lb**, those processing costs become negligible. Carnaby's model delivers an exceptional **281% Internal Rate of Return (IRR)** and a payback window of just 13 months.

Risks

- Buyout
- Mt Isa refinery closes down. According to Carnaby's internal scoping studies, going solo blows upfront pre-production CAPEX out from $11 Million to $174 Million AUD to build crushing plants and floatation circuits.

Gold

— David Brooke

ASA Cityplace Discussion Group

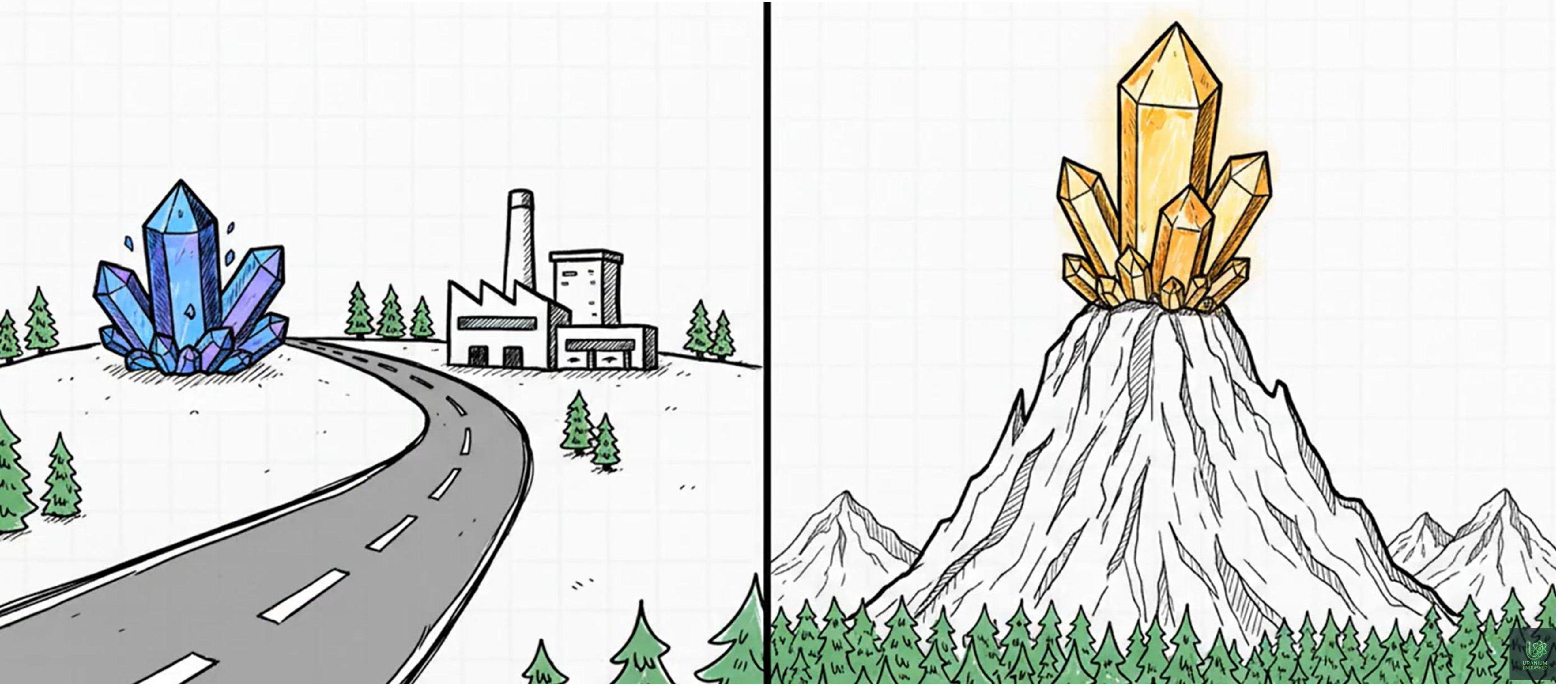
18th June 2026

By David Brooke

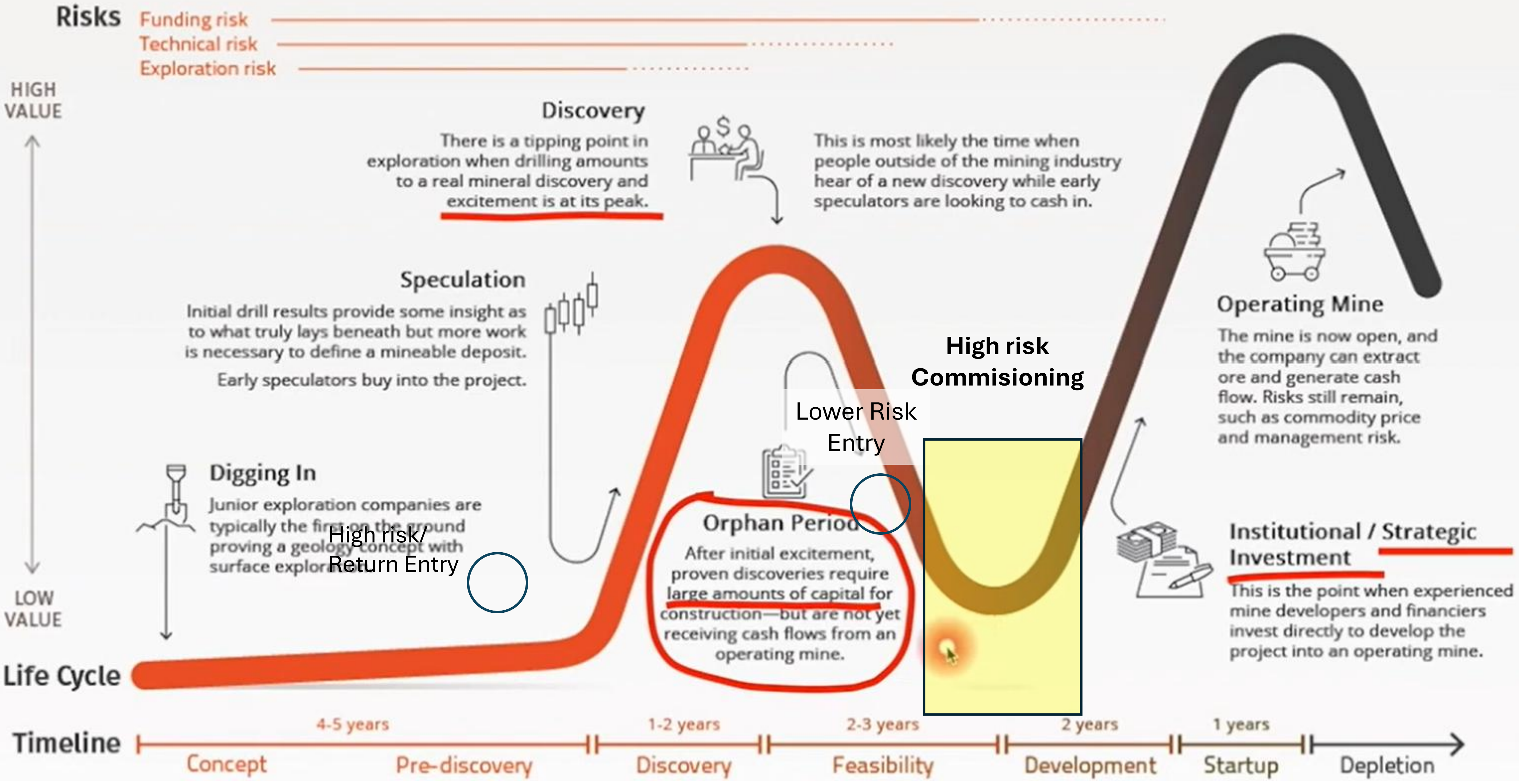
Gold Mining investments my contrarian view & selection method

This is NOT Investment Advice – Just what I do

Contrarian Resources Investment



The Lifecycle of a Mineral Discovery



Due Diligence Gates

Jurisdiction

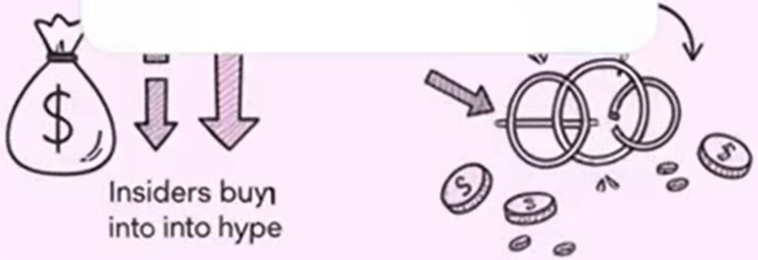
Verify stable jurisdiction and economic proximity to an existing mill.

Resource

Demand Measured/Indicated resources over Inferred estimates.

Financing

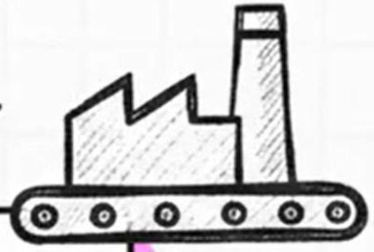
Scrutinize the capital structure for insider selling or toxic funding.



Hype Evaluation Checklist

1. What is the Jurisdiction?
2. What are the managements qualifications and success history?
3. Has the company made a “stumble” or is it likely fatal?
4. Who is the “qualified person” and have they been on site within the past 2 years?
5. Is the Resource classified as Measured/Indicated or Inferred)? - *IMO Inferred resources carry low credibility*
6. What is the provenance of drilling results (i.e hand-held co-ordinated or JORC (third party) verified)?

7. What is the grade and ore type (free milling or refactory) & how compatible is it with nearby processing facilities?
8. What processing route is proposed and is it within an economic distance from a processing plant?
9. Has metallurgy and test work been done on ore samples or inferred from nearby samples
10. What are insiders (funds & KMP/Directors) selling and/or buying?
11. What is the proposed capital structure; beware Convertible Notes ?
12. What is the permitting status & does the Jurisdiction have similar mines (are government free carried shares required), royalty?
13. What does Chatgpt say about the history of the mine, capital raises & management record?



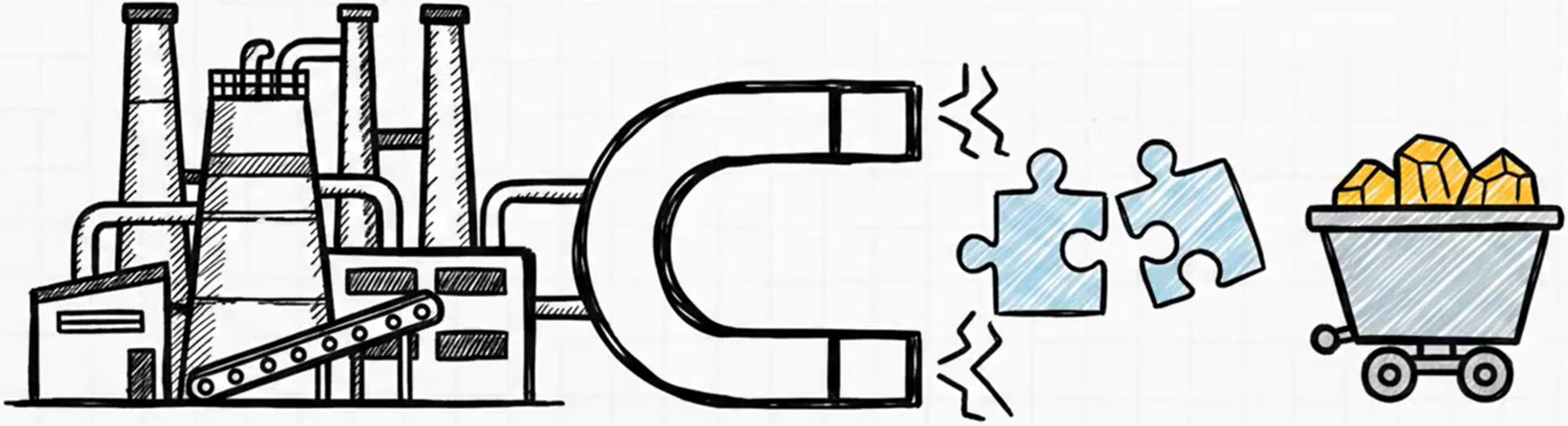
“More than anything, they need to be **attractive** to a **major**... That is the monetization.

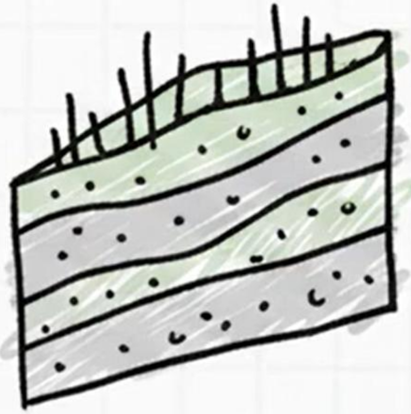
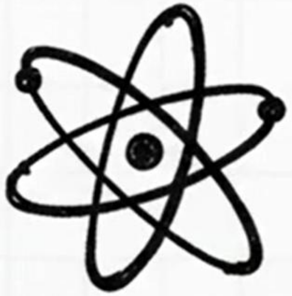
- Well positioned Juniors attract Capital from existing producers

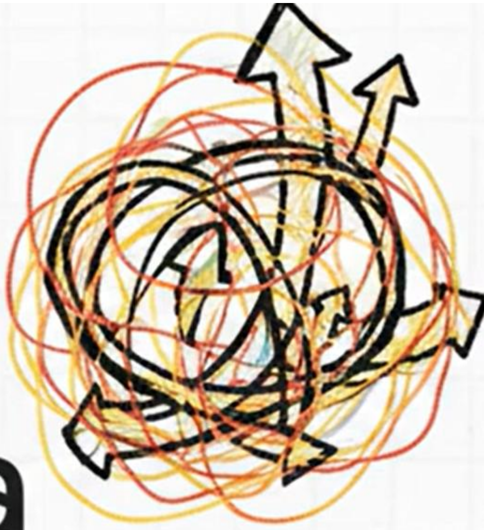
- 90% of ASX listed miners do not make it beyond explorer

- Remember that returns are logarithmic – 1c to 2c has the same return as $1 to $2 (one’s easy the others hard but looks larger on a chart)

M&A Attractiveness

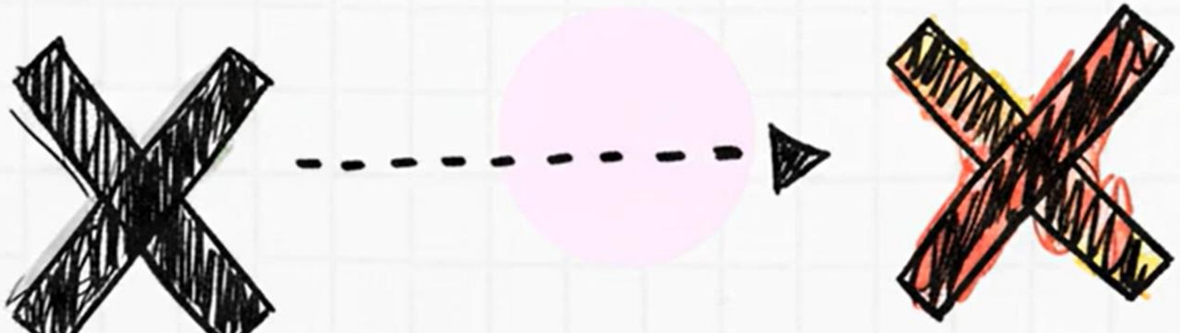




Are you investing in a **future mine**, or funding a promotion?





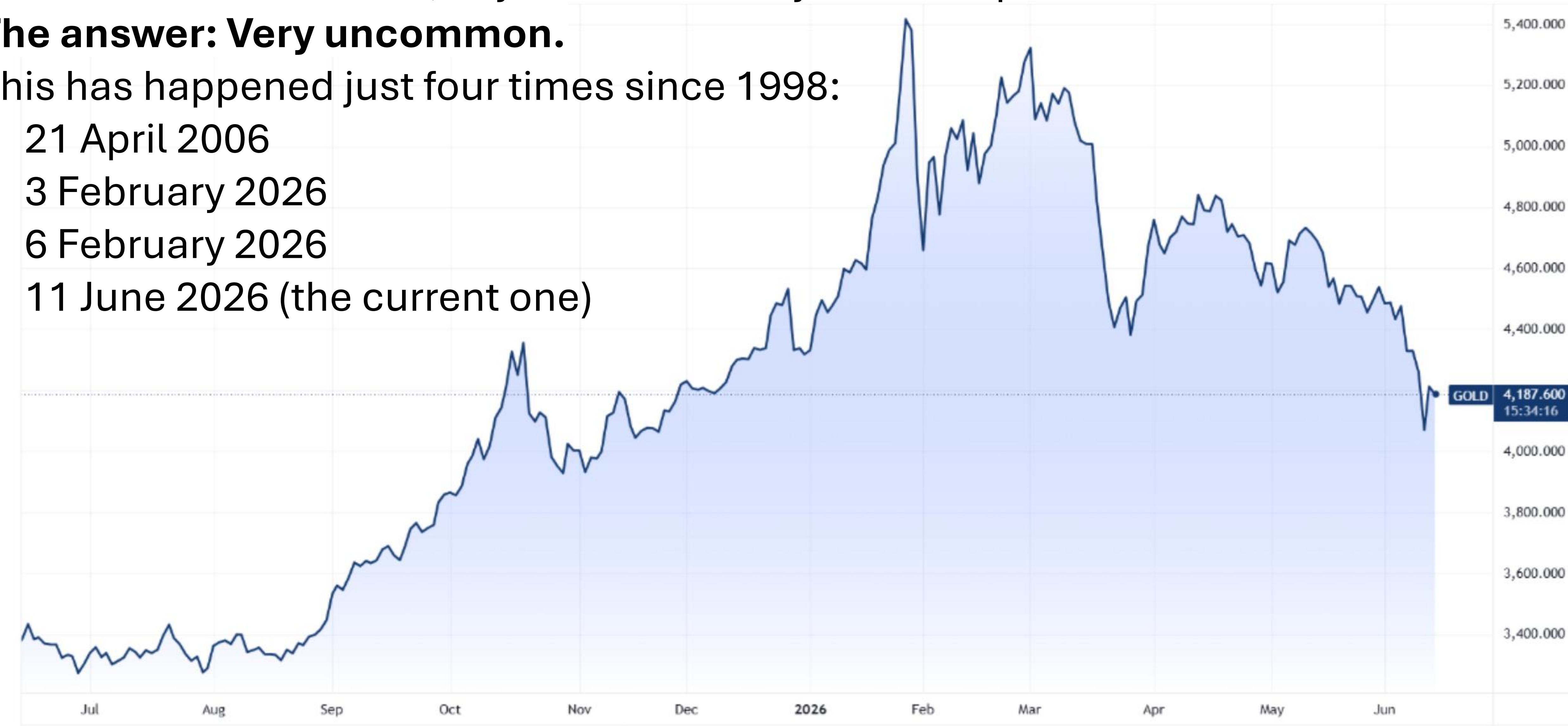

Is this gold volatility normal?

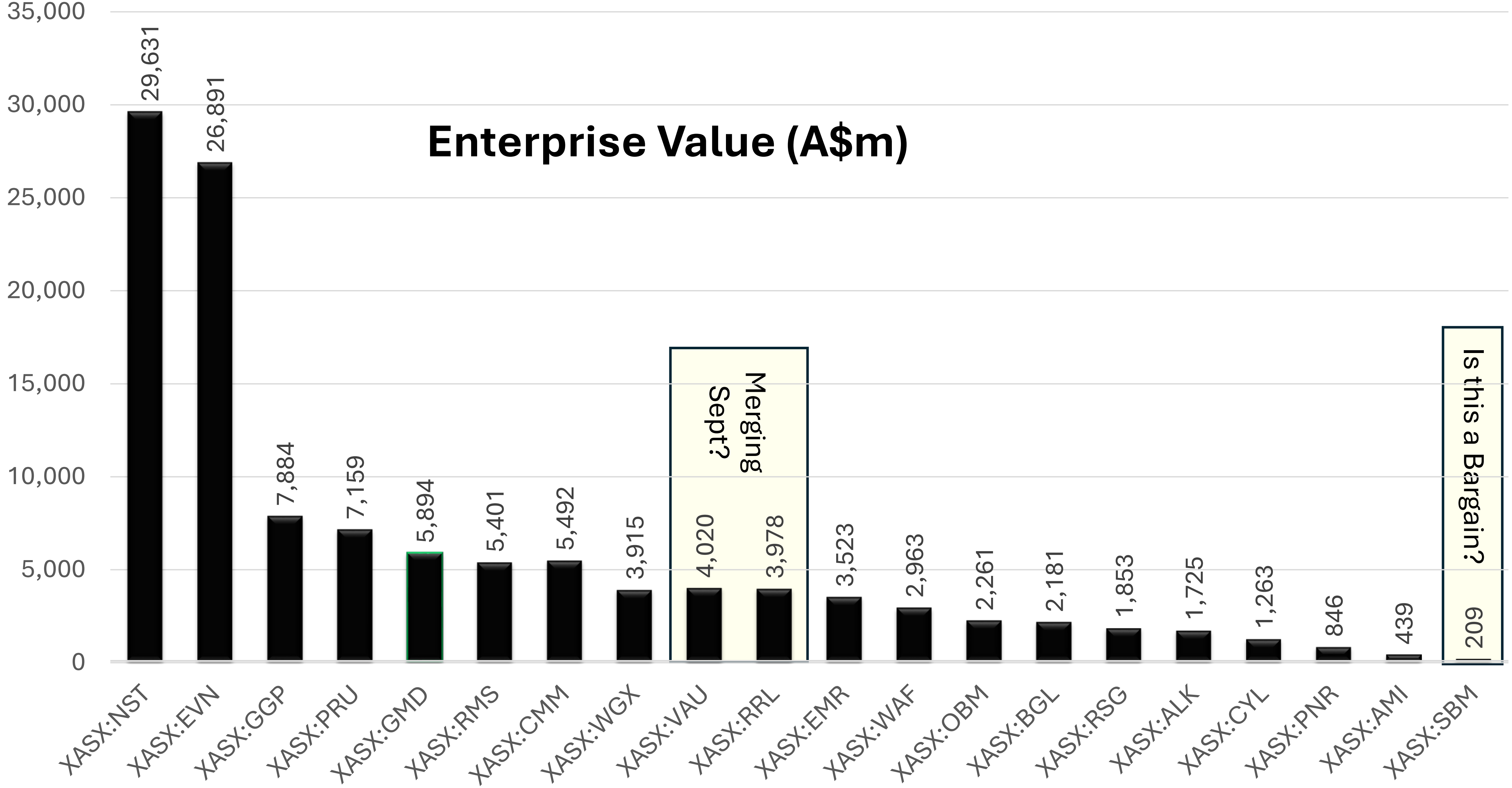
How common is a move, say 3% down today and 3% up tomorrow?

The answer: Very uncommon.

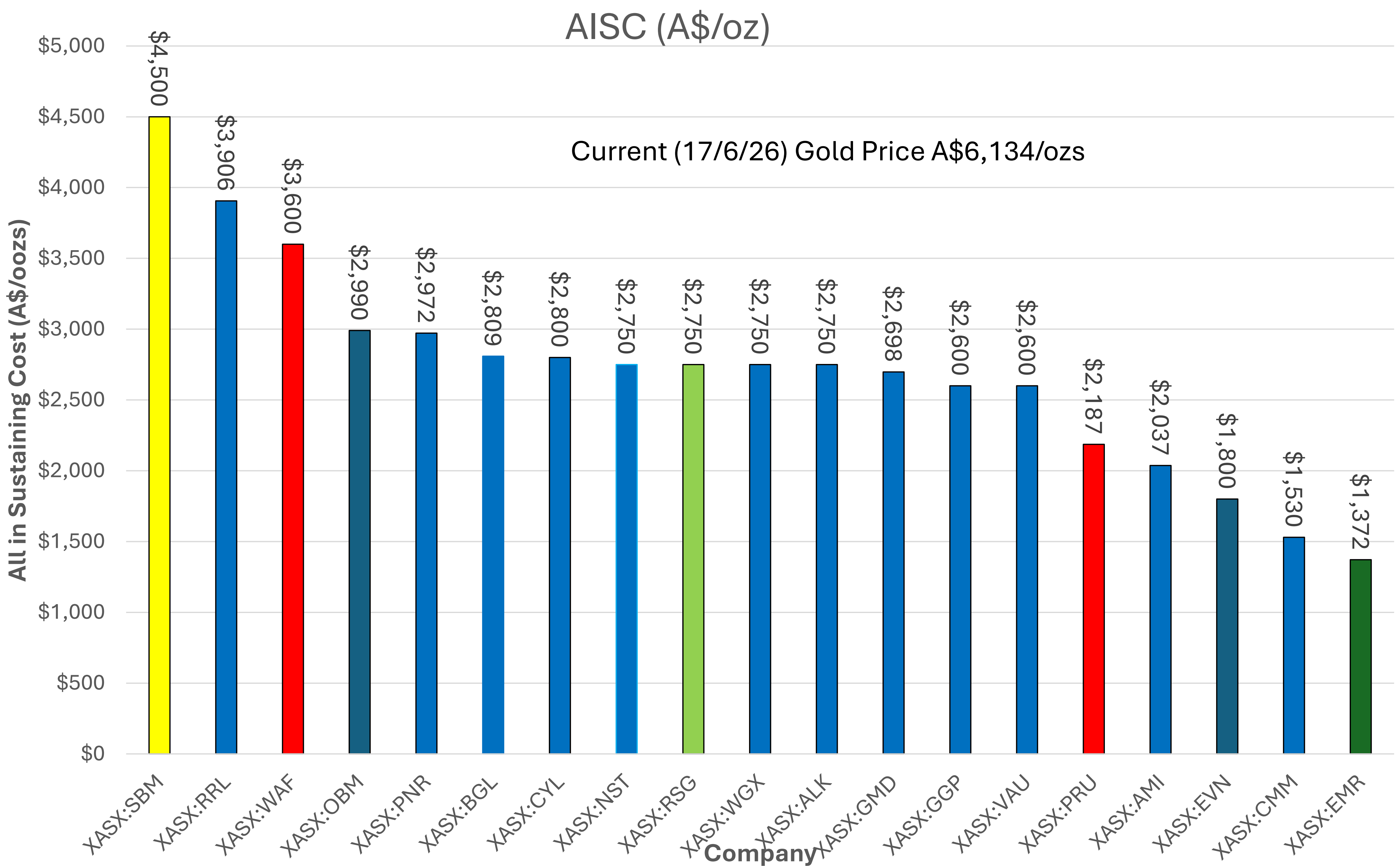
This has happened just four times since 1998:

- 21 April 2006
- 3 February 2026
- 6 February 2026
- 11 June 2026 (the current one)

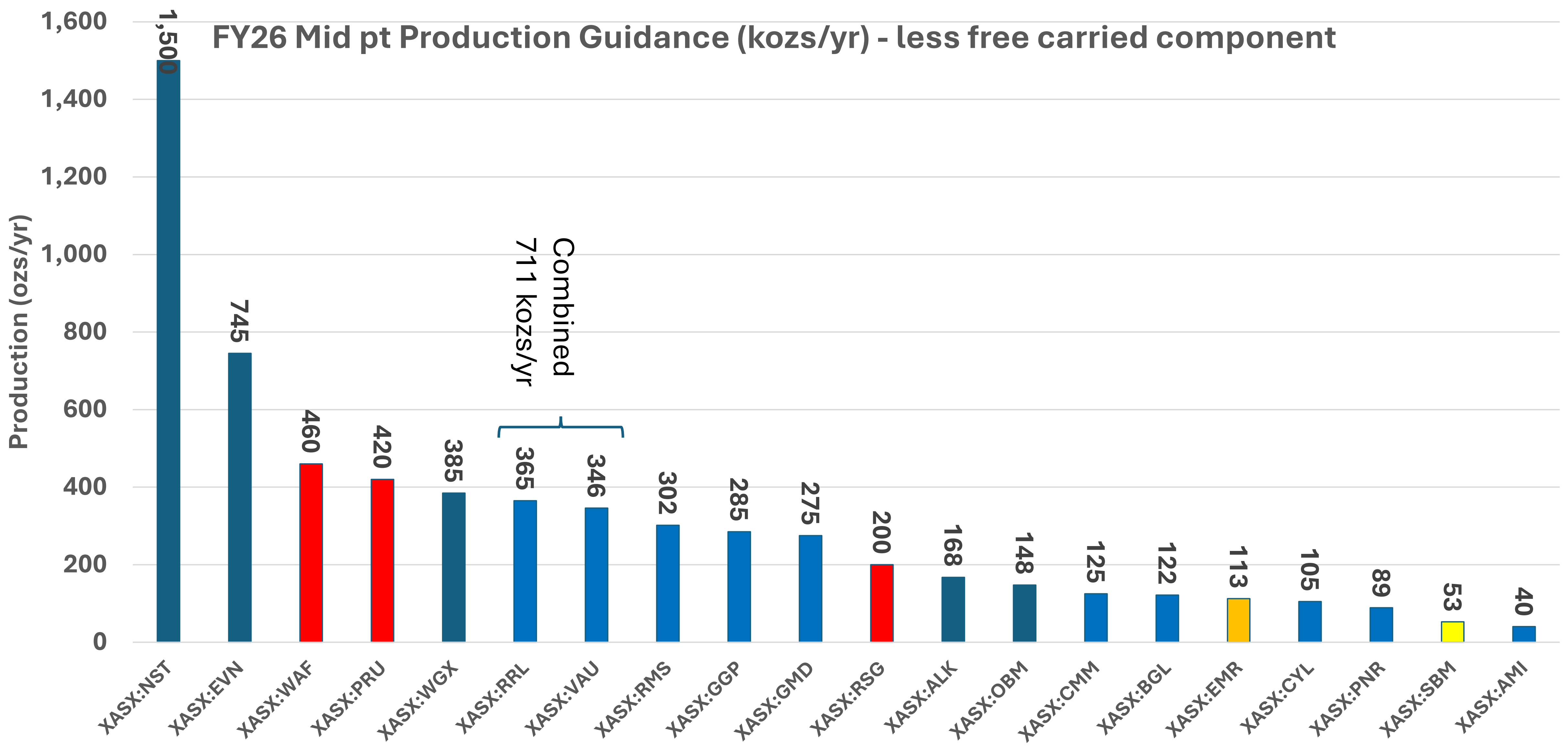




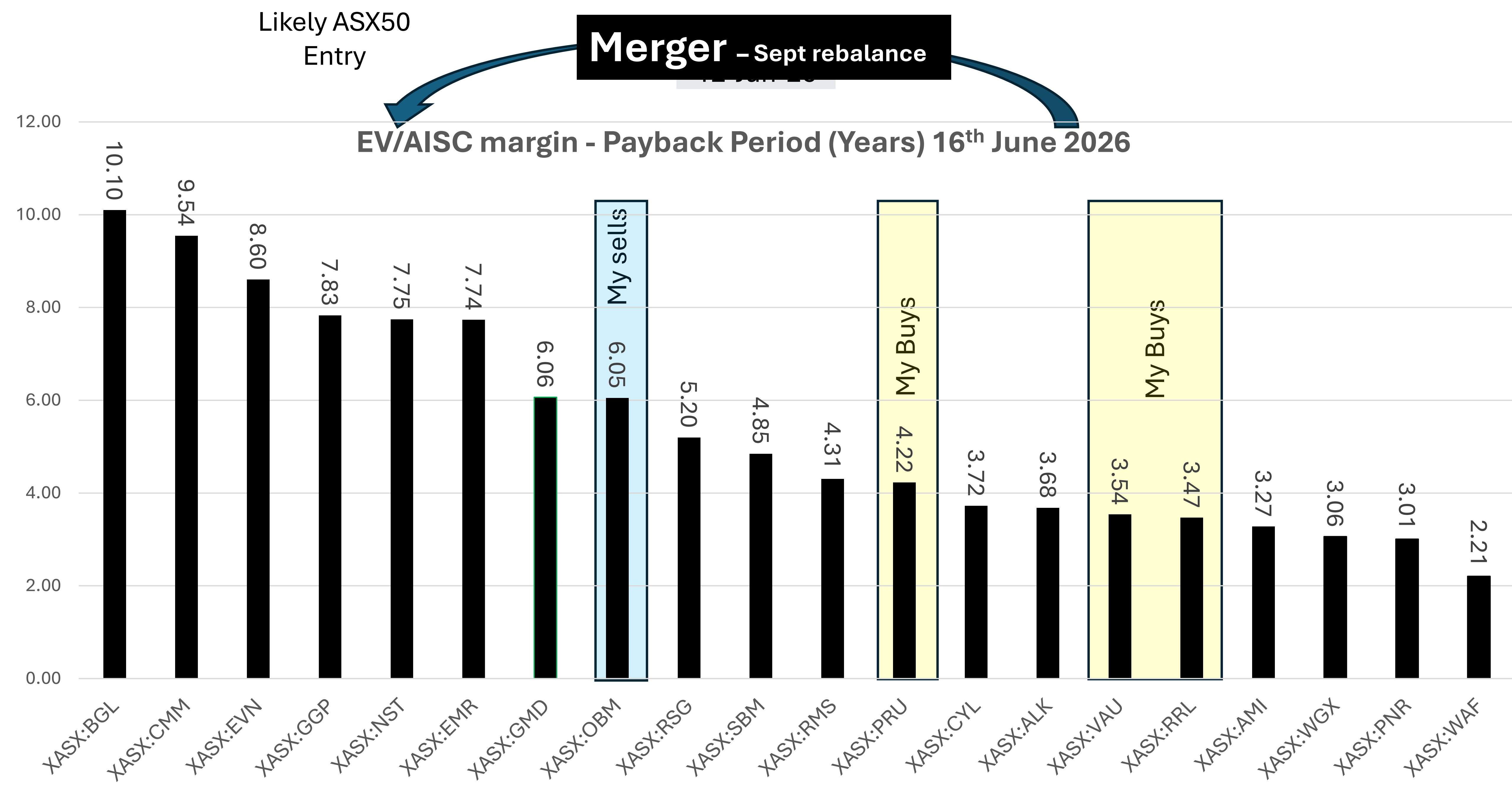
Enterprise Value (A$m)
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
29,631
26,891
7,884
7,159
5,894
5,401
5,492
3,915
4,020
3,978
3,523
2,963
2,261
2,181
1,853
1,725
1,263
846
439
209
Merging Sept?
Is this a Bargain?
XASX:NST
XASX:EVN
XASX:GGP
XASX:PRU
XASX:GMD
XASX:RMS
XASX:CMM
XASX:WGX
XASX:VAU
XASX:RRL
XASX:EMR
XASX:WAF
XASX:OBM
XASX:BGL
XASX:RSG
XASX:ALK
XASX:CYL
XASX:PNR
XASX:AMI
XASX:SBM



AISC (A$/oz)
Current (17/6/26) Gold Price A$6,134/ozs
All in Sustaining Cost (A$/oozs)
Company
$5,000
$4,500
$4,000
$3,500
$3,000
$2,500
$2,000
$1,500
$1,000
$500
$0
XASX:SBM $4,500
XASX:RRL $3,906
XASX:WAF $3,600
XASX:OBM $2,990
XASX:PNR $2,972
XASX:BGL $2,809
XASX:CYL $2,800
XASX:NST $2,750
XASX:RSG $2,750
XASX:WGX $2,750
XASX:ALK $2,750
XASX:GMD $2,698
XASX:GGP $2,600
XASX:VAU $2,600
XASX:PRU $2,187
XASX:AMI $2,037
XASX:EVN $1,800
XASX:CMM $1,530
XASX:EMR $1,372



FY26 Mid pt Production Guidance (kozs/yr) - less free carried component
Production (ozs/yr)
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1,500
745
460
420
385
365
346
302
285
275
200
168
148
125
122
113
105
89
53
40
Combined
711 kozs/yr
XASX:NST
XASX:EVN
XASX:WAF
XASX:PRU
XASX:WGX
XASX:RRL
XASX:VAU
XASX:RMS
XASX:GGP
XASX:GMD
XASX:RSG
XASX:ALK
XASX:OBM
XASX:CMM
XASX:BGL
XASX:EMR
XASX:CYL
XASX:PNR
XASX:SBM
XASX:AMI


Likely ASX50 Entry
Merger – Sept rebalance
EV/AISC margin - Payback Period (Years) 16th June 2026
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
My sells
My Buys
My Buys
10.10
9.54
8.60
7.83
7.75
7.74
6.06
6.05
5.20
4.85
4.31
4.22
3.72
3.68
3.54
3.47
3.27
3.06
3.01
2.21
XASX:BGL
XASX:CMM
XASX:EVN
XASX:GGP
XASX:NST
XASX:EMR
XASX:GMD
XASX:OBM
XASX:RSG
XASX:SBM
XASX:RMS
XASX:PRU
XASX:CYL
XASX:ALK
XASX:VAU
XASX:RRL
XASX:AMI
XASX:WGX
XASX:PNR
XASX:WAF

Chatgpt - Final answer – to impact of RRL/VAU Merger

Total estimated gross ETF purchasing: ~65–76 million RRL shares.
Central estimate: ~71 million RRL shares.

Also

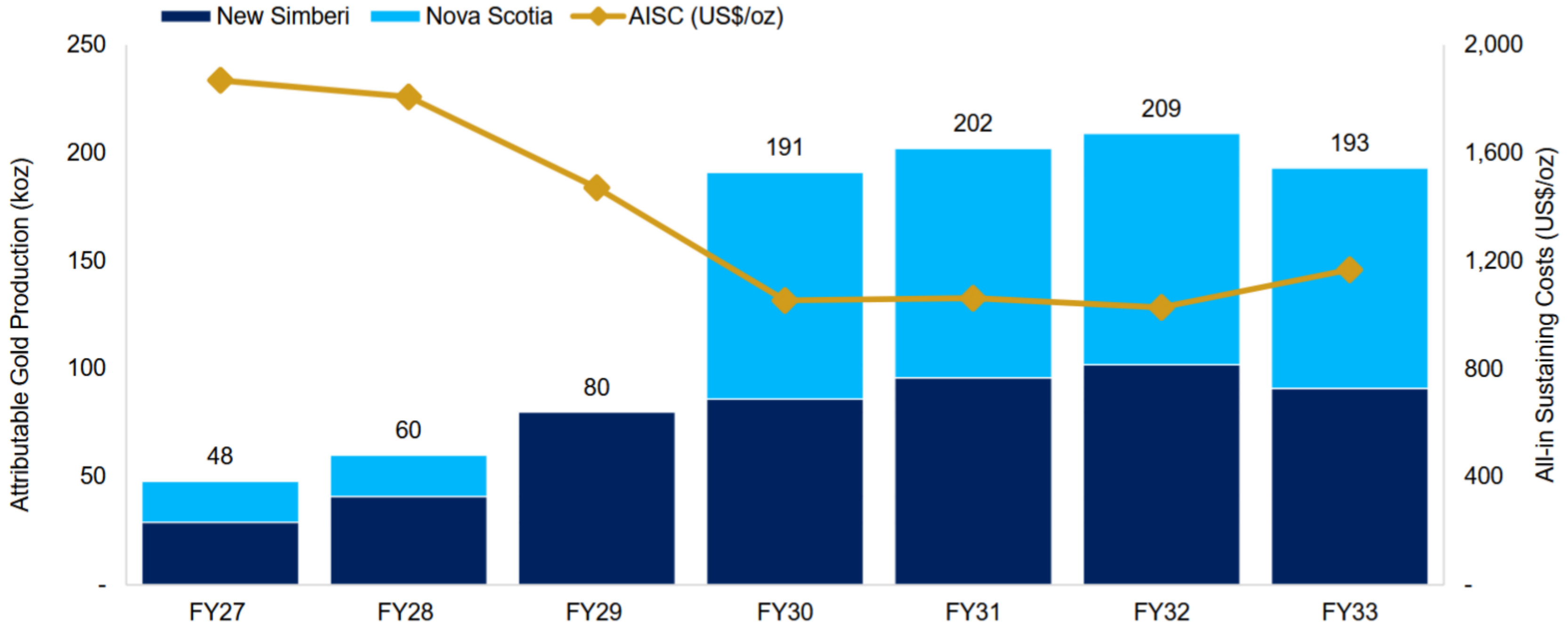
- A$500m tax credit
- Today's **gold** price allows assets to be effectively revalued through a merger
- About 1.8Bn cash for development at McPhillamys (NSW) & Sugar zone (Ontario)

Buy a bargain – SBM?

- **Sharp selloff in late 2024** driven by a $110m capital raise at a 17.4% discount and hit with a $210m PNG tax reassessment, which roughly equaled the company's market cap at the time.
- **PNG tax dispute** now largely resolved, with St Barbara engaging in a government-backed deal to sell 20% of its Simberi Project to a government entity via a non-recourse debt to Simberi
- **Sold 40% of Simberi** to China's Lingbao Gold Group for A$389m cash & retains 40% of Simberi. Current EV is A$135m!
- **Company now has ~$527m net cash**, retains 40% of Simberi, and 100% of Atlantic Development portfolio (~1.4Moz reserves).- this will be development funding <u>**NOT**</u> free cash
- **Feasibility and pre-feasibility studies** for both projects suggest combined post-tax NPV of at least A$2bn, making the company effectively ~80% cash-backed relative to its ~A$737m market cap (16/6) and >A$2bn of value on the table.
- Implied value of Simberi alone (100%) is A$800m (from Lingbao purchase)

Attributable Gold Production Outlook for St Barbara

St Barbara is targeting significant production growth over the next few years



Initial	New Simberi	90	18					
	Nova Scotia	6		201				
Growth	New Simberi			3	8			
	Nova Scotia						90	50
	Total	**96**	**18**	**204**	**8**	**-**	**90**	**50**

Over **200% increase in production** in the next four years

Following Nova Scotia Projects ramp up, St Barbara will become a **+200kozpa producer**

Touquoy Restart provides **low-capital option to increase production** by 38koz over 13-month operation

Significant exploration upside at both the New Simberi Gold Project and Nova Scotia Projects to extend mine life

ASX Gold Mining Developers		16/Jun/26				
Name	**ASX Code**	**Resources (oz)**		**Reserves (oz)**	**Total EV$/ozs**	**Countries**
		M&I	**Infered**	**M&I**		
Antipa Minerals	AZY	65%	35%	0%	$133	WA/Telfer
Geopacific Resources+	GPR	78%	22%	38%	$32	PNG/Woodlark Isl
Gorilla Gold	GG8	20%	80%	0%	$114	WA
Larvotto Resources*	LRV	58%	42%	36%	$392	NSW
New Murcheson Gold	NMG	17%	83%	6%	$136	WA
Predictive Disc/Robex	PDI	53%	47%	16%	$117	Guinea/Mali
Rox Resources	RXL	71%	29%	24%	$205	WA
Saturn Metals	STN	74%	26%	36%	$59	WA/Leonora/NSW
Unico Silver	USL	36%	64%	0%	$102	Argentina

Discussion

Budget specifies CGT loss order for first time

Michelle Bowes

Tax specialists have uncovered a sleeper clause in the federal budget legislation that will inflate tax bills by stripping investors of the right to cherry-pick how they offset capital losses against gains.

The provision forces investors to exhaust their oldest capital gains first before offsetting newer ones, upending tax orthodoxy in what has been described as a deliberate attempt to raise more revenue.

The *Treasury Laws Amendment (Tax Reform No.1) Bill 2026*, which passed the lower house on Thursday, introduces a mandatory "loss-ordering" mechanism for the first time in Australian tax history.

The mechanism will offset losses against gains that can access the more generous 50 per cent CGT discount first, potentially leaving newer gains exposed in full to the new, more punitive cost-base indexation regime, which begins on July 1, 2027.

The upshot will be higher tax bills for some investors, said Todd Want, tax services partner at accounting firm William Buck.

"The existing tax laws, as we stand today, allow you to choose which gains your losses get offset against," he said.

This flexibility allows investors to create the most favourable tax outcome possible, Want said.

Robyn Jacobson, National Tax and Accountants' Association senior advocate, said: "All these years the golden rule has been to apply [losses] against non-discounted capital gains – that would be a capital gain for an asset held for under 12 months – before you apply it against a discounted capital gain because you maximise the use of your losses."

But in the budget bill, fixed ordering for the application of losses has been introduced into the tax system for the first time, with the bill's explanatory memorandum mandating that losses must be "utilised against older capital gains first".

For investors with gains that straddle both CGT discount systems, this means losses must first be applied against pre-July 1, 2027, gains that attract the generous 50 per cent CGT discount, and only once those gains are extinguished can any remaining losses be used to reduce CGT owing under the new, potentially more punitive inflation-adjusted calculation method.

Devil in the detail

Loss ordering ($)

Fixed

Pre July 1, 2027	
Gain	500,000
Gain after loss applied	0
Post July 1, 2027	
Gain*	300,000
CGT payable at 47%	**141,000**

Flexible

Pre July 1, 2027	
Gain	500,000
Gain after loss applied	300,000
Gain after 50% discount applied	150,000
Post July 1, 2027	
Gain*	300,000
Gain* after loss applied	0
CGT payable at 47%	**70,500**

*After inflation adjusted discount is applied

SOURCE: WILLIAM BUCK

> **The more capital losses they've accumulated, the worse the effect.**
> Todd Want, William Buck

Want said that in practice, such investors could face higher tax bills than they would if they retained the choice of how to apportion any losses.

Tony Greco, senior tax adviser at the Institute of Public Accountants said making people use their losses against the gains that attract the more generous 50 per cent discount "diminishes the value of that loss".

"They're diminishing value of those losses, you can't get bang for your buck because they're forcing you to use that loss against under the 50 per cent CGT discount."

He said the government had been "clever" in forcing investors to offset gains that attract a more generous discount.

"This is by design. I think someone's obviously trying to reduce the benefit of that 50 per cent discount."

Jacobson agreed it was probably a clever move by the government. "I think it's deliberate, I don't think it's by accident, I think it is quite deliberate."

The following example shows the impact that losing the ability to apply capital losses could have on long-term investors. Megan buys shares in 2018 and sells them in 2030. Her gain is split between the pre- and post-July 2027 methods for calculating CGT discount.

The amount of gain eligible for 50 per cent discount is $500,000 while a gain of $300,000 remains after her cost base has been discounted for inflation.

Megan also has $500,000 in capital losses from other investments.

Under the new system of mandatory loss ordering, her $500,000 loss must first be applied against the $500,000 gain that is eligible for the 50 per cent discount. This wipes out this part of her gain, and with it, her ability to use the 50 per cent discount.

This leaves Megan with a remaining capital gain of $300,000, fully taxable at her marginal tax rate of 47 per cent. She pays $141,000 in CGT.

If Megan could choose how to apply her losses, she'd do the opposite and wipe out the fully taxable $300,000 gain first, then apply the remaining $200,000 in losses against her $500,000 gain which is eligible for the 50 per cent CGT discount.

Doing so would reduce the pre-July 2027 portion of her gain to $300,000, which the 50 per cent discount would then reduce further to $150,000.

At 47 per cent she would pay $70,500 – half the amount of tax than she faces under fixed loss ordering.

"At 47 per cent, that's $70,500 in extra tax, not because of the headline [CGT] discount change, but purely because of a sequencing rule she cannot override," Want said.

"It certainly is a nasty outcome."

The loss sequencing change will affect anyone with capital losses who held assets before July 2027 and keeps investing afterwards, which, Want said, describes "most serious long-term investors".

"The more capital losses they've accumulated, say from a bad year in the sharemarket, the worse the effect," he said.

Treasury was contacted for comment.

Budget specifies CGT loss order for first time

By: Michelle Bowes, *The Australian Financial Review*, 5th June 2026

Tax specialists have uncovered a sleeper clause in the federal budget legislation that will inflate tax bills by stripping investors of the right to cherry-pick how they offset capital losses against gains. The provision forces investors to exhaust their oldest capital gains first before offset-ting newer ones, upending tax orthodoxy in what has been described as a deliberate at-tempt to raise more revenue.

The Treasury Laws Amendment (Tax Reform No.1) Bill 2026, which passed the lower house on Thursday, introduces a mandatory "loss-ordering" mechanism for the first time in Australian tax history. The mechanism will offset losses against gains that can access the more generous 50 per cent CGT discount first, potentially leaving newer gains exposed in full to the new, more punitive cost-base indexation regime, which begins on July 1, 2027. The upshot will be higher tax bills for some investors, said Todd Want, tax services partner at accounting firm William Buck. "The existing tax laws, as we stand today, allow you to choose which gains your losses get offset against," he said. This flexibility allows investors to create the most favourable tax outcome possible, Want said.

Coming Soon

Our next meeting: Thursday, 16th July, 10 am, Citiplace.

Other ASA groups

- 1st Tuesday of each month, 10:15am – Perth Member's Meeting & Investors Forum in State Library Theatre Auditorium, contact Kaye
- 1st Friday, 10 am – BIG-E (Citiplace, Perth), contact David
- 3rd Monday, 2:30 pm – BIG-W (Peppermint Grove Library), contact Anne
- 3rd Tuesday, 10 am – Stirling Discussion (Osborne Community Centre, Tuart Hill), contact Chris
- 3rd Wednesday, 10 am – Busselton Discussion (Busselton Community Resource Centre), contact Bernie
- 4th Thursday, 10 am – Nedlands Discussion (Drabble House), contact Kevin
- 4th Friday, 10 am – Perth South of the River (RAAFA, Bull Creek), contact Peter
- See: https://www.australianshareholders.com.au/learn-connect/local-meeting-groups/

Coffee

Informal, broad ranging, discussion after this meeting at the State Library coffee shop.

All are welcome.

Slides from presentations

https://mark-dixon.com/ASA