



ANNUAL REPORT 30 JUNE 2021

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Chairman's Message

Dear Shareholder

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Dome Gold Mines Limited for the first time as your Chairman for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The past twenty-four months have been unlike any other period in your Company's history, as the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to disrupt lives and businesses throughout this financial year. The pandemic has severely restricted international travel and interrupted the normal course of business activity worldwide. We are hopeful that increasing vaccination numbers will reduce the threat of the virus to the point where some normalcy to our lives returns.

Dome has adopted a conservative approach, in accordance with protocols recommended by governments, with the health and wellbeing of our employees and their communities foremost in our minds. The major impact for Dome is the strict constraints on movement that have been imposed by the Fiji and Australian Governments. Fortunately, we have found means to minimise this impact.

Dome completed the resource update drilling at Sigatoka in April 2020. The drilling programme concentrated on the Southern Kulukulu part of the Sigatoka resource area and was undertaken on the recommendation of engineering consultants completing the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). Based on the Sigatoka drilling results obtained, Dome commissioned an update of the mineral resource estimate by its JORC 2012 resource consultants. This updated resource estimate was published on November 5, 2020 (see ASX release of that date for JORC 2012 Table 1).

The total of classified and unclassified resources increased to 189.5 million tonnes. Very importantly at Kulukulu South a new indicated resource of 34 million tonnes with an average Heavy Mineral grade of 19.7% as well as an Inferred Resource of 0.61 million tonnes at 48.3% Heavy Minerals was defined. This is very significant as it is this area of the deposit where mining is proposed to commence.

To advance toward completion of the DFS, plans were established during the June quarter of 2021 to collect a 15-20 tonne sample representative of the deposit from the recently sonic drilled Kulukulu south area. Bulk material bags containing the sample will be placed into a 20-tonne shipping container for secure transport to the port of Brisbane. A large-scale pilot plant will then process the sample to record data required for commercial plant design as well as produce samples of the magnetite concentrate and industrial sand for market testing purposes.

While the pilot plant work is being undertaken, consulting engineers will resume work on the DFS and environmental consultants will be appointed to update the existing Environmental Impact report. Sand mining at Sigatoka will apply fresh water and gravity-magnetic heavy mineral processes for magnetite concentrate and industrial sand recovery that will not introduce any damaging emissions to the local environment. Mined areas will be rehabilitated to their natural state or for uses not currently possible.

It is pleasing to note that international iron ore prices continued to be firm during the year adding much value to Sigatoka. We also note that demand for industrial sand, such as Sigatoka can produce, continues to be strong. Worldwide, industrial sand for concrete and related uses is the most abundantly consumed raw material, with approximately 30 billion tonnes of such sand used annually. This provides Dome an outstanding opportunity to make Sigatoka a substantial, multi-commodity mining operation, further enhancing already strong indicative economics.

Chairman's Message

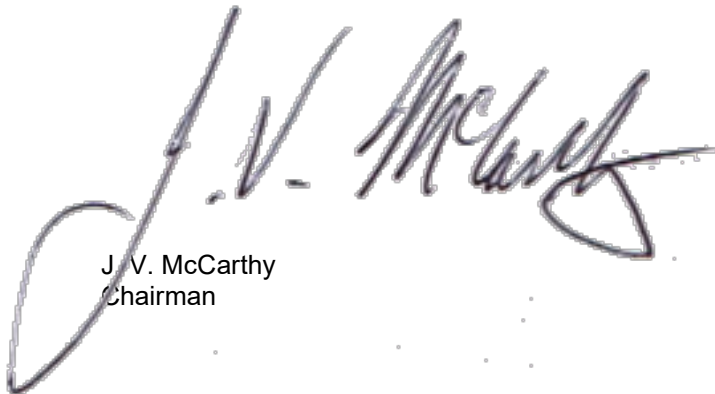
Dome's other exploration activities in Fiji over the past year have been curtailed due to restrictions imposed by the pandemic. Regardless of this interruption, the Nadrau and Ono Island assets remain very valuable and important for Dome's future. Copper prices achieved new record highs during the year driven by projected demand by green energy applications and the gold price averaged above \$US1800 per ounce. Your Company expects to announce plans for advancing exploration on these projects during the coming year.

The Dome Board has continued to function effectively throughout 2020-21 and I thank my fellow Director, Mr Tadao Tsubata for his strong support. Sadly, during the year, Dome's previous Chairman Dr Lowder decided he had reached retirement age after faithfully and successfully serving Dome for 9 years. Our previous non-executive Director, Ms Sarah Harvey, started an exciting new legal career and therefore resigned her position after 3.5 years of service.

On behalf of the Board and our shareholders I offer our sincere thanks and appreciation to both Dr Lowder and Ms Harvey whose diligent work and sound advice was integral to the success of Dome. We wish them both the very best for the future.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, I thank the staff and contractors of Dome, who have continued to serve the company with loyalty and belief under what has been very difficult circumstances. I also thank all our shareholders whose investment, encouragement and patience is essential to our success.

In closing, Dome is the sole owner of three very valuable mineral assets in Fiji and I am confident that those assets will soon yield real returns to our shareholders. I look forward to a rewarding future as the pandemic subsides and our momentum toward development of a mining operation in Fiji is realised.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. V. McCarthy', is written over a light grey dotted grid background. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'J' and a stylized 'M'.

J. V. McCarthy
Chairman

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Directors' Report

The Directors of Dome Gold Mines Ltd present their report, together with the financial statements of the consolidated entity, being Dome Gold Mines Ltd ('Dome' or 'the Company') and its controlled entities ('the Group') for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

DIRECTORS' DETAILS

The following persons were Directors of Dome during or since the end of the financial year.

Mr John V. McCarthy
Bachelor of Science (St. Francis Xavier University)
Member, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Chairman
Independent Non-Executive Director
Director since 13 January 2021

Mr John V. McCarthy is a Geologist, with extensive knowledge and experience in the resources sector, built up over a career spanning 46 years in mineral exploration. He has worked in Canada, Southern Africa, Indonesia, Vietnam, Fiji and Australia and has previously held senior executive positions in junior exploration companies, both listed and unlisted.

Mr McCarthy worked for Dome initially as a consultant and later as CEO for eight years until May 2019, when he retired to pursue personal interests. During his earlier time with Dome, he took an active role in the listing of the Company on the ASX and its subsequent growth, including Dome's acquisition of Magma Mines Ltd, holder of the Sigatoka Iron Sands Project in Fiji (SPL1495).

Mr John V. McCarthy was appointed as an independent, non-executive Director of the Company on 13 January 2021, and assumed the role of non-executive Chairman from 1 February 2021.

Other current Directorships: None
Previous Directorships (last 3 years): None
Interests in shares: 260,000 shares
Interests in options: None

Mr Tadao Tsubata
Bachelor of Arts in Economics (Kokushikan University, Tokyo)
Non-Executive Director
Director since 8 July 2011

Mr Tadao Tsubata studied at Kokushikan University, Tokyo, in the Department of Politics and Economics, graduating in 1991 with a B.A. in Economics.

From 1991 to 1997, Tadao worked in corporate finance at a large Japanese securities company. From this role he moved to a major international life insurance and investment company where he was involved in retail offerings and distribution of the business in Japan.

Establishing his first business in life insurance distribution and agencies in 2001, this formed the basis of a new business being a Japanese focused asset management company.

In early 2010 the activities of both the insurance business and the asset management company grew to the extent that a private investment advisory firm was established to specifically target international investments in mining exploration, primary production and other growth industries. Tadao continues in the role of Chief Executive Officer of this business and its international operations including in Australia.

Other current Directorships: None

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Directors' Report

Previous Directorships (last 3 years): None

Interests in shares: 52,342,393 shares

Interests in options: None

Dr Garry Lowder

Bachelor of Science with 1st Class Honours in Geology (University of Sydney)

Doctor of Philosophy (University of California, Berkeley)

Advanced Management Program (Harvard University)

Fellow, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors

Independent Non-Executive Director

Member of Audit Committee

Director from 1 March 2012 until 28 February 2021

Dr Garry Lowder is a geologist who has spent over 50 years in the Australian and international mining industries. As an exploration geologist, Garry has worked in Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, playing key roles in the discovery of several mineral deposits, including the Northparkes copper, Cowal gold and Conrad silver deposits in NSW, the Paddington gold and Wodgina tantalum deposits in WA and the North Sulawesi porphyry copper deposits in Indonesia.

Over the past 30 years Garry has held senior management positions with Australian mining companies and also spent four years in government as Director General of Mineral Resources in NSW. In 1997 he founded Malachite Resources Limited, listing it on the ASX (MAR) in 2002 and retiring as managing director late in 2011; he retired from the position of non-executive Chairman of Malachite at the end of November 2012.

Garry was also an independent, non-executive Director (and for three years, chairman) of ASX- listed Straits Resources Limited from 1997 until he retired from that Board in mid-2011.

Dr Garry Lowder stepped down from the role of Chairman of the Company from 1 February 2021, and continued to serve as an independent, non-executive Director of the Company until 28 February 2021 before he retired from the Dome Board.

Other current Directorships: None

Previous Directorships (last 3 years): None

Interests in shares: 570,000 shares*

Interests in options: None*

*Balance as at the date of resignation

Ms Sarah Harvey

Bachelor of Arts (University of Adelaide)

Bachelor of Laws (University of Adelaide)

Master of Laws (College of Law, Sydney)

Certificate in Governance Practice (Governance Institute of Australia)

Independent Non-Executive Director

Chair of Audit Committee

Director from 27 July 2017 until 21 January 2021, reappointed on 24 September 2021

Ms Sarah Harvey is a solicitor and has worked for almost 20 years across multiple industries in both private practice and corporate environments. She specialises in providing board advice in strategic planning and review, due diligence, and risk compliance. She is also a nationally accredited mediator and Family Dispute Resolution Practitioner.

She holds a BA, LLB, Master of Law (In-house Practice), and Certificate in Governance Practice from the Governance Institute of Australia (GIA). She is a member of the Law Society of NSW and the Australian Disputes Resolution Association.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Directors' Report

Ms Sarah Harvey resigned as a non-executive Director of the Company on 21 January 2021 and she was reappointed as a non-executive Director of the Company on 24 September 2021.

Other current Directorships: None
Previous Directorships (last 3 years): None
Interests in shares: 20,776,499 shares*
Interests in options: None*

*Balance as at the date of resignation

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Marcelo Mora holds a Bachelor of Business degree and Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance. Mr Mora has been a Company Secretary and an accountant for more than 30 years and has experience in resources and mining companies both in Australia and internationally, providing financial reporting and company secretarial services to a range of publicly listed companies. Marcelo has been the Company Secretary since Dome was incorporated on 8 July 2011.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group have been the continuing exploration and evaluation of its Projects in Fiji. No significant changes in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

Projects

Dome, through its wholly owned Fijian subsidiaries, Dome Mines Ltd and Magma Mines Ltd holds 100% of three Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) in Fiji, namely, SPL1495, the Sigatoka Iron and Industrial Sand Project, SPL1451, the Ono Island Project and SPL1452, the Nadrau Gold-Copper Porphyry Project (see Figure 1 for locations).



Figure 1 – Dome Gold Mine's Fiji project location map

Directors' Report

SPL 1495 Sigatoka Iron and Industrial Sand Heavy Mineral Project

- Special Prospecting Licence (SPL) 1495 was renewed for a further 3-year period on 11 February 2019 and will expire on 10 February 2022
- The tenement of 2,522.69 ha is located on the south coast of Viti Levu and covers the plains at the mouth of the Sigatoka River, the river itself and an area offshore
- It is Dome's most advanced project
- Pre-feasibility Study report completed early 2015
- A Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) commenced by IHC Robbins in December 2018 to support an application for a Mining Lease was suspended in mid-2019 to complete further drilling to upgrade the initial JORC 2012 resource estimates
- Environmental Impact Assessment report produced in December 2014 will be updated during the DFS
- An Initial JORC 2012 resource estimate of 131.4 MT was published in October 2014 and an update of the resource estimate of an additional 52.7 MT was published on December 11, 2019
- A third update of the JORC 2012 resource estimate was published on 5 November 2020 that increased the total resource estimate to 189.5 MT¹, of which 73.2 MT at North Kulukulu is pending classification upon achieving land access to this portion of the resource
- Of significance the November 5th update reported a high grade Indicate Resource in the South Kulukulu area of 34 million tonnes containing 19.7% HM including 610,000 tonnes containing 48.3% HM
- A report by IHC Robbins on pilot plant scale metallurgical test programs on 3 x 850kg samples was completed in June 2019
- The pilot plant produced titanomagnetite with between 56.9 and 57.9% Fe, 6.5 and 6.6% Ti and 0.4% V by standard wet gravity methods
- Washed sand also produced in the pilot plant meets Australian Standards for construction sand based on independent engineering analyses
- Plans are in place to resume the DFS program during the second half of 2021 with the pilot plant processing of the bulk sample being the first part

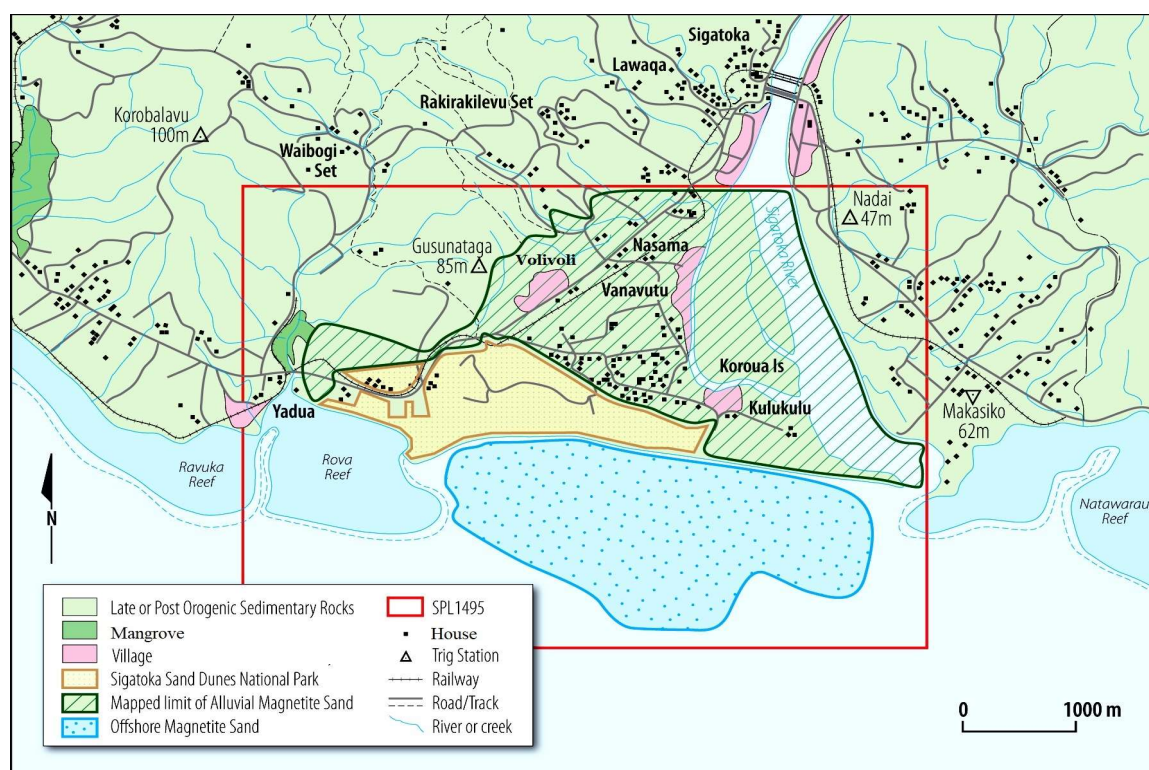


Figure 2 – Special Prospecting Licence (SPL) 1495 map showing known extent of sand deposit

¹ see ASX release dated November 5, 2020 for JORC 2012 Table 1

Directors' Report

Revised Mineral Resources on Sigatoka SPL1495

The total mineral resources at Sigatoka are now estimated at 189.5 million tonnes (MT) at 12.7% heavy minerals (HM), with a cut-off of 8% HM. This is made up of the following:

Kulukulu South:

A combined Indicated and Inferred Resource of 34.6 MT at an average grade of 20.2% Heavy Minerals and 12.9% Clay containing 7 MT of Heavy Minerals, which includes:

- An **Indicated Resource of 34 MT** at an average grade of 19.7% Heavy Minerals and 13.1% Clay containing 6.7 MT of Heavy Minerals of which 25% is MAG1 (300 Gauss) Heavy Minerals.
- An **Inferred Resource of 0.61 MT** at an average grade of 48.3% Heavy Minerals and 4.2% Clay containing 295kt of Heavy Minerals of which 25% is MAG1 (300 Gauss) Heavy Minerals.

Koroua Island:

An **Indicated Resource of 52.5 MT**, at an average grade of 13.2% Heavy Minerals and 13% Clay, containing 6.9 MT of Heavy Minerals of which 23% is MAG1 (300 Gauss) Heavy Minerals.

Sigatoka River:

A combined Indicated and Inferred Resource of 29.4 MT at an average grade of 11.4% Heavy Minerals and 6.7% Clay containing 3.3 MT of Heavy Minerals, which includes:

- An **Indicated Resource of 23.9 MT** at an average grade of 11.5% Heavy Minerals and 6.6% Clay containing 2.8 MT of Heavy Minerals of which 15% is MAG1 (300 Gauss) Heavy Minerals.
- An **Inferred Resource of 5.3 MT** at an average grade of 10.8% Heavy Minerals and 7.0% Clay containing 570,000 T of Heavy Minerals of which 14% is MAG1 (300 Gauss) Heavy Minerals.

Kulukulu North:

The unclassified resource for the Kulukulu North area is now:

- A total of 73.2 MT at an average grade of 17.4% Heavy Minerals and 6.0% Clay containing 12.7 MT of Heavy Minerals of which 14.8% is MAG1 (300 Gauss) Heavy Minerals.

Directors' Report

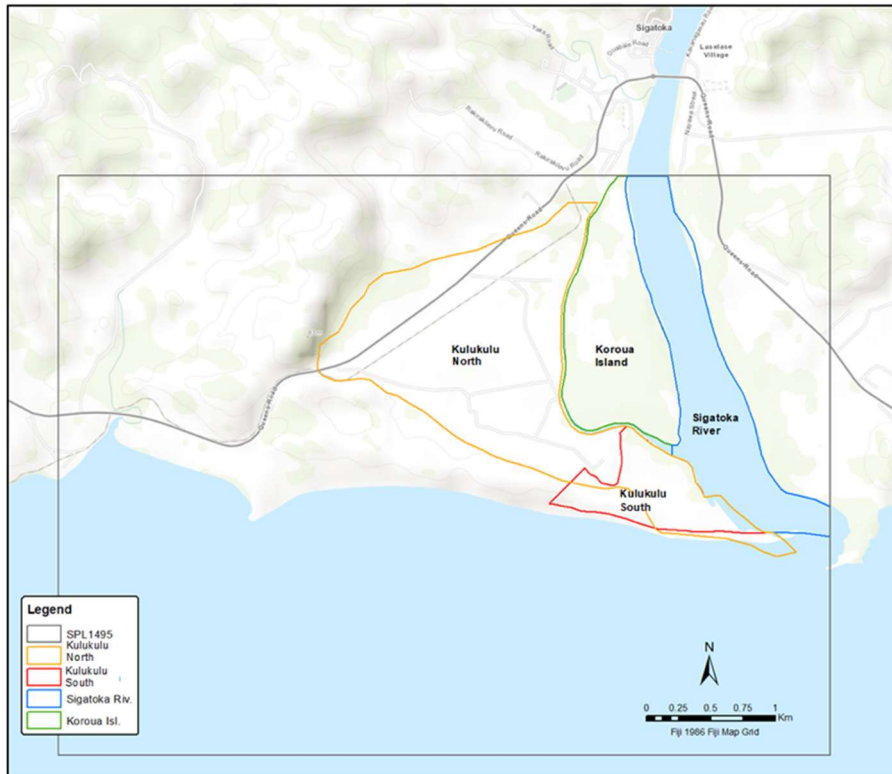


Figure 3 - Resource domains of the Sigatoka sand deposit

Table 1: Comparative Sigatoka Project Resource Inventory, November 2020

RESOURCE	SUB-CATEGORY	PREVIOUS		CURRENT			DIFFERENCE		
		Inferred	Indicated	Unclassified	Inferred	Indicated	Unclassified	Inferred	Indicated
Kulukulu (2014)	Tonnes (Mt)	100.1		<i>Subdivided into Kulukulu North & South (2020)</i>					
	Average HM%	17%							
	HM tonnes (kt)	17,239							
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)	2,637							
Kulukulu North	Tonnes (Mt)			73.2			73.2	-	
	Average HM%			17%					
	HM tonnes (kt)			12,708			12,708	-	
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)			1,885			1,885	-	
Kulukulu South	Tonnes (Mt)				0.6	34.0		0.6	34.0
	Average HM%				48%	20%			
	HM tonnes (kt)				295	6,710		295	6,710
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)				74	1,707		74	1,707
Sigatoka River	Tonnes (Mt)	5.9	25.3		5.3	23.9	-	0.6	- 1.4
	Average HM%	11%	12%		11%	12%			
	HM tonnes (kt)	631	2,923		570	2,755	-	61	- 168
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)	91	443		81	416	-	10	- 27
Koroua Island	Tonnes (Mt)		52.7			52.5			- 0.2
	Average HM%		13%			13%			
	HM tonnes (kt)		6,981			6,935			- 46
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)		1,607			1,595			- 12
TOTALS	Tonnes (Mt)	106.0	78.0	73.2	5.9	110.4	73.2	0.0	32.4
	Average HM%	17%	13%	17%	15%	15%			
	HM tonnes (kt)	17,870	9,904	12,708	865	16,400	12,708	234	6,496
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)	2,728	2,050	1,885	155	3,718	1,885	64	1,668

Directors' Report

The newly identified relatively small but very high-grade resource at Kulukulu South (610,000 tonnes @ 48.3% HM) sits mostly above sea level (Figures 4 and 5). Its presence strongly supports Kulukulu South as being the ideal location to commence mining operations.

The mineral assemblage test work performed on Koroua Island samples indicates that around two thirds of the MAG1 (300 Gauss) magnetic fraction comprises iron minerals (dominantly magnetite, but with significant goethite and hematite).

This would be a conservative estimate of the mineral assemblage of the MAG1 heavy mineral component at the high-grade Kulukulu South resource. There the heavy mineral assemblage is expected to contain the highest concentration of iron minerals as a result of secondary coastal fractionation (i.e. concentration).

The next step to advance the Sigatoka Project is to collect a 15-20 tonne bulk sand sample that will be shipped to Australia for pilot plant processing as part of the resumed definitive feasibility study. These new drilling results allow a properly informed decision about where to extract the bulk sample. Given its potential to supply ore to a processing plant for the first five or six years of production, the Kulukulu South area will feature prominently in the bulk sampling process.



Figure 4 - Kulukulu South area, showing location of cross-section in Figure 5

Directors' Report

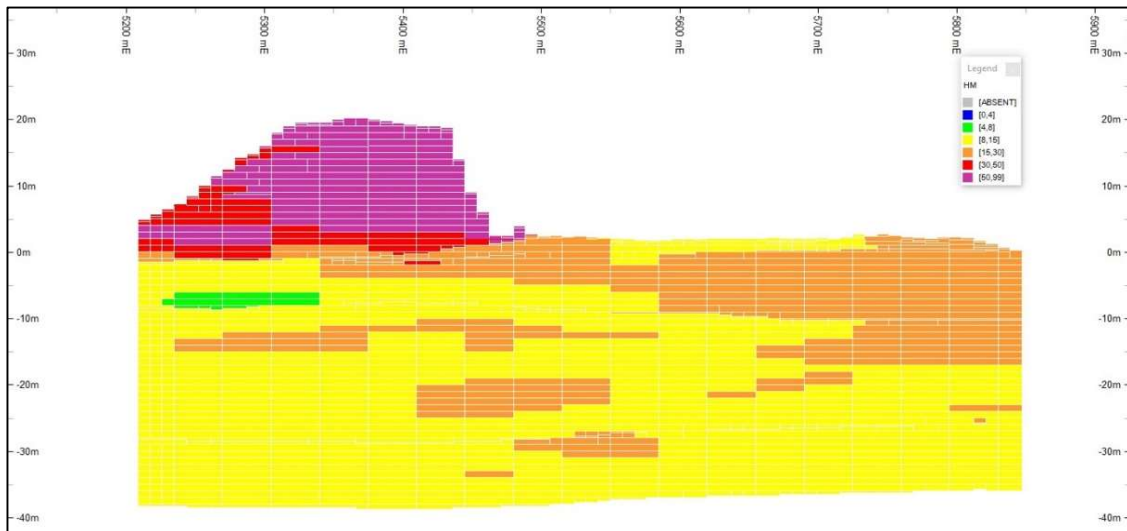


Figure 5 - Kulukulu South cross-section 9660mN, hot colours showing highest HM results.

Kulukulu South Resource Update Sonic Drilling Program

To provide the data required for the JORC 2012 resource estimate update described above Dome completed a sonic drilling program on the Kulukulu area extending westward from the mouth of the Sigatoka River (see Figures 3 & 5). This program commenced on 10 September 2019 and was completed on 3 April 2020. The program consisted of 55 holes for a total advance of 1441.7 m (see Figure 6).

A topographic aerial drone survey was flown in the last quarter of 2019 over the Sigatoka resource areas. The digital deliverables from this survey were supplied to Dome in the first quarter of 2020. This aerial drone survey has provided Dome with a very detailed elevation map across the main resource areas within SPL 1495, accurate to within 5 cm.

This new dataset allowed the precise JORC 2012 resource modelling work to be completed. An aerial image over the drone survey area is included as Figure 6.

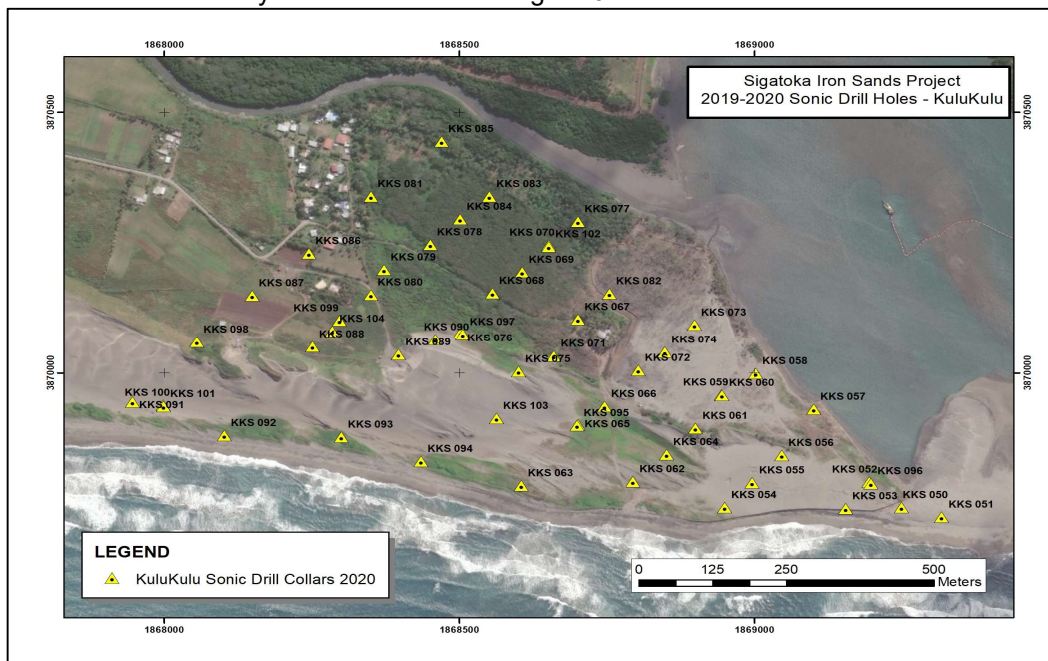


Figure 6 – Aerial image of the southern Kulukulu area showing recently completed sonic drill holes

Directors' Report

The 2019-2020 sonic drilling program was conducted on a 70 m x 140 m grid and focused on the southern part of the Inferred Kulukulu Resource (see Figures 4 & 6). This area was targeted by Dome as it contains higher grade heavy mineral mineralisation and is recommended as the starting point for sand mining, pursuant to recommendations of the Definitive Feasibility Study (“DFS”).

Initial observations from the recent drilling, combined with results from earlier reconnaissance drilling by Dome at Kulukulu, indicate that the southern Kulukulu area contains abundant sand which is both thick (greater than 30 m) and visually rich in magnetite.

It therefore represents an ideal starting point for mining, especially if the present expectation of using IHC-branded TT sand pumps, instead of dredges, receives full endorsement in the final DFS report.

Sigatoka Project Definitive Feasibility Study Update

On 30 July 2018 Dome announced that a binding Heads of Agreement (“HoA”) had been entered into between Dome and IHC Robbins, a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal IHC of the Netherlands (“IHC”). The HoA established a strategic relationship between Dome and IHC that initially involved completion of a DFS on the Sigatoka Iron Sand project.

Assuming the DFS concludes that mining is viable, IHC may, subject to documentation at the time, assume the role of Engineering, Procurement and Construction manager.

IHC is a major international corporation that has been in the marine vessel and dredge building industry since the mid-17th century and has “in-depth expertise in the engineering and manufacture of high-performance integrated vessels and equipment”, particularly for use in sensitive marine environments. Importantly to Dome and its wholly owned subsidiary Magma Mines Ltd., which holds title at Sigatoka, IHC is committed to social responsibility and environmental accountability in every aspect of its operations and ensures their principles apply to suppliers, sub-contractors and society as a whole.

In the first phase of the DFS, three bulk samples were prepared from retained half drill core stored onsite at Sigatoka. The samples, of approximately 850 kilograms each, represented the riverbed, the southern part of Koroua Island and the foreshore sand deposits. They were processed in pilot plant scale mineral processing equipment (see Plates 1, 2 and 3 below) to produce titano-magnetite, washed sand and gravel.

The preliminary results indicated that a simple process, combining fresh water, gravity and magnetic separation methods, can efficiently recover magnetite and washed sand and gravel as commercial products. An analysis of development options has identified a staged development program as the best approach and this option will undergo detailed engineering and costing studies in the next phase of the DFS, which is large scale pilot plant processing of a 15-20 tonne representative sample of the area where mining will commence.

The metallurgical pilot test work included a series of steps (see Plates 1 – 3). These included:

1. Feed Characterisation Stage (preparation of a representative head sample)
2. Feed Preparation Process (sample screening plus sand analyses)
3. Wet Concentration Process (spiral and table tests to produce heavy mineral concentrates, plus sand and heavy mineral concentrate analyses)
4. Concentrate Upgrade Process (low intensity magnetic separator tests, plus sand and heavy mineral concentrate analyses)
5. Construction Sand Process (up current classifier and screening optimisation tests as well as sand analyses)

The final report on results from the metallurgical pilot test program completed by IHC Robbins was delivered to Dome on 12 June 2019. This report has been reviewed by Dome’s Staff and Consultants, and further evaluation of the results is on-going.

Directors' Report

The report concluded based on the test results that a simple sand washing process flowsheet will produce:

1. Titano-magnetite concentrate; and
2. Construction sand and gravel products that comply with Australian standards.

The bulk sample pilot plant will refine the processes of the metallurgical scale plant to replicate mine development processes that combine gravity and magnetic separation methods to efficiently recover magnetite and washed construction sand (plus minor gravel), as commercial products to undertake market analysis of sales to export and Fiji consumers.



Plate 1 – Spirals used to separate heavy minerals from bulk sand samples, during metallurgical testing at IHC Robbins metallurgical facility in Brisbane.

Directors' Report



Plate 2 – Darker heavy minerals (including magnetite) are concentrated toward the centre of the spirals, where they are separated for recovery.



Plate 3 – Titano-magnetite from Sigatoka bulk samples being recovered in a Low Intensity Magnetic Separator test (LIMS).

The project development options study completed by IHC Robbins identified that the most favourable development approach at Sigatoka is a multi-stage strategy with on-land mining as a first stage. This development strategy will undergo more detailed evaluation, engineering studies and detailed costing analysis, during the next phase of the DFS.

Directors' Report

The potential to generate stable revenue by producing multiple products for sale, as well as its coastal location, give the Sigatoka Project commercial advantages that many other iron ore projects do not possess.

SPL 1451 Ono Island Project

- SPL1451 was renewed for a three-year period on 25 June 2020.
- This tenement of 3,028ha on Ono Island, the eastern most island of the Kadavu Group, covers a number of hydrothermally altered and mineralised areas and caldera/volcanic centres.
- Two high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver targets and possible deeper porphyry copper-gold exploration targets (Naqara East and Naqara West) have been identified by geological mapping.
- The prospect is spatially associated with shoshonitic volcanic centres that appear similar in alteration style, geological formation and metal geochemical anomalism to the Lepanto gold-copper deposit in the Philippines. Induced Polarisation (IP) arrays were completed in October 2016, identifying anomalies that justified testing.
- A 7-hole exploration diamond drill program commenced in March 2018 and was completed in early July 2018 for a total of 2276m of drilling. Inspection of drill core showed strong sulphide mineralised zones coincident with the Induced Polarisation conductive anomalies, confirming the veracity of the IP interpretations.
- Further review of all data and 3-D modelling of exploration results to date will be undertaken before proceeding with the next phase of drilling.

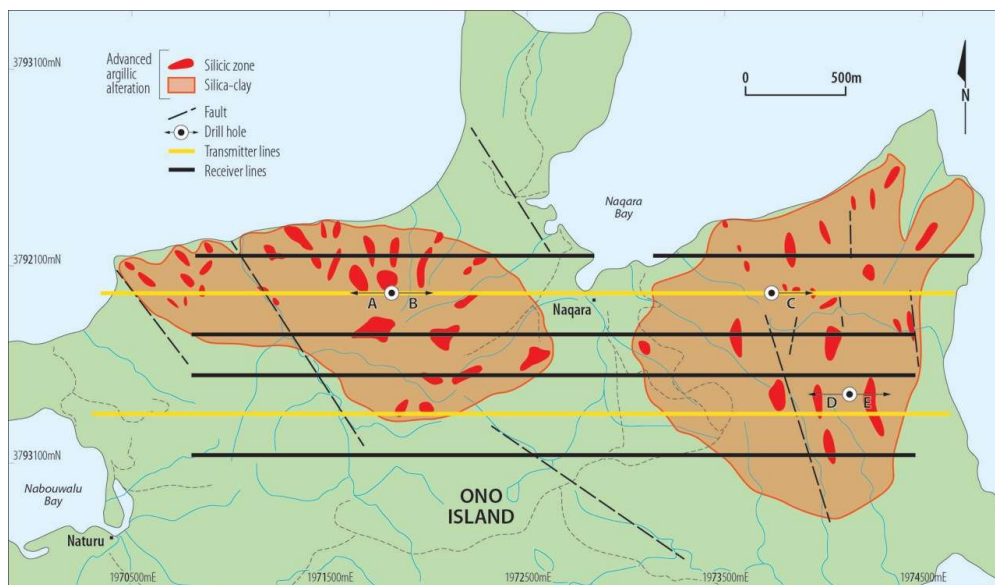
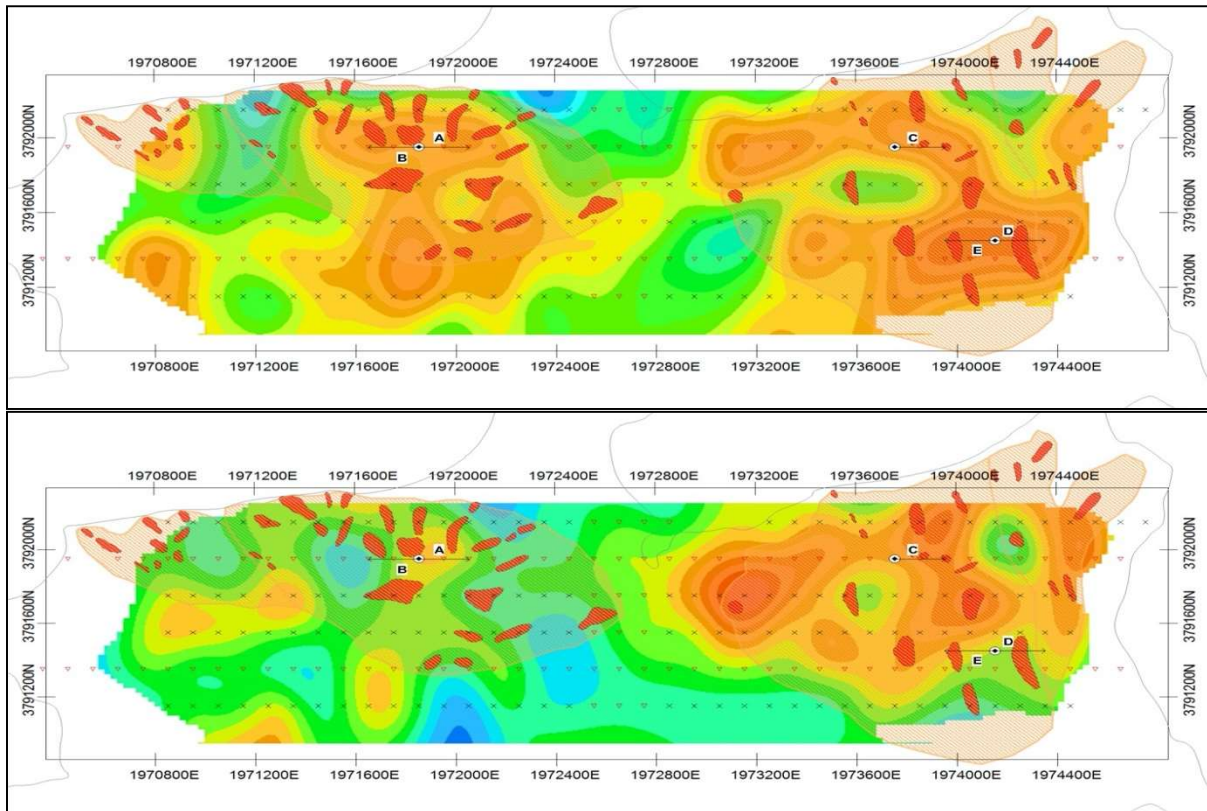


Figure 7 – Naqara East and West Prospects on Ono Island showing the extent of hydrothermal alteration, pole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey lines and nominal drill sites

Prior to undertaking exploration diamond drilling, an offset pole-dipole IP survey involving 4 arrays, 2 over each prospect (see Figure 7) was completed. Transmitter electrodes were placed along a central cut line at 100m intervals with 3 to 4 additional electrodes at the end of each receiver line for totals of between 31 and 32 points per array. Receiver electrodes were placed at 100m intervals along the two survey lines either side of the transmitter line (34 points).

Directors' Report



Figures 8 & 9 – Plots of the chargeability (top) and resistivity responses at an apparent depth of 250m with the outline of the argillic (hatch) and silicification (red) superimposed as well as locations recommended for exploration drilling.

Two 32 channel IP receivers were used to take 3 to 4 readings at each electrode. Figures 8 & 9 are compilations of surface alteration and the processed IP data for the East and West Naqara prospects. The area had previously been covered by soil sampling and geological mapping campaigns that identified locations of intense argillic alteration and zones of silicification and anomalous geochemistry.

The offset pole-dipole survey has been successful in assisting with location of an initial exploration drilling program on Ono Island, one of the few remaining untested epithermal targets along the so-called “Rim of Fire” in the SW Pacific.

The Company completed an initial diamond drilling program on 3 July 2018 for a total of 2276 m. The drilling program tested several epithermal gold targets at two prospects on the Ono Island (Naqara East and Naqara West). Five drill holes were initially proposed (Targets A to E), and another two targets (F and G) were added during the drilling program.

Seven diamond holes (ONODDH001 to 7) were drilled to test the Naqara East and Naqara West prospects. A drill hole location map is included as Figure 10. Table 2 presents the GPS collar coordinates and other relevant details for each hole completed in the program.

Directors' Report

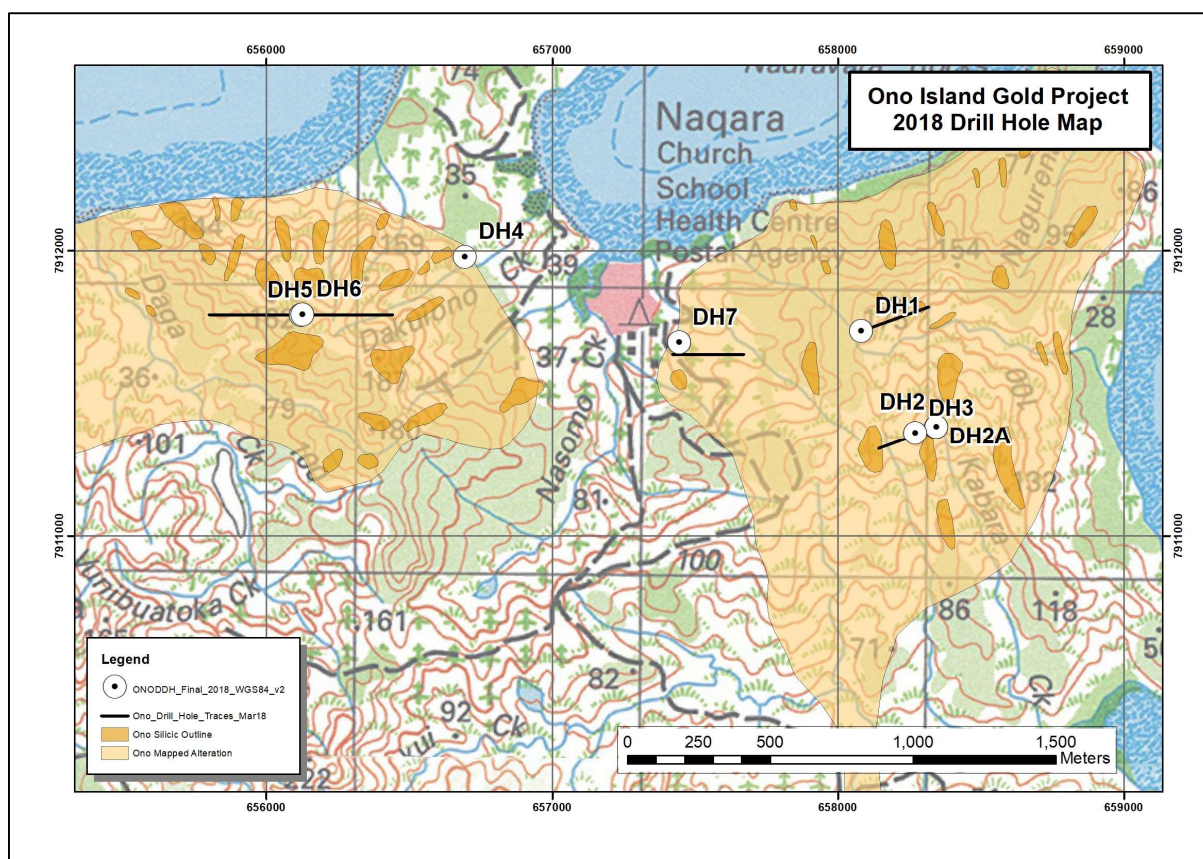


Figure 10 – Exploration drill hole location map of the Naqara East and Naqara West prospects

The drilling was problematical at times due to the high degree of fracturing and hydrothermal clay alteration causing some holes to collapse. Cementing was carried out to secure the holes in areas of poor ground conditions and reach deeper levels.

Hole	Site	Collar East WGS84	Collar Nth WGS84	Collar RL (m)	Azimuth (Mag)	Azimuth (Grid)	Dip	Depth (m)	Total Samples
ONODDH001	C	658082	7911718	175	57	70	-60	431.55	215
ONODDH002	E	658343	7911380	218	237	250	-65	131.6	0
ONODDH002A	E	658345	7911382	218	237	250	-66	117.5	11
ONODDH003	E Alt	658270	7911359	182	347	0	-90	548.8	169
ONODDH004	G	656695	7911979	48	237	250	-60	350.5	59
ONODDH005	B	656121	7911774	163	257	270	-60	151.1	58
ONODDH006	A	656127	7911777	160	77	90	-70	251.3	69
ONODDH007	F	657444	7911679	35	77	90	-70	293.7	159
TOTAL								2276.1	740

Table 2 – Details of exploration diamond drill holes completed on Ono Island

Holes were designed to test the strongest IP chargeability anomalies at depth (see Figure 11). These IP chargeability anomalies lie directly below IP resistivity anomalies (see Figure 12).

Directors' Report

Drill hole ONODDH001 returned wide zones of clay-magnetite alteration with zones of sulphide mineralisation up to 5% in places (dominantly pyrite) within the host andesitic volcanic rocks. Drill hole ONODDH007 also returned zones of clay alteration within andesitic host rocks, with zones of stronger sulphide mineralisation up to 7% in places (dominantly pyrite).

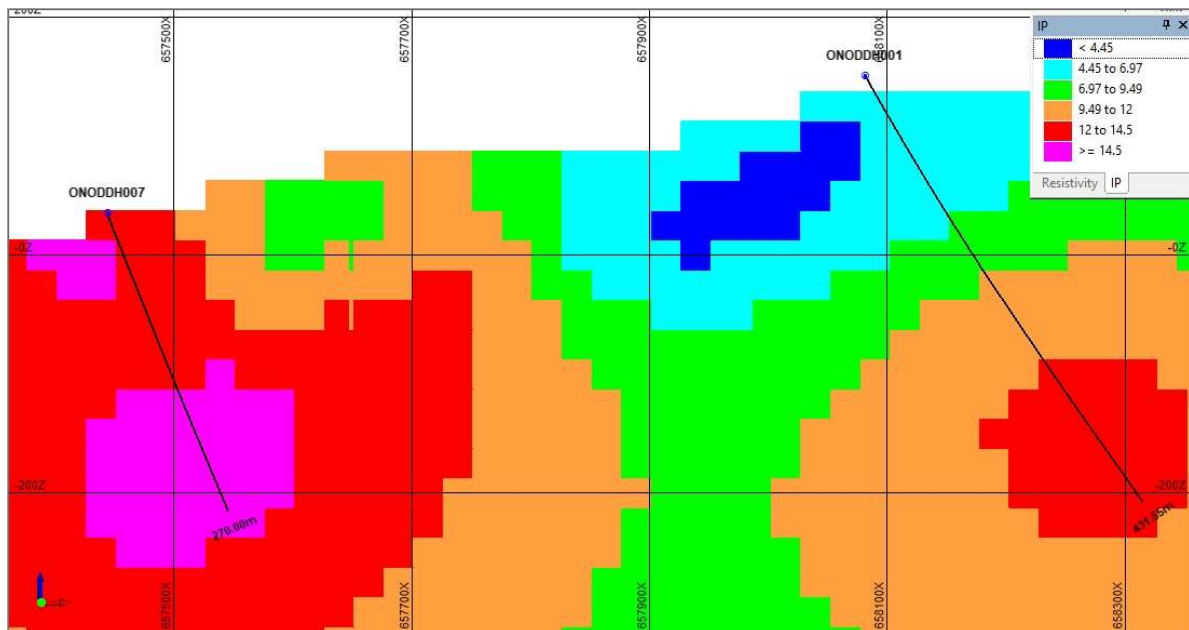


Figure 11 – IP chargeability cross-section, section showing the trace of drill holes ONODDH001 and 7. These holes tested the high chargeability anomalies (red/purple zones) in the lower part of the hole.

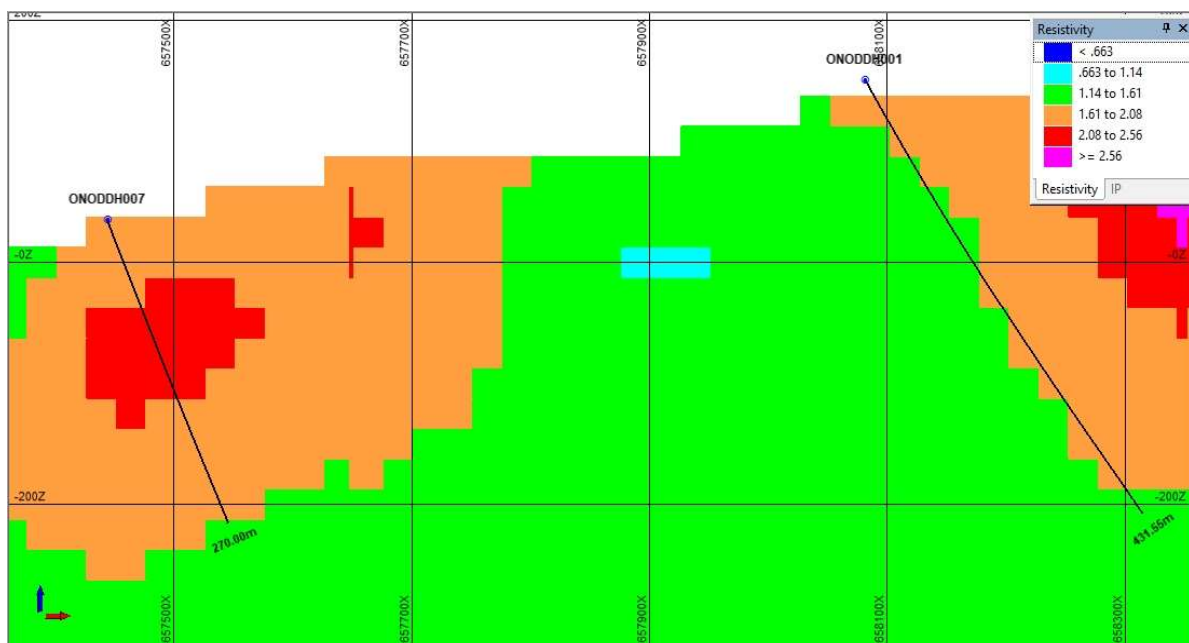


Figure 12 – IP resistivity cross-section, section showing the trace of drill holes ONODDH001 and 7.

Directors' Report

A photo below in Plate 4 shows typical sulphide-bearing rock in drill core from ONODDH007 (from 225.7m depth). The presence of sulphide in the lower part of holes ONODDH001 and 7 explains the IP chargeability responses. This provides Dome with a high degree of confidence that the IP geophysical technique has worked well and is able to detect zones of sulphide mineralisation at depth.



Plate 4 – Altered and mineralized volcanic host rock with up to 7% metallic sulphide in drill hole ONODDH007, HQ core from 225.7 m depth - Ono Island Project, Fiji

Assays for all holes ONODDH001 to ONODDH007 were carried out by ALS Laboratories. Drill hole ONODDH001 (Naqara East), returned anomalous copper assays (to 0.3% Cu) and anomalous molybdenum assays (to 0.2% Mo). The best Mo intercept is 5.05 m @ 0.0643% (643 ppm Mo), from 323 to 328.05 m. This intercept comprises 5 contiguous one metre samples ranging from 110 ppm to 2040 ppm Mo.

The gold-silver assay results are slightly anomalous within areas of strong alteration and sulphide mineralisation, but are well below economic levels, with maximum assay values of 0.036 g/t Au and 3.6 g/t Ag.

The elevated Cu and Mo and weakly anomalous Au and Ag indicates a metal-bearing epithermal system is present at Naqara, and that further exploration drilling could define gold mineralisation nearby.

In summary, a large sulphide-bearing system weakly anomalous in several metals has been defined at Naqara prospect on Ono Island, SPL 1451. This system has many similarities to other Pacific Rim gold-copper deposits. The strong epithermal alteration, sulphide mineralisation, elevated Cu-Mo and weakly anomalous Au-Ag in drill core samples is encouraging. Additional systematic drilling is recommended to discover anomalous gold zones within these large sulphide bodies.

Directors' Report

Rehabilitation, Community Work and Safety

A comprehensive rehabilitation program was completed as part of the Ono Island drill program. Access track preparation was carried out by a 12 tonne Hitachi excavator mobilised from Suva. Pre-existing historical tracks through the Pine Forests were re-established (total of 2812 m), and new tracks to the drill pads were also constructed (total of 2967 m).

Many of these access roads were left open at the end of the program as they will help Naqara Village to remove pine logs to the sawmill in the village.

The excavator and several casual workers from Naqara were used to carry out rehabilitation on all drill pads and along drill tracks. The sumps were filled back in and all rubbish was removed after drilling. The collar for each hole was capped with a cement block, with the hole name labelled into the cement.

Pine trees and grasses were planted on the drill pads and access tracks areas. Two weeks were spent completing the rehabilitation work associated with the program. Just one week after planting, the pine trees and grasses had already started growing back.

Compensation payments for land disturbance were paid directly to the Landowners, Lease Holders and Lands Department. The Pine assessment fees were paid to Forestry Department in Nausori.

Community projects were also supported by Dome during the drilling program including:

- Completion of the new Naqara school dormitory
- Demolish old school building
- Clearing house pads
- Digging rubbish dumps and toilet sumps
- Deepening Naqara creek and repairing the seawall at the shoreline

The drilling program was completed safely without any lost-time incidents. Prior to departure the villages on Ono were visited to let the local people know that this phase of the exploration program had concluded and to thank them for their assistance and cooperation.

Impact of Climate Change

There is no apparent immediate impact of climate change that negatively impacts upon the Company's Fiji projects. Going forward, Dome will seek to employ low to zero emission energy sources for its exploration, mining and mineral processing activities that will meet or exceed requirements of the Fiji Government.

SPL 1452 Nadrau Project

- SPL1452 was renewed on 26 August 2019 for a further 3-year period that will expire on August 25, 2022.
- The tenement area of 33,213ha is located on Fiji's main island, Viti Levu and adjacent to the world class Namosi Porphyry copper-gold Project that reportedly contains 2.1 billion tonnes grading 0.37% Copper (Cu) and 0.12g/t Gold (Au).
- The Dome tenement contains two large copper-gold-silver ionic leach geochemical anomalies (Namoli and Wainivau prospects) interpreted to be related to intrusive centres that are as yet largely untested by drilling.
- Geological mapping and rock chip sampling have discovered porphyry intrusive complexes at both the Namoli and Wainivau Prospects with alteration, mineralisation and vein types typical of mineralised systems.
- Copper-magnetite bearing veins have been discovered in outcrop at the Wainivau prospect.
- The eastern section of the tenement is the large Wainivalau Intrusive Complex that has yet to be investigated for porphyry copper-gold systems analogous to those at Namosi-Wasoi to the south.

Dome announced in July 2014 that its geologists had discovered outcropping copper mineralisation during exploration field work at the Wainivau Prospect, part of the Nadrau Porphyry Copper-Gold Project

Directors' Report

on Fiji's main island of Viti Levu. Dome found the copper minerals (malachite and chalcopyrite) associated with magnetite and pyrite in veinlets within outcropping and hydrothermally altered porphyry intrusive rocks. The veins and their geological setting are interpreted to be typical of the roof of a mineralised porphyry system.

During the July to September 2018 quarter, Dome carried out work on its Nadrau Copper-Gold Project on Viti Levu, Fiji. The Nadrau Project includes two key prospects, Namoli and Wainivau, which are highly prospective for large-scale porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.

The Namoli and Wainivau prospects lie within SPL 1452, located adjacent to the very large undeveloped Namosi porphyry copper-gold resource, held by Newcrest, which contains 8 million ounces of gold and 8.6 million tonnes of contained copper metal based on published JORC 2012 resource estimates. Namosi is a giant undeveloped copper-gold resource that is currently in the Prefeasibility Stage. A location map showing the regional geological setting of SPL 1452, the Namoli and Wainivau prospects, and their proximity to Newcrest's Namosi project, is included on Figure 13.

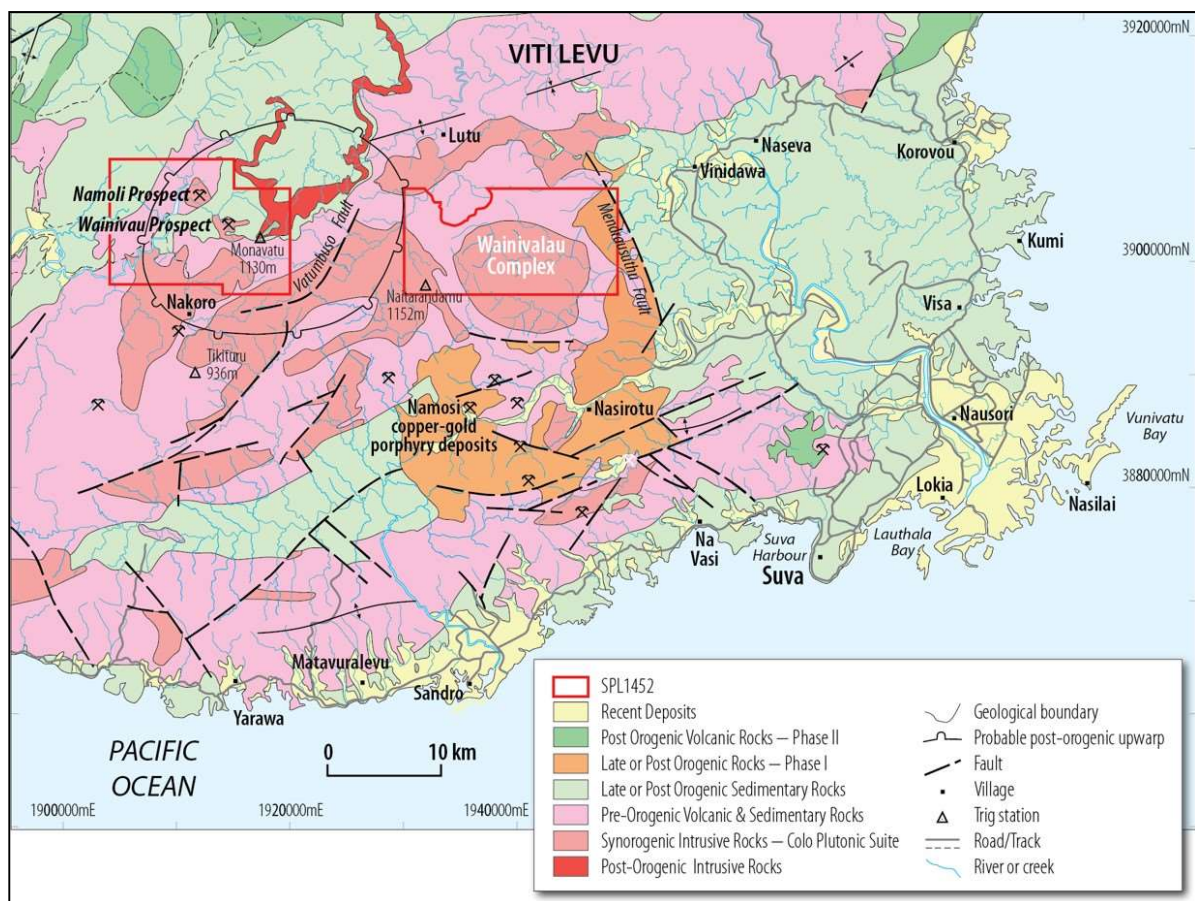


Figure 13 - Map showing the location of SPL1452 and the Namoli-Wainivau prospects and its proximity to the large Namosi Cu-Au deposit majority owned and managed by Newcrest.

The following work was completed on the Nadrau Project:

- Field trips to Namoli-Wainivau prospects to review the geology, alteration and mineralisation at surface and map bush track access points.
- Continued compilation of previous exploration data over Namoli and Wainivau, completed by Amoco, CRA and Placer Dome between 1974 and 1994.

Directors' Report

Amoco carried out significant exploration programs at Namoli-Wainivau in the mid-1970s, including collection of stream sediment samples, rock chip samples, ridge and spur samples, channel sampling, ground magnetics, IP and diamond drilling (5 holes). Dome has been aware of this historical work for some years, but a decision was made recently to digitally capture all of this data into a comprehensive GIS database, to assist with new interpretations and anomaly targeting.

An Amoco IP survey included 25 lines at 200m spacing over an area of approximately 3.5 square km. Several IP anomalies were defined. However, only 2 the 6 IP targets defined by Amoco were drill tested by Amoco. Furthermore, some of the IP anomalies continue to the edge of the survey boundary, particularly in the north and are likely to extend further north. New IP surveys would be required to test the true extents of these IP anomalies.

The Amoco drilling program consisted of 5 diamond drill holes for a total of 1168m. The drilling returned anomalous copper mineralisation associated with sulphide mineralisation in most of the holes. Drill core assays were recorded up to 1740ppm Cu, with wide zones of low-grade copper in some holes (e.g. hole SFA-74-1 returned 48.2m @ 475ppm Cu).

Higher-grade copper mineralisation could occur at depth below this relatively shallow drilling program or could be associated with one of the other untested IP anomalies nearby.

CRA carried out regional exploration work in the Namoli-Wainivau area during 1989-1992. The CRA reports held on file at the MRD Library in Suva (SPL1325) were reviewed by Dome personnel. The CRA work included rock chip sampling around Namoli-Wainivau, with the best sample returning 1.1g/t Au near Korolevu village (siliceous breccia gossanous float). Another 6 rock chip samples range from 0.1 to 0.32ppm Au.

Placer Dome also carried out regional exploration work in the Namoli-Wainivau during 1993-94. The Placer report was reviewed at the MRD Library in Suva (SPL1356). Placer collected a number of stream sediment BLEG samples and -80# stream sediment samples at Namoli-Wainivau. Placer's highest stream sediment BLEG gold assay returned 11ppb Au, and the highest-80# stream sediment assay was 58ppb Au. The highest Placer rock chip gold assay was 0.277g/t Au, taken at the Wainivau Prospect.

Placer geologists concluded that Namoli-Wainivau includes a very large copper-gold (Cu-Au) geochemical anomaly, approximately 60 square km in area, and that the area is very prospective for porphyry Cu-Au deposits similar to Namosi. Placer also noted as had Dome geologists that Amoco's drilling in 1975, did not adequately test the best soil and IP anomalies, and that their 5 drill holes are largely outside the main Cu geochemical soil anomaly. Placer did not complete any further work after 1994.

A field geological program to Namoli-Wainivau was conducted by Dome geologists. A total of 46 Stream Sediment Samples and 8 rock chip samples were collected over a period of 6 days.

The stream sediment gold and copper plots are shown below on Figures 14 and 15 and they highlight the anomalous gold-copper in the area around Wainivau that also extends to the NW of Wainivau towards Namoli. This trend is broadly coincident with a mapped NW-trending zone of iron-oxide breccia observed in the field.

Rock chip samples collected by Dome around Wainivau-Namoli returned weakly anomalous copper assays up to 157ppm and gold assays up to 0.022g/t Au. The iron in these samples is significant (up to 14.5% Fe).

This stream sediment data acquired by the Company are consistent with the historical copper-gold geochemical data from Amoco, CRA, and Placer therefore increasing confidence in the historical data.

The data shows very encouraging signs that a Cu-Au porphyry system similar to Namosi has potential to be discovered in the Namoli-Wainivau area. In addition, the exploration GIS dataset provides significant new insights into this project and new geological targets.

Directors' Report

Dome's own geochemical surveys using modern laboratories and analytical techniques have verified the historical results.

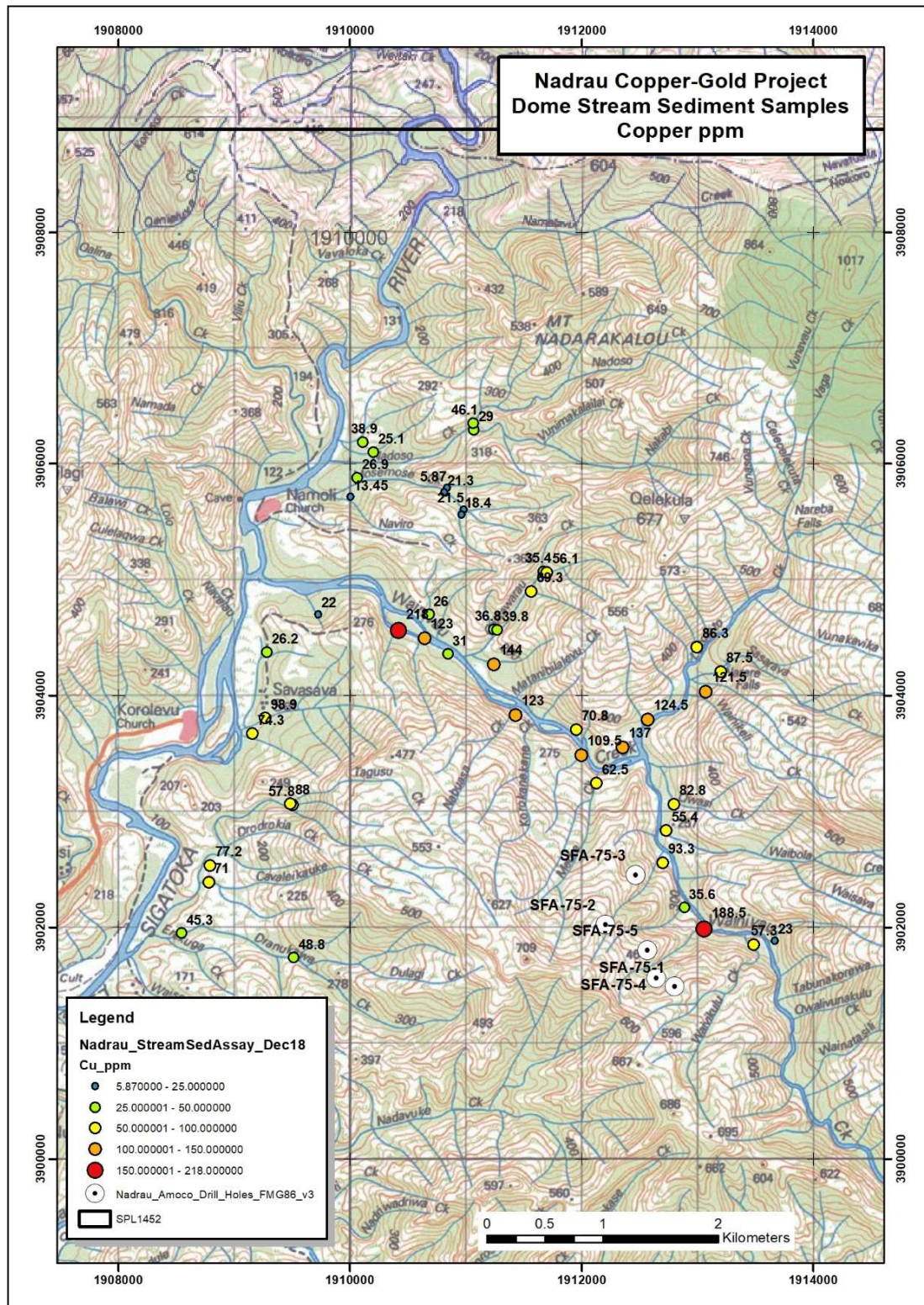


Figure 14 - Map showing the stream sediment copper assay results from Namoli-Wainivau prospect.

Directors' Report

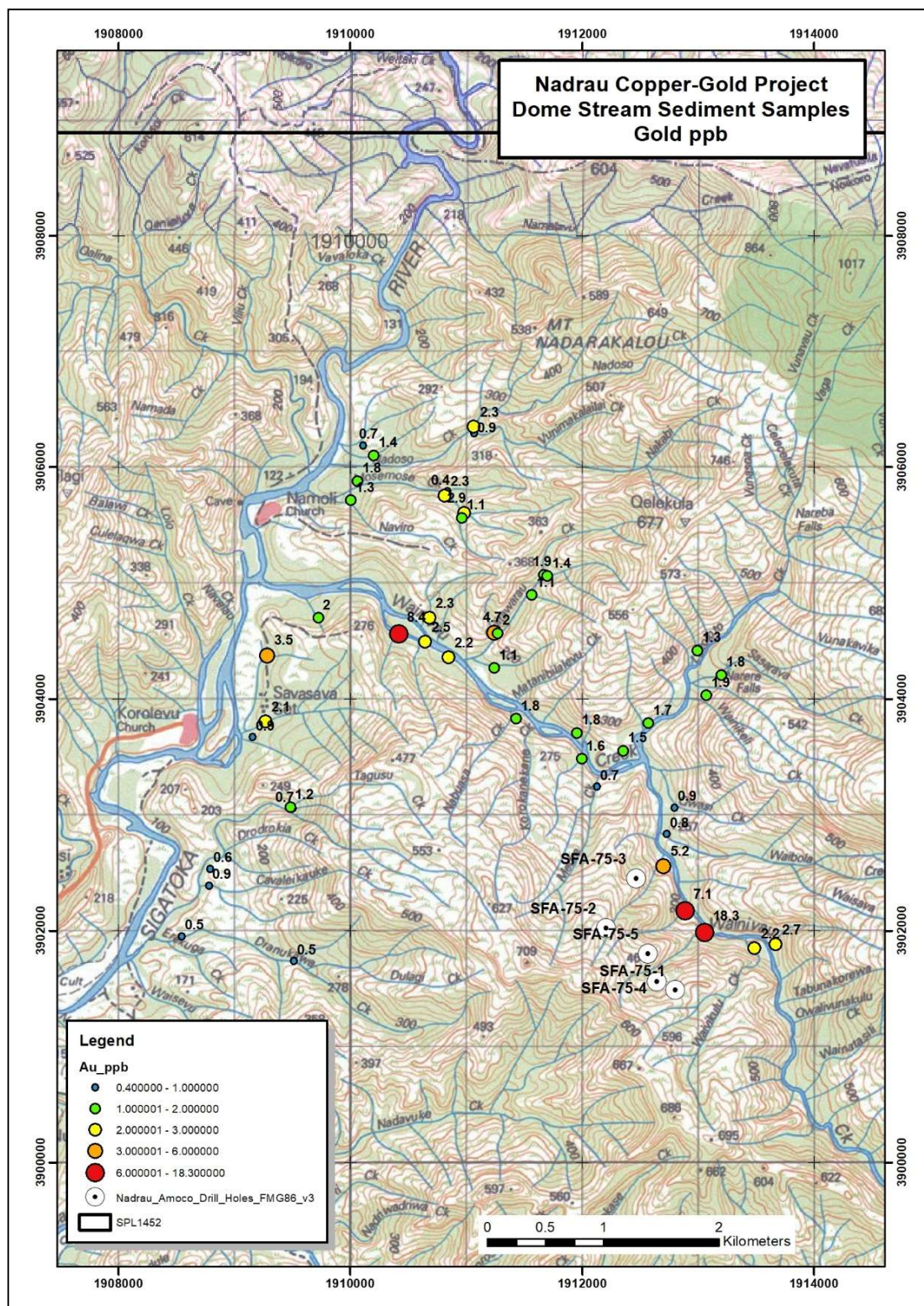


Figure 15 - Map showing the stream sediment gold assay results from Namoli-Wainivau prospect.

Directors' Report

Implications of Covid-19 Pandemic

The pandemic has disrupted international travel and the normal course of business activity world-wide has been impacted. Recent virus outbreaks in Fiji and parts of Australia, have delayed field activities. During this period, some of the key Dome staff have been working from home and planning for collection and shipment of the large bulk sample from Sigatoka has proceeded uninterrupted.

Much of 2020-21 was focused on continuation of the DFS including the final upgrade of the JORC 2012 mineral resource estimate announced in November 2020. Plans are now in place to collect and ship the bulk sample to the IHC Mining pilot plant facility in Queensland. The pilot plant processing is anticipated to commence during the December quarter of 2021.

In Sydney and Fiji, the Company is observing all the recommended protocols, including suspension of all international and domestic travel. In Sydney office, Dome staff worked as usual most of the months throughout the year. Since the end of June 2021, New South Wales has been in lockdown due to the spread of Delta variant in the community, all staff have worked from home until now. While in Fiji, the Company temporarily stood down most staff with one admin staff working in office running daily administration and accounts matters and one geologist working from home planning bulk sampling work. Other staff can be called in on casual basis whenever required.

Directors' Report

Mineral Resources Statement – Attachment A

This resource estimate was prepared by independent resource consultants and issued in a report entitled "Sigatoka Iron Sand Project, Resource Estimate Report" dated October 2020 and as announced to the market in ASX releases dated 5 November 2020.

Table 1: Comparative Sigatoka Project JORC 2012 Resource Inventory, November 2020

RESOURCE	SUB-CATEGORY	PREVIOUS		CURRENT			DIFFERENCE		
		Inferred	Indicated	Unclassified	Inferred	Indicated	Unclassified	Inferred	Indicated
Kulukulu (2014)	Tonnes (Mt)	100.1		<i>Subdivided into Kulukulu North & South (2020)</i>					
	Average HM%	17%							
	HM tonnes (kt)	17,239							
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)	2,637							
Kulukulu North	Tonnes (Mt)			73.2			73.2	-	
	Average HM%			17%					
	HM tonnes (kt)			12,708			12,708	-	
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)			1,885			1,885	-	
Kulukulu South	Tonnes (Mt)				0.6	34.0		0.6	34.0
	Average HM%				48%	20%			
	HM tonnes (kt)				295	6,710		295	6,710
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)				74	1,707		74	1,707
Sigatoka River	Tonnes (Mt)	5.9	25.3		5.3	23.9		- 0.6	- 1.4
	Average HM%	11%	12%		11%	12%			
	HM tonnes (kt)	631	2,923		570	2,755		- 61	- 168
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)	91	443		81	416		- 10	- 27
Koroua Island	Tonnes (Mt)		52.7			52.5			- 0.2
	Average HM%		13%			13%			
	HM tonnes (kt)		6,981			6,935			- 46
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)		1,607			1,595			- 12
TOTALS	Tonnes (Mt)	106.0	78.0	73.2	5.9	110.4	73.2	0.0	32.4
	Average HM%	17%	13%	17%	15%	15%			
	HM tonnes (kt)	17,870	9,904	12,708	865	16,400	12,708	234	6,496
	MAG1 Tonnes (kt)	2,728	2,050	1,885	155	3,718	1,885	64	1,668

Resource comparison 2020 to 2021

There has been a change due to further drilling as shown in Table 1 above with part of the Kulukulu North resource still present, but unclassified until access is clarified and an increase of the Indicated resource category due to drilling of the Kulukulu South area adding 34 MT and when combined with a small reduction in the Sigatoka River Indicated resource of 1.4 MT due to flood mitigation dredging so the Indicated Resource has increased from 77.8 MT to 110.4 MT. The Inferred Resource is now 5.9 MT and the unclassified resource is 73.2 MT for a total resource of 189.5 MT.

Directors' Report

Governance Arrangements

Dome's management and Board of Directors include individuals with many years' work experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry who monitor all exploration programs and oversee the preparation of reports on behalf of the Company by independent consultants. The exploration data is produced by or under the direct supervision of qualified geoscientists. In the case of drill hole data half core samples are preserved for future studies and quality assurance and quality control. The Company uses only accredited laboratories for analysis of samples and records the information in electronic databases that are automatically backed up for storage and retrieval purposes.

No material changes

Dome Gold Mines Ltd confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that would materially affect the information included in the market announcements dated 24 July 2020 and 5 November 2020, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Statement of Compliance

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Stockwell, a Competent Person who is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Stockwell is Managing Director of Placer Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Stockwell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration at the Sigatoka project and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stockwell has a beneficial interest as a shareholder of Dome Gold Mines Ltd and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Annual Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John V McCarthy. Mr McCarthy is the non-executive Chairman of the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr McCarthy, through his family Superfund, holds shares in the Company and is paid fixed directors fees for his services. He consents to the inclusion in this Annual Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Financial Results

The loss of the Group for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$2,238,036 (2020: \$2,003,468). The net asset position of the Group increased from \$31,500,329 at 30 June 2020 to \$31,863,697 at 30 June 2021.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the year ended 30 June 2021 were as follows:

Issue of share capital

For the year ended 30 June 2021, Dome has raised \$2,315,500 by private placements. The funds were used for exploration, general working capital and loan repayment. Additional shares were issued during the year relating to loan conversion and in lieu of services. Details of share issues are as follows:

- On 24 July 2020 the Company completed a placement of 3,150,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.17 per share to raise \$535,500.
- On 2 November 2020 the Company completed a placement of 272,158 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.15 per share in lieu of geological technical services of \$40,824 provided in connection with the Sigatoka project in Fiji.
- On 31 December 2020 the Company completed a placement of 1,800,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$360,000.
- On 2 March 2021 the Company completed a placement of 900,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$180,000.

Directors' Report

- On 15 March 2021 the Company completed a placement of 2,566,126 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.16 per share to settle an outstanding loan of \$410,580.
- On 10 June 2021 the Company completed a placement of 2,100,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$420,000.
- On 30 June 2021 Company completed a placement of 4,100,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$820,000.

Issue of unlisted options

- On 24 July 2020 the Company issued 3,150,000 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.17 each and expiring on 24 July 2023.
- On 31 December 2020 the Company issued 2,700,000 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.10 each and expiring on 31 December 2022.
- On 2 March 2021 the Company issued 900,000 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.10 each and expiring on 2 March 2023.
- On 2 March 2021 the Company issued 270,000 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.10 each and expiring on 2 March 2024.
- On 15 March 2021 the Company issued 2,566,126 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.10 each and expiring on 15 March 2024.
- On 10 June 2021 the Company issued 4,200,000 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.10 each and expiring on 10 June 2024.
- On 30 June 2021 the Company issued 8,200,000 unquoted options exercisable at \$0.10 each and expiring on 30 June 2024.

Expiration of unlisted options

- On 27 July 2020, 1,500,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 31 December 2020, 1,000,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 18 April 2021, 2,015,630 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 4 June 2021, 1,074,806 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared or paid during the financial year (2020: \$nil).

EVENTS ARISING SINCE THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the end of the financial year:

Board resolutions

- On 2 August 2021, the Board resolved to early repay a loan in instalments. The total loan repayments were \$700,000 as at the reporting date.
- Ms Sarah Harvey was reappointed as a non-executive Director of the Company on 24 September 2021.

Issue of share capital and options

- On 15 July 2021 the Company completed a placement of 3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$600,000 and issued 6,000,000 unlisted options at \$0.10 exercise price expiring on 15 July 2024.
- On 18 August 2021 the Company completed a placement of 9,706,900 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$1,941,380 and issued 1,706,900 unlisted options at \$0.10 exercise price expiring on 18 August 2024.

Expiration of unlisted options

- On 11 July 2021, 1,250,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 24 July 2021, 375,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 26 July 2021, 1,250,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 16 August 2021, 9,725,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.

Directors' Report

Sigatoka Iron and Industrial Sand Heavy Mineral Project

Since the end of the reporting period, a budget has been prepared for Sigatoka project bulk sampling work. A representative bulk sample of between 15 and 20 tonnes of the Sigatoka magnetite and industrial sand deposit is being collected for shipment in the December quarter from Fiji to Australia for processing in a pilot plant that will duplicate the processes in a commercial treatment plant. The pilot plant at IHC Mining's metallurgical facility will produce process engineering and performance data for design, equipment selection and close estimation of capital and operating costs of a full scale processing plant. It will also produce samples of magnetite concentrate, other heavy minerals and various industrial sand and gravel products for market analysis and to seek offtake agreements. This information is important for completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study. This work will also support an application for renewal of SPL1495 that will be submitted to the Mineral Resources Department during January 2022.

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

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS, BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS

The Group will continue to explore and evaluate the Company's exploration projects with the aim of identifying potential mineral resources and will continue to seek and assess new opportunities in the Fiji mineral sector with the objective of adding significant shareholder value to Dome.

The Directors are unable to comment on the likely results from the Group's planned exploration activities due to the speculative nature of such activities.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' Meetings (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the year, and the number of meetings attended by each Director is as follows:

Director	BOARD MEETINGS		AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS*	
	Entitled to attend	Attended	Entitled to attend	Attended
John V McCarthy (appointed on 13 January 2021)	1	1	-	-
Tadao Tsubata	3	3	-	-
Garry G Lowder (retired on 28 February 2021)	2	2	1	1
Sarah E Harvey (resigned on 21 January 2021)	2	2	1	1

*Audit Committee discontinued since the end of January 2021 and the Board took over the responsibilities to oversee the financial reports.

Directors' Report

UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued ordinary shares of Dome under option as at 30 June 2021 were as follows:

Number of options	Exercise price	Expiry date
1,250,000	\$ 0.20	11 July 2021
375,000	\$ 0.20	24 July 2021
1,250,000	\$ 0.20	26 July 2021
9,725,000	\$ 0.20	16 August 2021
3,457,807	\$ 0.20	1 November 2021
400,000	\$ 0.20	10 December 2021
650,000	\$ 0.20	31 January 2022
960,000	\$ 0.20	31 March 2022
3,150,000	\$ 0.17	24 July 2023
2,700,000	\$ 0.10	31 December 2022
900,000	\$ 0.10	2 March 2023
270,000	\$ 0.10	2 March 2024
2,566,126	\$ 0.10	15 March 2024
4,200,000	\$ 0.10	10 June 2024
8,200,000	\$ 0.10	30 June 2024

The names of persons who currently hold options are entered in the register of options kept by the Company pursuant to the *Corporations Act 2011*. This register may be inspected free of charge.

All options expired on the expiry date. The persons entitled to exercise the options did not have, by virtue of the options, the right to participate in the share issue of any other body corporate.

SHARES ISSUED AS A RESULT OF EXERCISE

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company did not issue ordinary shares as a result of the exercise of options.

Directors' Report

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The Directors of Dome Gold Mines Ltd (the 'Group') present the Remuneration Report for non-executive Directors, executive Directors, and other Key Management Personnel, prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

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

- a. principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration;
- b. details of remuneration;
- c. share-based remuneration; and
- d. other information.

a. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. Key management personnel comprise the Directors of the Company and the executives. No other employees have been deemed to be key management personnel.

The remuneration policy of Directors and senior executives is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the persons' duties and responsibilities, and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality. The Board is responsible for reviewing its own performance. The evaluation process is designed to assess the Group's business performance, whether long term strategic objectives are being achieved, and the achievement of individual performance objectives.

Executive remuneration includes a base salary and superannuation that is set with reference to the market.

Fees to non-executive Directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the Directors. Non-executive remuneration comprises only directors' fees. Directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. The Board has also drawn on external sources of information to ensure non-executive Directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The remuneration disclosed below represents the cost to the Group for services provided under these arrangements.

No Directors or senior executives received performance related remuneration.

There were no remuneration consultants used by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2021, or in the prior year.

Vote and comments made at the Company's last Annual General Meeting

The Remuneration Report of Dome Gold Mines Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 was approved by shareholders on a show of hands at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth

In considering the Group's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Board has regard to the following indices in respect of the current financial year and the previous four (4) financial years:

Item	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
EPS (cents)	(0.75)	(0.70)	(0.65)	(0.66)	(0.67)
Dividends (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss (\$)	(2,238,036)	(2,003,468)	(1,770,486)	(1,704,321)	(1,596,892)
Share price (\$)	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.14	0.24

The Board considers that these indices do not have any impact on the Group's performance.

Directors' Report

b. Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of key management personnel of the Group are shown in the table below:

Key Management Personnel Remuneration									
	Year	Short term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	Total	Proportion of remuneration related %	Value of options as a proportion of remuneration %
		Cash salary and fees \$	Other fees \$	Accrued fees \$	Superannuation \$	Fair value of options \$			
John McCarthy (Chairman)*	2021	45,935	-	-	-	-	45,935	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tadao Tsubata (Director)	2021	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-
	2020	46,000	-	10,000	-	-	56,000	-	-
Garry Lowder (Chairman)**	2021	58,448	-	-	5,552	-	64,000	-	-
	2020	69,406	-	16,000	6,594	-	92,000	-	-
Sarah Harvey (Director)***	2021	35,000	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-
	2020	46,000	-	10,000	-	-	56,000	-	-
2021 Total	2021	199,383	-	-	5,552	-	204,935	-	-
2020 Total	2020	161,406	-	36,000	6,594	-	204,000	-	-

No bonuses or performance related compensation payments were paid during the current year to Directors or executives. The Group employed no other key management personnel.

No shares were granted to key management personnel as compensation during the year ended 30 June 2021.

*John McCarthy was appointed as a non-executive Director of the Company on 13 January 2021 and assumed the role of non-executive Chairman from 1 February 2021.

**Garry Lowder stepped down from the role of Chairman of the Company from 1 February 2021 and continued to serve as a non-executive Director of the Company until 28 February 2021 before he retired from the Dome Board.

***Sarah Harvey resigned as a non-executive Director of the Company on 21 January 2021.

Directors' Report

c. Share-based remuneration

All options refer to options over ordinary shares of the Company, which are exercisable on a one-for-one basis under the terms of the agreement.

On 27 July 2020 the Company advised that 1,500,000 unquoted options granted to Directors on 24 November 2017 expired unexercised.

There were no options over ordinary shares of the Company granted, exercised or forfeited which are related to Directors' or key management personnel's remuneration during the year ended 30 June 2021. No terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions have been altered or modified by the issuing entity during the 2021 financial year.

d. Other information

Options held by key management personnel

The number of options to acquire shares in the Company during the 2021 reporting period held by each of the Group's Key Management Personnel of the Group, including their related parties, is set out below.

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021					
	Balance at start of year	Granted as remuneration	Received on exercise	Other changes	Held at the end of reporting period
John McCarthy	-	-	-	-	-
Tadao Tsubata	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-
Garry Lowder	500,000	-	-	(500,000)*	-
Sarah Harvey	500,000	-	-	(500,000)**	-

*Garry Lowder didn't hold any option at the date of retirement (28 February 2021).

**Sarah Harvey didn't hold any option at the date of resignation (21 January 2021).

Shares held by key management personnel

The number of ordinary shares in the Company during the 2021 reporting period held by each of the Group's Key Management Personnel of the Group, including their related parties, is set out below.

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021					
	Balance at start of year	Granted as remuneration	Received on exercise	Other changes	Held at the end of reporting period
John McCarthy	-	-	-	260,000*	260,000
Tadao Tsubata	52,342,393	-	-	-	52,342,393
Garry Lowder	570,000	-	-	(570,000)**	-
Sarah Harvey	20,776,449	-	-	(20,776,449)***	-

*John McCarthy held 260,000 shares at the date of appointment (13 January 2021).

**Garry Lowder held 570,000 shares as at the date of retirement (28 February 2021).

***Sarah Harvey held 20,776,499 shares at the date of resignation (21 January 2021).

Note: None of the shares included in the table above are held nominally by key management personnel.

Service Agreements for Directors and key management personnel

Directors are engaged under contracts. Their remuneration is not fixed and fluctuates in line with the financial situation of the Company. The terms of their engagement are unspecified, and there is no period of notice of termination.

Directors' Report

Directors' and Officers' Interests and Benefits

As at the date of this report, the direct and indirect interests of the Directors and officers in the securities of the Company are as follows:

	Options	Ordinary Shares
John McCarthy	-	260,000
Tadao Tsubata	-	52,342,393
Sarah Harvey	2,566,126	23,342,625

Note that no shares or options have been resolved to be issued by way of short term and long-term incentives to Directors.

Equity based remuneration following the end of the reporting period and up to the date of this report

There is no proposal to issue shares to Directors as part of their remuneration.

End of audited remuneration report.

Directors' Report

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The Group is subject to state, federal and international environmental legislation. The Group has complied with its environmental obligations and no environmental breaches have been notified by any Government agency to the date of this Directors' Report and the Directors do not anticipate any obstacles in complying with the legislation.

INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the year, Dome paid a premium to insure officers of the Group. The officers of the Group covered by the insurance policy include all Directors.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the Group.

Details of the amount of the premium paid in respect of insurance policies are not disclosed as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

The Group has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of the Group against a liability incurred as such by an officer or auditor.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year, Grant Thornton, the Company's auditors, performed no other services in addition to their statutory audit duties.

The Board may consider to employing the auditor on assignments in addition to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Group are important provided the auditor is satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company to ensure they do not impact upon the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the non-audit services do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Details of the amounts paid to the auditors of the Company, Grant Thornton, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 19 to the Financial Statements.

PROCEEDINGS OF BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

Directors' Report

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under s307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included on page 36 of this financial report and forms part of this Directors' Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.


J. V. McCarthy
Chairman
Sydney, 27 September 2021

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Dome Gold Mines Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Dome Gold Mines Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



C F Farley
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 27 September 2021

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd ACN 130 913 594
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Corporate Governance Statement

The Board is committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standards of Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance is about having a set of core values and behaviours that underpin the Company's activities and ensure transparency, fair dealing and protection of the interests of stakeholders. Dome Gold Mines Ltd and its Controlled Entities ('the Group') have adopted the third edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations which was released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council on 27 March 2014 and became effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The Group's Corporate Governance Statement for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 is dated as at 30 June 2021 and was approved by the Board on 27 September 2021. A description of the Company's current corporate governance practices is set out in the Company's Corporate Governance Statement, which is available on the Company's website at www.domegoldmines.com.au.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Other income	4	<u>52,457</u>	<u>55,039</u>
Employee benefits expenses (including directors fees)		(613,380)	(658,656)
Other expenses	5	<u>(1,149,825)</u>	<u>(1,049,346)</u>
Operating loss		(1,710,748)	(1,652,963)
Depreciation		(149,219)	(249,202)
Finance costs	6	(95,329)	(100,997)
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange		333	(306)
Loss on debt settlement	28	<u>(283,073)</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss before income tax expense		(2,238,036)	(2,003,468)
Income tax expense	7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss for the year		(2,238,036)	(2,003,468)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Exchange difference on translating foreign controlled entities		<u>(215,274)</u>	<u>8,085</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(2,453,310)</u>	<u>(1,995,383)</u>
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share)	8	<u>(0.75)</u>	<u>(0.70)</u>

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2021**

		2021	2020
	Notes	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	200,568	13,642
Trade and other receivables	10	53,614	21,770
Other assets	11	46,569	35,797
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		300,751	71,209
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	12	35,380	95,838
Right-of-use assets	13	-	148,776
Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	14	32,619,597	32,585,436
Other assets	11	97,959	262,821
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		32,752,936	33,092,871
TOTAL ASSETS		33,053,687	33,164,080
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	13	-	209,055
Trade and other payables	15	278,454	283,281
Provisions		12,082	32,765
Borrowings	16	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		290,536	525,101
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	16	899,454	1,138,650
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		899,454	1,138,650
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,189,990	1,663,751
NET ASSETS		31,863,697	31,500,329
EQUITY			
Issued capital	17	47,261,940	45,980,034
Foreign currency translation reserve		149,660	364,934
Share-based payment reserve		1,534,772	103,439
Accumulated losses		(17,082,675)	(14,948,078)
TOTAL EQUITY		31,863,697	31,500,329

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Issued capital \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	Share- based payment reserve \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	43,378,192	356,849	103,439	(12,944,610)	30,893,870
Transaction with owners					
Ordinary shares issued	3,037,591	-	-	-	3,037,591
Transaction costs on issue of shares	(435,749)	-	-	-	(435,749)
Total transactions with owners	<u>2,601,842</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,601,842</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	8,085	-	-	8,085
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,003,468)	(2,003,468)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>8,085</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,003,468)</u>	<u>(1,995,383)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>45,980,034</u>	<u>364,934</u>	<u>103,439</u>	<u>(14,948,078)</u>	<u>31,500,329</u>
Balance at 1 July 2020	45,980,034	364,934	103,439	(14,948,078)	31,500,329
Transaction with owners					
Ordinary shares issued	2,766,904	-	-	-	2,766,904
Transaction costs on issue of shares	(233,299)	-	-	-	(233,299)
Share-based payments – equity transaction costs (note 28)	(1,251,699)	-	1,251,699	-	-
Share-based payments – loan conversion (note 28)	-	-	283,073	-	283,073
Transfer between expiry of share options	-	-	(103,439)	103,439	-
Total transactions with owners	<u>1,281,906</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,431,333</u>	<u>103,439</u>	<u>2,816,678</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	(215,274)	-	-	(215,274)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,238,036)	(2,238,036)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(215,274)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,238,036)</u>	<u>(2,453,310)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>47,261,940</u>	<u>149,660</u>	<u>1,534,772</u>	<u>(17,082,675)</u>	<u>31,863,697</u>

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		2,317	4,874
Cash received from government grant / other income		63,570	50,000
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(1,907,375)	(1,634,458)
Interest paid		(5,445)	(72,295)
Other tax paid		(37,921)	(31,587)
Net cash used in operating activities	18	(1,884,854)	(1,683,466)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid on deposit/advance payment		(8,764)	(1,461)
Cash paid on other investment activities		(2,157)	-
Cash received on release of bond/deposit		693	3,173
Cash received on disposal of property, plant & equipment		500	-
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(542)	(19,875)
Exploration cost payments capitalised		(164,703)	(781,958)
Net cash used in investing activities		(174,973)	(800,121)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of share capital, net of costs		2,247,657	2,558,752
Proceeds from borrowings		81,500	130,000
Repayment of lease liabilities		(82,119)	(184,930)
Repayment of borrowings		-	(26,438)
Net cash provided by financing activities		2,247,038	2,477,384
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		187,211	(6,203)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		13,642	19,809
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		(285)	36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	200,568	13,642

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Financial Report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Dome Gold Mines Ltd and controlled entities ('Group').

1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated general purpose financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards results in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Group is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2021.

Dome Gold Mines Limited is the Group's ultimate parent company. Dome Gold Mines Ltd is a public company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia on 8 July 2011. The registered office is Level 46, 680 George Street, Sydney 2000.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd is the parent company with 100% ownership of:

- Magma Mines Pty Ltd;
- Dome Mines Pte Ltd (a company limited by shares incorporated in Fiji); and
- Magma Mines Pte Ltd (a company limited by shares incorporated in Fiji).

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year have been the continuing exploration and evaluation of the following projects in Fiji:

- SPL1451 Ono Island,
- SPL1452 Nadrau; and
- SPL1495 Sigatoka Ironsands.

2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 New and revised standards that are effective and adopted by the Group

The Group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by Australian Accounting Standards for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

3.2 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 30 June 2021. The parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investment with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

3.3 Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group recognises identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognised in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

Goodwill is stated after separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. It is calculated as the excess of the sum of (a) fair value of consideration transferred, (b) the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and (c) acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree, over the acquisition-date fair values of identifiable net assets. If the fair values of identifiable net assets exceed the sum calculated above, the excess amount (i.e. gain on a bargain purchase) is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

3.4 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (AUD), which is also the functional currency of the parent company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective Group entity, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at period end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at period-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the change rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Foreign operations

In the Group's financial statements, all assets, liabilities and transactions of Group entities with a functional currency other than the AUD are translated into AUD upon consolidation. The functional currency of the entities in the Group has remained unchanged during the reporting period.

On consolidation, assets and liabilities have been translated into AUD at the closing rate at the reporting date. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity have been treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated into AUD at the closing rate. Income and expenses have been translated into AUD at the average rate over the reporting period. Exchange differences are charged/credited to other comprehensive income and recognised in the currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the cumulative translation differences recognised in equity are reclassified to profit or loss and recognised as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

3.6 Segment Reporting

Determination and presentation of operating segments

The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the information that is provided internally to the management.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the management include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's headquarter), head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total costs incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

3.7 Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring licences, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets on an area of interest basis.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.7 Exploration and evaluation expenditure (Continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets are only recognised if the rights of the area of interest are current and either:

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

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash generating units to which the exploration activity relates. The cash generating unit shall not be larger than the area of interest.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation expenditure to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment and computer equipment

Plant and equipment (comprising fittings and furniture) and computer equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management.

Plant and equipment and computer equipment are measured on the cost basis less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost over the assets' estimated useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates and useful lives used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of fixed asset	Useful Lives	Depreciation basis
Exploration computer equipment	2.5-4.2 years	Prime cost
Exploration furniture and fittings	3-8.3 years	Prime cost
Exploration plant and equipment	2.5-8.3 years	Prime cost
Office equipment	2-20 years	Prime cost

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

3.10 Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group currently does not have any revenue. The SPL licenses of the Group only permit the Group to carry out exploration activities. Once the Group reaches the production phase, revenue will be recognised using the 5-step process:

- 1 Identifying the contract with a customer
- 2 Identifying the performance obligations
- 3 Determining the transaction price
- 4 Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5 Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

and its controlled entities

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised against the asset released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the related asset as a reduced depreciation charge.

3.12 Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised exclusive of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian or Fiji Taxation Office. 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 in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

3.14 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

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

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the corporation does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI. The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Financial instruments (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaced AASB 139's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under AASB 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Group first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

3.15 Significant accounting judgments and key estimates

The preparation of financial reports requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factor, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes would differ from these estimates if different assumptions were used and different conditions existed.

In particular, the Group has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required, and where actual results were to differ, may materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods.

(i) Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Group based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Group operates. The potential impact has been detailed on page 24 of Directors' Report.

(ii) Income tax

The Group is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Group's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Significant accounting judgments and key estimates (Continued)

(iii) Exploration and evaluation expenditure (Note 14)

All capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure (\$32,619,597 on 30 June 2021) (2020: \$32,585,436) has been capitalised on the basis that:

- Expenditure relates to:
 - acquisition of rights to explore; or
 - topographical or geological costs; or
 - drilling and/or trenching; or
 - sampling and assaying; or
 - feasibility studies; or
 - Indirect costs associated with above mentioned costs
- the expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
- activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or other wise of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.
- The renewal of exploration licences is expected to be a routine process up until such a point as the entity is able to apply for a mining licence. As at the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, all licences have been renewed and are up to date.

(iv) Going concern (Note 3.16)

3.16 Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Group has incurred a trading loss of \$2,238,036 (2020: \$2,003,468), used \$2,049,557 (2020: \$2,465,424) of net cash in operations including payments for exploration during the year ended 30 June 2021, and has a cash balance of \$200,568 at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$13,642), and current assets exceed current liabilities by \$10,215 (2020: \$-453,892). However, subsequent to 30 June 2021, the Group has received \$2,541,380 in addition from shareholders via capital raising. These conditions give rise to a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The ongoing operation of the Group is dependent upon:

- the Group raising additional funding from shareholders or other parties; and/or
- the Group reducing expenditure in-line with available funding.

The Directors have prepared cash flow projections that support the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. These cash flow projections assume the Group obtains sufficient additional funding from shareholders or other parties. If such funding is not achieved, the Group plans to reduce expenditures significantly.

In the event that the Group does not obtain additional funding and/or reduce expenditure in-line with available funding, it may not be able to continue its operations as a going concern and therefore may not be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 Impairment testing of non- financial assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets' or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

3.18 Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the fair value of shares that have been issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Other components of equity include the following:

- Foreign currency translation reserve – comprises foreign currency translation differences arising on the translation of financial statements of the Group's foreign entities into AUD; and
- Share-based payment reserve – comprises fair value of options granted to the Company's Directors and contractor, the issue of options in lieu of services provided as part of equity transactions, and the issue of options to extinguish debt; and
- Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained losses.

3.19 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits, other than termination benefits, that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Examples of such benefits include wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's liabilities for annual leave are included in other long-term benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. The expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the timing of the estimated future cash outflows. Any re-measurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.19 Employee benefits (Continued)

The Group presents employee benefit obligations as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period, irrespective of when the actual settlement is expected to take place.

3.20 Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Group expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

3.21 Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

3.22 Share-based payments

The Group operates equity-settled share-based payments for its directors, contractors and brokers in exchange for the rendering of services. Equity-settled share-based payments are also provided for a loan settlement. None of the Group's plans feature any options for a cash settlement.

All compensation or goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where the Company's Directors, contractors and brokers are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets and performance conditions).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3 SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.22 Share-based payments (Continued)

The cost of equity-settled share-based payments provided for directors' remuneration or loan settlement is ultimately recognised as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding credit to share-based payment reserve. If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest.

The cost of equity-settled share-based payments provided for brokers rendering fund raising services is recognised as issue costs under equity with a corresponding credit to share-based payment reserve. If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest.

Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to share capital.

4 OTHER INCOME	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Interest income	2,457	5,039
Government grant – cash boost	50,000	50,000
Total other income	<u>52,457</u>	<u>55,039</u>

5 OTHER EXPENSES

Consultant expenses	787,117	704,237
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	8,874	-
Office expenses	285,560	222,489
Other expenses	30,774	122,620
Short-term lease expenses	37,500	-
Total other expenses	<u>1,149,825</u>	<u>1,049,346</u>

6 FINANCE COSTS

Interest expenses for borrowings at amortised cost		
- Related party	43,619	63,535
- Third party	46,264	12,078
Interest on lease liabilities	3,757	25,384
Other	1,689	-
	<u>95,329</u>	<u>100,997</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7 INCOME TAX	2021	2020
	\$	\$
(a) Income tax expense/(benefit)		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable:		
Loss before tax	(2,238,036)	(2,003,468)
Prima facie income tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 26% (2020: 27.5%)	(581,889)	(550,954)
Increase/(decrease) in income tax expense due to:		
Assessable income/ non-deductible expenses	115,487	10,354
Tax loss not recognised	507,339	489,754
Effect of net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) not recognised	(41,957)	49,511
Impact of overseas tax differential	<u>1,020</u>	<u>1,335</u>
Income tax expense/(benefit)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax balances have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Tax loss	3,884,363	3,607,942
Other deferred tax assets	14,027	6,287
Deferred tax liability in relation to exploration costs	<u>(1,082,452)</u>	<u>(1,111,559)</u>
Net deferred tax assets not recognised	<u>2,815,938</u>	<u>2,502,670</u>

8 LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share have been calculated using:

Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	<u>(2,238,036)</u>	<u>(2,003,468)</u>
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No of Shares

Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year used in basic and diluted loss per share	296,707,395	287,980,571
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	<u>(0.75)</u>	<u>(0.70)</u>

As the Group is loss making, none of the potentially dilutive securities are currently dilutive.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and short term deposits at call, net of any outstanding bank overdraft, if any. Cash at the end of the year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	200,568	13,642
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>200,568</u>	<u>13,642</u>

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables	26	27
Other tax receivables	53,588	21,743
Total trade and other receivables	<u>53,614</u>	<u>21,770</u>

11 OTHER ASSETS

Current

Bond deposit	7,500	-
Prepayments	39,069	35,797
Total other current assets	<u>46,569</u>	<u>35,797</u>

Non-current

Bank guarantee deposit	-	159,874
Bond deposit (refer to note below)	94,974	102,084
Other	2,985	863
Total other non-current assets	<u>97,959</u>	<u>262,821</u>

The expiration of the previous office lease in Australia resulted in the release of bank guarantee deposit (refer to note 13).

Bond deposits are held in banks as security against tenements held by the Group. These are restricted until exploration licenses are relinquished or transferred to a separate license.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2021 \$	2020 \$
Exploration computer equipment		
At cost	5,620	6,373
Less accumulated depreciation (depreciation is capitalised as deferred expenditure)	<u>(4,749)</u>	<u>(3,965)</u>
Total exploration computer equipment	<u>871</u>	<u>2,408</u>
Exploration furniture and fittings		
At cost	14,080	14,669
Less accumulated depreciation (depreciation is capitalised as deferred expenditure)	<u>(12,552)</u>	<u>(11,857)</u>
Total exploration furniture and fittings	<u>1,528</u>	<u>2,812</u>
Exploration plant and equipment		
At cost	494,340	514,513
Less accumulated depreciation (depreciation is capitalised as deferred expenditure)	<u>(472,663)</u>	<u>(454,644)</u>
Total exploration plant and equipment	<u>21,677</u>	<u>59,869</u>
Office equipment		
At cost	51,647	63,571
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(40,343)</u>	<u>(32,822)</u>
Total office equipment	<u>11,304</u>	<u>30,749</u>
Total	<u>35,380</u>	<u>95,838</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Exploration computer equipment \$	Exploration furniture and fittings \$	Exploration plant and equipment \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 1 July 2019	6,350	14,384	498,458	61,209	580,401
Additions	-	216	16,665	2,994	19,875
Disposals	-	-	(2,936)	(632)	(3,568)
Net exchange difference	23	69	2,326	-	2,418
Balance at 30 June 2020	6,373	14,669	514,513	63,571	599,126
Depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 1 July 2019	(1,880)	(9,945)	(375,248)	(21,864)	(408,937)
Depreciation	(2,081)	(1,865)	(80,019)	(11,590)	(95,555)
Disposals	-	-	2,359	632	2,991
Net exchange difference	(4)	(47)	(1,736)	-	(1,787)
Balance at 30 June 2020	(3,965)	(11,857)	(454,644)	(32,822)	(503,288)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	2,408	2,812	59,869	30,749	95,838

	Exploration computer equipment \$	Exploration furniture and fittings \$	Exploration plant and equipment \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 1 July 2020	6,373	14,669	514,513	63,571	599,126
Additions	-	-	-	542	542
Disposals	(562)	-	-	(12,466)	(13,028)
Net exchange difference	(191)	(589)	(20,173)	-	(20,953)
Balance at 30 June 2021	5,620	14,080	494,340	51,647	565,687
Depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 1 July 2020	(3,965)	(11,857)	(454,644)	(32,822)	(503,288)
Depreciation	(1,450)	(1,172)	(35,784)	(10,612)	(49,018)
Disposals	562	-	-	3,091	3,653
Net exchange difference	104	477	17,765	-	18,346
Balance at 30 June 2021	(4,749)	(12,552)	(472,663)	(40,343)	(530,307)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2021	871	1,528	21,677	11,304	35,380

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

13 LEASES

The Group had long-term operating lease commitments of 1 motor vehicle in Fiji and office leases in both Fiji and Australia, which expired during the year ended 30 June 2021. Each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The Group has short-term operating lease commitments of office leases in both Fiji and Australia. The Group elects to apply the recognition exemptions of AASB 16 to each lease and recognises lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis.

Right-of-use Assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Right-of-use assets are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated 2021	2020
	\$	\$
Non-current assets		
Right-of-use assets	-	428,502
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(279,726)
	<u>-</u>	<u>148,776</u>

The previous long-term office leases and motor vehicle leases of the Group expired during the year ended 30 June 2021. The Group has no long-term operating lease commitment as at 30 June 2021.

As at the reporting date, the consolidated entity has one short-term leased office premises in Australia expiring within six months and one month-to-month leased office premises in Fiji.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

13 LEASES (CONTINUED)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	\$	
Balance at 30 June 2020		148,776
Other adjustment of depreciation capitalised		(10,169)
Depreciation expense		(138,607)
Balance at 30 June 2021		-
	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Right-of-use assets		
Office	-	146,214
Motor vehicles	-	2,562
Total right-of-use assets	-	148,776

Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses recent arm's length borrowing rate received as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since borrowing was received, making adjustments specific to the lease (e.g. term, country, currency and security).

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Current	-	209,055
Non-current	-	-
Total lease liabilities	-	209,055

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

13 LEASES (CONTINUED)

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2021 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due		Total
	Within one year	One to two years	
30 June 2021	\$	\$	\$
Lease payments	-	-	-
Finance charges	-	-	-
Net present value	-	-	-
30 June 2020			
Lease payments	212,945	-	212,945
Finance charges	(3,890)	-	(3,890)
Net present value	209,055	-	209,055

Additional profit or loss and cash flow information

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$	\$
Depreciation	138,607	237,612
Interest expenses on lease	3,757	25,384
Short-term lease expenses	37,500	-

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows:

Repayment of lease liabilities	82,119	184,930
Interest paid	3,757	25,384
Short-term lease payments	45,000	-
Amount recognised as part of exploration cost payments capitalised	13,608	54,926
Total cash outflow in respect of leases in the year	<u>144,484</u>	<u>265,240</u>

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

14 CAPITALISED EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	31,705,357
Expenditure capitalised during the year	880,079
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>32,585,436</u>
Balance at 1 July 2020	32,585,436
Expenditure capitalised during the year	34,161
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>32,619,597</u>

The Directors have considered the requirements of AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources including requirements pertinent to impairment indicators for each area of interest. Based on this review, the Directors have confirmed that there are no indicators of impairment for each area of interest as at 30 June 2021.

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
Accruals	215,019	196,213
Trade creditors	44,685	68,323
Other payables	18,750	18,745
Total trade and other payables	<u>278,454</u>	<u>283,281</u>

16 BORROWINGS

Current

Loan from third party	-	-
Total borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Non-current

Loan from third party	899,454	377,133
Loan from related party	-	761,517
Total borrowings	<u>899,454</u>	<u>1,138,650</u>

The Company has no loan facilities with related parties and four loan facilities with third parties as at the reporting date.

The outstanding loan payable to the first third party as at 30 June 2021 is \$153,958 (2020: \$Nil). The agreed interest rate on this unsecured loan is 10%. The facility is not secured. The remaining facility with this third party available as at 30 June 2021 is \$6,042. The facility was increased to \$160,000 and extended to 31 December 2022 during the reporting period.

The outstanding loan payable to the second third party as at 30 June 2021 is \$745,496 (2020: \$Nil). The agreed interest rate on the unsecured loan is 10%. The facility is not secured. The remaining facility with the third party available as at 30 June 2021 is \$54,504. The facility was increased to \$800,000 and extended to 31 December 2022 during the reporting period.

There is no outstanding loan payable to the third party as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$377,133). The loan with this third party was settled by share-based payment (refer to note 28). The agreed interest rate on the unsecured loan is 5%. The facility is not secured. The remaining facility with the third party available as at 30 June 2021 is \$500,000 (2020: \$122,867). The facility was extended to 31 December 2022.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

16 BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

There is no outstanding loan payable to the fourth third party as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$Nil). The total facility of the Company with this third party is \$3,500,000 as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$3,500,000). The agreed interest rate on the unsecured loan is 5%. The facility is not secured. The facility was extended to 31 December 2022.

17 ISSUED CAPITAL	2021		2020	
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$
Ordinary shares fully paid	<u>306,377,236</u>	<u>47,261,940</u>	<u>291,488,952</u>	<u>45,980,034</u>

Movements in ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares	No. of shares	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	276,300,997	43,378,192
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 11 July 2019 at \$0.20	2,500,000	500,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 24 July 2019 at \$0.20	750,000	150,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 16 August 2019 at \$0.20	6,500,000	1,300,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 1 November 2019 at \$0.20	2,659,853	531,971
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 10 December 2019 at \$0.20	500,000	100,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 19 December 2019 at \$0.20	578,102	115,620
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 31 January 2020 at \$0.20	500,000	100,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 31 March 2020 at \$0.20	1,200,000	240,000
Less costs of issue	-	(435,749)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>291,488,952</u>	<u>45,980,034</u>
Balance at 1 July 2020	291,488,952	45,980,034
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 24 July 2020 at \$0.17	3,150,000	535,500
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 2 November 2020 at \$0.15	272,158	40,824
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 31 December 2020 at \$0.20	1,800,000	360,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 2 March 2021 at \$0.20	900,000	180,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 15 March 2021 at \$0.16	2,566,126	410,580
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 10 June 2021 at \$0.20	2,100,000	420,000
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 30 June 2021 at \$0.20	4,100,000	820,000
Less costs of issue*	-	(1,484,998)
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>306,377,236</u>	<u>47,261,940</u>

*Included in costs of issue are cash payments of \$233,299 and \$1,251,699 in respect of the fair value of options issued to brokers in lieu of service (see note 28).

The share capital of Dome Gold Mines consists only of fully paid ordinary shares. All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and the repayment of capital and represent one vote at the shareholders' meeting of Dome Gold Mines.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

18 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash and cash equivalents	200,568	13,642
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with loss from ordinary activities after income tax		
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(2,238,036)	(2,003,468)
Non-cash flows in loss from ordinary activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	149,219	249,202
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	8,874	-
Loss on debt settlement	283,073	-
Changes in other assets and liabilities	(4,217)	(2,282)
Increase in trade receivables and other assets	(138,563)	(251)
Increase in trade and other payables	54,796	73,333
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,884,854)	(1,683,466)

Non-cash financing activities includes share-based payments issued to brokers in lieu of services provided of \$1,251,699.

19 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year, the following services were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the company:

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit services	65,000	61,500
Total remuneration of auditor	65,000	61,500

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) The Group has loans from related parties as described below.

Loan from related parties		
Beginning of the year	761,517	624,893
Loans advanced	61,500	120,000
Loan repayments	-	(46,912)
Interest charged	43,619	63,536
Transferred to loan from third parties	(866,636)	-
End of period	-	761,517

The agreed interest on the loans is 10%. The loans are unsecured and repayable in full by 31 December 2022 respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management of the Group are Dome's members of Board of Directors. Key management personnel remuneration is shown in the table below:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits		
Cash salaries and fees	199,383	161,406
Accrued fees	-	36,000
Total short-term employee benefits	<u>199,383</u>	<u>197,406</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	5,552	6,594
Total post-employment benefits	<u>5,552</u>	<u>6,594</u>
Total remuneration	<u><u>204,935</u></u>	<u><u>204,000</u></u>

There are no other related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2021.

21 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Minimum tenement expenditure requirements

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Within one year	2,589,598	1,135,556
Between one to five years	431,388	2,236,005
Total	<u><u>3,020,986</u></u>	<u><u>3,371,561</u></u>

The minimum tenement expenditure requirements are guidelines only by the Mineral Resources Department in Fiji.

SPL 1451 is valid until 24 June 2023, SPL 1495 is valid until 10 February 2022, and SPL 1452 is valid until 26 August 2022.

Additional bond requirements

Within one year	135,887	101,126
Between one to five years	-	50,563
Total	<u><u>135,887</u></u>	<u><u>151,689</u></u>

Additional bond is only required by the Mineral Resources Department if a proposed work program may cause increased risk of environmental damage. Since Dome is not proposing any exploration programs that have a high impact on the environment, there is no reason that the additional bond will be required.

Bond deposits

The Group has bond deposits totalling \$102,474 (2020: 102,084) as at 30 June 2021.

There are no other contingent assets or liabilities as at the date of this financial report.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

22 SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's management and internal reporting structure.

Transactions with business segments are determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly income earning assets and revenue, interest bearing loans, borrowings and expenses, and corporate assets and expenses.

Business segments

For the year ended 30 June 2021 the Group principally operated in Fiji in the mineral exploration sector.

The Group has two reportable segments, as described below.

Operating Segment	Ironsand Project \$	Gold Projects \$	Corporate \$	Consolidated total \$
30 June 2020				
Segment revenue				
External revenue	-	-	50,000	50,000
Finance income	942	703	3,394	5,039
Total revenue	942	703	53,394	55,039
Depreciation	-	-	(249,202)	(249,202)
Segment profit/(loss)	(10,161)	(8,467)	(1,984,840)	(2,003,468)
Segment assets	29,680,687	3,098,342	385,051	33,164,080
Segment liabilities	3,185,181	2,568,246	(4,089,676)	1,663,751
30 June 2021				
Segment revenue				
External revenue	-	-	50,000	50,000
Finance income	918	489	1,050	2,457
Total revenue	918	489	51,050	52,457
Depreciation	-	-	(149,219)	(149,219)
Segment profit/(loss)	(8,411)	(9,069)	(2,220,556)	(2,238,036)
Segment assets	29,729,112	3,022,621	301,954	33,053,687
Segment liabilities	3,129,167	2,470,437	(4,409,614)	1,189,990

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

22 SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of reportable segment profit & loss, assets and liabilities

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Loss before tax		
Loss before tax for reportable segment	(17,480)	(18,628)
Other loss before tax unallocated	(2,220,556)	(1,984,840)
Consolidated loss before tax	<u>(2,238,036)</u>	<u>(2,003,468)</u>
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	32,751,733	32,779,029
Intercompany eliminations	(5,921,536)	(6,055,931)
Other corporate assets	6,223,490	6,440,982
Consolidated assets	<u>33,053,687</u>	<u>33,164,080</u>
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	5,599,604	5,753,427
Intercompany eliminations	(5,921,536)	(6,055,931)
Other corporate liabilities	1,511,922	1,966,255
Consolidated liabilities	<u>1,189,990</u>	<u>1,663,751</u>

23 PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

As at and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2021 the parent entity of the Group was Dome Gold Mines Ltd.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	2021 \$	2020 \$
Net loss for the year	(2,220,568)	(1,984,374)
Other comprehensive income	(232,184)	9,742
Total comprehensive loss	<u>(2,452,752)</u>	<u>(1,974,632)</u>
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	5,876,286	5,776,050
Non-current assets	27,045,822	27,242,725
Total assets	32,922,108	33,018,775
Current liabilities	277,257	498,653
Non-current liabilities	899,453	1,138,650
Total liabilities	1,176,710	1,637,303
Net assets	<u>31,745,398</u>	<u>31,381,472</u>
Equity		
Issued capital	47,261,940	45,980,034
Accumulated losses	(16,962,763)	(14,845,634)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(88,551)	143,633
Share-based payment reserve	1,534,772	103,439
Total equity	<u>31,745,398</u>	<u>31,381,472</u>

The Directors are of the opinion that no contingencies existed at, or subsequent to year end.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

24 POST-REPORTING DATE EVENTS

Subsequent to the end of the financial year:

Board resolutions

- On 2 August 2021, the Board resolved to early repay a loan in instalments. The total loan repayments were \$700,000 as at the reporting date.
- Ms Sarah Harvey was reappointed as a non-executive Director of the Company on 24 September 2021.

Issue of share capital and options

- On 15 July 2021 the Company completed a placement of 3,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$600,000 and issued 6,000,000 unlisted options at \$0.10 exercise price expiring on 15 July 2024.
- On 18 August 2021 the Company completed a placement of 9,706,900 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.20 per share to raise \$1,941,380 and issued 1,706,900 unlisted options at \$0.10 exercise price expiring on 18 August 2024.

Expiration of unlisted options

- On 11 July 2021, 1,250,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 24 July 2021, 375,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 26 July 2021, 1,250,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.
- On 16 August 2021, 9,725,000 unquoted options of the Company expired unexercised.

Sigatoka Iron and Industrial Sand Heavy Mineral Project

Since the end of the reporting period, a budget has been prepared for Sigatoka project bulk sampling work. A representative bulk sample of between 15 and 20 tonnes of the Sigatoka magnetite and industrial sand deposit is being collected for shipment in the December quarter from Fiji to Australia for processing in a pilot plant that will duplicate the processes in a commercial treatment plant. The pilot plant at IHC Mining's metallurgical facility will produce process engineering and performance data for design, equipment selection and close estimation of capital and operating costs of a full scale processing plant. It will also produce samples of magnetite concentrate, other heavy minerals and various industrial sand and gravel products for market analysis and to seek offtake agreements. This information is important for completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study. This work will also support an application for renewal of SPL1495 that will be submitted to the Mineral Resources Department during January 2022. There is no reason in the opinion of Dome's management that this renewal application will not be approved to extend the SPL1495 for a further 3-year period.

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

25 SUBSIDIARIES

Particulars in relation to controlled entities:

	Country of incorporation	Company interest in ordinary shares	
		2021	2020
		%	%
Controlled entities			
Dome Mines Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100
Magma Mines Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Magma Mines Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK

26.1 Risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Group's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in note 3.14. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's risk management is coordinated by management, in close co-operation with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets.

The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

The Group is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk and certain other price risks, which result from both its operating and investing activities.

26.2 Market risk analysis

The Group is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risks, which result from both its operating and investing activities.

Foreign currency sensitivity

Most of the Group's transactions are carried out in AUD. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Group's overseas purchases, which are primarily denominated in Fijian dollars (FJD). To mitigate the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-AUD cash flows are monitored.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit in regards to the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities and the AUD/FJD exchange rate 'all other things being equal'. It assumes a +/- 5% change of the AUD/FJD exchange rate for the year ended 30 June 2021. This percentage has been determined based on the average market volatility in exchange rates in the previous 12 months. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's foreign currency financial instruments held at each reporting date and also takes into account forward exchange contracts that offset effects from changes in currency exchange rates.

If the AUD had strengthened against the FJD by 5% (2020: 5%) then this would have had the following impact:

	<u>Profit for the year</u>	<u>Equity</u>
	\$	\$
30 June 2021	-	265,994
30 June 2020	-	272,299

If the AUD had weakened against the FJD by 5% (2020: 5%) then this would have had the following impact:

	<u>Profit for the year</u>	<u>Equity</u>
	\$	\$
30 June 2021	-	(265,994)
30 June 2020	-	(272,299)

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the year depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposure to currency risk.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK (CONTINUED)

26.2 Market risk analysis (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

Interest risk arises from the use of interest bearing financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk).

The Group's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on financing. Borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates. On 30 June 2021, the Group is not exposed to changes in market interest rates through borrowings as all borrowings are at fixed interest rates.

On 30 June 2021, the Group's exposure to cash flow interest relates primarily to cash at bank of the Group which bears floating rates. The Group is considering investing surplus cash in long term deposits at fixed rates in the future.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group had the following floating financial instruments:

	2021		2020	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$
Cash and cash equivalents	0	200,568	0	13,642

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 0.5% change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit (through the impact on floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities).

	2021		2020	
	+0.5%	-0.5%	+0.5%	-0.5%
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	68	(68)

26.3 Credit risk analysis

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Group. The Group is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by receivables from other parties, placing deposits etc. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Classes of financial assets -		
Carrying amounts:		
Cash and cash equivalents	200,568	13,642
Trade and other receivables	53,614	21,770
Bank guarantee deposit	-	159,874
Bond deposit	102,474	102,084
Carrying amount	356,656	297,370

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK (CONTINUED)

26.3 Credit risk analysis (continued)

The Group continuously monitors defaults of other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on other counterparties are obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

The Group's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality. The Group currently has no receivables from trading therefore is not exposed to credit risk in relation to trade receivables.

None of the Group's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank guarantee deposit, bond deposit and tax refunds is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks and government body with high quality external credit ratings.

26.4 Liquidity risk analysis

Liquidity risk is that the Group might be unable to meet its obligations. The Group manages its liquidity needs by monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for financial liabilities as well as forecast cash inflows and outflows due in day-to-day business. The data used for analysing these cash flows is consistent with that used in the contractual maturity analysis below. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day lookout period are identified monthly. Net cash requirements are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. This analysis shows that available borrowing facilities are expected to be sufficient over the lookout period.

The Group's objective is to maintain cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for 90-day periods at a minimum. This objective was met for the reporting periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

30 June 2021	Carrying value	Contractual amount		
		Total	Within one year	Between one to five years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Borrowings	899,454	1,016,647	-	1,016,647
Trade and other payables	278,453	278,453	278,453	-
Total	1,177,907	1,295,100	278,453	1,016,647

30 June 2020	Carrying value	Contractual amount		
		Total	Within one year	Between one to five years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Borrowings	1,138,650	1,274,014	-	1,274,015
Trade and other payables	316,046	316,046	316,046	-
Lease liability	209,055	209,055	209,055	-
Total	1,663,751	1,799,115	525,101	1,274,015

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27 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Our objective of capital risk management is to manage capital and safeguard our ability to continue as a going concern, and to generate returns for shareholders. The Group manages its risk exposure of its financial instruments in accordance with the guidance of the Board of Directors. The Group uses different methods to manage and minimise its exposure to risks. These include monitoring levels of interest rates fluctuations to maximise the return of bank balances and the flexing of the gearing ratios. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The final approval and monitoring of any of these policies is done by the Board which review and agrees on the policies for managing risks.

The primary responsibility to monitor the financial risks lies with the Directors and the Company Secretary under the authority of the Board. The Board approved policies for managing risks including the setting up of approval limits for purchases and monitoring projections of future cash flows.

28 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

During the year ended 30 June 2021, 10,520,000 options were issued in exchange for goods or services provided and 2,566,126 options were issued to settle the loan with a third party.

The fair values of options granted were determined using a variation of the Black-Scholes option pricing model utilising the key inputs including the Group's risk-free borrowing rate and volatility of the Group's shares. The fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions.

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of the Company's shares over a period of time. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

28.1 Shares issued in lieu of brokerage fees

Awarded during the year	Award date and vesting date	Expiry date	Fair value of options at award date	Exercise price	Risk free rate (%)	Expected volatility (%)	Value of options granted during the year (\$)	Amount of share issue costs recognised (\$)
2020								
1,250,000	26/07/2019	26/07/2021	\$0.0558	\$0.20	0.888	55.44	69,778	69,778
3,225,000	16/08/2019	16/08/2021	\$0.0589	\$0.20	0.731	55.49	189,884	189,884
1,467,881	1/11/2019	1/11/2021	\$0.0564	\$0.20	0.834	56.13	82,856	82,856
400,000	10/12/2019	10/12/2021	\$0.0595	\$0.20	0.744	56.09	23,803	23,803
150,000	31/01/2020	31/01/2022	\$0.0643	\$0.20	0.659	57.66	9,643	9,643
960,000	31/03/2020	31/03/2022	\$0.0600	\$0.20	0.251	57.24	57,586	57,586
							<u>433,550</u>	<u>433,550</u>
2021								
3,150,000	24/07/2020	24/07/2023	\$0.0698	\$0.17	0.278	48.66	219,968	219,968
900,000	31/12/2020	31/12/2022	\$0.0963	\$0.10	0.074	52.66	86,649	86,649
270,000	2/03/2021	2/03/2024	\$0.0884	\$0.10	0.139	56.76	23,867	23,867
2,100,000	10/06/2021	10/06/2024	\$0.0956	\$0.10	0.245	54.58	200,703	200,703
4,100,000	30/06/2021	30/06/2024	\$0.0700	\$0.10	0.427	53.43	286,961	286,961
							<u>818,148</u>	<u>818,148</u>
							<u>1,251,698</u>	<u>1,251,698</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

28 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

28.2 Third party loan settled during the year ended 30 June 2021

The following options were awarded together with the ordinary shares to settle the loan with a third party (refer to note 16) during the year ended 30 June 2021:

Options awarded during the year	Award date and vesting date	Expiry date	Fair value of options at award date	Exercise price	Risk free rate (%)	Expected volatility (%)	Value of options granted during the year (\$)
2,566,126	15/03/2021	15/03/2024	\$0.1103	\$0.10	0.102	57.48	283,073
Shares awarded during the year	Value of share						Value of shares granted during the year (\$)
2,566,126	\$0.16						410,580

The value of debt extinguished amounted to \$410,580, as such the difference between fair value of shares/options awarded and carrying value of debt settled, \$283,073 was recognised in profit or loss on debt settlement.

Dome Gold Mines Ltd

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Directors' Declaration

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1 In the opinion of the Directors of Dome Gold Mines Limited:

a) The consolidated financial statements and notes of Dome Gold Mines Limited are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i Giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

ii Complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that Dome Gold Mines Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

2 The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

3 Note 1 confirms that the consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors



J. V. McCarthy

Chairman

Dated this 27 September 2021

Sydney

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dome Gold Mines Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Dome Gold Mines Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

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

- a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 3.16 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of \$2,238,036 during the year ended 30 June 2021, and its cash outflows from operating activities including payments for exploration were \$2,049,557 for the year then ended. As stated in Note 3.16, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3.16, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Exploration and evaluation assets - Notes 3.7 & 14</p> <p>At 30 June 2021 the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets was \$32,619,597.</p> <p>In accordance with AASB 6 <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>, the Group is required to assess at each reporting date if there are any triggers for impairment which may suggest the carrying value is in excess of the recoverable value.</p> <p>There are a number of assumptions made when assessing the recoverability of capitalised costs many times it is hinged upon the future success of projects.</p> <p>The process undertaken by management to assess whether there are any impairment triggers in each area of interest involves an element of management judgement.</p> <p>This area is a key audit matter due to the significant judgement involved in determining the existence of impairment triggers.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing management’s area of interest considerations against AASB 6; • testing a sample of expenditure capitalised by tracing to underlying support in order to understand the nature of the item and whether the expenditure was attributable to an area of interest, and therefore whether capitalisation was in accordance with the recognition criteria of AASB 6; • conducting a detailed review of management’s assessment of impairment trigger events prepared in accordance with AASB 6 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – tracing projects to statutory registers, exploration licenses and third party confirmations to determine whether a right of tenure existed; – enquiring of management regarding their intentions to carry out exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant exploration area, including review of management’s budgeted expenditure; – understanding whether any data exists to suggest that the carrying value of these exploration and evaluation assets are unlikely to be recovered through development or sale; and • assessing the appropriateness of the related financial statement disclosures.

Key audit matter
How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Share based payments - Notes 3.22 & 28

During the current reporting period, the Group issued share options in lieu of capital raising issue costs (broker fees), and extinguished a third party loan through the issue of shares and options.

The options issued in lieu of capital raising issues costs were valued at \$1,251,698. These were treated as a share issue cost, and were therefore deducted against equity.

The shares and options issued to extinguish a third party loan were valued at \$693,653, and repaid a \$410,580 loan. The difference of \$280,073 was recorded as a loss on settlement of debt in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

This area is a key audit matter due to the inherent subjectivity involved in the Group making judgements relating to the key inputs and assumptions used to value the options, as well as the judgements required relating to vesting conditions.

Our procedures included, amongst others:

- agreeing the issue of options and shares to underlying agreements;
- obtaining management's calculation of the fair value of the share-based payments:
 - reviewing and testing the assumptions applied by management for reasonableness and historical accuracy;
 - agreeing key inputs to the relevant terms within the share option agreement;
 - verifying the mathematical accuracy of the valuation provided by management;
- evaluating and challenging management's judgements regarding vesting conditions; and
- assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect to share-based payments.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors' for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 30 to 33 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Dome Gold Mines Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2021 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



C F Farley
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 27 September 2021

ASX Additional Information

Additional information required by the ASX Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below. The information is effective as at 31 August 2021.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE

The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Home Exchange is Sydney.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The number of substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Shareholder	Number of Shares
Blue Ridge Interactive Limited	45,000,000
Onizaki Corporation	30,000,000
Fleet Market Investments Pty Ltd	22,342,625

THE NUMBER OF HOLDERS IN EACH CLASS OF SECURITIES

The total distribution of fully paid shareholders and Optionholders as at 31 August 2021 was as follows:

Type of security	Number of holders	Number of securities
Ordinary shares	497	319,084,136
Unlisted options	18	35,160,833

CLASS AND VOTING RIGHTS

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares, as set out in the Company's Constitution, are that every member in person or by proxy, attorney or representative, shall have one vote on a show of hands and one vote for each share held on a poll.

A member holding partly paid shares is entitled to a fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid up bears to the issue price for the shares.

Options don't carry voting rights.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS AND OPTIONHOLDERS

The total distribution of fully paid shareholders and unlisted optionholders was as follows:

Range	Total Shareholders	Total Optionholders
1 - 1,000	20	-
1,001 - 5,000	17	-
5,001 - 10,000	166	-
10,001 - 100,000	148	-
100,001 and over	136	18
Total	497	18

ASX Additional Information

LESS THAN MARKETABLE PARCELS

On 31 August 2021, there were 30 holders of less than a marketable parcel of 3,031 ordinary shares.

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 August 2021, the twenty largest quoted shareholders held 65.96% of the fully paid ordinary shares as follows:

Name	Ordinary Shares	
	Quantity	%
Blue Ridge Interactive Limited	45,000,000	14.10
Onizaki Corporation	30,000,000	9.40
Fleet Market Investments Pty Ltd	22,342,625	7.00
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	13,620,905	4.27
Brave Top Enterprises Ltd	10,500,000	3.29
Globe Street Investments Pty Ltd <FRG Superannuation Fund A/C>	10,000,000	3.13
Globe Street Investments Pty Ltd <Globe Street Investments A/C>	10,000,000	3.13
Mr Hwaeun Park	8,743,512	2.74
Cybersys Inc	8,000,000	2.51
Tiger Ten Investment Limited	7,292,393	2.29
Monex Boom Securities (HK) Ltd <Clients Account>	6,624,934	2.08
Primavera	5,000,000	1.57
Thamadia Nominees Pty Ltd <Jean White Super Fund A/C>	5,000,000	1.57
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <IB AU Noms Retailclient DRP>	4,687,843	1.47
Mr Katsuji Kato	4,332,720	1.36
Himawari Fudosan	4,000,000	1.25
Shukikaku	4,000,000	1.25
Mr Masayuki Kudo	3,973,976	1.24
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	3,717,779	1.17
Mr Akio Miyashita	3,639,163	1.14

TWENTY LARGEST OPTIONOLDERS

As at 31 August 2021, there was one optionholder that held 20% or more of the unquoted options.

Name	Unlisted Options	
	Quantity	%
Precious Tori Limited	10,370,000	29.49

ASX Additional Information

ON MARKET BUY BACK

There is no on market buy-back.

ESCROWED SECURITIES

As at 31 August 2021, there were no escrowed securities.

TENEMENTS SCHEDULE

Tenement	Location	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date	Interest %
SPL 1451	Ono Island	Dome Mines Pte Ltd	3,028	24/06/2023	100
SPL 1452	Nadrau	Dome Mines Pte Ltd	33,213	26/08/2022	100
SPL 1495	Sigatoka	Magma Mines Pte Ltd	2,522	10/02/2022	100

Note: Magma Mines Pte Ltd and Dome Mines Pte Ltd, both incorporated in Fiji, are wholly owned subsidiaries of Dome Gold Mines Ltd. All the tenements are located in the Republic of Fiji.

Corporate Directory

ABN 49 151 996 566

Directors

Mr John V McCarthy (Chairman)
Mr Tadao Tsubata (Non-Executive Director)
Ms Sarah Harvey (Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary

Mr Marcelo Mora

Corporate Office

Level 46, 680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Registered Office

Level 46, 680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Auditors

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Level 17, 383 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Bankers

National Australia Bank
255 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Solicitors

Bradfield & Scott Lawyers
Level 1, 20 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000

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