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# Annual Report 2001





*The prime strategy of Austpac Resources N.L. is to use the Company's proprietary technologies to participate as an equity partner in major, high-yielding mineral sand projects world-wide and build substantial and sustainable shareholder value.*



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# Chairman's Review



*Chairman Alf Paton discusses pilot plant operations with Austpac engineer John Winter*

**D**uring the 2000–2001 financial year, Austpac Resources N.L. made considerable progress toward realising our clearly stated strategies, namely:

- the practical application of the proprietary ERMS and EARS technologies
- capital investment in the projects resulting from the application of our technologies
- research and development programs relating to the technologies.

Highlights of the company's activities over the period under review are set out on the opposite page.

The completion of the Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture agreement in July 2000 opened up new horizons for Austpac as it:

- provides financing on a loan basis for Austpac in projects where both parties are involved
- includes Ticor's participation in the AusRutile joint venture in India with resulting added resources for the project and financing of Austpac's share of expenditure as required
- facilitates the progressing of the WIM 150 exploration program and possible development of a new coarse grained strand line heavy mineral deposit in the Murray Basin.

During the year we significantly increased the capacity and capability of the Pilot Plant at Kooragang Island. The plant has been fully occupied with test programs for the Indian Project, as well as development work for Austpac and other parties involved in the Murray Basin and elsewhere.

The progress outlined above, which includes an increased diversity of activities complementary to Austpac's strategic plan, has resulted in wide recognition of the Company by the mineral sands industry, both in Australia and internationally.

The approvals necessary for the 10,000 tonnes per annum AusRutile Project are well advanced and we are awaiting the approval for foreign investment in the project from India's Minister of Trade and Commerce. Upon this approval being granted, along with the finalisation of other formalities, we can move into the construction phase next year.

On behalf of shareholders, I would like to thank the Managing Director, his management team and technical staff, and my fellow directors for their contributions in making the year one of significant progress.

A.L. Paton  
Chairman

# Highlights

**Austpac's Newcastle pilot plant on Kooragang Island has been substantially upgraded with two new larger fluid bed roasters installed in addition to the existing 250mm bed diameter roaster.** These roasters, together with the leaching, acid regeneration and other equipment give Austpac a technically advanced, flexible facility for piloting a variety of mineral processes, and we are undertaking an increasing amount of testwork for a number of local and overseas companies, both in mineral sands and other commodities.

**The AusRutile Project encompasses the construction and operation of a fully integrated synthetic rutile plant in Orissa State, India, incorporating Austpac's ERMS and EARS processes.** In January 2001, Ticor commenced funding the AusRutile project under the Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture, and in accordance with the agreement, Austpac has been reimbursed for expenditure retrospective to March 2000. Funding for Austpac's share of the project, including the first plant, will be provided as a project loan from Ticor to Austpac. Further funds required for project expansion or for new projects will, at Austpac's election, be provided by Ticor, with Austpac contributing its technology and expertise.

**During the year, the bulk of the work at the pilot plant involved the AusRutile Project, where technical data was collected to assist the project design engineers, Ausenco Limited, develop the final flowsheet.** By August 2001, pilot plant testing, plant design, equipment specifications and costings were essentially complete. Approvals for the project are being sought at State and Central Government levels, though the slow pace of this process has delayed project implementation. Provided all Government and joint venture partner approvals are in place, construction can commence in 2002, followed by production in 2003.

**Exploration Licence 4521 in the southern part of the Murray Basin was granted to Austpac and Ticor in December 2000 for an initial period of 2 years.** In February 2001, Austpac excavated a bulk sample of heavy mineral bearing sand from the large, fine grained WIM 150 deposit, which is located in the eastern half of the E.L. Initial bench scale testing at our Newcastle pilot plant to produce synthetic rutile from this material has been encouraging. Further work is required to establish the commercial viability of treating these fine grained heavy minerals.

**A detailed review of earlier drilling programs undertaken in the western portion of the WIM 150 licence area suggested good potential for the discovery of coarse grained strand line deposits.** In September 2001, Austpac and Ticor commenced an exploration program for these deposits, and drilling is scheduled to commence in October 2001. A discovery would augment the value of the very large WIM 150 deposit and significantly enhance our position in the Murray Basin.

**During the year, Austpac has undertaken testwork for a number of groups to successfully reduce the chrome levels in Murray Basin ilmenite concentrate.** The objective is to licence the ERMS roasting process for chrome removal to potential mineral sand producers in the region.

**In August 2001, Austpac and Ticor commenced a study into the viability of establishing a synthetic rutile facility for processing ilmenite from the Murray Basin, using ERMS and EARS technologies.** Pilot testing at our Newcastle plant has already demonstrated that these processes are ideally suited to the upgrading of Murray Basin ilmenites, which are not suitable for traditional technologies such as the Becher process used in Western Australia.

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands



*Engineering team at Kooragang Island pilot plant*

### ERMS AND EARS TECHNOLOGIES

Austpac's two technologies for upgrading ilmenite, the primary ore of titanium, have now been fully developed at pilot plant level and are ready to be implemented commercially. The technologies, ERMS (Enhanced Roasting and Magnetic Separation) and EARS (Enhanced Acid Regeneration System), will be incorporated in a 10,000 tpa integrated synthetic rutile plant. This will demonstrate the technologies and provide commercial parcels for plant trials by titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) pigment manufacturers, a necessary step prior to obtaining long term sale contracts for larger product volumes.

The processes have been described in previous annual reports and are reviewed on our website ([www.austpacresources.com](http://www.austpacresources.com)). High grade synthetic rutile can be made from any ilmenite by Austpac's ERMS and EARS processes through an innovative series of uncomplicated operations. Ilmenite, which is composed of iron oxide and titanium dioxide, is initially roasted to condition it for leaching by ensuring the TiO<sub>2</sub> is in the insoluble rutile form. It is then rapidly leached at atmospheric pressure in strong hydrochloric acid (25% w/w HCl) to remove the iron, leaving a network of rutile crystals (TiO<sub>2</sub>) in the former ilmenite grain. This 'synthetic' rutile is then washed, filtered and heated (calcined) to make the final product. The iron chloride liquors are then processed in an EARS plant to regenerate the strong acid, leaving benign iron oxide pellets which can be sold to a steel plant or disposed of as inert landfill. Austpac's synthetic rutile process has the advantage of producing a much higher grade product than other commercially available synthetic rutiles, and it is less capital intensive than other processes. In addition, the ability of EARS to regenerate strong acid (other processes produce 18% w/w HCl) makes the leaching step more cost effective than other acid leach processes.

In response to a significant increase in the requirement for testwork, primarily for the Indian project, Austpac has considerably expanded the facilities at its pilot plant on Kooragang Island in Newcastle. In addition to the 100mm diameter batch fluid bed roaster, three continuous fluid bed roasters (250mm, 400mm and 500mm bed diameter) have been installed. These three roasters can be operated individually or in series, using solid, liquid or gaseous fuels, which provides a great deal of flexibility to the roasting operations. Leaching of roasted ilmenite is undertaken in batches in specially designed vessels which assist leaching and minimise losses from attrition. The pilot plant can also be configured to operate as an EARS acid regeneration plant. Both our synthetic rutile and acid regeneration technologies have been operated continuously for extended periods and we are confident that they both can be readily scaled up to a commercial operation.

We have an innovative, multidisciplinary team of engineers in Newcastle using the broad range of processing equipment installed at the pilot plant, giving Austpac a technically advanced and flexible facility for piloting a variety of mineral processes.

During the year the pilot plant was used primarily to provide design data for the AusRutile project in India. If operated at full capacity the plant would produce 1,000 tonnes of synthetic rutile per year, or one tenth that of the proposed integrated plant. In addition to the AusRutile project, testwork has been



*Layout of Austpac's integrated fluid bed reactors at the pilot plant*

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands

conducted for a number of companies on ilmenites from the Murray Basin, Eastern Australia and Africa. This work has included the removal of deleterious chromite and other gangue minerals from ilmenite concentrates, modification of chemical properties to improve product acceptability, and synthetic rutile manufacture. Since acquiring the WIM 150 mineral sand deposit in Victoria, we have also undertaken work on fine grained mineral separation, treatment and agglomeration. These activities are described in the relevant sections later in this report.



Monitoring conditions in the large roaster

## INDIA

Austpac's interest in India was kindled by the country's vast mineral sand resources, which are among the largest and highest grade in the world. The Government estimates that 20% of the world's ilmenite occurs in India, over 80% of which is located in the states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. East Coast ilmenites generally contain 50-52%  $TiO_2$ , and while they are suitable for  $TiO_2$  manufacture using the sulfate process, they require upgrading before they can be used in the chloride process. Austpac's ERMS and EARS technologies are ideally suited for upgrading this type of ilmenite.

Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE), an Indian Government undertaking established in 1950, is India's largest mineral sand producer with operations in Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. IRE's largest facility is the Orissa Sands Complex (OSCOM), where it is mining a world class heavy mineral sand deposit near Chatrapur in the southeast of the state. OSCOM currently produces around 200,000 tonnes per year of ilmenite concentrate, most of which is exported to Europe and Asia.

The Indian Government's priority is to value-add to its ilmenite resources and it favours projects which include upgrading. While the ultimate objective is  $TiO_2$  pigment manufacture, synthetic rutile production is encouraged. Accordingly, IRE was seeking appropriate synthetic rutile technology and in 1997, Austpac demonstrated in bench scale tests at the Newcastle pilot plant that the ERMS and EARS technologies were able to produce a synthetic rutile containing over 96%  $TiO_2$  from Indian ilmenites.

Testwork continued on OSCOM ilmenite in 1998, and in August 1999, IRE and Austpac agreed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a plant at OSCOM to demonstrate our synthetic rutile process. It was envisaged this plant would purchase ilmenite from and use existing acid regeneration facilities at OSCOM. An Indian company, AusRutile India Private Limited, was established to facilitate the joint venture in which Austpac held a 74% interest and IRE a 26% interest. The joint venture envisaged that once the first plant was operational the project would be expanded to a world class synthetic rutile facility of 100,000 tpa or more.



Location of Orissa Sands Complex (OSCOM)

# Directors' Report

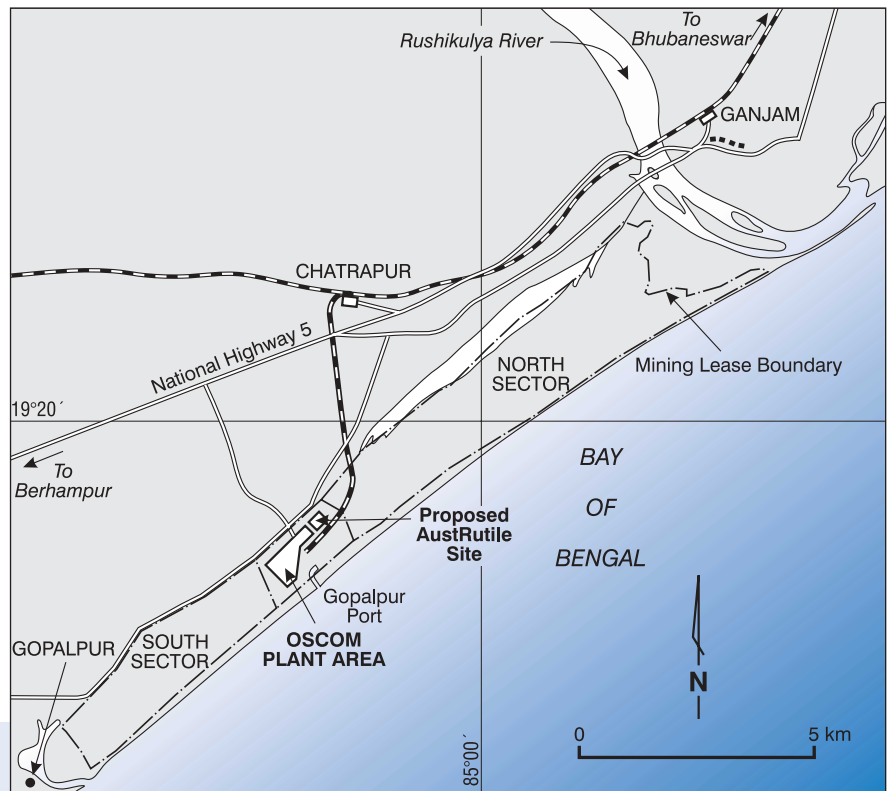
## on Technology and Mineral Sands



Port facilities at Gopalpur, Orissa

Austpac then commenced the prefeasibility study into this project and decided to seek a joint venture partner to assist with financing. Ticor Limited (Ticor) recognised the potential of the Indian opportunity and in July 2000 we agreed to form the Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture, a 50/50 undertaking for the global development of the ERMS and EARS processes for upgrading titaniferous feedstocks.

Ticor is a major participant in the Australian mineral sand industry, holding a 50% interest in the Western Australian-based Tiwest Joint Venture with Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation of the USA. Tiwest operates the Cooljarloo mineral sands mine, the Chandala synthetic rutile plant and the Kwinana TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment plant in Western Australia. Tiwest is the only fully integrated mineral sand to pigment operation in the world. Ticor's strategic objective is to focus on growth in the titanium feedstock industry, which is now its core business. Austpac's technologies and India have therefore become part of Ticor's future plans.



Location of proposed AusRutile SR plant

In late 2000 Austpac, Ticor and IRE executed an agreement whereby Ticor joined the AusRutile project. This agreement was ratified by the IRE Board in December 2000. Under this agreement Austpac and Ticor each hold a 37% interest in AusRutile, while IRE holds a 26% interest. AusRutile's objective is to develop a synthetic rutile complex based on the high grade mineral sand deposit at OSCOM.

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands

It was decided to initially construct a 10,000 tpa fully integrated synthetic rutile plant adjacent to OSCOM's processing plant facilities. The plant will incorporate ERMS and EARS technologies and will purchase ilmenite from OSCOM. It will demonstrate the technologies, provide commercial parcels to pigment manufacturers for plant trials prior to entering into supply contracts, and provide technical experience and cultural exposure to operating in India.

The OSCOM resource is large enough to support a world scale synthetic rutile facility for over 20 years. The AusRutile joint venturers envisage expanding the operation by at least 100,000 tpa of synthetic rutile once the initial plant has demonstrated the technical and economical viability of the ERMS and EARS processes and formal sales contracts have been obtained for AusRutile's high grade synthetic rutile.

The agreement between Austpac, Ticor and IRE gives AusRutile access to sufficient resources to support a 200,000 tpa synthetic rutile operation through a sub-lease of part of IRE's existing mining lease. AusRutile's large scale facility will be supplied by its own mine and mineral separation plant. AusRutile has an advantage over larger, lower in ground value deposits elsewhere in the world, as the AusRutile project will be able to operate economically at lower levels of production.

Under the Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture, Ticor has funded the project since the beginning of 2001 and has reimbursed Austpac for expenditure incurred since March 2000. Funding for Austpac's share of this work and for the first plant will be provided as a project loan from Ticor. The joint venture also provides that, at Austpac's request, Ticor will provide Austpac's share, also by way of a project loan, of any funds required for project expansion or for new projects.



*Adjusting combustion air to the large fluid bed reactor*

## AusRutile Plant Design

Ausenco Limited of Brisbane was commissioned to complete the detailed design and final costing of the integrated plant. To provide basic design criteria for Ausenco, Austpac has undertaken a definitive testwork program on Orissa



*General layout of proposed AusRutile 10,000 tpa synthetic rutile plant*

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands



Calibration of ilmenite feed to pre-heat reactor



Centralised pneumatic control centre at the pilot plant

ilmenite at the Newcastle pilot plant during the past six months. This culminated in a series of continuous plant trials being undertaken for each process step involved in the application of the ERMS and EARS technologies. The pilot plant was run for continuous periods of 36 hours at a through-put equivalent to one tenth of the proposed 10,000 tpa plant to establish operating equilibriums and confirm process reliability. We are confident that the ERMS and EARS processes can be readily scaled up to produce 10,000 tpa of high quality synthetic rutile.

Ausenco has now completed all general arrangement drawings, process and instrumentation diagrams and equipment lists. Requests for quotations for supply of materials and services for the synthetic rutile plant at Orissa have been issued. The major suppliers have already responded with indicative prices within the range of the original scoping study.

In August 2001, Jacobs H & G of Mumbai, India, completed the collection of field data for the environmental impact assessment for the plant construction approvals. No adverse environmental conditions were identified during the site assessment. A significant feature of the AusRutile plant is that there will be no effluent or tailings discharge. The hydrochloric acid is regenerated from spent leach solutions for further use in leaching. Waste heat is recovered from the roasting stage and used to generate steam for the leaching operations. The leached iron and other plant waste streams are converted to inert, dust-free iron oxide pellets and stockpiled for future use.

Pilot plant samples and indicative specifications for the AusRutile high grade synthetic rutile product have been presented to potential customers, the major pigment producers, and these received a positive response.

Approvals for the AusRutile project, both at the State and Central Government level are being progressed, though the slow pace of the approval process is now delaying project implementation. Provided all Government and Joint Venture partner approvals are in place, construction can commence in 2002, followed by production in 2003.

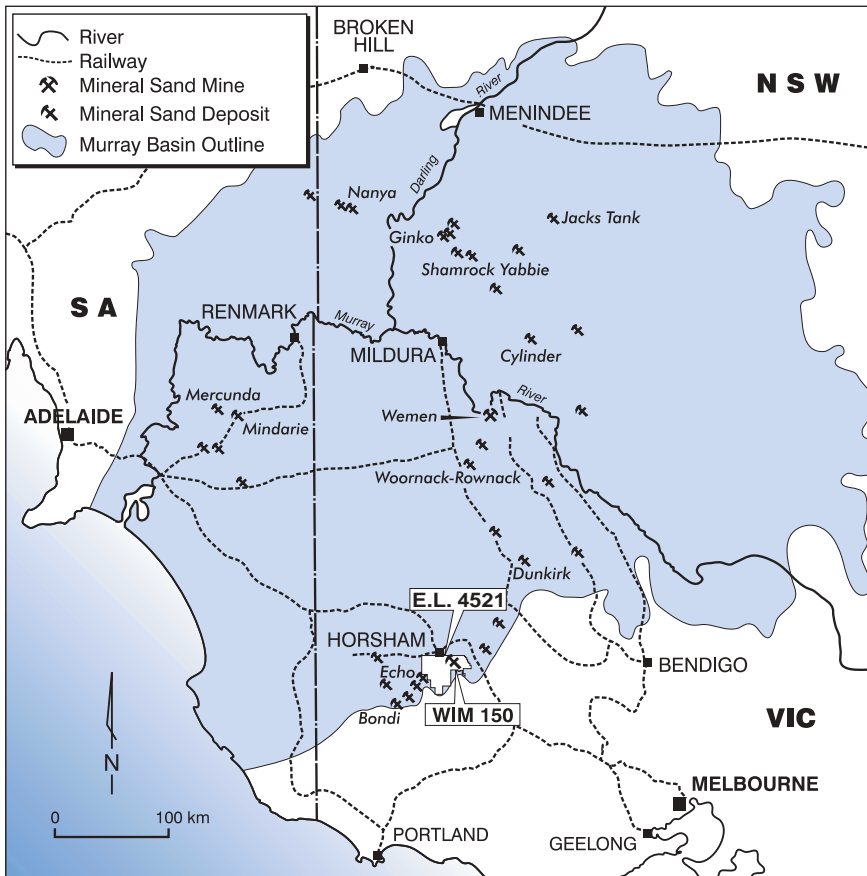
### MURRAY BASIN

**M**ineral sand exploration in Australia over recent years has seen a dramatic acceleration in effort in the Murray Basin, with a corresponding increase in known reserves. Most of the resource delineation has focused on coarse grained strand lines and success in this area has been achieved by Murray Basin Titanium Pty Ltd (15.4 MT heavy minerals), Basin Minerals Limited (24.4 MT heavy minerals), BeMaX Resources N.L. (28 MT heavy minerals), Iluka Resources Limited (11 MT heavy minerals) and Southern Titanium N.L. (6 MT heavy minerals). These are the current total resource estimates reported for each company.

Large, flat sheet-like heavy mineral deposits, the 'WIM-type' deposits, also occur in the Murray Basin, and they contain tens of millions of tonnes of fine grained heavy minerals. These deposits have been recently ignored because it is difficult to economically recover the heavy mineral suite using conventional technology. The WIM 150 deposit is one such example, and Auspac has been undertaking testwork to overcome this problem. Our work is described later in this report.

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands



Map of the Murray Basin showing the location of Exploration Licence 4521

### Chrome Removal from Ilmenite Concentrates

New projects in the Murray Basin propose the sale of the zircon and rutile products, and this has reached fruition for Murray Basin Titanium Pty Ltd (MBT), jointly owned by Sons of Gwalia Ltd and RZM Pty Ltd, with its Wemen deposit commencing production in February 2001. The Wemen mine is producing zircon and rutile, while ilmenite is being stockpiled. Like all ilmenites of the Murray Basin, Wemen ilmenite concentrate contains chromite as a contaminant which restricts market acceptance.

Austpac is presently conducting a program of testwork for MBT aimed at improving the commercial acceptability of ilmenite from Wemen. The work is being undertaken at our Newcastle pilot plant, and is focussed on using Austpac's ERMS technology and processing knowhow to produce a high TiO<sub>2</sub> low chrome ilmenite, suitable for high quality pigment production by both the sulfate and chloride processes.

We have also been approached by two other parties actively exploring in the Murray Basin who are interested in a technology to reduce chrome in ilmenite concentrates, and it is anticipated that further testwork will be undertaken in coming months.

Acceptance of ERMS technology could see a roaster built to treat the ilmenite from the Wemen mine and possibly from other MBT deposits, in accordance with an ERMS licence agreement. Other potential producers may also licence our technology.



Multi-pole agitated drum magnet at the pilot plant

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands



Leaching section of the pilot plant

### Synthetic Rutile Plant in the Region

With the Wemen deposit in production and several other companies undertaking feasibility studies on other defined resources, ilmenite production in the Murray Basin is likely to reach a level sufficient to justify investment in a value-adding synthetic rutile complex. Accordingly, in August 2001, Austpac and Tigor commenced a study into the establishment of such a facility. The study is being conducted under the Austpac-Tigor Joint Venture for the worldwide application of Austpac's ERMS and EARS technologies.

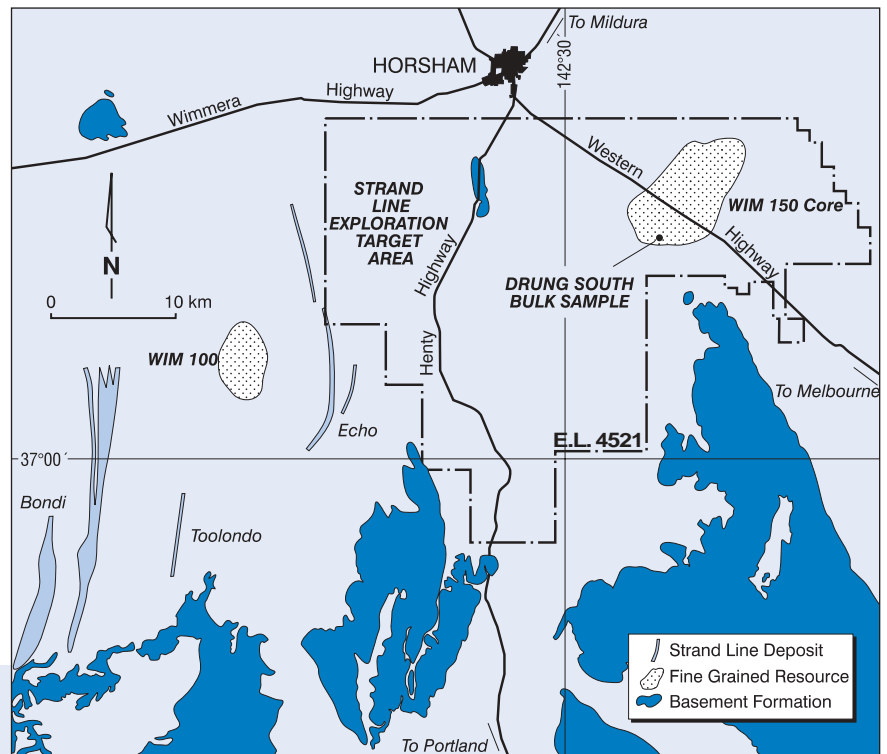
A synthetic rutile complex in the Murray Basin would use the ERMS and EARS processes to upgrade the ilmenite to a preferred feedstock for chloride-route TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment producers. Austpac has already confirmed through pilot plant work at Newcastle that its processes are ideally suited to the upgrading of Murray Basin ilmenites. These ilmenites are generally not amenable to traditional Becher synthetic rutile technology, as used in Western Australia.

An ERMS/EARS facility could have the flexibility to remove chromite and so produce saleable ilmenite, as well as high grade synthetic rutile for export.

This initial study will examine potential plant locations within the broader Murray Basin region, raw material supply options (including ilmenite, coal or other energy sources, and water), infrastructure and Government incentives. Data collection, collation and analysis are now underway and this work will be completed later in 2001.

### Exploration Licence 4521

Exploration Licence 4521 covering 933 sq km was granted to Austpac Resources N.L. and Tigor Limited on 1 December 2000 for a period of two years. This licence



Map of Exploration Licence 4521 and geological features

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands

covers the WIM 150 deposit and two other less well defined, large fine grained heavy mineral deposits. A higher grade area within WIM 150, the 'WIM 150 Core', comprises a Measured Resource of 452 million tonnes containing 5.9% heavy minerals. The focus has therefore been on applying the ERMS and EARS processes to produce commercially acceptable upgraded products. Austpac is managing this ongoing technical development program.

During the first quarter of 2001, Austpac excavated a broad pit through the covering clay horizon into the mineralised sand horizon at Drung South in the southern portion of the WIM 150 deposit. A bulk sample of 400 tonnes of ore has been stockpiled, and the pit has been rehabilitated for future use by the landowner as a farm dam.

Parcels of this ore have been progressively shipped to the Kooragang pilot plant for sample preparation and magnetic separation of a predominantly ilmenite concentrate. A series of bench scale roasting and leaching tests have been undertaken, yielding progressively better quality synthetic rutile products. This synthetic rutile is too fine to be used by the chloride process to make  $TiO_2$  pigment. Austpac has successfully agglomerated this fine grained material to produce acceptably sized, hard synthetic rutile pellets. These have been made without using a binder, thus avoiding product contamination. This work is ongoing and will lead to market investigations once we are satisfied with the product and the commercial viability of our agglomeration process.

### Exploration for Strand Line Deposits

In reviewing the results of drilling conducted in the 1980's by Rio Tinto, Austpac noted drill intersections of coarse grained heavy minerals in the western part of E.L. 4521. As the target of this early drilling was fine grained WIM-type heavy minerals, those intersections were not followed up at the time. The holes, generally 2 to 5km apart, were too widely spaced to find the linear strand line deposits discovered nearby in the southern part of the Murray Basin. However a number of narrow intersections of coarser heavy minerals suggest these holes could have encountered the edge of strand deposits. Examination of Landsat, topographic and radiometric data also suggests the presence of arcuate features indicative of partially exposed dune systems.

Exploration Licence 4521 is bound to the west and south by tenements held by Basin Minerals Limited, which has discovered a major new coarse grained mineral sand province in this southern portion of the Murray Basin. Basin's Douglas Project includes the Bondi, Bondi East, Echo and Acapulco deposits. These are medium to coarse grained strand line deposits (median grain size 150 microns), differing markedly with the fine grained 'WIM' resources (median grain size 45 microns).

Basin Minerals is currently planning production at the rate of 300,000 tpa from the Stage One Resource (being parts of the Bondi and Bondi East strand lines) commencing in the second half of 2003. Their Stage Two development includes the Echo strand line, which occurs to the south and west of E.L. 4521 and abuts the tenement in the southwestern corner. There is a good possibility that the Echo East strand could extend into our licence.



*Bulk sampling operations at Drung South*



*Preparing bulka bags of WIM 150 ore for shipment to Austpac pilot plant*

# Directors' Report

## on Technology and Mineral Sands



Airborne geophysical survey aircraft at Horsham

In late August 2001, Austpac and Ticor announced a phased exploration program to delineate coarse grained strand line heavy mineral deposits within the western half of the licence area. A low level airborne geophysical survey was completed in September 2001 and interpretation of the results will assist target definition. The majority of the work will entail close spaced drilling, which will commence in October 2001, together with subsequent sampling and analysis. This initial program is being managed by Austpac and funded by Ticor.

### Schedule of Mining Tenements

	VICTORIA
NATURE OF TITLE	Exploration Licence 4521
AREA	933 sq km
NAME	Horsham
STATUS	Granted 1/12/00 for 2 years
REGISTERED HOLDER	Austpac Resources N.L. and Ticor Limited
BENEFICIAL INTERESTS OF AUSTPAC RESOURCES N.L. GROUP	50%

# Financial Statements



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## Directors' Report

The directors of Austpac Resources N.L., ('the Company') A.C.N. 002 264 057, present their report together with the financial report of the Company and the consolidated financial report of the consolidated entity, being the Company and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2001 and the auditors' report thereon.

The Company was incorporated as Absolajur N.L. on 12 October 1981 and changed its name to Austpac Resources N.L. on 22 May 1985, to Austpac Gold N.L. on 17 March 1986 and finally back to Austpac Resources N.L. on 20 November 1997.

### Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the financial year are:



**Alfred L. Paton** B.Eng, FAIM, MIE, M.AusIMM, FAICD

*Chairman*

Age 78

Mr Paton is currently the Chairman of Oldfield Holdings Limited, Aurion Energy Limited and is also a Director of CARE Australia. Mr Paton has an engineering background and has over 50 years' experience in business including the mining industry. From 1987 to 1990 he was the Managing Director of Placer Pacific Limited and Kidston Gold Mines Limited, and was Chairman of these companies from 1990 to 1994, when he also retired as a Director of Placer Dome Inc. Canada. Mr Paton has been Chairman of Austpac Resources N.L. since November 1997.



**Michael Turbott** BSc (Hons), FAIMM, MAIG

*Managing Director*

Age 57

Mr. Turbott was formerly a Director and Vice President of Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Ltd., and was in charge of the exploration programs that led to the discovery of the major Lihir gold deposits in Papua New Guinea. He was also Chairman of the Denham Coal Associates joint venture, and a Director of Denham Coal Management Ltd, the management company charged with the development of the Gordonstone coal deposits in the Bowen Basin, Queensland. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Australian Mining Industry Council and his 31 years' experience in the mining industry has encompassed a wide variety of exploration and development projects in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Philippines, Canada and the USA. Mr. Turbott has been a Director of Austpac Resources N.L. since 1985.



**Harold H. Hines** FAIMM

Age 72

Mr. Harold Hines is the Managing Director of International Mineral Developments Pty Limited. Mr. Hines has over 50 years' experience in operations, development, management and consulting in and for the mineral sands and alluvial mining industry. Since 1988, he has provided mine planning, construction and commissioning for significant major projects in India, New Zealand, Indonesia, USA and Australia. Mr. Hines has been a Director of Austpac Resources N.L. since April 1996.



**Terry Cuthbertson** ACA

Age 51

Mr Cuthbertson is currently Executive Director of Captech Group Limited, and a non-executive Director of Open Telecommunication Limited. He was previously Group Finance Director for Tech Pacific Holdings Pty Ltd which generated over \$2 billion in revenues from operations throughout the Asia-Pacific Region. From 1986 to 1995 he was a Senior Partner of KPMG, specialising in strategic and corporate advice to major corporations. Mr Cuthbertson brings extensive international corporate experience to Austpac including a practical operating knowledge of business practices and structures in India. Mr Cuthbertson was appointed a Director of Austpac Resources NL on 27 March 2001.

## Directors' Report

### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND BENEFITS

The relevant interest of each director in the share capital of the Company at the date of the report and as notified by the directors to the Australian Stock Exchange in accordance with Section 205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001 was:

	Ordinary Shares	
	Direct	Indirect
Alfred L. Paton	–	2,612,500
Michael J. Turbott	3,701,118	3,283,333
Harold Hines	690,000	–
Terry Cuthbertson	–	250,000

In accordance with the Company's articles of association Mr. A. Paton, Mr. H. Hines and Mr T. Cuthbertson retire from the Board of Directors and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

### DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings held and attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

	Meetings attended	Meetings held during the time the director held office	Audit Committee Meetings attended	Remuneration Committee Meetings attended
Alfred L. Paton	10	10	2	1
Michael J. Turbott	10	10	2	1
Harold Hines	10	10	2	1
Terry Cuthbertson	3	3	1	1

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the consolidated entity is the development of mineral processing technology and exploration and development of mineral sands deposits.

### REVIEW AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

A review of the operations of the consolidated entity for the year and the results of those operations are contained in the section entitled *Directors' Report on Technology and Mineral Sands* commencing in the front section of this Annual Report.

### DIVIDENDS

The directors recommend the payment of no dividends.

### STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity that occurred during the financial year under review.

### EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 29 August 2001 Austpac Resources N.L. and Ticor Limited announced the commencement of a study into the establishment of a synthetic rutile facility to upgrade ilmenite from the Murray Basin, Australia. The study is being conducted under the 50-50 Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture, executed in July 2000, for the worldwide application of Austpac's ERMS and EARS technologies.

It is probable that the level of ilmenite production from the Murray Basin will soon justify investment in a value-adding synthetic rutile complex. Such a facility would use the ERMS and EARS processes to upgrade the ilmenite to a preferred feedstock for the chloride-route TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment producers. Austpac has already confirmed through pilot plant work at Newcastle that its processes are ideally suited to the upgrading of Murray Basin ilmenites.

Murray Basin ilmenite concentrates also contain elevated levels of chromite, an impurity that is an impediment to marketing of the ilmenite. An ERMS/EARS facility could have the flexibility to remove chromite and so produce saleable ilmenite, as well as high grade synthetic rutile for export.

This initial study will examine potential plant locations within the broader Murray Basin region, raw material supply options (including ilmenite, coal or other energy sources, and water), infrastructure and Government incentives.

On 31 August 2001 a new joint venture was announced whereby Austpac Resources N.L. and Ticor Limited will undertake a phased exploration program in the Murray Basin. The program is focused on delineating coarse grained strand line heavy mineral deposits in the western half of Exploration Licence 4521 held by the Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture.

## Directors' Report

The targeted exploration area is adjacent to the Douglas project, where Basin Minerals Limited has discovered multiple strand lines containing coarse grained heavy minerals. The Douglas project has a reported resource of 24 million tonnes of heavy minerals. Evaluation by Austpac of existing data, including Landsat, airborne geophysical data and intersections of coarse grained minerals from previous widely spaced drilling, indicates very good potential for the discovery of strand line deposits in the western half of the Licence.

It is expected the first stage of the program will commence in October 2001 and consist of low level airborne geophysics, close spaced drilling and sampling and analysis, undertaken over a four month period. This stage will be managed by Austpac and funded by Ticolor.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the consolidated entity, the results for those operations or the state of the affairs of the consolidated entity in subsequent financial years.

### LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

This item has been covered in the section described as *Directors' Report on Technology and Mineral Sands* commencing in the front section of this Annual Report.

### ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The consolidated entity's operations are subject to significant environmental regulations under both Commonwealth and State legislation in relation to its technology development.

The directors are not aware of any breach during the period covered by this report.

### DIRECTORS' AND SENIOR EXECUTIVES' EMOLUMENTS

The broad remuneration policy is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the duties and responsibilities of the director. Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the emoluments of each director of the company are:

	Base	Consulting	Non Cash	Super	Total
	\$	Fees	Benefits	\$	\$
		\$	\$		
Mr M.J. Turbott	113,074	–	19,313	12,530	144,917
Mr A.L. Paton	22,500	7,500	–	–	30,000
Mr H.H. Hines	15,000	7,500	–	–	22,500
Mr T. Cuthbertson	3,750	3,750	–	–	7,500

The Company is managed by the Managing Director, supported by the Board of Directors.

### OPTIONS

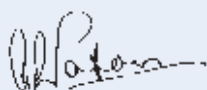
During or since the end of the financial year no options have been granted by the company.

### INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

The Company has arranged a Directors' and Officers' insurance against liability which may arise from holding the position of Director or Officer.

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

Signed at Sydney this twenty fifth day of September 2001 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Austpac Resources N.L.



A.L. Paton  
Chairman



M.J. Turbott  
Managing Director

## Statements of Financial Performance • Statements of Financial Position

### STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Austpac Resources N.L. and its controlled entities

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
		2001	2000	2001	2000
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	2	28,704	4,080	28,704	4,080
Expenses from ordinary activities					
Administration expenses		(1,567,277)	(1,062,950)	(1,567,277)	(1,056,350)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		–	(33,082)	–	(39,682)
Borrowing costs		(21,428)	(17,146)	(21,428)	(17,146)
<b>Loss from ordinary activities before related income tax benefit</b>	3	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)
Income tax benefit relating to ordinary activities	5	–	–	–	–
<b>Loss from ordinary activities after related income tax benefit</b>	14	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)

The statements of financial performance are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 19 to 32.

### STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Austpac Resources N.L. and its controlled entities

AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
		2001	2000	2001	2000
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Cash assets		617,839	163,119	576,984	121,911
Receivables	6	44,437	27,183	44,437	27,183
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		662,276	190,302	621,421	149,094
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>					
Receivables	6	–	–	7,300	6,494,954
Other financial assets	7	–	–	6,616,480	6,616,478
Plant and equipment	8	348,598	260,908	348,598	260,908
Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure	9	12,147,972	10,696,550	5,522,005	4,077,885
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		12,496,570	10,957,458	12,494,383	17,450,225
<b>Total Assets</b>		13,158,846	11,147,760	13,115,804	17,599,319
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Payables	10	325,010	264,877	281,968	234,857
Interest bearing liabilities	11	70,654	69,965	70,654	69,965
Provisions	12	392,600	280,600	392,600	6,762,179
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		788,264	615,442	745,222	7,067,001
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>					
Interest bearing liabilities	11	1,028,542	140,786	1,028,542	140,786
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		1,028,542	140,786	1,028,542	140,786
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		1,816,806	756,228	1,773,764	7,207,787
<b>Net Assets</b>		11,342,040	10,391,532	11,342,040	10,391,532
<b>Equity</b>					
Contributed equity	13	38,693,804	36,183,295	38,693,804	36,183,295
Accumulated losses	14	(27,351,764)	(25,791,763)	(27,351,764)	(25,791,763)
<b>Total Equity</b>		11,342,040	10,391,532	11,342,040	10,391,532

The statements of financial position are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 19 to 32.

## Statements of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>				
Cash receipts in the course of operations		-		-
Interest Received	28,704	4,080	28,704	4,080
Cash payments in the course of operations	(1,140,237)	(1,122,946)	(1,153,161)	(1,092,554)
Interest Paid	(21,428)	(17,146)	(21,428)	(17,146)
Net cash used in operating activities (Note 22)	(1,132,961)	(1,136,012)	(1,145,885)	(1,105,620)
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>				
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(27,294)	(4,441)	(27,294)	(4,441)
Payments for:				
Mineral Technology Development Expenditure and Exploration Expenditure	(597,213)	(660,905)	(590,011)	(516,732)
Net cash used in investing activities	(624,507)	(665,346)	(617,305)	(521,173)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>				
Proceeds from issue of shares	1,462,509	1,943,000	1,462,509	1,943,000
Lease payments	(48,865)	(42,892)	(48,865)	(42,892)
Repayment of/(loans to) controlled entity	-	-	6,075	(205,762)
Loan from other parties	798,544	-	798,544	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,212,188	1,900,108	2,218,263	1,694,346
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	454,720	98,750	455,073	67,553
Cash at the beginning of the financial year (Note 22)	163,119	64,369	121,911	54,358
Cash at the end of the financial year (Note 22)	617,839	163,119	576,984	121,911

*The statements of cash flows are to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 19 to 32.*

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

#### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

**(a) Basis of Preparation**

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been drawn up in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. It has been prepared on the basis of historical costs and, except where stated, does not take into account changing money values nor current valuations of non-current assets. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by each entity in the consolidated entity and, except where there is a change in accounting policy, are consistent with those of the previous year.

**(b) Reclassification of Financial Information**

Some line items and sub-totals reported in the previous financial year have been reclassified and repositioned in the financial statements as a result of the first time application on 1 July 2000 of the revised standards AASB 1018 *Statement of Financial Performance*, AASB 1034 *Financial Report Presentation and Disclosures* and the new AASB 1040 *Statement of Financial Position*.

Adoption of these standards has resulted in the transfer of the reconciliation of opening to closing accumulated losses from the face of the statement of financial performance to Note 14.

Receivables and exploration, evaluation and development expenditure previously presented within other non-current assets have been removed from previous classifications and are now disclosed as separate line items on the face of the statement of financial position.

**(c) Principles of Consolidation**

***Controlled Entities:***

The financial statements of controlled entities are included from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

Outside interests in the equity and results of the entities that are controlled by the company are shown as a separate item in the consolidated financial statements.

***Joint Ventures:***

A joint venture is either an entity or operation that is jointly controlled by the consolidated entity.

***Joint Venture Operation:***

The consolidated entity's interest in an unincorporated joint venture is brought to account by including its proportionate share of the joint venture's assets, liabilities and expenses and the consolidated entity's revenue from the sale of its share of output on a line-by-line basis, from the date joint control commences to the date joint control ceases.

***Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation:***

Unrealised gains and losses and inter-entity balances resulting from transactions with or between controlled entities are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Unrealised gains resulting from transactions with joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the consolidated entity's interest.

**(d) Going Concern**

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the normal course of business. The directors believe that the company and the consolidated entity will be able to fund future operations through share issues, the successful commercialisation of mineral technologies and the joint venturing of interests held in mineral projects.

**(e) Foreign Currency**

Foreign currency transactions are translated to Australian currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Amounts receivable and payable in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at balance date.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Exchange differences relating to amounts payable and receivable in foreign currencies are brought to account in the statement of financial performance in the financial year in which the exchange rates change as exchange gains or losses. Those controlled entities whose financial reports are presented in foreign currencies and whose operations are considered to be integrated with the Company are translated using the temporal method. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Australian currency at rates of exchange current at balance date, while non monetary items and revenue and expense items are translated at exchange rates current when the transactions occurred. Exchange differences arising on transactions are brought to account in the statement of financial performance.

**(f) Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets Valued on Cost Basis**

The carrying amounts of all non-current assets valued on the cost basis, excluding exploration and evaluation expenditure, are reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amount at balance date. If the carrying amount of a non-current asset exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the lower amount. The write-down is recognised as an expense in the net loss in the reporting period in which it occurs. In assessing recoverable amounts the relevant cash flows have not been discounted to their present value.

**(g) Receivables**

Other debtors to be settled within 60 days are carried at amounts due. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. The carrying amount of trade debtors approximates net fair value.

**(h) Income Tax**

The liability method of tax effect accounting is applied throughout the consolidated entity. Under this method the income tax expense for the year is related to operating loss before tax after allowing for permanently non-allowable and non-assessable items.

**(i) Investments**

***Controlled Entities:***

Investments in controlled entities are valued in the Company's financial statements at the lower of cost and recoverable amount. Provision is made for any temporary diminution in the value of the investment in related corporations having regard to the underlying net assets of the controlled entity at balance date.

**(j) Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowings, foreign exchange losses net of hedged amounts on borrowings, including trade creditors and lease finance charges.

Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are capitalised and amortised over the life of the borrowings.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets which take more than 12 months to get ready for their intended use or sale. In these circumstances, borrowing costs are capitalised to the cost of the assets. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs capitalised is those incurred in relation to that borrowing, net of any interest earned on those borrowings. Where funds are borrowed generally, borrowing costs are capitalised using a weighted average capitalisation rate.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure carried forward relating to areas of interest which have not reached a stage permitting reliable assessment of economic benefits are not qualifying assets.

**(k) Acquisition of Assets**

All assets acquired including property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition, being the fair value of the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition. When equity instruments are issued as consideration, their market price at the date of acquisition is used as fair value. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity subject to the extent of proceeds received, otherwise expensed.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable are recorded at their present value, discounted at the rate applicable to the company if a similar borrowing were obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

The costs of assets constructed or internally generated by the consolidated entity, include the cost of materials and direct labour. Directly attributable overheads and other incidental costs are also capitalised to the asset.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Expenditure, including that on internally generated assets other than research and development costs, is only recognised as an asset when the entity controls future economic benefits as a result of the costs incurred, it is probable that those future economic benefits will eventuate, and the costs can be measured reliably. Costs attributable to feasibility and alternative approach assessments are expensed as incurred.

### *Leased Assets:*

Leases under which the company or its controlled entities assume substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as finance leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

### *Finance Leases*

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and a lease liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments are recorded at the inception of the lease.

Lease liabilities are reduced by repayments of principal. The interest components of the lease payments are expensed. Contingent rentals are expensed as incurred.

### *Operating Leases*

Payments made under operating leases are expensed on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

## (l) Depreciation and Amortisation

### *Complex Assets:*

The components of major assets that have materially different useful lives, are effectively accounted for as separate assets, and are separately depreciated.

### *Useful Lives:*

All assets have limited useful lives and are depreciated/amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, with the exception of carried forward exploration, evaluation and development costs which is amortised on a units of production basis over the life of the economically recoverable reserves and finance lease assets which are amortised over the term of the relevant lease, or where it is likely the consolidated entity will obtain ownership of the asset, the life of the asset.

Assets are depreciated or amortised from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

Amortisation is not charged on costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the development phase until commercial production commences.

Depreciation and amortisation rates and methods are reviewed annually for appropriateness. When changes are made, adjustments are reflected prospectively in current and future periods only.

The depreciation/amortisation rates used for each class of asset are as follows:

	2001	2000
Property, plant and equipment	15%	15%
Leased plant, equipment and motor vehicles	10%	10%

## (m) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation costs are accumulated in respect of each separate area of interest. Such costs are carried forward where they are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or where activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

The ultimate recoupment of costs related to areas of interest in the exploration and/or evaluation phase is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the relevant areas. Each area of interest is reviewed annually to determine whether costs should continue to be carried forward in respect of that area of interest. Where it is decided to abandon an area of interest, costs carried forward in respect of that area are written off in full in the year in which the decision is taken.

The anticipated cost of restoration is provided for as part of exploration and evaluation programmes undertaken by the Company.

## (n) Technology Expenditure

Mineral technology development expenditures are capitalised. On the basis that these technologies are in the commercialisation phase and are intended to be applied to mineral sands projects in the future, such costs are expected to be recoverable beyond reasonable doubt. Licences for the use of ERMS and EARS technologies by other companies have been negotiated by Austpac.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

(o) **Provisions**

*Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Sick Leave:*

The provisions for employee entitlements to wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided up to the balance date, calculated at undiscounted amounts based on current wage and salary rates including related on-costs.

*Long Service Leave:*

The provision for employee entitlements to long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made resulting from employees' services provided up to balance date.

The provision is calculated using estimated future increases in wage and salary rates including related on-costs and expected settlement dates based on turnover history and is discounted using the rates attaching to national government securities at balance date which most closely match the terms of maturity of the related liabilities.

(p) **Superannuation Fund**

The Company and its controlled entities contribute to an employee superannuation fund to match contributions to the fund made by employees. Such group contributions are charged against income as they are made. Further information is set out in Note 15.

(q) **Derivatives**

The consolidated entity is exposed to changes in interest rates and commodity prices from its activities. The consolidated entity does not hedge these risks.

(r) **Financing Arrangements**

At the time of the financial report there existed no overdraft or other financing facilities in the Austpac Resources group.

(s) **Revenue Recognition**

*Licence Fees – Technology*

Licence fees are recognised at the time of receipt. The licences signed with Iscor are payable upon the commencement and commissioning of a new project development in South Africa using the Austpac technologies.

*Other*

Interest income is recognised as it accrues.

(t) **Cash, Short Term Deposits and Bank Overdrafts**

Cash, short term deposits and bank overdrafts are carried at face value of the amounts deposited or drawn. The carrying amounts of cash, short-term deposits and bank overdrafts approximate net fair value. Interest revenue is accrued at the market or contracted rates and is receivable quarterly.

(u) **Payables**

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the Company or consolidated entity. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 60 days.

(v) **Revaluation of Non-current Assets**

The consolidated entity has applied revised AASB 1041 *Revaluation of Non-Current Assets* for the first time from 1 July 2000. The standard requires each class of non-current asset to be measured on either the cost or fair value basis.

The consolidated entity has applied revised AASB 1041 as follows:

*Other Financial Assets:*

The company has continued to apply the cost basis of valuation for shares and units in controlled entities.

*Other Non-current Assets:*

The consolidated entity has continued to apply the cost basis for other non-current assets such as receivables, plant and equipment, and exploration, evaluation and development expenditure.

(w) **Goods and Services Tax**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 2: REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</b>				
Other revenue from activities:				
- Interest received	28,704	4,080	28,704	4,080

### NOTE 3: LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT

Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following items:

Finance charges on capitalised leases	21,428	17,146	21,428	17,146
Amortisation of leased assets	57,865	42,892	57,865	42,892
Depreciation of plant and equipment	29,505	54,063	29,505	20,952
Exploration expenditure written off	40,791	-	40,791	-
Lease rental expense:				
Operating leases	74,201	53,528	74,201	53,528
Employee Entitlements	112,000	-	112,000	-
Net expenses including movements in provisions for guarantee of controlled entities	-	-	-	39,682
Other	-	33,082	-	-

### NOTE 4: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

#### Audit Services

Auditors of the parent entity	30,500	30,000	30,500	30,000
Auditors of other group entities	-	15,000	-	-

### NOTE 5: TAXATION

#### Income Tax Benefit

Prima facie income tax benefit calculated at 34% (2000: 36%) on the loss from ordinary activities	(530,400)	(399,275)	(530,400)	(399,275)
Decrease in income tax benefit due to:				
Losses not brought to account as a Future Income Tax Benefit	530,400	399,275	530,400	399,275
Income tax benefit attributable to operating loss	-	-	-	-

#### Future Income Tax Benefit Not Brought to Account

Future income tax benefits arising from tax losses and timing differences have not been recognised as an asset because recovery is not virtually certain. The value of any benefit that may arise is indeterminable as these amounts relate to exploration expenditure in foreign tax jurisdictions.

The future income tax benefit which has not been recognised as an asset will only be obtained if:

- (i) the relevant company and/or the group derives future assessable income of a nature and an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
- (ii) the relevant company and/or the group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
- (iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the relevant company and/or group in realising the benefit.

#### Dividend Franking Account

The consolidated entity does not have any available dividend franking credits.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 6: RECEIVABLES</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Other debtors (net of provision for doubtful debts – nil)	44,437	27,183	44,437	27,183
<b>Non-current</b>				
Loans to controlled entities	–	–	7,300	6,494,954
Loans to controlled entities are interest free with no fixed term of repayment.				
The effective weighted average interest rate for receivables is Nil (2000: Nil)				
<b>NOTE 7: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
Shares in controlled entities (unquoted) at cost	–	–	6,616,480	6,631,528
Less provision for diminution in value of investment in controlled entities	–	–	–	15,050
	–	–	6,616,480	6,616,478

## Particulars in relation to the Company and its controlled entities

Name	Class of Share	Holding	
		2001 %	2000 %
<b>The Company</b>			
Austpac Resources N.L.		–	–
<b>Controlled Entities</b>			
Almeth Pty Ltd	Ord	100%	100%
Austpac Technology Pty Ltd	Ord	100%	100%
Austpac Gold New Zealand Ltd	Ord	–	100%
Austpac Gold Exploration (N.Z.) Ltd	Ord	–	100%
Auspac Bolivia S.R.L.	Ord	–	100%
<b>Controlled Entities of Austpac Gold New Zealand Ltd</b>			
Austpac Titanium (N.Z.) Ltd	Ord	–	100%

Almeth Pty Limited was incorporated in the ACT and carried on business in Australia. Almeth was acquired by Austpac Resources N.L. from Rothschilds in March 1999 in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Research and Development Agreement dated 30 June 1993.

Austpac Technology Pty Limited was incorporated in Australia and carries on business in Australia.

Austpac Gold New Zealand Limited and Austpac Gold Exploration (N.Z.) Limited and Austpac Titanium (N.Z.) Limited were incorporated in New Zealand and carry on business in New Zealand. These companies were no longer required and were wound up during the financial year.

Auspac Bolivia S.R.L. was incorporated in Bolivia and carried on business in Bolivia. This company is no longer required and is currently being wound up.

No dividends were received or receivable by any company in the group in the 2001 or 2000 financial years.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 8: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>				
Leased plant, equipment and motor vehicles capitalised	456,645	484,451	456,645	484,451
Less: Accumulated amortisation	155,993	273,700	155,993	273,700
	300,652	210,751	300,652	210,751
Plant and equipment at cost	491,612	464,318	404,331	363,209
Less: Accumulated depreciation	443,666	414,161	356,385	313,052
	47,946	50,157	47,946	50,157
Total plant, equipment – net book value	348,598	260,908	348,598	260,908

### Reconciliations

Reconciliation of the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

#### Plant and Equipment

Carrying amount at beginning of year	50,157	56,737	50,157	52,840
Additions	27,294	4,441	27,294	4,441
Depreciation	29,505	11,021	29,505	7,124
Carrying amount at end of year	47,946	50,157	47,946	50,157

#### Leased Plant and Equipment

Carrying amount of beginning of year	210,751	253,643	210,751	253,643
Additions	216,759	–	216,759	–
Disposals	(68,993)	–	(68,993)	–
Amortisation	57,865	42,892	57,865	42,892
Carrying amount at end of year	300,652	210,751	300,652	210,751

### NOTE 9: EXPLORATION, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Exploration and/or evaluation expenditure, at cost	859,671	348,452	852,369	348,452
Mineral Technology Development expenditure, at cost	11,288,301	10,348,098	4,669,636	3,729,433
	12,147,972	10,696,550	5,522,005	4,077,885

ERMS mineral technology development expenditure was valued independently by Mineralex Agencies Pty Limited for the year ended 30 June 1999 at \$12 million based on commercial application of the technology in its then current form. This valuation exceeds the capitalised value of \$11,288,301. Since that time a major joint venture has been signed with TICOR for the application of the technology.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
		2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 10: PAYABLES</b>					
<b>Current</b>					
Trade Creditors		310,010	249,877	266,968	219,857
Directors' fees payable		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
		<u>325,010</u>	<u>264,877</u>	<u>281,968</u>	<u>234,857</u>

The effective weighted average interest rate is:

- trade creditors N/A (2000: N/A)

**NOTE 11: INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES**

<b>Current</b>					
Lease liabilities	16	70,654	69,965	70,654	69,965
<b>Non-Current</b>					
Lease liabilities	16	229,998	140,786	229,998	140,786
Other loans		798,544	-	798,544	-
		<u>1,028,542</u>	<u>140,786</u>	<u>1,028,542</u>	<u>140,786</u>

The effective weighted average interest rate is:

- Lease liabilities 7% (2000: 7%)
- Other loans 18% (2000: N/A)

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Austpac-Ticor Joint Venture Agreement, Ticor Limited will fund Austpac share of Austpac-Ticor Joint venture projects, at the request of Austpac, by way of project loans. These loans would be repayable from future projects profits.

**NOTE 12: PROVISIONS**

<b>Current</b>					
Employee entitlements		392,600	280,600	392,600	280,600
Provision for guarantee of debts of controlled entities		-	-	-	6,481,579
		<u>392,600</u>	<u>280,600</u>	<u>392,600</u>	<u>6,762,179</u>

The present values of employee entitlements not expected to be settled within twelve months of balance date have been calculated using the following weighted averages:

Assumed rate of increase in wage and salary rates	-	-	-	-
Discount rate	-	-	-	-
Settlement term (years)	5	5	5	5
Number of employees at year end	10	8	10	8

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED AND THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 13: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY</b>		
<b>Issued and paid up Capital</b>		
322,342,217 (2000: 305,192,216) ordinary shares fully paid	38,502,304	35,991,795
19,150,000 (2000: 19,150,000) ordinary shares paid to \$0.01	191,500	191,500
341,492,217	38,693,804	36,183,295
<b>Movements in Ordinary Share Capital</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	36,183,295	
Shares issued:		
Placement – B.N.P. – 800,000 ordinary shares issued for services in July 2000	144,000	
Placement – Intersuisse – 10,100,001 ordinary shares issued for cash in August 2000	1,469,009	
Placement – Arrow Resources Investment Limited – 5,500,000 ordinary shares issued for acquisition of remaining 10% interest in ERMS technology – September 2000	825,000	
Placement – Arrow Resources Investment Limited – 500,000 ordinary shares issued for services in October 2000	70,000	
Share Purchase Plan – 250,000 ordinary shares issued for cash in March 2001	2,500	
	38,693,804	

Transaction costs of \$45,991 were recognised as a reduction of proceeds of issue in August 2000.

Share issues made during the year were to increase the working capital of the Company and to acquire the remaining 10% interest in ERMS technology held by Rothschild.

	CONSOLIDATED AND THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$
Unpaid capital	3,502,864	3,586,264

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 14: RETAINED PROFITS/ACCUMULATED LOSSES</b>				
Accumulated losses at beginning of year	25,791,763	24,682,665	25,791,763	24,682,665
Net loss attributable to members of the parent company	1,560,001	1,109,098	1,560,001	1,109,098
Accumulated losses at the end of year	27,351,764	25,791,763	27,351,764	25,791,763

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### NOTE 15: COMMITMENTS

#### Superannuation Commitments

The Company acts as trustee for and contributes to a group employee superannuation fund, matching contributions to the fund made by employees. Employee contributions are based on various percentages of their gross salaries. After serving a qualifying period, all employees are entitled to benefits on retirements, disability or death. The fund is an accumulation type fund. The Company and other group corporations are under no legal obligation to make up any shortfall in the fund's assets to meet payments due to employees.

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>Capital expenditure commitments</b>				
<i>Plant and equipment</i>				
Contracted but not provided for and payable:				
Within one year	94,828	87,111	94,828	87,111
One year or later and no later than five years	277,038	162,287	277,038	162,287
	<u>371,866</u>	<u>249,398</u>	<u>371,866</u>	<u>249,398</u>
<b>Joint Venture commitments</b>				
Share of development commitments of the joint venture, not provided for, and payable				
Within one year	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Exploration expenditure commitments</b>				
In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Company and consolidated entity are required to perform minimum exploration work to meet the minimum expenditure requirements specified by various State governments. These obligations are subject to renegotiation when application for a mining lease is made and at other times. These obligations are not provided for in the financial report and are payable:				
Within one year	580,000	-	580,000	-
<b>Non-cancellable operating lease expense commitments</b>				
Future operating lease commitments not provided for in the financial statements and payable:				
Within one year	-	-	-	-
One year or later and no later than five years	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The consolidated entity leases property under cancellable operating leases expiring from two to four years. Leases generally provide the consolidated entity with a right of renewal at which time all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments comprise a base amount plus an incremental rental. Rentals are based on either movements in the Consumer Price Index or operating criteria.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 16: LEASE LIABILITIES</b>				
Included as lease liabilities are the present value of future rentals for leased assets capitalised:				
Current	70,654	69,965	70,654	69,965
Non-Current	229,998	140,786	229,998	140,786
	300,652	210,751	300,652	210,751
Lease commitments in respect of capitalised finance leases are payable as follows:				
not later than one year	94,828	87,111	94,828	87,111
later than one year but not later than five years	277,038	162,287	277,038	162,287
	371,866	249,398	371,866	249,398
Deduct: Future finance charges	71,214	38,647	71,214	38,647
Total lease liability	300,652	210,751	300,652	210,751

The consolidated entity leases equipment under finance leases expiring from one to four years. At the end of the lease term the consolidated entity has the option to purchase the equipment at 40% of market value.

### NOTE 17: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The consolidated entity was provided with mineral sands consulting services by H & N Investments Pty Ltd (\$39,105) (2000: \$18,433), a company of which H. Hines is a director, A. Paton and Associates Pty Ltd (\$7,500) (2000: Nil), a company of which A. Paton is a director, and T. Cuthbertson (\$3,750) (2000: Nil). K. Turbott provided secretarial services (\$30,000) (2000: \$30,000). The terms and conditions of the transactions with directors and their director related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-director related entities on an arm's length basis.

#### Directors

The names of each person holding the position of Director of Austpac Resources N.L. during the financial year were Alfred Lampard Paton, Michael John Turbott, Harold Hines and Terry Cuthbertson.

Details of Directors' shareholdings as at 30 June 2001 are as follows:

	2001		2000	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Alfred Lampard Paton	–	2,612,500	–	2,612,500
Michael John Turbott	3,701,118	3,283,333	3,500,000	4,933,333
Harold Hines	690,000	–	926,834	–
Terry Cuthbertson	–	250,000	–	–

Directors participated in the Austpac Resources N.L. Share Purchase Plan during the financial year at issue prices representing 95% of market price.

#### Employee Share Purchase Plan

The Employee Share Purchase Plan was approved at the Company's annual general meeting in November 1986. Under the Plan employees and directors may participate in the issue of Austpac Resources N.L. shares issued at 95% of market price.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 18: DIRECTORS' AND EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION</b>				
<b>Remuneration of Directors</b>				
The number of directors of the Company who received income from the Company or any related party within the following band is:				
\$0 – \$9,999	1	–	1	–
\$10,000 – \$19,999	–	2	–	2
\$20,000 – \$29,999	2	–	2	–
\$90,000 – \$99,999	–	1	–	1
\$140,000 – \$149,999	1	–	1	–
Total income paid or payable, or otherwise made available, to all directors of the Company and controlled entities from the Company, or any related party:	\$204,917	\$128,500	\$204,917	\$128,500
<b>Remuneration of Executives</b>				
The number of executive officers of the Company and of controlled entities, whose remuneration from the Company or related partners, and from entities in the consolidated entity, falls within the following bands:				
\$90,000 – \$99,999	–	1	–	1
\$140,000 – \$149,999	1	–	1	–
Total income paid or payable from the Company, entities in the consolidated entity or related parties to executive officers of the Company and of controlled entities whose income is \$100,000 or more:	1	–	1	–

**NOTE 19: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On 29 August 2001 Austpac Resources N.L. and Tigor Limited announced the commencement of a study into the establishment of a synthetic rutile facility to upgrade ilmenite from the Murray Basin, Australia. The study is being conducted under the 50-50 Austpac-Tigor Joint Venture, executed in July 2000, for the worldwide application of Austpac's ERMS and EARS technologies.

It is probable that the level of ilmenite production from the Murray Basin will soon justify investment in a value-adding synthetic rutile complex. Such a facility would use the ERMS and EARS processes to upgrade the ilmenite to a preferred feedstock for the chloride-route TiO<sub>2</sub> pigment producers. Austpac has already confirmed through pilot plant work at Newcastle that its processes are ideally suited to the upgrading of Murray Basin ilmenites.

Murray Basin ilmenite concentrates also contain elevated levels of chromite, an impurity that is an impediment to marketing of the ilmenite. An ERMS/EARS facility could have the flexibility to remove chromite and so produce saleable ilmenite, as well as high grade synthetic rutile for export.

This initial study will examine potential plant locations within the broader Murray Basin region, raw material supply options (including ilmenite, coal or other energy sources, and water), infrastructure and Government incentives.

On 31 August 2001 a new joint venture was announced whereby Austpac Resources N.L. and Tigor Limited will undertake a phased exploration program in the Murray Basin. The program is focused on delineating coarse grained strand line heavy mineral deposits in the western half of Exploration Licence 4521 held by the Austpac-Tigor Joint Venture.

The targeted exploration area is adjacent to the Douglas project, where Basin Minerals Limited has discovered multiple strand lines containing coarse grained heavy minerals. The Douglas project has a reported resource of 24 million tonnes of heavy minerals. Evaluation by Austpac of existing data, including Landsat, airborne geophysical data and intersections of coarse grained minerals from previous widely spaced drilling, indicates very good potential for the discovery of strand line deposits in the western half of the Licence.

It is expected the first stage of the program will commence in October 2001 and consist of low level airborne geophysics, close spaced drilling and sampling and analysis, undertaken over a four month period. This stage will be managed by Austpac and funded by Tigor.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### NOTE 20: INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURE OPERATIONS

Joint Venture percentage interests are indicated in the tenement schedule appearing in the front section of this report. All activities relate to mineral sands and mineral technology development. No mineral sands production has occurred during the current financial year. Expenditure and activity commitments relating to these joint ventures are determined by regular review of joint venture management committees in accordance with the requirements of issuing tenement.

The directors are aware of no substantial contingencies. No capital expenditure commitments are currently a part of joint venture activity other than the joint venture with Indian Rare Earths which requires \$US5.7 million funding following site specific feasibility study.

Included in the assets and liabilities of the Company and the consolidated entity are the following items which represent the Company's and the consolidated entity's interest in the assets and liabilities employed in the joint ventures.

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>				
Exploration and/or evaluation expenditure	859,671	348,452	852,369	348,452

### NOTE 21: STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF SEGMENTS

	BOLIVIA		INDIA		AUSTRALIA		CONSOLIDATED	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	28,704	4,080	28,704	4,080
Segment operating (loss)/profit after income tax	-	(33,111)	-	-	(1,560,001)	(1,075,987)	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)
Segment assets	-	34,770	781,062	-	12,334,742	11,069,948	13,115,804	11,104,718

#### Industry Segments

The consolidated entity operates for mineral sands and the development of mineral sands technology.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	CONSOLIDATED		THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$	2001 \$	2000 \$
<b>NOTE 22: NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS</b>				
A. Reconciliation of Operating Loss after Tax to Net Cash used in Operating Activities				
Operating (loss)/profit after income tax	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)	(1,560,001)	(1,109,098)
Add/(less) non-cash items:				
Amortisation	57,865	42,892	57,865	42,892
Amounts set aside to/(reversals from) provisions	112,000	33,082	112,000	39,682
Depreciation	29,505	54,063	29,505	20,952
Services rendered in exchange for equity	144,000	55,000	144,000	55,000
Exploration expenditure written off	40,791	-	40,791	-
Net cash used in operating activities before change in assets and liabilities	(1,175,840)	(924,061)	(1,175,840)	(950,572)
Change in assets and liabilities during the financial year:				
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(17,254)	101,958	(17,254)	(27,183)
(Increase)/decrease in loans to controlled entities	-	-	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	60,133	(313,909)	47,209	(127,865)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,132,961)	(1,136,012)	(1,145,885)	(1,105,620)
B. Reconciliation of cash				
For the purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank and short term deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statements of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheets as follows:				
Cash	617,839	163,119	576,984	121,911

	CONSOLIDATED AND THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$
C. Non cash transactions		
The following non-cash transactions occurred in the year:		
1. Shares issued:		
Placement – B.N.P. 800,000 ordinary shares issued for services in July 2000	144,000	-
Placement – Arrow Resources	825,000	-
Placement – Arrow Resources	70,000	-
2. Loans to controlled entities of \$6,481,579 were written off against the provision for guarantee of debts of controlled entities.		

### NOTE 23: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	THE COMPANY	
	2001 \$	2000 \$
Basic earnings per share	(0.005c)	(0.004c)
Weighted average number of shares used to calculate earnings per share	337,966,188	311,034,508

Diluted earnings per share is not materially different from basic earnings per share.

### NOTE 24: FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

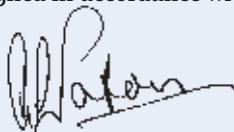
All assets and liabilities are stated at net fair value.

## Directors' Declaration

### DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

1. In the opinion of the Directors of Austpac Resources N.L.
  - a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 14 to 32 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
    - i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and consolidated entity as at 30 June 2001 and of their performance, as represented by the results of their operations and their cash flows, for the year ended on that date; and
    - ii) complying with Accounting Standards including the adoption of the revised AASB 1041 and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
  - b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



A. Paton  
Director



M.J. Turbott  
Director

Sydney, twenty fifth day of September 2001

## Auditors' Report

### AUDITORS' REPORT

#### Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Austpac Resources N.L.

##### Scope

We have audited the financial report of Austpac Resources N.L. for the financial year ended 30 June 2001 consisting of the statements of financial performance, statements of financial position, statements of cash flows, accompanying notes and the directors' declaration set out on pages 14 to 33. The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity, comprising the company and the entities it controlled at year's end or from time to time during the financial year. The company's directors are responsible for the financial report. We have conducted an independent audit of this financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the company.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional requirements and statutory requirements in Australia so as to present a view which is consistent with our understanding of the company's and the consolidated entity's financial position and performance as represented by the results of their operations and their cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

##### Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Austpac Resources N.L. is in accordance with:

- a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - i) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2001 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b) other mandatory professional requirements.

##### Going Concern Concept

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following significant matter:

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis as discussed in note 1(d) which assumes continuity of normal business activities, the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The consolidated entity's ability to continue to pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent upon the achievement of future profits, additional share issues, the successful commercialisation of mineral technologies and the joint venturing of interests held in mineral projects to provide sufficient funds to meet liabilities.



KPMG



T. van Veen  
Partner

Sydney, 25 September 2001

## Additional Stock Exchange Information

### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The maximum contingent liability of the group for termination benefits under service agreements with directors and persons who take part in the management of the parent entity amount to \$nil at 30 June 2001. Provision has not been made in the accounts for this contingent liability.

### SHAREHOLDINGS

#### Substantial Shareholders

The number of shares held by the substantial shareholders listed in the holding Company's register as at 11 September 2001 was: Nil.

### CLASS OF SHARES AND VOTING RIGHTS

At 11 September 2001 there were 4,000 holders of the ordinary shares of the holding Company. The voting rights attaching to the ordinary shares, set out in Article 32 of the holding Company's Articles of Association, are:

"Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares –

- a) at meetings of members or classes of members each member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy or attorney; and
- b) on a show of hands every person present who is a member has one vote, and on a poll every person present in person or by proxy or attorney has one vote for each ordinary share he holds".

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

#### Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the overall Corporate Governance of the consolidated entity including its strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals. The Board has established a framework for the management of the consolidated entity including a system of internal control, a business risk management process and the establishment of appropriate ethical standards.

A description of the company's main corporate governance practices is set out below. All these practices were in place for the entire year:

- A properly constituted Board of Directors with a high independent representation drawn from the professions and industry with an independent Chairman.
- The Board elects Directors on the basis of corporate requirements and project activity. High calibre independents with substantial experience at senior levels are sought when required.
- Directors are required to retire at the age of 72. Directors achieving this age may be reappointed by a special resolution at Annual General Meetings.
- All normal committee functions are addressed by a full Board of Directors including annual review of executive remuneration.
- Any independent professional advice required is approved by the full Board.
- External audit is undertaken by a leading international firm of high repute. A policy of full disclosure is adopted for statutory audit purposes and all corporate matters are available for audit scrutiny.
- Basic risk is reviewed annually or more regularly in changed circumstances or if new areas of business are embraced.
- Company policy allows the directors to buy or sell shares within three weeks after any announcement to the Australian Stock Exchange.
- The Board meets on a strict monthly basis with full financial disclosure.

### AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company does have an Audit Committee. The Committee meets bi-annually with full financial disclosure and all matters are considered when the Committee meets in March and September of each year. The external auditors are invited to attend these meetings. The objectives of the Audit Committee are to review the financial statements and adequacy of financial controls; to review internal controls and internal reporting standards and budgetary control and the regularity and accuracy of the reports.

### REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has a Remuneration Committee which meets annually in January.

## Additional Stock Exchange Information

### OFFICES AND OFFICERS

<b>Company Secretary:</b>	Nicholas John Gaston
<b>Principal Registered Office:</b>	Level 12, 23 Hunter Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Telephone: (02) 9221 3211
<b>Location of Registers of Securities:</b>	A.S.X. Perpetual Registrars Limited (formerly Coopers & Lybrand) Securities Registration Services, Coopers and Lybrand Tower, 580 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

### DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS

AS AT 11 SEPTEMBER 2001

Category	No. of Ordinary Shareholders
1–1,000	151
1,001–5,000	705
5,001–10,000	588
10,001, and over	2,556
	<hr/> 4,000
Holder of less than a marketable parcel	<hr/> 570

The 20 largest shareholders hold 20.32% of the ordinary shares of the holding company.

### 20 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

AS AT 11 SEPTEMBER 2001

Name	No. of Ordinary Shares held	% Held To Issued Capital
Christopher Leech	10,284,270	3.01
Midnap Pty Ltd	6,473,223	1.90
Anthony Prestia	4,950,592	1.45
Minford Pty Limited	4,500,000	1.32
Michael Turbott	3,701,118	1.08
Mr Kerry Cameron King & Mrs Christine Margaret King	3,571,000	1.05
Nicholas John Gaston	3,330,000	0.98
Gary Koh	3,202,667	0.94
Elena Anna Claxton	2,976,108	0.87
Mark S. Thompson	2,969,168	0.87
Robert Charles Claxton	2,800,000	0.82
Alfred Paton & Associates Pty Ltd	2,612,500	0.77
Bahan Pty Ltd	2,512,910	0.74
G & J Paul Pty Limited	2,500,000	0.73
Samuel Brian Crowhurst	2,394,788	0.70
BFB Pty Ltd	2,175,600	0.64
Chandos Nursing Home Pty Ltd	2,163,334	0.63
Miss Elizabeth Edith Mair	2,150,000	0.63
Greendale Investments Pty Ltd	2,052,000	0.60
TGQS Pty Limited	2,025,000	0.59
<b>Top 20 subtotal:</b>	<hr/> 69,344,278	<hr/> 20.32

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# Corporate Directory

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## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Mr Alfred L. Paton *B.Eng., FAIM, MIE, M.AusIMM, FAICD*  
*Chairman*

Mr Michael J. Turbott *B.Sc.(Hons), FAIMM, MAIG*  
*Managing Director*

Mr Harold Hines *FAIMM*  
*Director*

Mr Terry Cuthbertson *ACA*  
*Director*

## SECRETARIES

*Company Secretary*  
Mr Nicholas J. Gaston *ACIS*

## GENERAL MANAGERS

Mr John C. Downie *MIE, M.AusIMM*  
*General Manager, Project and Technology Development*

Mr Michael J. Smith *B.Sc., M.Sc., R.P. Geo., F.A.I.G., M.G.S.A., M.A.S.E.G.*  
*General Manager Exploration*

## PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Level 12, 23 Hunter Street  
Sydney, NSW 2000  
Phone: (02) 9221 3211  
Fax: (02) 9223 1975  
Email: [apgtio2@ozemail.com.au](mailto:apgtio2@ozemail.com.au)  
Website: [www.austpacresources.com](http://www.austpacresources.com)

## AUDITORS

KPMG, The KPMG Centre  
45 Clarence Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

## SOLICITORS

Allen Allen & Hemsley  
Level 23, The Chifley Tower  
2 Chifley Square, Sydney, NSW 2000

## SHARE REGISTRY

ASX Perpetual Registrars Limited  
Securities Registration Services  
580 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

## BANKERS

ANZ Bank  
68 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

## STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Australian Stock Exchange Limited (Melbourne)

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