



Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Kincora Copper Limited

ARBN: 645 457 763

March 27, 2024

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Kincora Copper Limited
(An Exploration Stage Company)

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS**

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

As at March 27, 2024

Introduction

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of the Company has been prepared as of March 27, 2024, and reported in Canadian dollars. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Kincora Copper Limited and the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2023, which have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). In addition, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including the consolidated financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable.

Additional information relating to the Company, including most recent financial reports, are available on the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”) at www.sedar.com, on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”) announcements platform under the Company’s code ‘KCC’ and on the Company’s website at www.kincoracopper.com.

Business Overview

Kincora Copper Limited (the “Company” or “Kincora”) is an active explorer and project generator focused on world-class copper-gold discoveries. Kincora’s portfolio includes district scale landholdings and scale-able drill ready targets in both Australia and Mongolia’s leading porphyry belts, the Macquarie Arc and Southern Gobi, respectively.

The Company is a leading listed pure play explorer in one of the most significant gold rich porphyry regions in the world, the Macquarie Arc within the Lachlan Fold Belt (“LFB”), located in the Central West of New South Wales (“NSW”) in Australia. This region has multiple world-class mining operations, an established exploration and mining culture, excellent existing infrastructure, a supportive government environment and multiple recent private sector exploration, development and mining successes.

Kincora has assembled an industry leading technical team who have made multiple world-class copper and gold discoveries, who have “skin in the game” equity ownership, and, backed by a consolidated and sophisticated shareholder register (insiders owning over 45% of the Company, with the top 10 shareholders approximately 60%).

During 2023, Kincora made three major shifts in corporate strategy to lay the foundations to create and realize value from its two district-scale porphyry project portfolios.

The first step taken was the strategic review process for the wholly owned Mongolian portfolio, following the Company’s focus having pivoted to NSW in 2019/2020 and with recent activities having capital efficiently advanced the Mongolian portfolio (including securing a mining license, announcing a maiden JORC resource and updated exploration target, and, making a new (third) intrusive complex discovery). This divestment process is ongoing and further announcements will be made as and when material developments are made. Field season activities, completed in 4Q’2023, met expenditure and community requirements, and have advanced four porphyry copper deposit targets and one epithermal gold target, including at a newly identified and regionally significant intrusive complex (Shuteen North).

The second major shift in strategy was Kincora securing 100% ownership across all of the Australian projects (announced 3Q’2023, closed December 2023), concurrent with a strongly supported A\$2 million capital raising. Consolidating the project ownership and removing the prior carried interests increases the strategic value and

attractiveness of the projects and Australian project portfolio. This portfolio already attracted interest from mid-tier and industry majors.

Importantly this development enables a third leg to Kincora's action plan, providing for a potential pivot in funding strategy and investors at the asset level, not solely at the listed company level. It is also a catalyst for on-going discussions and negotiations. The fundamental motivator is unlocking and providing a path for realizing value for shareholders (with different potential structures for each project).

Drilling during 2023 at the Trundle project, and our maiden program at the Condobolin project, provided significant encouragement, strongly supporting follow up activities. All Australian projects have designed high impact drill programs.

Our exploration alliance partner, Earth AI, is anticipated to shortly commence a maiden drilling program at the Cundumbul project (at its cost), and follows recent encouragement for Earth AI at two other NSW projects it has drilled at in the last 12 months. This program at Cundumbul will test the porphyry potential associated with anomalous copper geochemistry from outcropping hydrothermal breccias and skarns. The success-based exploration alliance seeks to leverage Earth AI's proprietary artificial intelligence and machine learning technology for generating, funding and drill testing targets, with Kincora retaining 100% ownership of the project.

The Company remains extremely bullish on the medium to longer-term fundamental outlook for copper. The industry has seen multiple billion dollar M&A in NSW during 2023, from the exploration stages (eg AngloGold Ashanti's earn-in with Inflection Resources adjacent to Kincora's Northern Junee-Narromine Belt project, S2 Resources earn-in with Legacy Minerals for the Glenlogan porphyry project, Waratah acquisition of the Cargo porphyry project, DevEx's A\$7.5 million sale plus royalty for its NSW porphyry projects, AGC's A\$10m strategic investment from Delin etc) to producing mines (eg Evolution Mining's acquisition of 80% of Northparkes for up to A\$720m, A\$1.3b sale of the CSA mine (supporting Metals Acquisition's recent dual listing and A\$325m raising on the ASX), and, Newmont's acquisition of Newcrest and earn-in agreement with Legacy Minerals).

The Kincora corporate office is in Vancouver, and operating offices in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) and field camps in Trundle (NSW) and the Southern Gobi (Mongolia).

The Company is a reporting issuer in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, with its common shares trading on the TSX Venture Exchange and Chess Depositary Interests ("CDIs"), trading on the ASX under the symbol **KCC**. As at March 4th, 2024, the Company has 49.25 million shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and 197.92 million CDIs on the ASX.

For further information please refer to our website: www.kincoracopper.com, with detailed project level summaries and presentations available under the "Projects" tab.

[In all aspects of our business, the Company retains our focus on the safety and wellbeing of our staff, engaging with stakeholders and creating shareholder value.](#)

Operational and Corporate Highlights

Highlights for the year ended December 31, 2023 include:

- **Extensive multiple system porphyry complex expanded at the Trundle Project:** *All five diamond holes of the 2023 Trundle project program have confirmed an extensive multiple system gold-copper complex. Four adjacent mineralised system targets were tested with shallow higher grade and broad gold-copper mineralised zones returned.*

A 3.2km gold-copper mineralised strike remains open to the north and south, confirmed up to 900m wide (open) and a vertical depth of greater than 800m, from the Botfield-Trundle Park-Dunn's target areas. Neighboring explorers drilling during 2023 included: (1) immediate northwest (Rimfire), testing the potential extension of the Mordialloc prospect and mineralised system;(2) south (FMG), testing the potential extension of the Dunn's-Trundle Park-Botfield mineralised systems: and, (3) at the E44 satellite deposit at Northparkes (a skarn system anomalous to the Trundle Park prospect).

Kincora has refined high priority porphyry targets for drilling in the northern and southern sections of the Trundle project and, following consolidating 100% interest in the project in December 2023, is in discussions with potential asset level funding partners.

- **Maiden Kincora drilling programs completed at the Condobolin and Nevertire Projects:** Drilling at the Condobolin project tested new geological concepts at existing high grade and shallow gold-base metal targets at the Meritilga, Phoenix and Tilga prospects. Results at the Meritilga prospect were particularly encouraging including:
 - 110m @ 0.28 g/t gold and 8.73 g/t silver from 10m, including:
 - 9m @ 1.28 g/t gold and 78.8 g/t silver from 39m, including:
 - 1m @ 9.1 g/t gold and 530 g/t silver from 46m, and;
 - 14m @ 0.87 g/t gold and 3.3 g/t silver from 78m, including:
 - 1m @ 8.3 g/t gold and 9.0 g/t silver from 87m

High grade, near surface gold drill targets have been identified for follow up in addition to a district scale geophysical program across the full Condobolin Base Metal District.

The first hole ever drilled to basement at the Nevertire project was completed with co-operative funding grant support from the NSW government with post drilling analysis observing that the core of the primary large-scale magnetic target was not intersected and remains open for further testing.

- **Field Work at the Cundumbul Project:** The Company's artificial intelligence and machine learning exploration alliance partner Earth AI Pty. Ltd. ("Earth AI") completed multiple phases of reconnaissance fieldwork at the Cundumbul project. These programs have outlined an anomalous copper zone, and assisted, confirm and refined target assessments, with permits and land access in place for drilling.

A three-hole drill program, funded and operated by Earth AI, to test both copper porphyry and skarn targets are anticipated to commence in the next quarter utilizing Earth AI's in-house diamond drill rig.

- **New insider and board changes:** Following shareholder approvals for tranche two of the December 2022 capital raising, The Bloomfield Group became an insider of the Company with a 12.9% shareholding.

Luke Murray, Chief Operating Officer of The Bloomfield Group, joined the Company's board in March 2023 as a non-executive director and brings senior executive experience in open cut mining, processing, logistics and permitting in NSW to the Kincora team. Concurrently, Lewis Marks stepped down as a non-executive director, but remains as an advisor to the Company.

- **Asset level restructure and capital raising:** On December 15, 2023, Kincora announced that it has completed the acquisition of RareX's minority and carried interest in various projects to now have 100% ownership in the entire NSW project portfolio.

Associated with the acquisition, the Company completed an oversubscribed private placement to raise A\$2 million via the issuance of 40.6 million new CDIs at A\$0.05 per share (C\$0.044). This placement was closed on August 8, and includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the issue, with all new shares and options issued.

Concurrent with the RareX Transaction, Mr. Jeremy Robinson has joined the Kincora's Board as a Non-Executive Director and member of the Company's Remuneration Committee.

- **Mongolian Supreme Court hearing:** *Following conflicting rulings in the lower levels of the Mongolian courts relating to tax dispute with the Mongolian Tax Authority ("MTA"), involving a prior tax assessment and payment in 2016 that was relied upon to close a merger transaction, Kincora's appeal to the Supreme Court was accepted and case heard in May 2023. The Supreme Court referred the dispute back to the first level of the Mongolian judicial system with a review ongoing of the reassessment by a panel of independent experts as Kincora separately pursues criminal charges against MTA officials, has drafted a proposed mutually beneficial settlement for the tax dispute and sought engagement with appropriate senior Government of Mongolia officials.*
- **External strategic review process and 2023 field work for Mongolian portfolio:** *In June 2023, Kincora advised that following the receipt of several unsolicited enquiries that the Company had commencement an externally led strategic review process for the Mongolian asset and license portfolio with the view of maximizing shareholder value and streamlining focus toward the core NSW project portfolio.*

The externally led review resulted in a confidential and incomplete offer that included the receipt of a non-refundable deposit. That proposed transaction has not proceeded, however the divestment process is ongoing and further announcements will be made as and when material developments are made.

Field season activities, completed in 4Q'2023, included mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, meeting expenditure and community requirements, and capital efficiently advancing four porphyry copper deposit targets and one epithermal gold target, including at a newly identified and regionally significant intrusive complex (Shuteen North).

Subsequent to period end

- **New project, Wongarbron:** *In February 2024, Kincora pegged the Wongarbron project (ELA6708) as open ground. The new project is considered a compelling untested Macquarie Arc porphyry target with immediate high priority targets for drilling.*

President and chief executive officer Sam Spring, and chairman Cameron McRae commented:

"Exploration results during the year at the Trundle, Condobolin and Mongolian projects were positive, providing technical encouragement in a difficult market for junior explorers.

Corporately, the Board feels the steps taken during 2023 provide the foundations to support the metres needed to test and generate significant value from the existing portfolios of highly prospective copper-gold targets, with the execution of various milestones for this strategy in 2024 to support a step change in shareholder value.

The Company is in various discussions with asset level partners for both our wholly owned NSW and Mongolian projects, and, as we continue to look at new value accretive project generation opportunities. The latter is evident at the earlier stage (of exploration) with the pegging of the Wongarbron porphyry project, which we feel is a compelling opportunity with clear strategic appeal.

Kincora is seeking to benefit from the market conditions and look to come out of the current downturn in a similar manner as 2015/16, where we successfully completed regional consolidation, while strengthening the technical team and our funding partners."

Macquarie Arc, Australia portfolio

Kincora holds district scale positions within highly prospective settings on the key belts of the Macquarie Arc.

The corporate appeal of the district is evident from the multiple billion dollars of M&A during 2023; from one of the world's most profitable hard rock projects (Cadia), to multiple significant exploration focused transactions.

Kincora's projects:

- Sit in highly prospective locations of the key belts of the Lachlan Fold Belt
- Are at advanced stages of exploration and/or host large scale footprints
- Demonstrate hallmarks of neighboring world-class deposits
- Benefit from existing infrastructure and favourable ESG considerations

Having successfully run a strategic review and pending divestment for Kincora's wholly owned Mongolian porphyry projects and recently buying out the original project vendor for its NSW projects, Kincora in December 2023 consolidated a 100% interest in all its NSW projects.

This strategy supports attracting potential asset partners for our Tier-1 scale copper-gold porphyry projects. These core projects include Trundle, Fairholme (+/- Jemalong), the Northern Junee-Narromine Belt portfolio (Nyngan, Nevertire and Mulla) and recent pegging of the Wongarbron project.

Exploration alliance partner, Earth AI, is scheduled to commence drilling in the next quarter (at their own cost) at the Cundumbul project, which follows recent exploration success at two other NSW projects in 2023, with Kincora's drilling at the Condobolin project in 2023 returning encouraging results.

All NSW projects have designed drilling programs offering company making upside supported by strong technical merits in highly prospective locations and within established mineral belts.

Further details on the NSW project are also available at:

<https://kincoracopper.com/lachlan-fold/> including an accompanying detailed summary presentation (December 2023).

Trundle Project

The Trundle project is located in the Junee-Narromine volcanic belt of the Macquarie Arc, and between the Northparkes mine, Australia's second largest porphyry mine, and the Sunrise Energy Metals' large, low cost, long life Sunrise development stage, battery materials complex which is in immediate proximity to the Platina scandium project (latter acquired by Rio Tinto in 2023).

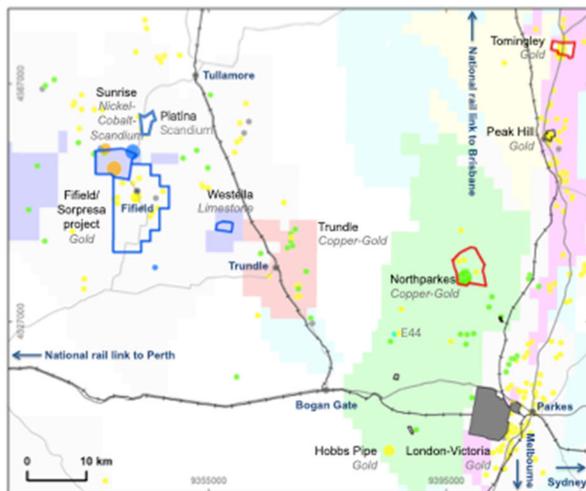
During 1H'2023, two neighbouring explorers also undertook drilling at the western and southern extensions of the Trundle project. Fortescue Metals Group ("FMG") completed drilling immediately adjacent to the south, testing the potential southern extension and associated magnetic anomalies of the 3.2km mineralised and magnetic corridor Kincora drilled during 2023 testing at the Dunn's-NE Gold Zone-Botfield prospects. Rimfire Pacific Mining completed a two rig program on the neighbouring western license, one drilling its Valley target adjacent to the northern section of the Trundle project, testing the western undercover extension of Kincora's Mordialloc target.

Historically small base metal and gold occurrences were mined at the Trundle project with a combination of open cut and underground workings. Numerous groups have carried out mineral exploration over the last 40 years (the last prior to Kincora being Robert Friedland's High Powered Exploration, a predecessor company to Ivanhoe Electric Inc (NYSE American: IE; TSX: IE), until the last commodity cycle downturn) focusing on

porphyry copper-gold mineralisation associated with shoshonitic Ordovician igneous rocks like those at Goonumbla (Northparkes) and Cadia.

A total of 61,146m for 2208 holes of prior explorer drilling, mainly air-core, has taken place with over 90% of holes within 50m from surface. Extensive near surface mineralisation has been defined along a 10km north-south strike length with coincident (and largely untested) magnetic anomalies. Prior to Kincora only 11 holes have previously been drilled to depths greater than 250m.

Kincora has recognized that despite various positive indicators supporting deeper drilling that there had been a lack of drilling to intersect porphyry systems at depths similar to those at Cadia (>90Moz AuEq, host to five main porphyry and two skarn deposits), Northparkes (>24Moz AuEq, host to 22 porphyry discoveries, 9 of which have positive economics) and/or the more recent Boda-Kaiser discoveries (14.8Moz AuEq and growing).



- Between (1) Northparkes, Australia’s second largest porphyry mine, and (2) Sunrise Energy Metals’ large, low cost, long life Sunrise development stage, battery materials complex which is in immediate proximity to Platina’s scandium project (latter subject to cash acquisition by Rio Tinto in 2023)
- Close to existing major infrastructure, incl. national logistics hub and inland rail at Parkes
- Sealed and unsealed roads traverse most of the license area servicing predominately farming properties and the town of Trundle
- Active immediate regional exploration groups: CMOC/Sumitomo, Fortescue, Sunrise, Alkane, Rimfire Pacific, Magmatic and Kincora



Figure 1: The Trundle project is centered between potentially two long life mining projects, including Australia’s second largest porphyry mine (+ Rio Tinto’s recent acquisition of Platina’s scandium project)
 The central west of NSW is an agricultural, mining, infrastructure and rail hub

Subsequently, Kincora’s approach has been to develop a detailed 3D model to advance and refine geological interpretations, to identify mineralised trends, then rank and test targets. A key advancement has been the development of this 3D working model, based upon the observed and updated geological logging, and also incorporating the structural, alteration, geochemical and mineralogical results, coupled with geophysical inversions. This significantly improved geological understanding and has both guided and justified deeper drilling.

Before the 2023 phase of drilling, Kincora had completed 34 diamond holes for 23,513m with a focus in the southern portion of the license at the Trundle Park prospect with 25 holes and 16,224m (up to 1,032m depth). To date, Kincora has discovered two new porphyry intrusion areas (the Eastern and Central Zones) with associated skarn horizons, and more recently a down faulted extension to the wider system to the south - the “Southern Extension Zone” (“SEZ”).

The skarn system at the Trundle Park prospect is currently believed to be one of the largest mineralised skarn systems in NSW, with the size of the skarn system providing significant encouragement for the size and metal tenor of the causative porphyry sources.

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In late 2022, Kincora announced the highest primary mineralisation to date at the Trundle project in hole TRDD032 which returned: 34m @ 1.45 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu in skarn, including an interpreted porphyry vein that drove 2m at 19.9 g/t Au, 2.43% Cu, within a broad interval of 104m @ 0.59g/t Au and 0.11% Cu. While the interpreted porphyry vein in hole TRDD032 was less than 5 millimeters width, it was very high grade, within a 40cm semi-massive interval that drove the 19.9g/t Au and 2.43% Cu over a 2 metre sample. The newly identified and interpreted first direct porphyry vein in the SEZ provides strong evidence for potential ore grade porphyry vein mineralisation.

Prograde and retrograde skarn alteration and mineralisation have been returned in all four holes to date within the SEZ (holes TRDD029-32), with no causative porphyry intrusive source yet confirmed. Ore grade gold-copper in skarn has been intersected within the SEZ over a 330m SSE strike and 225m W-E wide system, which is open, with drilling in 2023 extending this system across a major regional fault into the Botfield prospect. The intersected tabular, bedded, mineralised skarn system across multiple horizons (with greater than 120m cumulative skarn widths in three of the four holes in the SEZ) has assisted to provide various geological vectors for follow up drilling.

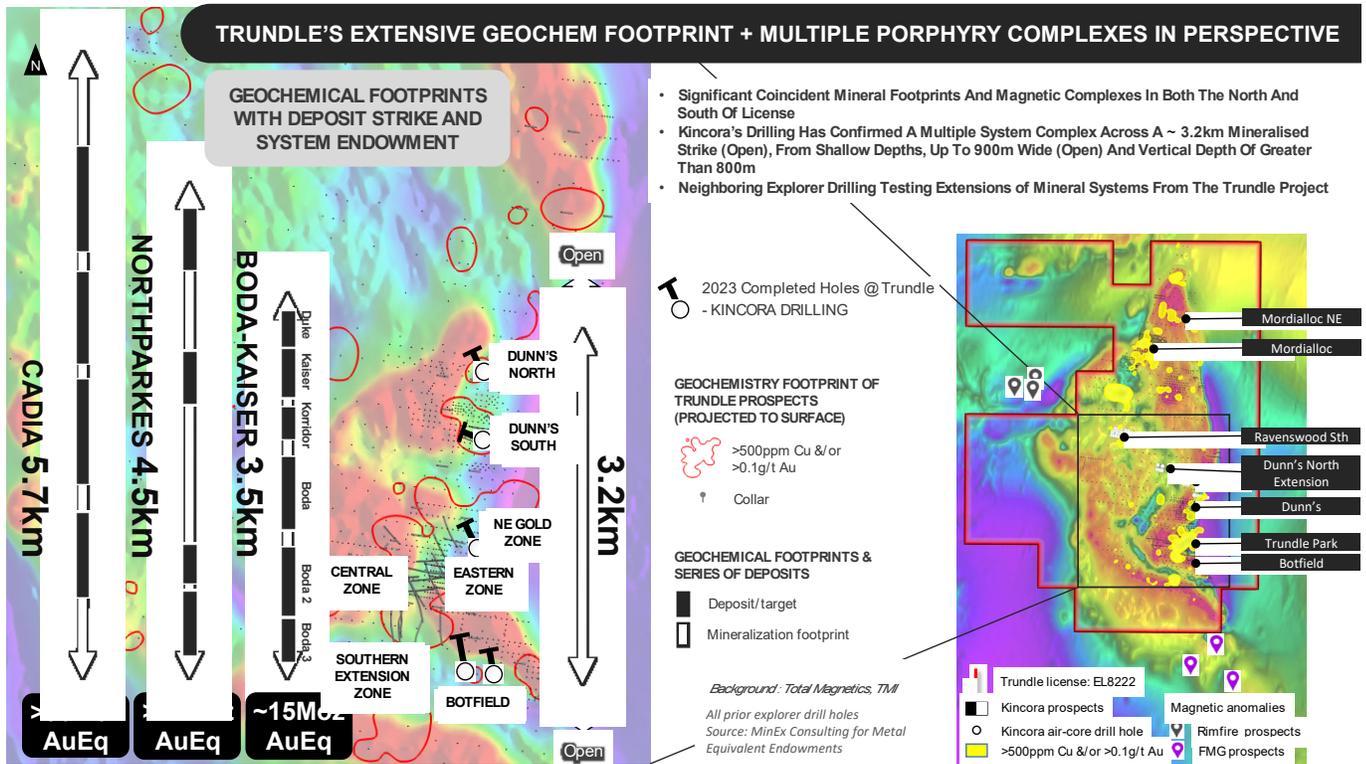


Figure 2: Kincora 2023 drilling at Trundle has confirmed an extensive multiple system gold-copper complex
A 3.2km gold-copper mineralised strike remains open to the north and south, confirmed up to 900m wide (open) and a vertical depth of greater than 800m

Kincora's 2023 completed drilling program included 5 diamond holes for 1,972m testing four adjacent mineral systems (see Figure 2). All holes have intersected zones of gold-copper mineralisation at shallow depths with broader lower grade intervals and localised higher grade intervals, supporting the concept for a cluster or series of standalone porphyry deposits.

Highlights include:

- Dunn's North** - hole TRDD035: 12.5m @ 2.77g/t gold from 77.5m, including 2m @ 14.2g/t gold

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- First Kincora hole at the Dunn’s North prospect
- Multiple phase mineralised complex with porphyritic quartz-sulfide veins occurring in both near surface intrusive bodies and volcanic sandstone wall-rock
- Geophysical profile and target explained with the original geological target failed to be tested and remaining open
- **Dunn’s South** – hole TRDD036: 44.4m @ 0.36g/t gold, 0.19% copper and 41ppm molybdenum from 52.5m, including:
 - 8.6m @ 1.21g/t gold, 0.26% copper and 90ppm molybdenum from 65.9m
 - 4.5m @ 0.50g/t gold, 0.79% copper and 180ppm molybdenum from 92.4m
- First Kincora hole at the Dunn’s South prospect, drilled ~640m south of TRDD035 at Dunn’s North
- Multiple phase intrusive complex with zones of higher gold-copper and molybdenum grades suggesting a proximal setting
- Geophysical profile and target explained with the original geological target failed to be tested and remaining open
- **North-East Gold Zone** - TRDD038: 135.5m @ 0.23g/t gold, 0.02%, 10ppm molybdenum from 220.5m
 - A step out hole that has returned the strongest and longest interval of potassic alteration with sulphides at the Trundle project
 - Associated with both multiple phase intrusions and adjacent volcanoclastic wall-rocks, including a molybdenum zone near end of hole
- **Botfield** – hole TRDD037: First Kincora hole at the Botfield prospect and testing a regionally significant magnetic anomaly
 - High grade veins and mineralised skarn from 112m and 330m vertical respectively:
 - 2.9m @ 0.95% Cu, 0.62g/t Au (from 129-132m), including 0.9m @ 2.24% Cu, 1.75g/t Au
 - 31m of magnetite skarn hosted anomalous gold and copper (from 393-424m)
 - Working interpretation is the western portion of Botfield is an uplifted block (~500m) in comparison to the similar and adjacent magnetite skarn intervals at the SEZ discovery
- **Botfield** – hole TRDD039: Follow up to TRDD037 stepping out 260m to the east.
 - High grade veins and mineralised skarn from 80m and 240m vertical respectively:
 - Strong hydrothermal hematite-silica alteration overprinting feldspar altered volcanoclastic conglomerate and coarse banded chalcopyrite-pyrite vein (from 92-94m) with 4m @ 0.17 g/t Au, 0.28% Cu
 - ~40m of retrograde magnetite (massive) skarn with 25m @ 0.10g/t Au, 0.07% Cu (from 270m vertical depth), cut by carbonate-chalcopyrite veining at 288.6m downhole.
 - Working interpretation is that the skarn system at Botfield continues towards (and also to surface) the east and is associated with historical informal workings on its most eastern limit

The causative porphyry source and fluid pathway is yet to be confirmed for the >900m NW-SE trending mineralised magnetite skarn intersected by Kincora drilling in the SEZ and Botfield prospects (open on strike and depth). Alteration and garnet zone zonation, coupled with metal tenure and interpretation of regional structures also supports an untested 750m N-S by 200m E-W corridor (named “*The Gap*”), and open further to the south, that remains prospective for causative porphyry intrusions and the source of the mineralisation in the skarns.

Assay results returned, and detailed geological logging of all holes from the 2023 program are suggestive of an interpreted proximal setting to the targeted porphyry intrusions. The observed alteration and mineralisation at each prospect drilled during this program are interpreted to be analogous to a proximal setting in comparison to the deposits at Northparkes and Cadia mines. This setting, coupled with the coincident magnetic response, across a long strike, and open both to the north and south, supports the Company’s concept that the southern portion of the Trundle project has the potential for a series or cluster of high-grade and gold endowed porphyry copper and skarn deposits.

Follow up air-core and diamond drill hole programs have been designed to test for open porphyry type mineralization at up to seven prospects, from the north and towards the south of the license:

- To expand the geochemical foot print for copper-gold and search for intrusions through bedrock mapping by way of shallow (to basement) air core drilling at the Mordialloc South and Dunns North-Waynes’s target areas, in turn helping to focus deeper level drilling under anomalous areas.
- Existing prospect anomalous surface and down-hole gold-copper results at Mordialloc NE, Mordialloc, Mordialloc South, Dunn’s North-Waynes, Dunn’s Central, Dunn’s South and The Gap (between Botfield and the SEZ) by way of diamond drill testing below target areas

Discussions with potential asset level partners continue, assisted by Kincora securing 100% ownership of the project in December 2023.

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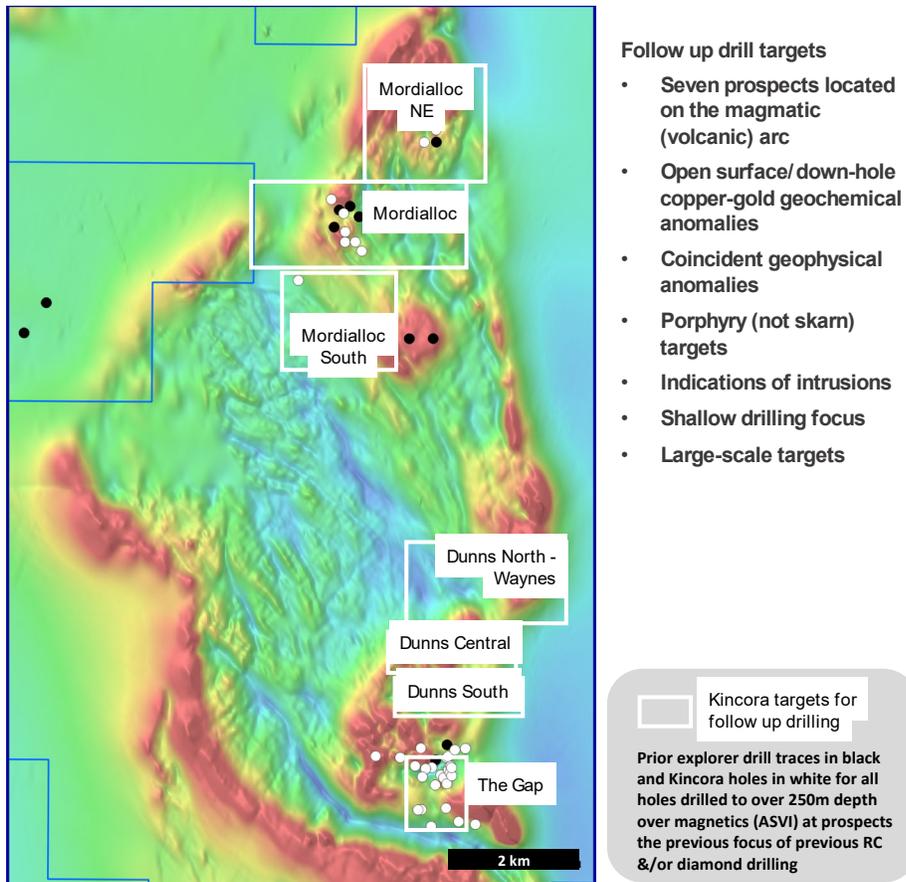


Figure 3: Seven large-scale, separate porphyry prospects identified for follow up drilling
 In December 2023, Kincora consolidated a 100% interest in the Trundle project

For further details on Kincora’s results and technical disclosures from the Trundle project please refer to the March 21st, 2023 “*Drilling at Trundle intersects shallow mineralisation*” and May 10th, 2023 “*Extensive multiple system porphyry complex confirmed at Trundle*” press releases.

Further details on the Trundle project, and neighbouring Northparkes mine, are also available at: [https://kincoracopper.com/the-trundle-project-including-an-extensive-project-level-presentation-\(December-2023\)](https://kincoracopper.com/the-trundle-project-including-an-extensive-project-level-presentation-(December-2023)).

Fairholme Project

The Fairholme project is located in the southern sector of the Junee-Narromine Belt of the Macquarie Arc in the Cowal block with license contiguous to Evolution Mining’s flagship Cowal project.

The Cowal mine hosts a cluster of epithermal, quartz-carbonate-base metal-gold mineralization deposits across a 7.5 x 2km north-south oriented and structurally controlled “gold corridor”, located on the western edge of Lake Cowal.

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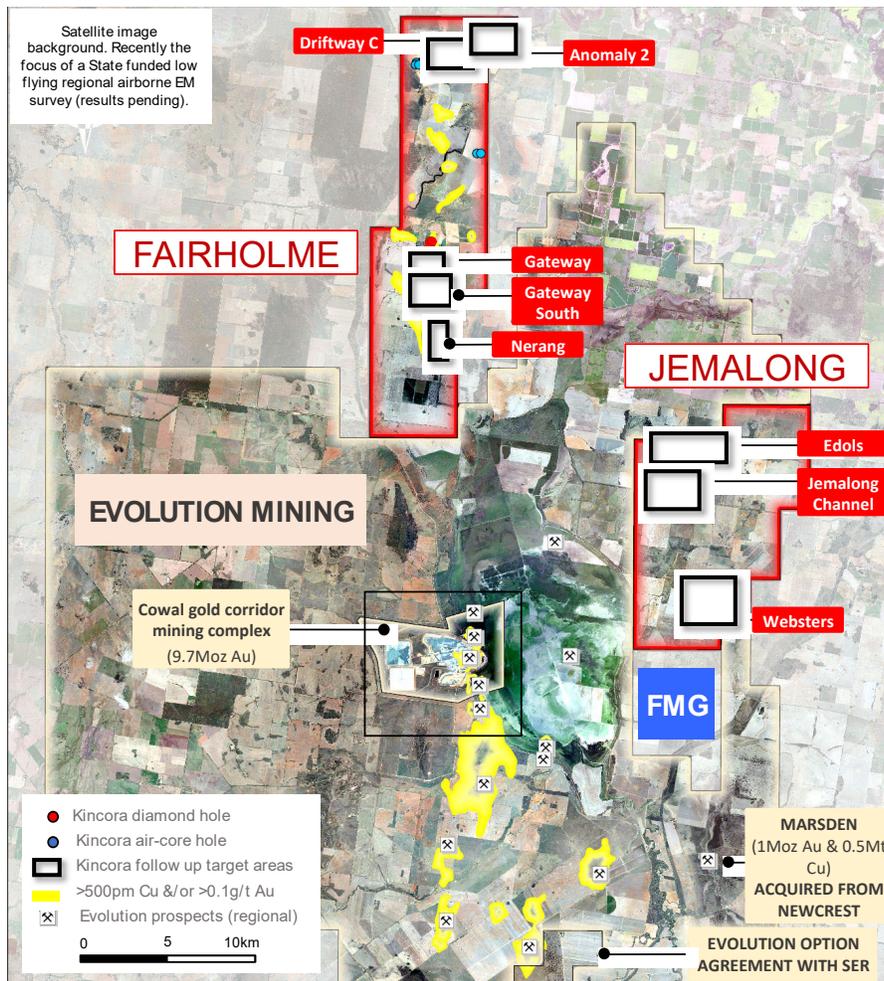


Figure 4: Fairholme – On mineralised trend and adjacent to the Cowal “gold corridor” and mine
The wider Cowal project hosts a approximately 15Moz gold and 0.5Mt copper endowment

Modern exploration in the Cowal region commenced following the discovery of porphyry mineralization in Goonumbla district (Northparkes), seeking to test a similar geophysical profile under generally shallow post mineral cover, with the large low grade E39 porphyry discovery and then Newcrest’s discovery of the Marsden porphyry deposit within the Cowal block (>0.5Mt copper and >1Moz gold). Newcrest undertook the majority of drilling at Fairholme, total prior explorer drilling 62,768m for 641 holes, between 1990-2005.

The last exploration prior to Kincora’s involvement at Fairholme was by Kaizen Discovery earning into the project (an Ivanhoe Electric group company, chairman Robert Friedland). Despite Kaizen recognizing the potential for Cowal style gold deposits (including prior results such as 8m at 5.2g/t Au and 6m at 1.4g/t Au from 114m and 60m depths respectively) its focus was the copper porphyry potential and undertook exploration to moderate-deep depths (including Typhoon™ Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey, magnetics and drilling). Kaizen left the project at the start of the last commodity cycle downturn (March 2016).

In 2015, Evolution Mining acquired the Cowal mine from Barrick and has since grown gold inventory from 3.4Moz to 9.7Moz (net of 1.7Moz mine depletion), with a target total endowment of approximately 15Moz Au (noting total historical production of 4Moz gold).

Previous explorers have largely underestimated the scale potential of the gold corridor at Cowal, and no drilling (prior to Kincora) has taken place at Fairholme since Evolutions rapid resource growth with the regions higher level gold endowment now far outshining the deeper copper porphyry potential (the latter generally the focus of previous explorers).

The Fairholme project is host to a number of advanced to early-stage exploration prospects across a 16km north-south mineralised strike, with relatively limited effective previous drilling having identified multiple and large intrusive related mineralised systems. Kincora’s strategy is not restricted to focusing on copper porphyry targets, and seeks to benefit from the various exploration techniques and successes achieved by Evolution at Cowal and other modern exploration techniques applied within the Macquarie Arc.

Kincora’s initial drilling program at the Fairholme project included completion of five diamond holes at the Gateway prospect located less than 15km along strike from the five epithermal, carbonate base-metal deposits that comprise the Cowal mine.

This Kincora program was completed in 2021, identifying zonation and controls to mineralisation with a mineralised system confirmed over 600m in strike. These results assisted with the design of a second phase and follow up air-core drilling program (completed in late 2022), which successfully both extend the southern mineralised trend and strike, and confirmed higher-grade potential.

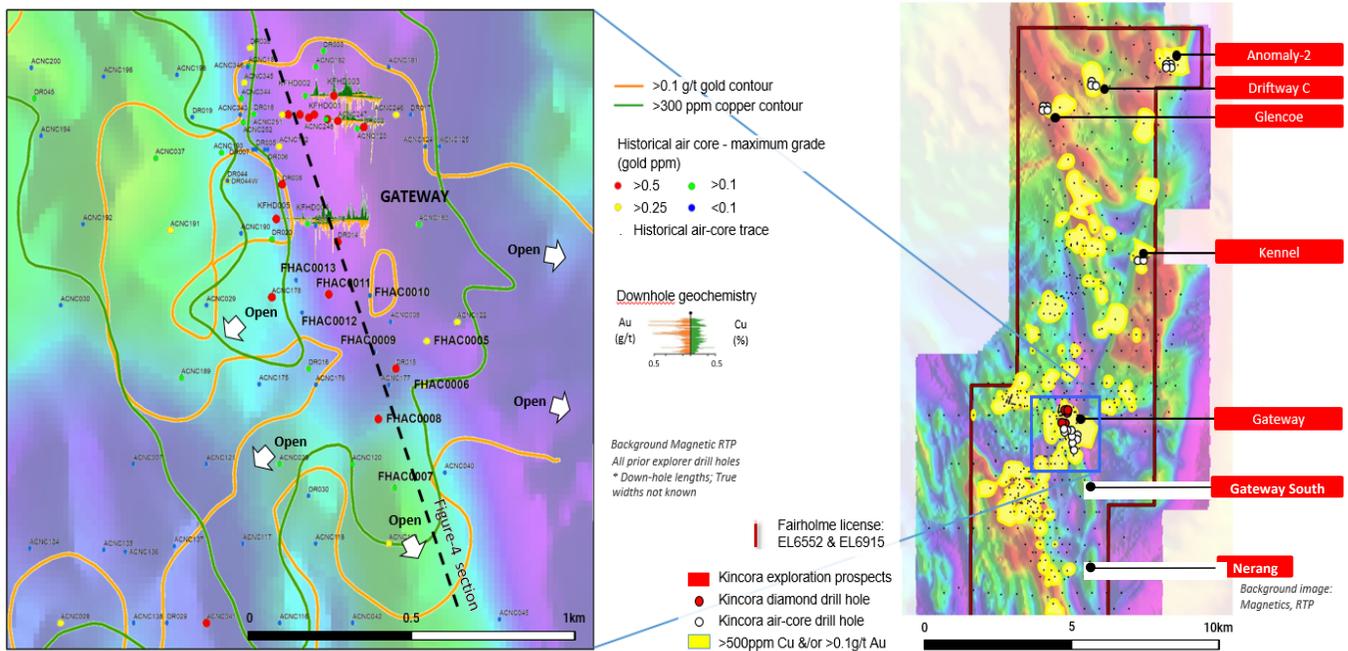
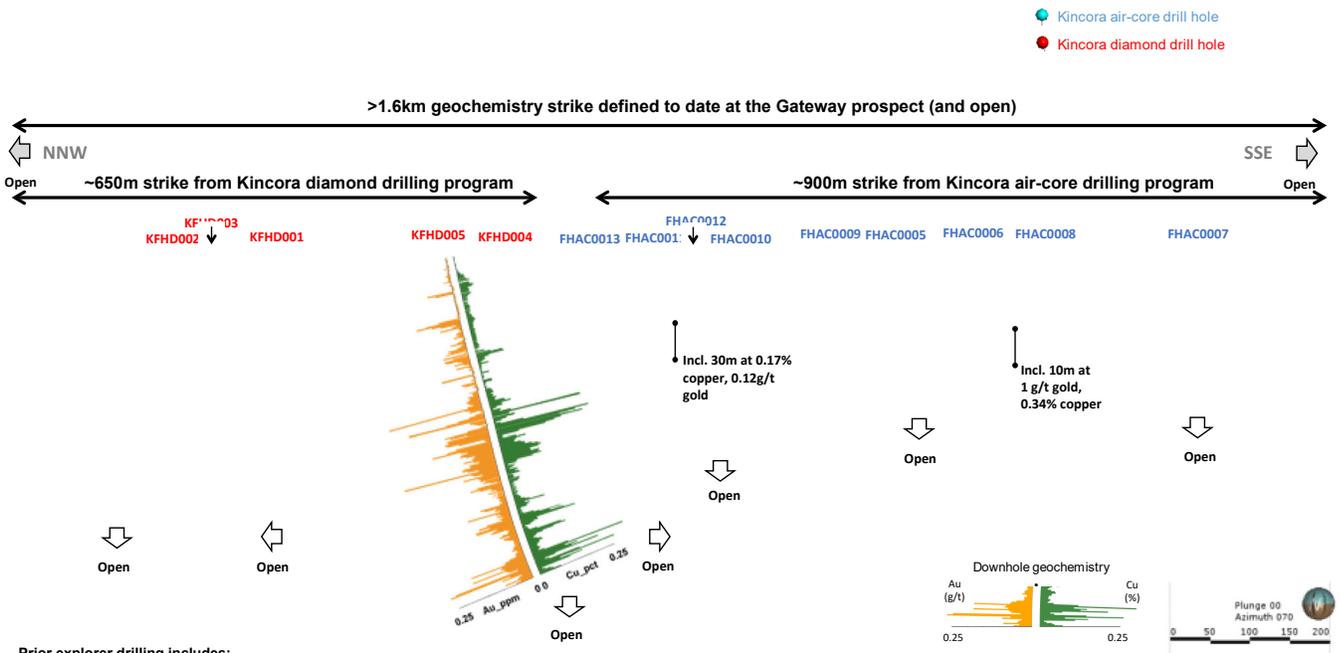


Figure 5: Gateway prospect strike >1.6km with vectors

Recent drilling returned anomalous gold and copper in all nine holes, including the 5th highest grade air-core interval to date at the Fairholme project (3.35g/t gold over 2m in hole FHAC008, noting a total of 552 prior explorer air-core holes)

Anomalous gold and copper results were returned in all nine air-core holes across a ~900m strike including the fifth highest grade air-core interval to date at the Fairholme project (3.35 g/t gold over 2m, from 52m in hole FDAC008).

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Prior explorer drilling includes:

- DR004: 124m @ 0.36gt Au, 0.1% Cu, including 8m @ 5.18g/t Au, 0.09% Cu

Figure 6: Gateway long section illustrates extensive mineralised system largely untested at depth and open
Long section to Figure 5

The first phase diamond drilling and second phase air-core program have confirmed a zoned and structurally controlled mineralised corridor across a greater than 1.6km strike at Gateway (and open). Plans are to continue to test the southern strike potential at the Gateway South and Nerang targets, which are situated on the key regional structure interpreted to be associated with the structurally controlled “gold corridor” at the adjacent Cowlal gold mine.

Kincora was awarded during December 2021 a A\$200,000 project drilling grant for the diamond and air-core drilling programs at the Gateway prospect under the New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling program from the NSW Government.

Subsequently, the 2022 Kincora air-core program also tested four other prospects, being the first drilling at these prospects since 1997. The program was analogous to the original Geopeko reconnaissance RAB drilling to bedrock program over many targets, largely selected on the basis of geophysical data and insufficiently followed up geochemical data. That program by Geopeko ultimately led to the discovery of the Cowlal gold-base metal deposits and is an exploration strategy Kincora is looking to further replicate.

The Kincora air-core program successfully converted two of the four anomalies drilled to highly prospective targets. All holes drilled at the Driftway C target returned broad anomalous copper, including end of hole primary mineralisation. At the Anomaly 2 target, all holes drilled returned anomalous copper, with intrusion related anomalous copper and gold noted in half the holes.

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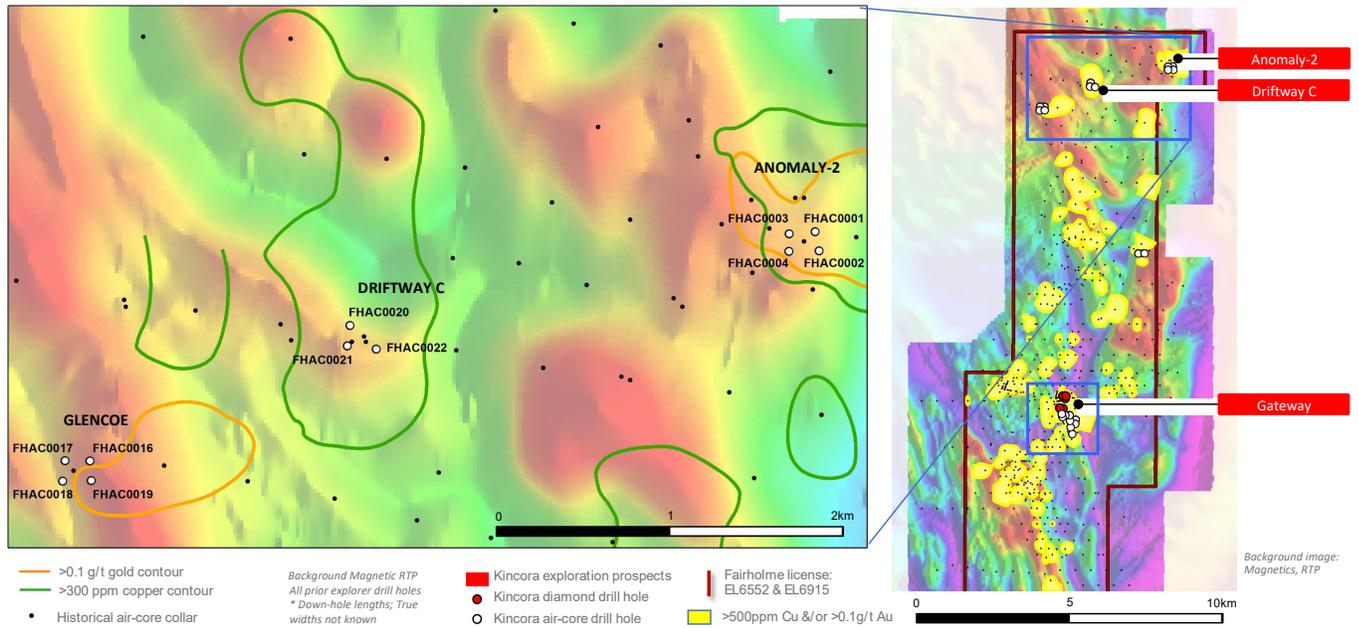


Figure 7: First drilling at northern prospects since 1997 delivers

Anomaly 2 and Driftway identified as highly prospective follow up targets - all Kincora holes returned anomalous copper

Follow up air-core and diamond drilling programs have been designed to expand the open near surface footprints and evaluate the untested potential for underlying porphyry gold-copper related systems at shallow to moderate depth at the Gateway (South), Nerang, Driftway C and Anomaly 2 targets (Figure 8).

Discussions with potential asset level partners continue, assisted by Kincora securing 100% ownership of the project in December 2023.

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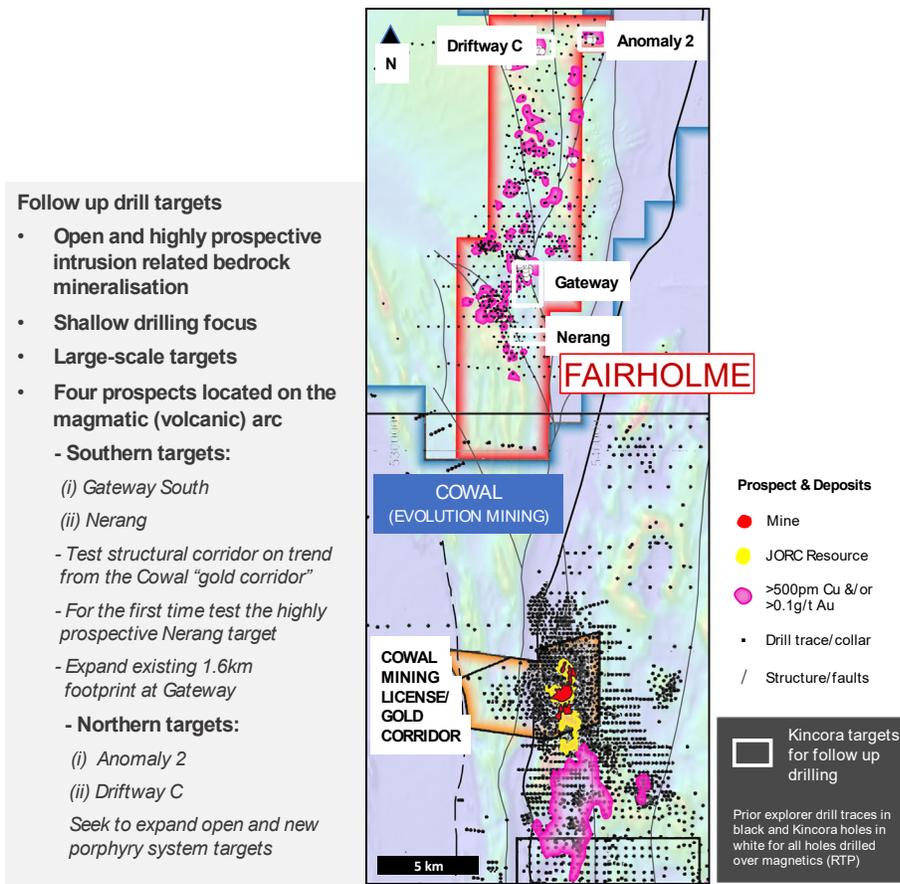


Figure 8: Four large-scale prospects identified for follow up drilling
 In December 2023, Kincora consolidated a 100% interest in the Fairholme project

Further details and technical disclosures for the Fairholme project, and neighbouring Cowal mine, are available at: <https://kincoracopper.com/fairholme-project-including-an-extensive-project-level-presentation-december-2023>.

Jemalong Project

The Jemalong project is located in the southern sector of the Junee-Narromine Belt of the Macquarie Arc in the Cowal block with license contiguous to Evolution Mining’s flagship Cowal project, immediately on the other side of Lake Cowal, and ~12km north of the Marsden gold-copper porphyry deposit (~1Moz Au and ~0.5Mt Cu resource). In February 2024, FMG secured the license immediately adjacent to the south of the Jemalong project.

Jemalong was previously the focus of limited drilling by BHP and Newcrest targeting a major low-grade, high tonnage gold deposit amendable to open pit mining and hosts the potential for higher grade alkalic gold-copper porphyry systems (similar to Marsden) and/or intrusion related gold-base metals systems (similar to Cowal).

Kincora has identified three targets at the Jemalong project for drilling:

- Limited drilling has confirmed a mineralised porphyry system (open) at the Jemalong Channel prospect with step-out drilling required,
- Maiden drilling proposed at the Edols and Webster prospects, testing similar targets and settings that lead to the discovery of Marsden.

These targets and designed drill programs were successful with winning grants in the fourth round of the NSW Government’s New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling grants program (December 2021). Due to significant regional and project level flooding these programs were not completed prior to the June 2023 deadline.

Discussions with potential asset level partners continue, assisted by Kincora securing 100% ownership of the project in December 2023.

Further details and technical disclosures for the Jemalong project are available at:

<https://kincoracopper.com/jemalong-project/> including an extensive project level presentation (December 2023).

Northern Junee-Narromine Belt Project Portfolio

Kincora’s Northern Junee-Narromine Belt (the “NJNB”) portfolio and strategy includes the wholly owned Nyngan, Nevertire and Mulla licenses covering 1,553.2km². The portfolio includes a large portion of what is interpreted by Kincora to be the most prospective and shallow to moderate covered part of the commonly accepted northwards extension of the Junee-Narromine Belt of the Macquarie Arc. Due to post mineral cover, there has been very limited prior drilling in this section of the belt relative to the southern section (see Figure 9).

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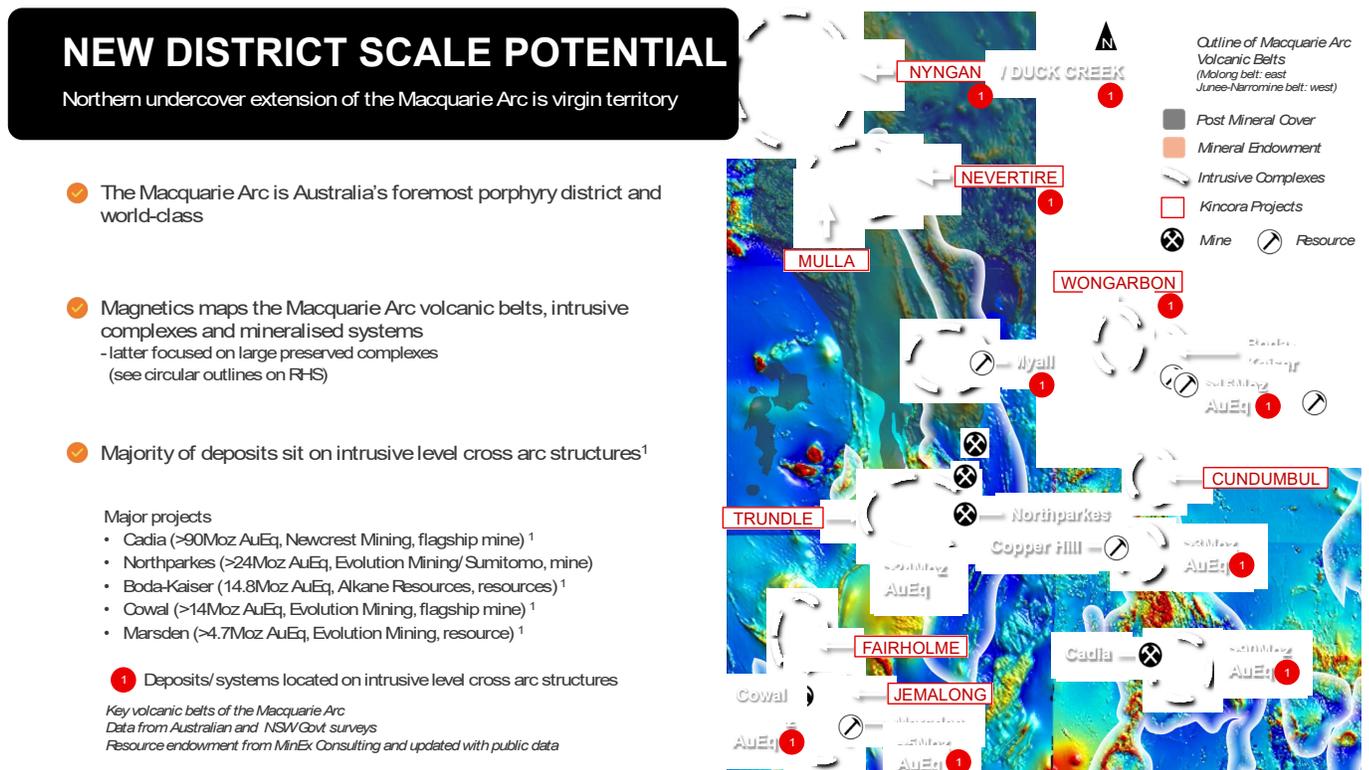


Figure 9: Magnetics maps Macquarie Arc volcanic belts, intrusive complexes and mineralised systems
Over 160Moz AuEq has been defined in the southern section of the Macquarie Arc and magnetics highlights the largest volcano-intrusive Au complex of the Macquarie Arc sits under post mineral cover to the north, a region that is relatively untested

Kincora was an early mover into the region, which is within a structural jog along the Junee-Narromine belt. This jog is favourably comparable to the Lachlan Transverse Zone and other NW-SE lineaments that have often been interpreted as fundamental controls on the formation of the porphyry related mineralized systems in the Macquarie Arc (e.g., Cadia, Northparkes, Boda-Kaiser and Cowal-Marsden).

The NJNB offers new district-scale discovery potential with spatial and temporal settings, coupled with magnetics, supportive of large-scale targets analogous to porphyry deposits located in the southern section of the Macquarie Arc and other globally significant porphyry districts (see Figure 10).

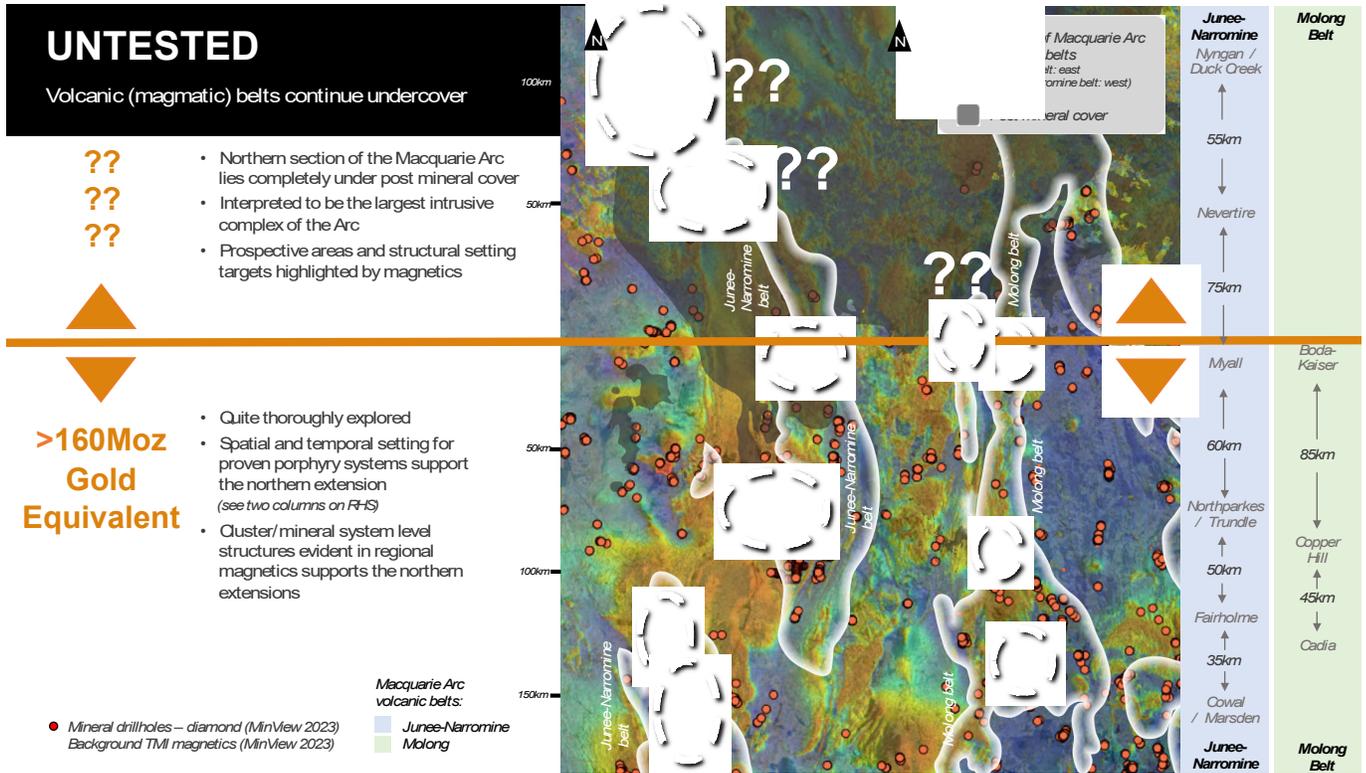


Figure 10: The Northern Junee-Narromine Belt is an untested district under the most mineral cover
 Regional magnetics clearly maps the Macquarie Arc volcanic belts, intrusive complexes and mineralised systems – the latter focused on large transverse structures

The copper-gold potential of the NJNB and northern extension of the Molong belt is beginning to be recognized as they compare extremely favourably to other global porphyry hot spots for exploration and development (see Figure 11). The district is now fully pegged by Kincora, Fortescue Metals Group (“FMG”) and Inflection Resources.

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	Macquarie Arc June-Narromine & Molong Belts	Golden Triangle Stikine multiphase arc	Vicuña District Miocene metallogenic belt	Nth Andean Belt – Ecuador Eocene + Miocene belts
Deposit analogous	Cadia (>50Moz Au, >9.5Mt Cu)	Red Chris (>13Moz Au, >4Mt Cu)	Filo Del Sol (>6.7Moz Au, >2Mt Cu)	Alpala (>23.6Mt Au, >10Mt Cu)
Hurdles for prior exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration through cover - Inability to secure district scale position(s) - Drilling focused on open pits targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altitude - Seasonal access - Infrastructure - Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altitude & seasonal access - Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost - Local ESG considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability to secure tenure - Sovereign risk - Local ESG considerations
Catalyst(s) for new exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District scale land positions - Boda/Kaiser + Cowal discoveries/ resource growth - Profitability + scale of Cadia U'grd - U'grd mines at Northparkes + Cowal - Entry of Newmont, AngloGold & FMG + significant growth by Evolution - New greenfield / brownfield development projects/mines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&A in the district - Large scale exploration & new discoveries - Snow retreat - New infrastructure projects - Potential caving / U'grd operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filo Del Sol discovery, BHP investment & Filo Mining re-rating - Lunahuasi discovery & NGEx re-rating - Lundin Mining acquisitions of the Josemaria & Caserones projects - Cross-border project treaty precedent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New President 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening up of exploration licenses - Construction of / production from the Mirador & Fruta del Norte mines - Large scale new FDI resulting in exploration & new discoveries
Altitude	Near Sea-level	Moderately Severe	Severe	Moderate
Infrastructure hurdles	Low	High	Extreme	Moderate
ESG risk	Moderate	High	High	High
Sovereign Risk	Low	Low	Moderate	High

Figure 11: The northern extension of the Macquarie Arc outcores many rival emerging global porphyry districts
The Macquarie Arc is Australia’s foremost porphyry district and a world-class mining district

In June 2023, Inflection Resources closed an earn-in agreement with Anglo-Gold Ashanti for multiple-year, multiple stage exploration earn-in for up to \$145 million for its Macquarie Arc project portfolio, which provides a very attractive direct peer group valuation and proof of concept for Kincora’s NJNB portfolio.

In July, Inflection Resources commenced a two rig drilling program at its Duck Creek discovery, which is located within 2.5km of Kincora’s Nyngan license boundary. The commenced program is for up to 35,000 metres and is designed to test 20 other targets within the Duck Creek license adjacent to the Nyngan license.

Kincora has designed drilling programs to test six separate intrusive complex targets focused on large intrusive level cross arc structures, all of which have never been drill tested. Discussions and negotiations with potential asset level partners continue.

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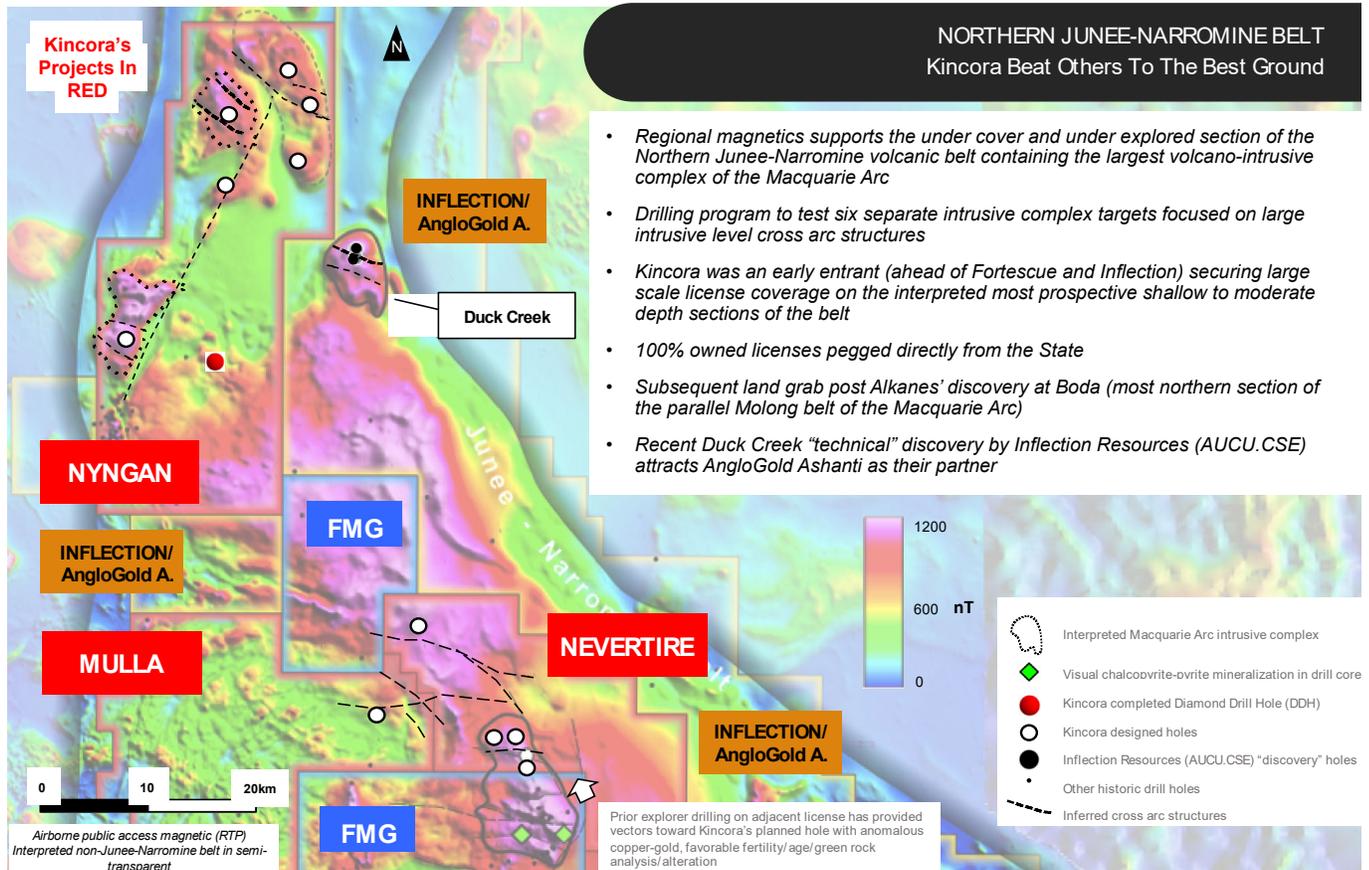


Figure 12: Six new large-scale prospects identified for drilling
Kincora owns a 100% interest in the NJNB project portfolio

A maiden hole drilled to basement at the Nevertire project was completed in 2023, following up positive geological and magnetic vectors from adjacent ground (and a confirmed copper-gold Phase 4 Macquarie Arc intrusive complex), with the hole co-funded by a NSW Government grant. Post drilling analysis by Kincora observed that the core of the primary large-scale magnetic target was not intersected by the maiden drill hole and this target area remains open for further testing (Figure 12).

Further details and technical disclosures are available at:

<https://kincoracopper.com/northern-junee-narromine-belt-including-an-extensive-project-level-presentation-december-2023>

Wongarbron

In February 2024, Kincora pegged the Wongarbron project (ELA6708), covering 172.8km², located on the shallow to moderate covered extension of the Molong Belt of the Macquarie Arc (the eastern major parallel belt to the Junee-Narromine). The Wongarbron project has never been drilled and hosts compelling drill ready targets.

The Wongarbron Magnetic Complex is interpreted to be a composite volcanic and intrusive complex such as Cadia, Copper Hill and Boda-Kaiser on the Molong Belt, with analogous aeromagnetic signatures to other Macquarie Arc porphyry complexes (eg Cadia, Cowal, Northparkes, Boda-Kaiser, Marsden etc). The Wongarbron project was previously identified by Newcrest in 1996, target depth 300-400m, but not drill tested due to higher priority NSW targets driven by the Cadia Far East and Ridgeway discoveries.

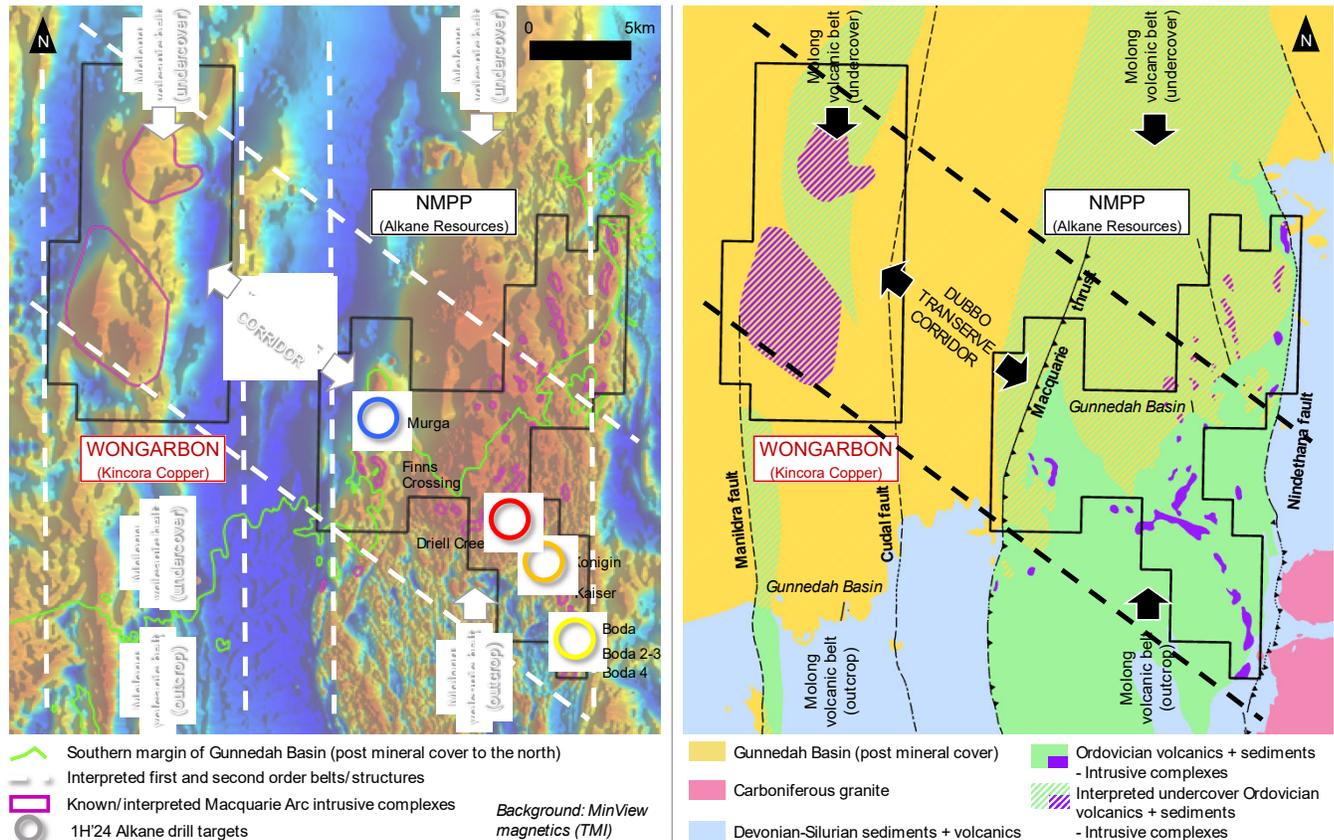


Figure 13: The Wongarboron project is located in a very favourable interpreted arc transverse structure with analogous signatures to other Macquarie Arc porphyry complexes

Giant Porphyry Copper Deposits occur in clusters within highly mineralised magmatic arcs located in favourable structural settings and the Wongarboron project is a compelling new, untested gold-copper porphyry complex opportunity

The project is situated on a linear parallel structure of the Molong belt (<10km from outcropping volcanics) and coincident oblique structural corridor (the “Dubbo” transverse corridor) from Alkane’s Northern Molong Porphyry Project (“NMPP”, resources >15Moz AuEq). The immediate region has been recognized as a new geoscience frontier by the Geological Survey NSW as Group 1 Mineral Allocation Area and the Wongarboron project is located only ~10km from current Alkane drilling.

Further details and technical disclosures are available at:

[https://kincoracopper.com/wongarboron-including-an-extensive-project-level-presentation \(March 2024\)](https://kincoracopper.com/wongarboron-including-an-extensive-project-level-presentation-march-2024).

Condobolin

The Condobolin Base Metal District (“CBMD”) has a substantial mining history as a high grade gold and base metals field (lead, zinc and copper, as well as silver). The CBMD was historically the focus of 25 informal open pit operations (peak late 1800’s-early 1900’s), with mining impacted by the water table (generally 70-90 metre depth) and exploration by the weathering profile (generally 30 metre depth). Limited modern exploration has taken place despite significant new discoveries in the Cobar Superbasin within similar settings and utilising modern, quick and cost effective district scale airborne geophysics.

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The project is located approximately 40km south from the mill at the Mineral Hill precious and base metals restart operation, and north of the Condobolin town (which is the primary source of employees to Mineral Hill).

Kincora has recently consolidated a 100% ownership and the interpreted near surface potential associated within the CBMD, total project size 207.4km² across two adjacent licenses, and in 2023 completed a maiden drilling program, testing new geological concepts and targets at the Meritilga, Phoenix and Tilga prospects.

Three single scout drill holes completed at each prospect has identified the presence of shallow level (near surface) gold and gold-silver-base metals in basement rocks. The program sought to confirm new geological concepts and has indicated the along strike potential across an open 2.7km northeast-trending strike with demonstrated potential for higher grade precious metals tenor, including most recent assay results of up to 9.1 g/t gold and 530 g/t silver. Following the successful first phase Kincora drill program, exploration plans and drilling permits are in place to test the Meritilga and Piebald prospects, with consideration to also undertake airborne geophysics across the full project and the expectation of further targets being generated below shallow post mineral cover.

The first and northeastern diamond hole CDDH001 at the Meritilga prospect intersected near surface gold and silver observed to be with multiple laminated and colloform banded quartz-sulphide veins and also in breccia zones with quartz-sulphides, with the mineralising system open further to the north, northeast and along strike towards the southwest.

To the southwest, gold, silver and base metals (copper, lead and zinc) were intersected in chips from reverse circulation hole CDRC002 at the Phoenix prospect, with the prospect area open towards the southwest, north and the northeast. This is a very significant mineralising precious-base metal system, with further potential to test and expand the scale of this system along strike.

Highlights

Meritilga prospect – assay results for diamond hole CDDH001:

- 110m @ 0.28 g/t gold and 8.73 g/t silver from 10m, including:
 - 9m @ 1.28 g/t gold and 78.8 g/t silver from 39m, including: 1m @ 9.1 g/t gold and 530 g/t silver from 46m, and;
 - 14m @ 0.87 g/t gold and 3.3 g/t silver from 78m, including 1m @ 8.3 g/t gold and 9.0 g/t silver from 87m

Phoenix prospect – assay results for reverse circulation hole CDRC002:

- 13m @ 0.8 g/t gold, 5.1 g/t silver, 0.13 % lead and 0.23% zinc from 70m, including 2m @ 3.6 g/t gold, 18.1 g/t silver, 0.33% copper, 0.47% lead and 0.63% zinc from 79m

Tilga prospect – assay results for reverse circulation hole CDRC001:

- 9m @ 0.21 g/t gold from surface, including 1m @ 0.61 g/t gold from surface.

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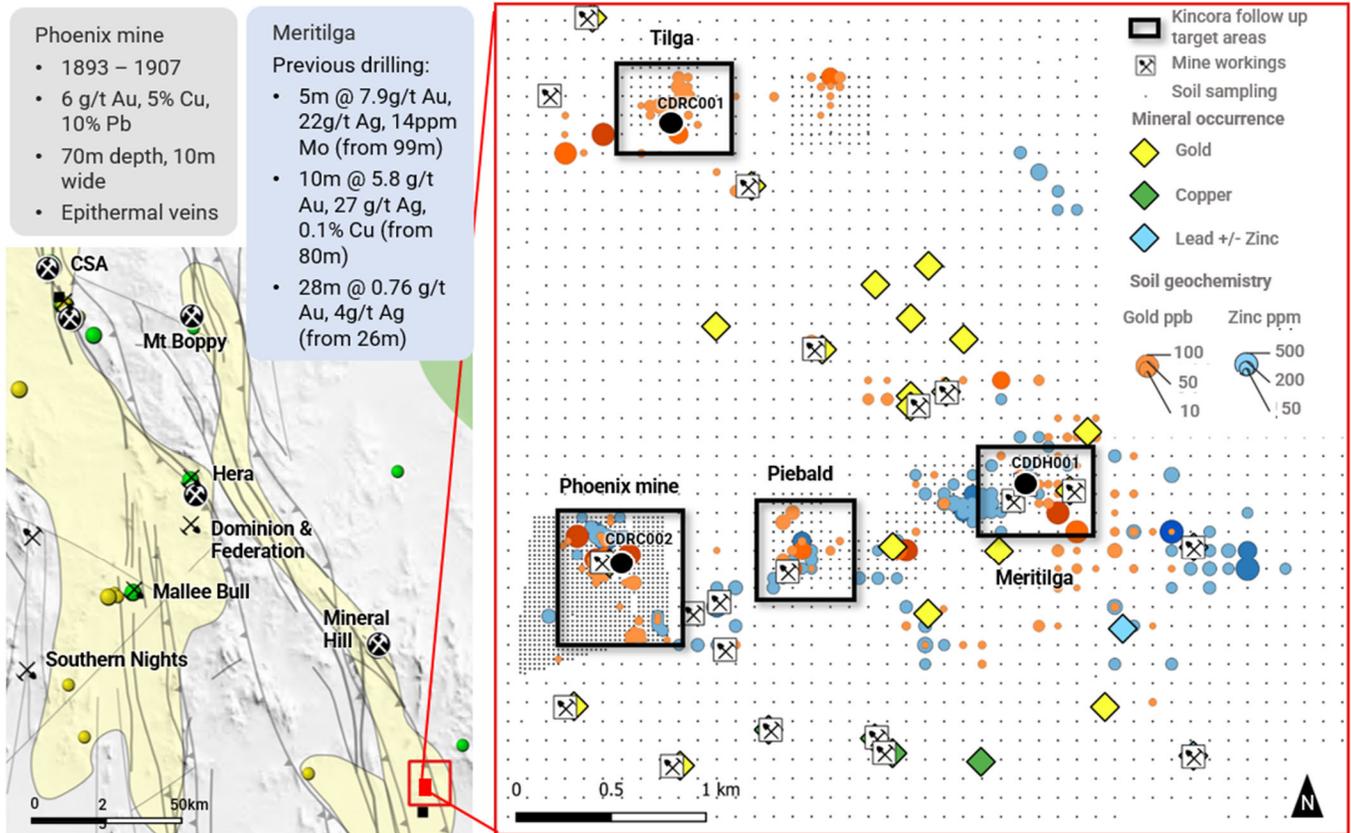


Figure 14: Shallow level gold-silver-base metal targets confirmed
Maiden Kincora scout drilling program completed at the Condobolin project

Mineralisation within the CMBD is hosted in colloform banded quartz veins and shear zones within meta-sedimentary units, inferred to be the Ordovician Girilambone Group. The quartz veins are associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, silver and gold.

The mineralisation is inferred to have been emplaced syn- to post-thrusting and is also associated with multiple pulses of mineralisation. The source of the mineralisation is interpreted to be magmatic and potentially related to vertically extensive and reduced intrusive systems, typical of other Cobar Superbasin mineral systems.

Kincora’s maiden drilling program sought to test new geological concepts for the controls of mineralisation at three existing high-grade gold-base metal targets; the Meritilga; Phoenix; and, Tilga prospects – see Figure 14 - testing several NW-SE trending mineralised intervals that appear to be structurally controlled and also similar to the regional NW trending lineaments defined by magnetics. These NW trends are also evident in soil and rock chip sampling geochemistry and had not been adequately drill tested previously (Figure 1).

The three prospects are located within a 2km radius of each other, and the 2023 programs results, combined with further targets across the project, support the concept of a potential hub and spoke development scenario.

High grade, near surface gold drill targets have been identified for follow up in addition to a district scale geophysical program across the full Condobolin Base Metal District.

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Prospect by Prospect discussion

A single diamond drill hole during this maiden program provided geological observations of the precious and base metal mineral assemblage stages associated with veins and breccias, through hole CDDH001 at the Meritilga prospect. From surface to the end of hole, CDDH001 intersected a sequence of light-grey foliated phyllite (originally fine grained sandstone/siltstone/shale) cut by several generations of veins, comprising early quartz veins and cut by later quartz-sulphide veins and breccias. Commencing from early to late development, the following stages of veining and brecciation are interpreted from the observed drill cores in hole CDHD001:

- Quartz veins with pyrite (+/- arsenopyrite) have high grades of gold and silver, noting the that highest silver grade to date drilled by Kincora was observed with this mineral assemblage, comprising: 1m @ 9 g/t gold and 530 g/t silver, from 46m (Table 3 and Photo 1).
- Brecciated intervals (fault zones) cutting the phyllite contain gold, silver and copper associated with a matrix fill containing pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz, with an example occurring at 78m (Photo 2).
- A subsequent and cross-cutting laminated quartz-iron carbonate-pyrite vein stage with high gold and silver grades occurs from 87m (Photo 3).
- Late banded (colloform textured) quartz veins cut all earlier generations of veining and brecciation with sulphides. Some high silver with lesser gold grades and associated base metals were noted from this vein stage at 46m and 63m depth (Photos 4 and 5).

Anomalous gold was intersected from surface in hole CDRC001 at Tilga prospect, hosted by phyllite, with 9m @ 0.21 g/t gold from surface, including 1m @ 0.61 g/t gold from surface.

At Phoenix prospect, gold, silver and base metals were identified in phyllite at shallow depths down hole in CDRC002 with 13m @ 0.8 g/t gold, 5.1 g/t silver, 0.13 % lead and 0.23% zinc from 70m, including 2m @ 3.6 g/t gold, 18.1 g/t silver, 0.33% copper, 0.47% lead and 0.63% zinc from 79m, with further reverse circulation drilling planned along a NE-SW trending strike.



Photo 1: Deformed and foliated phyllite (grey) with quartz veins (white) cut by pyrite-arsenopyrite (yellow-tan) veining along the foliation in hole CDDH001 at 46.4m down hole

Occurs in the interval containing 1m at 9 g/t gold and 530 g/t silver from 46m

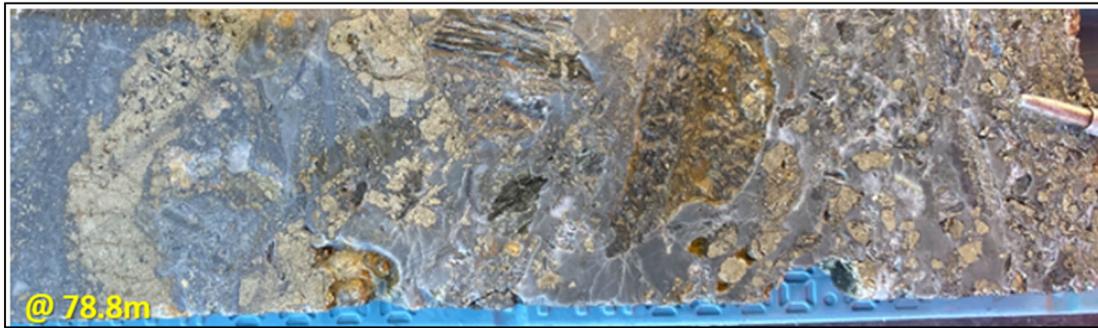


Photo 2: A brecciated interval (fault zone) cutting the phyllite containing gold, silver and copper associated with a matrix fill of pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz in hole CDDH001 at 78.8m down hole
Occurs in the interval containing 14m @ 0.87 g/t gold and 3.3 g/t silver from 78m, including 1m @ 1.1 g/t gold, 13 g/t silver and 0.1% copper from 78m.

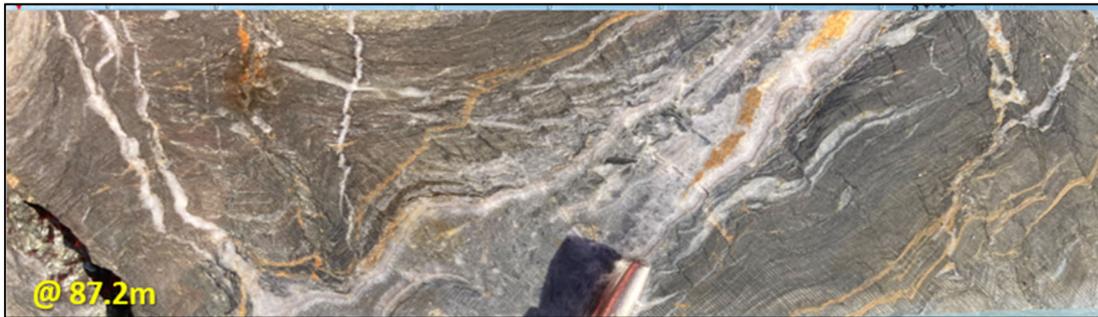


Photo 3: Folded interval of phyllite cut by a laminated quartz-iron carbonate (orange)-pyrite vein with gold and silver at 87.2m in hole CDDH001
Occurs in the interval with 1m @ 8.4 g/t gold and 9.1 g/t silver from 87m.



Photo 4: A banded (colloform textured) quartz vein with gold and high-grade silver at 46m down hole depth in CHHD001
Occurs in the interval with 1m @ 0.3 g/t gold, and 61.5 g/t silver from 46m.

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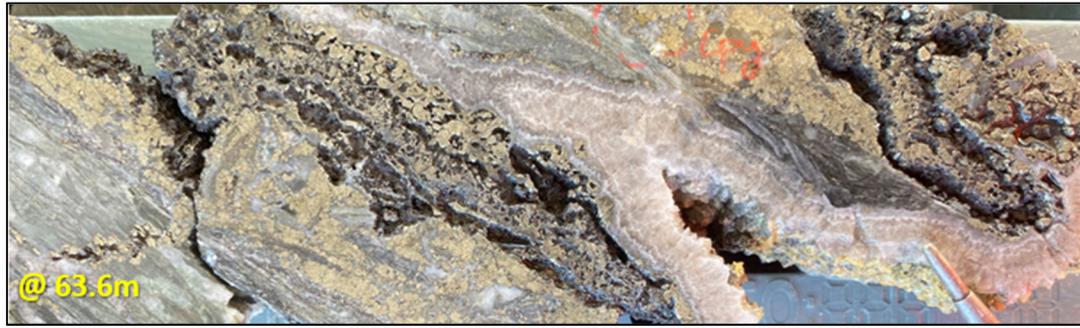


Photo 5: A banded (colloform textured) quartz vein with gold and high-grade silver at 46m down hole depth CHHD001

Occurs in the interval with 1m @ 0.3 g/t gold, 35.5 g/t silver, 0.75 % copper and 0.3% lead from 63m.

Target	Hole#	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	RL	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Core recovery
Meritilga	CDDH001	201	70	0	232	513656	6343764	93.40%
Tilga	CDRC001	204	60	310	242	511824	6345834	
Phoenix	CDRC002	222	60	0	215	511418	6343271	
Metres drilled		627						

Table 1: Collar information of Kincora's maiden drill program at the Condobolin project

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Dilution (%)
CDDH001	10.0	120.0	110.0	Phyllite/Fault Breccia	0.28	8.73	0.02	0.03	0.03	65%
and	10.0	12.0	2.0	Fault Breccia	0.13	18.50	0.01	0.09	0.00	0%
and	19.0	20.0	1.0	Fault Breccia	0.10	3.60	0.01	0.01	0.00	0%
and	26.0	32.8	6.8	Phyllite	0.10	5.28	0.01	0.02	0.02	29%
including	26.0	28.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.12	2.35	0.01	0.02	0.02	0%
including	29.0	31.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.13	7.90	0.01	0.01	0.02	0%
including	32.0	32.8	0.8	Fault Breccia	0.15	14.10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0%
and	39.0	48.0	9.0	Fault Breccia	1.28	78.81	0.04	0.09	0.02	11%
including	39.0	43.0	4.0	Fault Breccia	0.45	23.68	0.04	0.16	0.02	0%
incl.	40.0	41.0	1.0	Fault Breccia	1.06	34.70	0.03	0.25	0.03	0%
including	45.0	48.0	3.0	Phyllite	3.19	199.97	0.05	0.03	0.02	0%
incl.	46.0	47.0	1.0	Phyllite	9.06	530.00	0.07	0.04	0.01	0%
and	56.0	57.5	1.5	Phyllite	0.31	2.80	0.06	0.08	0.03	33%
including	57.0	57.5	0.5	Phyllite	0.47	2.70	0.05	0.08	0.02	0%
and	62.0	65.0	3.0	Phyllite	0.20	12.57	0.25	0.11	0.04	0%
including	63.0	64.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.31	35.50	0.75	0.30	0.04	0%
and	78.0	92.0	14.0	Phyllite	0.87	3.29	0.03	0.01	0.02	21%
including	78.0	81.0	3.0	Phyllite	0.62	6.67	0.04	0.01	0.02	0%
including	82.0	89.0	7.0	Phyllite	1.42	3.40	0.05	0.00	0.03	0%
incl.	87.0	88.0	1.0	Phyllite	8.35	9.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0%
and	97.0	99.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.33	5.60	0.01	0.19	0.19	0%
including	98.0	99.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.41	4.20	0.00	0.09	0.09	0%
and	102.0	104.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.12	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0%
and	115.0	120.0	5.0	Phyllite	0.32	1.74	0.01	0.01	0.01	20%
including	117.0	118.0	1.0	Hydrothermal breccia	0.72	1.20	0.01	0.03	0.01	0%
and	140.0	141.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.23	2.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0%

Table 2: Significant interval summary tables - hole CDDH001 (Meritilga prospect)

Tabulated intercepts are calculated using lower cut offs for 0.10g/t gold, 0.5g/t silver and 0.05% copper. No lower cut off has been applied for the lead and zinc values. Internal dilution is below cut off.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Dilution (%)
CDRC001	0.0	9.0	9.0	Phyllite	0.21	0.72	0.00	0.01	0.00	22%
<i>including</i>	0.0	5.0	5.0	Phyllite	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0%
<i>incl.</i>	0.0	1.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0%
<i>including</i>	7.0	9.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.12	2.65	0.00	0.01	0.00	0%
<i>and</i>	72.0	73.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.16	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0%
<i>and</i>	191.0	192.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.15	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
<i>and</i>	194.0	202.0	8.0	Phyllite	0.12	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	38%
<i>including</i>	194.0	196.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.15	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
<i>including</i>	197.0	198.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.12	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
<i>including</i>	200.0	202.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.17	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

Table 3: Significant interval summary tables - hole CDRC001 (Tilga prospect)

Tabulated intercepts are calculated using lower cut offs for 0.10g/t gold, 0.5g/t silver and 0.05% copper. No lower cut off has been applied for the lead and zinc values. Internal dilution is below cut off.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Dilution (%)
CDRC002	66.0	67.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.11	1.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0%
<i>and</i>	70.0	83.0	13.0	Phyllite	0.80	5.11	0.07	0.13	0.23	8%
<i>including</i>	70.0	71.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.23	0.90	0.01	0.03	0.05	0%
<i>including</i>	72.0	83.0	11.0	Phyllite	0.92	5.91	0.08	0.15	0.26	0%
<i>incl.</i>	79.0	81.0	2.0	Phyllite	3.60	18.15	0.33	0.47	0.63	0%
<i>and</i>	88.0	90.0	2.0	Phyllite	0.16	1.35	0.00	0.07	0.11	0%
<i>and</i>	178.0	179.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.13	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0%
<i>and</i>	181.0	182.0	1.0	Phyllite	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0%

Table 4: Significant interval summary tables - hole CDRC002 (Phoenix prospect)

Tabulated intercepts are calculated using lower cut offs for 0.10g/t gold, 0.5g/t silver and 0.05% copper. No lower cut off has been applied for the lead and zinc values. Internal dilution is below cut off.

Further details and technical disclosures are available in JORC Tables 1 and 2 ahead of the Qualified Person's statement of this MD&A.

Cundumbul Project

The Cundumbul project is located in the central Molong volcanic belt of the Macquarie Arc, approximately 30km south of Alkane's Boda-Kaiser porphyry project (Boda resource ~10.9Moz AuEq and maiden Kaiser resource ~4.7Moz AuEq, resource upgrade for the latter expected shortly), 25km north of Copper Hill (>3Moz AuEq resource) and 70km north of Cadia (>90Moz AuEq endowment).

Last exploration efforts were lead by Mitsubishi Materials Corporation during an earn-in period (concluded 2015). Mineralised monzonitic intrusions have been identified at both the Andrews and Bells prospects, in the north and south respectively of the Cundumbul project, located over 10km apart.

More recent exploration by Sultan Resources at multiple common prospect mineral systems adjacent to the projects license boundary have returned extensive hydrothermal alteration, anomalous copper and gold, and further confirmed porphyry potential.

On October 6th, 2022, Kincora announced a success-based exploration alliance agreement with Earth AI Pty Ltd ("Earth AI") to generate and drill test artificial intelligence and machine-based learning targets at the Cundumbul project. The agreement supports a co-funding and royalty model with Earth AI to spend up to A\$4.5m generating and drill testing targets and to earn a royalty only upon a new drilling discovery (qualify intersection). The agreement does not affect the capital structure of the Company or ownership in the project, with Kincora consolidating 100% project ownership in December 2023.

In the last year, after a thorough geological research and Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) targeting phase, multiple phases of ground truthing field work have been completed by Earth AI to confirm and refine drill hole targeting hypotheses. This reconnaissance work program has outlined a large anomalous copper zone, and assisted, confirm and refined target assessments.

Permits and land access has been secured for a three hole drill program, funded and operated by Earth AI, to test both copper porphyry and skarn targets are anticipated to commence in the next quarter utilizing Earth AI’s in-house diamond drill rig. The upcoming drilling program at Cundumbul follows recent encouragement for Earth AI at two other NSW projects it has drilled at in the last 12 months (including magmatic-related platinum group elements (PGEs) and Ni-Cu-Fe sulphides at Legacy Mineral’s Fontenoy project).

For further details and technical disclosures please refer to the October 6th, 2022 “*Alliance with Artificial Intelligence Explorer for Cundumbul project*” and May 2nd, 2023 “*Earth AI Commences Field Work at Cundumbul project*” press releases for further details.

Southern Gobi, Mongolia portfolio

Kincora has undertaken the first modern district scale exploration across the world-class Southern Gobi copper-gold porphyry belt and retains a 100% interest in one of the largest land positions in the belt.

The Company’s Mongolian portfolio assets include the Bronze Fox mining license (the eastern license of the Bronze Fox project) and Tourmaline Hills exploration license (the western license of the Bronze Fox project), the White Pearl field camp and one of (if not) the largest project generation databases for Mongolia.

On July 26th, 2022, the Company noted the maiden inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) and updated exploration target for the West Kasulu prospect reported under the JORC code¹ by Resilience Mining Mongolia Limited (“Resilience”). The parameters for the MRE and updated exploration target were inline with Resilience’s strategy for a near term, modest scale oxide development project and shallow brownfield drilling at the Bronze Fox Intrusive Complex, coupled with near surface (open pit) greenfield targets at the West Kasulu and Shuteen North Intrusive Complexes.

The majority of the MRE and exploration target are situated within the existing Bronze Fox mining licence with the balance being on the adjoining Tourmaline Hills exploration licence (collectively the Bronze Fox project).

West Kasulu prospect is open on strike and at depth, hosted within a small portion of the much larger mineralised Bronze Fox Intrusive Complex, which is one of three so far identified near surface and under explored intrusive complexes at the wider Bronze Fox project.

In late 2022, Kincora terminated the Joint Venture Agreement with Resilience to retain a 100% and unrestricted interest in our Mongolian license portfolio and subsidiaries.

In June 2023, Kincora advised that following the receipt of several unsolicited enquiries that the Company had commenced an externally led strategic review process, with support from Cerberus Advisory, for the Mongolian asset and license portfolio with the view of maximising shareholder value and streamlining focus toward the core NSW project portfolio.

The externally led review successfully concluded resulting in a confidential and incomplete offer that included the receipt of a non-refundable deposit. That proposed transaction has not proceeded, however the divestment process is ongoing and further announcements will be made as and when material developments are made.

Field season activities, completed in 4Q'2023, included mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, meeting expenditure and community requirements, and capital efficiently advancing four porphyry copper deposit targets and one epithermal gold target, including at a newly identified and regionally significant intrusive complex (Shuteen North).

Further details are available at:

<https://kincoracopper.com/southern-gobi-belt> or via Cerberus Advisory (email Duncan@cerberusadvisory.com.au).

JORC TABLE 1 – Condobolin project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kincora Copper Limited is the operator of the Condobolin Project, with drilling using diamond coring and RC methods by DrillIt Consulting Pty Ltd, from which sub-samples were taken over 2 m intervals and pulverised to produce suitable aliquots for fire assay and ICP-MS. Diamond drilling was used to obtain orientated samples from the ground, which was then structurally, geotechnically and geologically logged Sample interval selection was based on geological controls and mineralization Sampling was completed to industry standards with ¼ core for PQ and HQ diameter diamond core sent to the lab for each sample interval Samples were assayed via the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gold: Au-AA24 (Fire assay) - Multiple elements: ME-ICP61 (4 acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis for 33 elements) - Assay results >10g/t gold and/or 1% copper are re-assayed Historic sampling on other projects included soils, rock chips and drilling (aircore, RC and diamond core).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling by Kincora at Condobolin used RC drilling in the cover sequence rocks and diamond core drilling in the basement rocks with PQ and HQ diameter core depending on drilling depth. All Kincora core was oriented using a Reflex ACE electronic tool Historic drilling on Kincora projects used a variety of methods including aircore, reverse circulation, and diamond core.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Core recovery was logged. Diamond drill core recoveries are contained in the body of the announcement. Core recoveries were recorded by measuring the total length of recovered core expressed as a proportion of the drilled run length.

	<p><i>nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor recovery zones are generally associated with later fault zones and the upper oxidised parts of drill holes. • There is no relationship between core recoveries and grades.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Kincora holes are geologically logged for their entire length including lithology, alteration, mineralisation (sulphides and oxides), veining and structure. • Logging is mostly qualitative in nature, with some visual estimation of mineral proportions that is semi-quantitative. Measurements are taken on structures where core is orientated. • All core is photographed. • Historic drilling was logged with logging mostly recorded on paper in reports lodged with the NSW Department of Mines.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once all geological information was extracted from the drill core, the sample intervals were cut with an Almonte automatic core saw, bagged and delivered to the laboratory. • This is an appropriate sampling technique for this style of mineralization and is the industry standard for sampling of diamond drill core. • PQ and HQ sub-samples were quarter core. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the disseminated, generally fine-grained nature of mineralisation being sampled. • No duplicate samples were taken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold was determined by fire assay and a suite of other elements including Cu and Mo by 4-acid digest with ICP-AES finish at ALS laboratories in Orange. Over-grade Cu (>1%) was diluted and re-assayed by AAS. • Techniques are considered total for all elements. Native copper mineralisation is usually re-assayed to check for any effects of incomplete digestion and no issues were found. • For all holes every 20th sample was either a commercially supplied pulp standard or pulp blank. • Results for blanks and standards are checked upon receipt of assay certificates. All standards have reported within certified limits of accuracy and precision. • Historic assays on other projects were mostly gold by fire assay and other elements by ICP.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intercepts were calculated by Kincora's geological staff. • No twinned holes have been completed • The intercepts have not been verified by independent personal.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging data is captured digitally on electronic logging tablets and sampling data is captured on paper logs and transcribed to an electronic format into a relational database maintained at Kincora's Mongolian office. Transcribed data is verified by the logging geologist. • Assay data is received from the laboratory in electronic format and uploaded to the master database. • No adjustments to assay data have been made • Outstanding assays are outlined in the body of the announcement.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar positions are set up using a hand-held GPS and later picked up with a DGPS to less than 10cm horizontal and vertical accuracy. • Drillholes are surveyed downhole every 30m using an electronic multi-shot magnetic instrument and when drillholes terminated multi-shots were taken every 6m intervals. • Due to the presence of magnetite in some alteration zones, azimuth readings are occasionally unreliable and magnetic intensity data from the survey tool is used to identify these readings and flag them as such in the database. • Grid system used is the Map Grid of Australia Zone 55, GDA 94 datum. • Topography in the area of Condobolin is near-flat and drill collar elevations provide adequate control
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kincora drilling at Condobolin is at an early stage, with drill holes stepping out from previous mineralisation intercepts at various distances. • Data spacing at this stage is insufficient to establish the continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimate. • No sample compositing was applied to Kincora drilling. • Historic drilling on Condobolin and other projects was completed at various drill hole spacings and no other projects have spacing sufficient to establish a mineral resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this stage of drilling the orientation of Kincora drilling at Condobolin has not determined yet. • The angled drill holes were directed as best possible across the known lithological and interpreted mineralized structures. • There does not appear to be a sampling bias introduced by hole orientation in that drilling not parallel to mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kincora staff or their contractors oversaw all stages of drill core sampling. Bagged samples were placed inside polyweave sacks that were zip-tied, stored in a locked container and then transported to the laboratory by Kincora field personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Mining Associates has completed a review of sampling techniques and procedures at Trundle dated January 31st, 2021, as outlined in the Independent Technical Report included in the ASX listing prospectus, which is available at: https://www.kincoracopper.com/investors/asx-prospectus</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kincora holds ten exploration licences in NSW and rights. EL8960, EL8929, EL9320, EL9340, EL8222, EL6552, EL6915, EL8960, EL6661 and EL7748 are wholly owned by Kincora. All licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Kincora projects have had previous exploration work undertaken. The review and verification process for the information disclosed herein and of other parties for the Condobolin project has included the receipt of all material exploration data, results and sampling procedures of previous operators and review of such information by Kincora's geological staff using standard verification procedures. Further details of exploration efforts and data of other parties are providing in the March 1st, 2021, Independent Technical Report included in the ASX listing prospectus, which is available at: https://www.kincoracopper.com/investors/asx-prospectus
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects are within the Macquarie Arc, part of the Lachlan Orogen. Rocks comprise successions of volcano-sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age intruded by suites of subduction arc-related intermediate to felsic intrusions of late Ordovician to early Silurian age. Kincora is exploring for porphyry-style copper and gold mineralisation, copper-gold skarn plus related high sulphidation and epithermal gold systems.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information on Kincora's drilling at Condobolin is given in the body of the report.

	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Kincora drilling at Condobolin the following methods were used: Interpreted near-surface skarn gold-copper intercepts were aggregated using a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au and 0.10% Cu respectively. Porphry gold-copper intercepts were aggregated using a cut-off grade of 0.10 g/t Au and 0.05% Cu respectively. Internal dilution below cut off included was generally less than 25% of the total reported intersection length. Core loss was included as dilution at zero values. Average gold and copper grades calculated as averages weighted to sample lengths. Historic drilling results in other project areas are reported at different cut-off grades depending on the nature of mineralisation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the uncertainty of mineralisation orientation, the true width of mineralisation is not known at Condobolin. Intercepts from historic drilling reported at other projects are also of unknown true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts reported for Kincora's drilling at Condobolin are zones of higher grade within unmineralized or weakly anomalous material.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is considered material to the reporting of results at Condobolin. Other data of interest to further exploration targeting is included in the body of the report. Historic exploration data coverage and results are included in the body of the report for Kincora's other projects.

	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling at the Condobolin is ongoing at the time of publication of this report and plans for further step-out drilling are in place. Further drilling is proposed to following recent results at the Condobolin target and the Company plans to drill other Condobolin project areas that have complementary but insufficiently tested geochemistry and geophysical targets with the aim to find: (a) and expand near surface copper-gold skarn mineralization overlying or adjacent to (b) underlying copper-gold porphyry systems.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information was prepared in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and was reviewed, verified and compiled by Kincora’s geological staff under the supervision of Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Society of Economic Geologists), Exploration Manager Australia, who is the Qualified Persons for the purpose of NI 43-101.

JORC Competent Person Statement

Information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been reviewed and approved by Paul Cromie, a Qualified Person under the definition established by JORC and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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’.

Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Society of Economic Geologists), is Exploration Manager Australia for the Company. Paul Cromie consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The review and verification process for the information disclosed herein for the Trundle, Fairholme, Nyngan, Nevertire and Condobolin projects have included the receipt of all material exploration data, results and sampling procedures of previous operators and review of such information by Kincora’s geological staff using standard verification procedures.

Selected Financial Information

The following table provides selected financial information that should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes of the Company for the applicable year:

<i>Summary of Results</i> <i>In thousand \$</i>	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Net Loss	(1,460)	(1,961)	(22,581)
Current Assets	1,701	2,379	5,352
Total Assets	17,751	16,094	16,286
Total Liabilities	248	464	681
Shareholders’ Equity	17,503	15,630	15,605

Results of Operations (reported in Canadian dollars)*Three-Month Period Ended December 31st, 2023*

The Company's comprehensive loss for the three-month period ended December 31st, 2023 (the "Current Period") was \$368,000 or \$0.00 per share as compared with \$469,000 or \$0.00 per share for the three-month period ended December 31st, 2022 (the "Comparative Period").

General and administrative expenses were \$316,000 lower in the Current Period at \$153,000 compared with \$469,000 in the Comparative Period. This difference was due to lower directors and audit committee fees (\$24,000 versus \$30,000), lower share-based compensation (\$18,000 versus \$52,000), lower investor relations (\$10,000 versus \$93,000), higher foreign exchange gain (\$223,000 versus loss of \$43,000) and lower transfer agent and filing fees (\$24,000 versus \$57,000). These decreases were offset by higher corporate administrative and office services (\$70,000 versus \$67,000), higher legal and accounting (\$96,000 versus \$80,000), higher consulting fees (\$39,000 versus \$38,000), higher travel expenses (\$7,000 versus \$Nil) and higher insurance cost (\$9,000 versus recovery of \$70,000) due to timing. Management fees, consultants – geologists and consultants – technical remained at \$55,000, \$5,000, and \$19,000 respectively, from the Comparative Period.

During the three months ended December 31, 2023, the Company had a write-off of exploration and evaluation assets of \$215,000 (2022 - \$Nil).

Year Ended December 31st, 2023

The Company's loss for the year ended December 31st, 2023 (the "Current Period") was \$1,460,000 or \$(0.01) per share as compared with \$1,961,000 or (\$0.02) per share for the year ended December 31st, 2022 (the "Comparative Period").

General and administrative expenses were \$716,000 lower in the Current Period at \$1,245,000 compared with \$1,961,000 in the Comparative Period. This difference was due to lower consultants (\$152,000 versus \$163,000), lower directors and audit committee fees (\$96,000 versus \$120,000), lower insurance cost (\$79,000 versus \$91,000), lower investor relations (\$123,000 versus \$190,000), lower share-based compensation (\$126,000 versus \$548,000), and higher foreign exchange gain (\$345,000 versus \$11,000). These decreases were offset by higher corporate administrative and office services (\$295,000 versus \$289,000), higher legal and accounting (\$245,000 versus \$143,000), higher travel expenses (\$7,000 versus \$Nil) and higher transfer agent and filing fees (\$152,000 versus \$113,000). Management fees, consultants – geologists and consultants – technical retained at \$220,000, \$20,000, and \$75,000 respectively, from the Comparative Period.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had a write-off of exploration and evaluation assets of \$215,000 (2022 - \$Nil).

Summary of Quarterly Results – 000's

The table below presents selected financial data for the Company's eight most recently completed quarters, all prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023	June 30, 2023	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2022
<i>In thousand \$</i>	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Financial Results								
Net loss for period	(368)	(365)	(355)	(372)	(469)	(395)	(489)	(608)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Exploration expenditures, net of impairment	880	287	538	719	299	369	1,018	1,120
Financial Position								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,530	1,783	809	1,891	2,224	1,188	2,052	3,348
Exploration and evaluation assets	15,887	15,007	14,720	14,182	13,463	13,164	12,795	11,777
Total assets	17,751	17,263	15,968	16,492	16,094	14,847	15,386	15,710
Shareholders' equity	17,503	17,095	15,738	16,047	15,630	14,603	14,907	15,303

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31st, 2023, the Company had current assets in excess of current liabilities of \$1,453,000 and cash \$1,530,000. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received \$155,000 (A\$172,352) NSW government grants relating to completed drilling at the Nyngan and Trundle projects.

On March 6, 2023, the Company issued 15,132,794 shares at \$0.05 (A\$0.055) per share for gross proceeds of \$756,640 (A\$832,304) from the second tranche of the December 2022 private placement. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$32,657.

On July 27, 2023, the Company executed a conditional agreement with RareX to acquire its carried 35% asset level interests in the Trundle, Fairholme, Jemalong, Cundumbul and Condobolin licenses. In consideration, the Company issued e 40m CDIs, and granted a 1% NSR for the vended licenses to RareX (the "RareX Transaction").

The RareX Transaction was subject to:

- shareholder approval proposed to be obtained at an Annual General and Special Meeting ("AGM"), which was achieved September 26th, 2023;
- completion of the placement for an aggregate subscription amount of not less than 30 million CDIs (\$1.5m), which was achieved via the oversubscribed A\$2m private placement announced August 8th, 2023; and,
- the parties obtaining approvals required under the Mining Act 1992 (NSW), which was achieved in 4Q'2023.

Completion resulted in Kincora securing a 100% interest in all of the Company's NSW projects.

On August 8th, 2023, the Company completed an oversubscribed private placement and raised \$1,784,167 (A\$2,030,000) via the issuance of 40,600,000 new CDIs at \$0.044 (A\$0.05) per CDI. This placement includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the issue.

On December 15, 2023, the Company completes the acquisition of RareX's minority and carried interest in various projects to now have a 100% ownership of the entire NSW project portfolio.

The Company does not have any positive cash flow from operations due to the fact that it is an exploration stage company; therefore, financing activities have been the sole source of funds and continued efforts to reduce non-core expenditure. Given volatility in equity markets, global uncertainty in economic conditions, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, cost pressures and results of exploration activities, management constantly reviews expenditures and exploration programs and equity markets.

As at December 31st, 2023, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$187,835,000, current assets in excess of current liabilities of \$1,453,000 and a cash balance of \$1,530,000, and a net loss for the year ended December 31st, 2023 of \$1,460,000.

During the year ended December 31st, 2023, the Company had cash of \$1,219,000 used in operating activities, \$2,414,000 provided by financing activity and \$1,323,000 used in investing activities which was mainly used for the acquisition of equipment and expenditures for the exploration and evaluation assets, offset by security deposits and government grants received. The Company's cash position is highly dependent on the ability to raise cash through financings and the expenditures on its exploration programs. As results of exploration programs are determined and other opportunities become available to the Company, management may complete an external financing as required.

At present, the Company's operations do not generate positive cash inflows and its financial success is dependent on management's ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to factors that are beyond the Company's control. In order to finance the Company's future exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company has raised money through equity sales, and in the future could raise money from optioning its exploration and evaluation assets.

Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record, and the experience and caliber of its management, corporate activity and exploration results. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration activities and industry conditions. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes that there will be risks involved which may be beyond its control.

Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following amounts for related party services:

- a) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$73,800 (2022 - \$73,800) to a company with an officer in common for consulting and accounting services.
- b) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$220,000 (2022 - \$220,000) to an officer and a company with an officer in common for management services.
- c) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred director's fees and consulting fees of \$166,000 (2022 - \$190,000) to current directors.
- d) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred geological consulting fees of \$20,000 (2022 - \$20,000) to a director of the Company.

- e) At December 31, 2023, the Company owed \$242,710 (2022 - \$267,330) in accrued directors' fees and management and accounting fees in accounts payable, which are non-interest bearing and due on demand, and obligation to issue shares.
- f) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company issued 40,000,000 CDIs to RareX for the acquisition of the 35% interest in the NSW project portfolio.
- g) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 1,765,408 common shares to settle \$288,000 payables owing to officers and directors of the Company.

Compensation of key management personnel

<i>In thousand \$</i>	December 31,		December 31,
	2023		2022
Management, chairman, directors, and audit committee fees	\$	480	\$ 504
Share-based payments*		126	515
	\$	606	\$ 1,019

* The estimated fair value of the stock options vested during the comparative period was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

Share Capital Information

The table below presents the Company's common share data as of March 27, 2024.

	Price (\$)	Expiry date	Number of common shares
Common shares, issued and outstanding			247,173,541
Securities convertible into common shares			
Warrants	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	Nil
Stock options	<i>various</i>	<i>various</i>	45,380,575
Performance rights		<i>Various</i>	5,520,449
			298,074,565

In consideration of Kincora acquiring RareX's carried 35% asset level interests in the Trundle, Fairholme, Jemalong, Cundumbul and Condobolin licenses, the Company issued 40.6m CDIs and granted a 1% NSR for the vended licenses to RareX (the "RareX Transaction").

On August 8, 2023, concurrent with the RareX transaction, the Company completed a private placement raised \$1,784,167 (A\$2,030,000) via the issuance of 40,600,000 new CDIs at \$0.044 (A\$0.05) per CDI. The placement includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the issue ("Attaching Options"). Associated with the raising, 7,500,000 unquoted options were issued as Brokers' options at an exercise price of A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the date of issue.

On December 15, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of RareX's minority and carried interest in various projects to now have a 100% ownership of the entire NSW project portfolio.

The Company had a shareholder meeting on March 3, 2023 approving the second tranche of the December 15, 2022, non-brokered private placement, which resulted in the issuance of a further 15,132,795 common shares on March 6, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, 745,995 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.26 and 118,810 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.75 have expired unexercised.

Contingencies

In the course of its business activities the Company has from time to time, been the subject of civil claims by third parties, including former employees that could give rise to a liability to pay compensation or damages. In addition, the Company may receive notices from regulatory and other governmental agencies responsible for the administration of regulations impacting on the Company's business affairs, in relation to the imposition or intended imposition of penalties, assessments and other orders that could potentially have an adverse effect or negatively impact on the Company's business and financial condition. Based upon historic experience with management of such claims, assessment and regulatory actions, the Company does not anticipate that the outcome of those claims, assessments and regulatory actions, will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

Mongolia

Kincora has invested millions of dollars, substantial expertise and resources, other forms of intellectual property and international best practices, and undertaken many years of exploration and defending its rights and interests in Mongolia, in an economic, socially and environmentally sound manner.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company's Mongolian subsidiary, Golden Grouse IBEX LLC ("GGI"), received a tax act reassessment for 2.7 billion tugriks (MNT), approximately C\$1,000,000 (US\$800,000), from the Mongolian Tax Authority ("MTA").

The 2021 tax reassessment comprises four items, of which the Company strongly refutes the merit of three including the very vast majority of the liability sought relating to the 2016 merger with IBEX (the agreed liability owed is 16.2 million MNT or approximately C\$7,500 (US\$5,700)).

The 2016 IBEX merger required a tax assessment, which followed an audit of the IBEX entity's prior-year periods and the on-shore and off-shore agreements to the merger (IBEX and parent entities). The 2016 tax assessment was a condition precedent to close the merger with any adverse liability enabling both counterparties to walk away from the merger. In the Company's view, supported by four independent external legal opinions, the 2021 tax assessment's retrospective liability is not in line with the 2016 tax assessment and Mongolian law, and there is no basis for a different determination.

Kincora, IBEX and various Mongolian public sector departments relied upon the 2016 tax audit and rulings to close the merger. The transaction underpinned over C\$12 million of subsequent equity being raised by Kincora, including investments following extensive due diligence from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD, one of the largest investors in Mongolia and an IFI like the IFC), and, Resource Capital Funds (RCF, one of the largest resource specialist private equity groups).

Shortly after the IBEX merger closed, in mid-2017, a tax audit commenced on the merged entity to validate that the merger transaction completed as it was presented to the Mongolian authorities in 2016. This review was only completed in the fourth quarter of 2020, with a fourth audit review team, including a team member from the original 2016 review, delivering the 2021 tax assessment which was delivered after the statute of limitation and failing to follow due process (including a settlement process).

The exploration licenses included in the IBEX merger, and the core focus of the 2021 tax assessment, have been thoroughly explored, and subsequently all have been properly relinquished back to the State. The basis of the tax liability sought is referenced to the historical invested capital of the IBEX entity counterparty to the 2016 merger, all of which has since been written off.

Since 2021, the Company has pursued defending the 2016 tax ruling, paid a 100,000,000 MNT security deposit to facilitate this legal defence, and objection to the 2021 tax act via the Mongolian administrative courts.

In March 2023, Kincora applied to the Mongolian Administrative Chamber for the dispute to receive a hearing at the Supreme Court, which is the last legal defense step available under the Mongolian judicial system having undertaken two prior court hearings (which provided conflicting rulings) and the Mongolian Tax Dispute Counsel failing to hear the required case. This application was successful and followed the last Appeal Court ruling (in January 2023) being outside of the litigants' appeal and counter-arguments, overturned a prior First Instance Administrative Court ruling that referred the reassessed tax act back to the MTA (with annulment occurring in 3 months should the MTA take no action), and preceded in a timeframe far too short to consider the merits of the reassessed Tax Act.

In May 2023, the Supreme Court hearing occurred with the dispute returned to the First Instance Administrative Court with a review ongoing of the reassessment by a panel of independent experts.

The Company has sought to defend its position in a fair and equitable manner following due process and Mongolian law, with support from various Third Neighbor missions and business associations.

Kincora has sought to utilise the ombudsman and dispute counsel process with the MTA – and then the government's own Investor Protection Council (IPC) mechanism – both unsuccessfully. This necessitated continuing to defend our position in Mongolian judicial system, which has traversed the three levels of the court process. Post the May 2023 Supreme Court ruling, which sent the matter back to the lowest level court, Kincora has sought government level meetings to get more focused attention from the IPC. Kincora has also drafted a proposed mutually beneficial settlement for the tax dispute and sought engagement with appropriate senior Government of Mongolia officials.

Legal advice has also been received that the MTA officials have behaved in a criminal manner (according to how Mongolian law applies to government officials) but enquiries to the police have not been adequately responded to.

After 3 years, Kincora efforts and initiatives to date have proven ineffective and there is no clear timeline or path for resolution under Mongolian law or the Mongolian judicial system.

In June 2023, Kincora advised that following the receipt of several unsolicited enquiries that the Company had commencement an externally led strategic review process, with support from Cerberus Advisory, for the Mongolian asset and license portfolio with the view of maximising shareholder value and streamlining focus toward the core NSW project portfolio.

The externally led review successfully concluded resulting in a confidential and incomplete offer that included the receipt of a non-refundable deposit. That proposed transaction has not proceeded, however the divestment process is ongoing and further announcements will be made as and when material developments are made.

Brazil

Brazilian Diamonds, a former name of the Company, in 2001 to 2005, via the Brazilian subsidiary Samsul, held certain mineral rights, and some of these rights were the focus of alluvial diamond operations undertaken by an assignor in the State of Goias. In 2015, a lawsuit was filed by state and federal prosecutors seeking indemnification from certain defendants (including but not limited to Samsul and the assignor) in the amount of BRL 492,840, equivalent to seventy (70) carats of diamonds and 9000M3 of gravel. The case is with the lower courts in Brazil and the timing for hearing is undeterminable as at audit report date. The Company does not believe there is merit in this case.

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. As the Company is in the exploration stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and investments.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company is uncertain as to whether its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current operating period and, accordingly, management is reviewing the timing and scope of current exploration plans and is also pursuing other financing alternatives to fund the Company's operations.

Due to the difficult market conditions and the Company's share price performance, the Remuneration Committee in mutual agreement with the CEO has elected to suspend bonus payments for the CEO and key staff for the year ending 2022 and 2023.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has non-material exposure at December 31, 2023 to interest rate risk through its financial instruments.

Currency Risk

The Company's operations are focused on Australia and Mongolia, where many exploration and administrative expenses are incurred in the Australian Dollar, Mongolian Tugrik and the US Dollar. The Company's ability to advance funds to Mongolia is subject to changes in the valuation of the Tugrik and the US dollar as well as rules and regulations of the Mongolian government. Fluctuations in the value of the Australian Dollar, Tugrik and the US dollar may have positive and/or adverse effect on the operations and operating costs of the Company. Management seeks to limit foreign current risk, primarily seeking to retain funds in Canada and Australia wiring funds as and when needed to foreign subsidiaries to meet operating expenditures, and believes this risk to be minimal.

Credit Risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada and Australia, with more limited funds held in

Mongolia, where the Mongolian subsidiaries make monthly cash calls. As most of the Company's cash is held by three banks there is a concentration of credit risk, and, in Mongolia one of the two subsidiary's bank accounts has been frozen by the Mongolian Tax Authority as a result of an ongoing tax dispute. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies and looking to avoid holding more than one months budgeted cash reserves in Mongolia.

Receivables consist of goods and services and the harmonized sales tax due from the Government of Canada. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is remote.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. Management believes its credit risk to be minimal.

Liquidity Risk

The Company attempts to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had a cash balance of \$1,530,000 (2022 - \$2,224,000) to settle current liabilities of \$248,000 (2022 - \$464,000). On December 15, 2022, the Company raised \$1,330,000 from the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement, net of share issuance costs. In addition, the Company had a shareholder meeting on March 3, 2023 approving the second tranche A\$832,304 of the December 15, 2022 placement, which resulted in the issuance of a further 15,132,794 common shares on March 6, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received \$155,000 (A\$172,352) NSW government grants relating to completed drilling at the Nyngan and Trundle projects.

On July 27, 2023, the Company executed a conditional agreement with RareX Limited ("RareX") to acquire its carried 35% asset level interests in the Trundle, Fairholme, Jemalong, Cundumbul and Condobolin licenses. In consideration, the Company will issue 40m CDIs, and granted a 1% NSR for the vended licenses to RareX (the "RareX Transaction").

As part of the acquisition, the Company has completed an oversubscribed private placement and raised \$1,784,167 (A\$2,030,000) via the issuance of 40,600,000 new CDIs at \$0.044 (A\$0.05) per CDI. This placement includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the issue.

On December 15, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of RareX's minority and carried interest in various projects to now have a 100% ownership of the entire NSW project portfolio.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the general market prices and investor sentiment, particularly relating to copper and gold. The Company closely monitors general market conditions and commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Company to select from possible alternative accounting principles, and to make estimates and assumptions that determine the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date and reported costs and expenditures during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions may be revised as new information is obtained, and are subject to change. The Company's accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial

statements are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgments and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

Property acquisition costs and related direct exploration costs may be deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold, abandoned, or written down, where appropriate. The Company's accounting policy is to capitalize exploration costs, which policy it believes to be consistent with IFRS and applicable guidelines for exploration stage companies. The policy is consistent with other junior exploration companies that have not established mineral reserves objectively. An alternative policy would be to expense these costs until sufficient work has been done to determine that there is a probability a mineral reserve can be established; or alternatively, to expense such costs until a mineral reserve has been objectively established. Management is of the view that its current policy is appropriate for the Company at this time. Based on annual impairment reviews made by management, or earlier if circumstances warrant, in the event that the long-term expectation is that the net carrying amount of these capitalized exploration costs will not be recovered, then the carrying amount is written down accordingly and the write-down charged to operations. A write-down may be warranted in situations where a property is to be sold or abandoned; or exploration activity ceases on a property due to unsatisfactory results or insufficient available funding.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties with the expectation of locating economic deposits of minerals. All of the properties are without proven copper/gold deposits and there is no assurance that the Company's exploration programs will result in proven copper/gold deposits, nor can there be any assurance that economic deposits can be commercially mined. As a consequence, any forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

Confirmation or otherwise of our more advanced geological models, advancement of earlier stage project pipeline and exploration success is expected to materially impact the value of the Company. The ability of the Company to systematically advance its district-scale project pipeline from a technical perspective is a fundamental value driver, upside and downside, to the Company and its valuation. The ability of the Company to commercially advance and effect its exploration strategy is also a fundamental value driver.

The Company will be required to negotiate access arrangements and pay compensation to landowners, local authorities, transitional land users, the NSW Government and others who may have an interest in the area covered by a tenement/license. The Company's ability to resolve access and compensation issues may have an impact on the future success and financial performance of the Company's operations.

The responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations and the strategic management of the Company depends substantially on senior management, the exploration team and contractors, who are an integral part of the business. Should there be resignations, there may be difficulties in recruiting similar high-quality personnel and overall team balance. There can be no assurance given that there will be no negative impact on the Company if one or more of these key team members cease their employment.

The Company's core focus is its entry into NSW and the NSW project pipeline, with previous projects and subsidiaries viewed as non-core. These non-core assets may have certain ongoing contractual obligations and operations, which have inherent business risk and potential legacy risks. The Company has been listed since 1983, operating in emerging and frontier markets such as Brazil and then Mongolia.

The material changes to known and unknown risks and uncertainties during the year ended December 31st, 2023 have been noted in these accounts.

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Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning Kincora’s general and administrative expenses and exploration and evaluation costs is provided in the Company’s consolidated statement of loss and note disclosures contained in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These statements are available on Kincora’s website at www.kincoracopper.com or on its SEDAR Page Site accessed through www.sedar.com or the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”) at <https://www2.asx.com.au>.

Dividends

Kincora has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for mineral exploration and development. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on Kincora’s financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the board of directors deem relevant.

Management’s Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the consolidated financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings (“NI 52-109”), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”) and internal control over financial reporting (“ICFR”), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- i. controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii. a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company’s IFRS.

The issuer’s certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Nature of the Securities

The purchase of the Company’s securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company’s securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company’s securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor’s portfolio.

Subsequent event(s)

At the present time, there are no subsequent events that are required to be disclosed that are not disclosed elsewhere.

Proposed Transactions

At the present time, there are no proposed transactions that are required to be disclosed that are not disclosed elsewhere.

Approval

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibility for financial reporting and internal control systems through an Audit Committee. This Committee meets periodically with management and annually with the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the consolidated financial statements and related financial reporting and internal control matters before the consolidated financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the consolidated financial statements and the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Board of Kincora Copper Limited (ARBN 645 457 763)

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Forward-Looking Information

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, permitting risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements which are filed and available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although the Company has attempted to

identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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Kincora Copper Limited
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Kincora Copper Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kincora Copper Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA 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 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$1,460,000 during the year ended December 31, 2023 and, as of that date, the Company recognized an accumulated deficit of \$187,835,000. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Surrey

200 - 1688 152 St.
Surrey, BC V4A 4N2
604.531.1154

Tri-Cities

700 - 2755 Lougheed Hwy
Port Coquitlam, BC V3B 5Y9
604.941.8266

Victoria

320 - 730 View St.
Victoria, BC V8W 3Y7
250.800.4694

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT
<p>Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 6 as at December 31, 2023, the Company held capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditure assets of \$15,887,000. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized impairment of \$215,000 based on the carrying value of claims abandoned in early fiscal 2024.</p> <p>The carrying value of exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment by the Company when facts and circumstance indicate that the exploration and evaluation expenditure may exceed its recoverable amount.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter because the determination as to whether there are any indicators of impairment involves a number of judgments including whether the Company has tenure, intends to perform ongoing exploration and evaluation activity, whether there is sufficient information for a decision to be made that the area of interest is not commercially viable.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the key process associated with management’s review of the exploration and evaluation assets; • We tested a sample of exploration expenditures incurred in Australia and Mongolia; • We tested the Company’s right to explore and interest holdings, which included performing title searches and obtaining confirmations; • We evaluated the Company’s intention to carry out significant exploration and evaluation activities; • We reviewed management’s assessment on impairment indicators on the Mongolian and the Australian assets; and • We assessed the adequacy of the disclosure included in the financial statements.
<p>Contingent liability – Tax Assessment in Mongolia</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 12, the Company received a \$1,000,000 tax assessment from the Mongolian Tax Authority (“MTA”) in 2021 related to an acquisition completed in 2016. The Company refuted the merit of the assessment. The Supreme Court has returned the case back to the First Instance Administrative Court and timing for hearing is yet to be determined.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter because the determination as to whether the tax assessment should be accrued as at December 31, 2023 involves a number of judgments including probabilities in outcome and potential payments relating to this dispute.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, but were not limited, to the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We inspected the tax assessment from the MTA issued in 2021; • We obtained the legal opinions prepared by the Company’s legal counsel in 2016 when the acquisition was completed and in 2021 when the tax assessment was issued by the MTA; • We obtained legal updates regarding the status of the dispute; • We reviewed management’s assessment of probability of the outcome; and • We assessed the adequacy of the disclosure included in the financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements 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 statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Heather McGhie.



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

March 27, 2024

Kincora Copper Limited
 (An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 1,530	\$ 2,224
Receivables	27	69
Prepays and deposits	144	86
	<u>1,701</u>	<u>2,379</u>
Security deposits (Notes 6 and 12)	89	175
Equipment (Note 11)	74	77
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	15,887	13,463
	<u>\$ 17,751</u>	<u>\$ 16,094</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable (Note 7 and 9)	\$ 202	\$ 405
Accrued liabilities	46	59
	<u>248</u>	<u>464</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 7)	191,384	187,930
Share-based payment reserve	14,450	14,164
Obligation to issue shares (Note 7 and 9)	354	195
Foreign currency translation reserve	(850)	(284)
Deficit	(187,835)	(186,375)
	<u>17,503</u>	<u>15,630</u>
	<u>\$ 17,751</u>	<u>\$ 16,094</u>

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Contingencies (Note 12)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2024

"Ray Nadarajah"Ray Nadarajah
Director"Sam Spring"Sam Spring
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Kincora Copper Limited*(An Exploration Stage Company)***Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss****For the years ended December 31,***(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)*

	2023	2022
Expenses		
Consultants (Note 9)	\$ 152	\$ 163
Consultants – Geologists (Note 9)	20	20
Consultants – Technical	75	75
Corporate administrative and office services	295	289
Directors and audit committee fees (Note 9)	96	120
Foreign exchange gain	(345)	(11)
Insurance	79	91
Investor relations	123	190
Legal and accounting	245	143
Management fees (Note 9)	220	220
Share-based compensation (Notes 7 and 9)	126	548
Transfer agent and filing fees	152	113
Travel	7	-
	(1,245)	(1,961)
Other item		
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	(215)	-
Net loss for the year	\$ (1,460)	\$ (1,961)
Foreign currency translation	(566)	(37)
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (2,026)	\$ (1,998)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	182,184	123,359

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Kincora Copper Limited

Statement 3

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31,

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Cash provided by (used in):	2023	2022
Operating activities		
Loss for the year:	\$ (1,460)	\$ (1,961)
Items not affected by cash:		
Obligation to issue shares	159	159
Share-based compensation	126	548
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	215	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	6	251
Prepays and deposits	(22)	101
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(243)	(217)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,219)	(1,119)
Investing activities		
Acquisition of equipment	(71)	(67)
Security deposits	86	26
Government grant received	155	184
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(1,493)	(2,924)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,323)	(2,781)
Financing activity		
Proceeds from private placement, net of issue costs	2,414	1,330
Net cash provided by financing activity	2,414	1,330
Effect of foreign exchange translation	(566)	(37)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(694)	(2,607)
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	2,224	4,831
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	\$ 1,530	\$ 2,224

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information (Note 10)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except number of share amounts)

Statement 4

	Note	Share capital (Number of shares)	Share capital	Obligation to issue shares	Share-based payment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2021		120,712,026	\$ 186,237	\$ 2,099	\$ 11,930	\$ (247)	\$ (184,414)	\$ 15,605
Shares issued for private placement, net	7	28,503,570	1,330	-	-	-	-	1,330
Shares issued for debt	7,9	2,225,151	363	(363)	-	-	-	-
Shares for services to be issued	7	-	-	159	-	-	-	159
Options issued for accrued share issuance costs		-	-	(1,700)	1,700	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	7	-	-	-	534	-	-	534
Net comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(37)	(1,961)	(1,998)
Balance, December 31, 2022		151,440,747	187,930	195	14,164	(284)	(186,375)	15,630
Shares issued for private placement, net	7	55,732,794	2,414	-	-	-	-	2,414
Options issued as share issuance costs	7	-	(160)	-	160	-	-	-
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	6,7	40,000,000	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200
Shares for services to be issued	7	-	-	159	-	-	-	159
Share-based compensation	7	-	-	-	126	-	-	126
Net comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(566)	(1,460)	(2,026)
Balance, December 31, 2023		247,173,541	\$ 191,384	\$ 354	\$ 14,450	\$ (850)	\$ (187,835)	\$ 17,503

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

For personal use only

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Kincora Copper Limited (“the Company” or “Kincora”) was incorporated in British Columbia, Canada on September 24, 1983. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The Company’s shares are listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) and began trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”), both under the symbol KCC.

The head office of the Company is located at Suite #400 - 837 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3N6 and the registered address and records office is located at 25th Floor, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7Y 1D3.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company continues to incur operating losses, has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flow, and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets projects. These material uncertainties may cast a significant doubt on the validity of this assumption.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the financing necessary to continue operations.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$187,835,000, a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$1,460,000, had current assets in excess of current liabilities of \$1,453,000 and a cash balance of \$1,530,000. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets, liabilities, reported income and expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The significant accounting policies, as disclosed, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Basis of Preparation - continued

Critical Accounting Estimates - continued

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position based on capitalized acquisition and expenditure costs, facing review for impairment based on factors including the planned exploration budgets and activities, commodity prices, drill results of exploration programs, and strategic direction of the Company;
- The inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense included in profit or loss calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model; and
- The recognition of deferred tax assets based on the change in unrecognized deductible temporary tax differences.

3. Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: BSG Investments Inc. ("BSGII"), which owns Kincora Group Ltd ("KGL") and its subsidiaries, Nadmin IBEX LLC ("Nadmin") and Golden Grouse IBEX LLC ("Golden Grouse"), Kincora Australia Limited and its subsidiary, Kincora Copper Australia Pty Ltd, Game Creek Company Limited ("Game Creek") and Samsul Mineração Ltda. ("Samsul"). Inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. BSGII, Game Creek, Kincora Australia Limited and KGL are British Virgin Island incorporated companies. Nadmin and Golden Grouse were incorporated in Mongolia. Samsul was incorporated in Brazil. Kincora Copper Australia Pty Ltd was incorporated in Australia in 2019.

b) Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee. The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, and is recognized over the vesting period. A corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve is recorded when stock options are expensed. When stock options are exercised, share capital is credited by the sum of the consideration paid and the related portion of share-based compensation previously recorded in share-based payment reserve. Share-based compensation arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity settled share-based payment transactions and measured at the fair value of goods or services received. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies – continued

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash with maturities of three-months or less when purchased.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss. Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

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 to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

e) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the year. For all years presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. In calculating the diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. For the periods presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

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Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies – continued

f) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost less amortization and amounts written-off. The assets residual value, amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Amortization is provided for over the estimated lives of the related assets based on annual rates as follows:

Exploration equipment	10 Years - Straight-line
Computers	3 Years - Straight-line

g) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

h) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries (except Kincora Copper Australia Pty Ltd), for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is the Canadian Dollar, and the functional currency of Kincora Copper Australia Pty Ltd is the Australian Dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* ("IAS 21"). The Company's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar ("\$").

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the statements of comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies – continued

h) Functional and presentation currency – continued

Foreign operations

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

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and recorded in the Company's foreign currency translation reserve in equity. These differences are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

i) Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as exploration and evaluation assets.

Under the legislative environments the Company may operate in, environmental bonds and prepayments can be required to support gaining operational and exploration approvals, and held until such work is completed and rehabilitation completed. Such payments are recorded as a prepayment until return and receipt to the Company. The Company's estimates of reclamation costs, environmental bonds and prepayments could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures.

These changes would be recorded directly to exploration and evaluation assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, would be charged to profit or loss for the period. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had no provisions for environmental rehabilitation.

j) Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's long-lived assets (which includes equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is periodically reviewed, including following the reduction in any mineral tenure rights and at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

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Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies – continued

j) Impairment of assets – continued

The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's fair value, less cost to sell, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows, largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

k) Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Financial assets/liabilities	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

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Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies – continued

k) Financial instruments – continued

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Fair value measurement disclosure includes classification of financial instrument in a hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

The fair values of the Company's cash constitutes a Level 1 fair value measurement. The fair value of the Company's receivables and accounts payable approximate the carrying value due to their short-term nature.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

4. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to commence the development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. As the Company is in the exploration stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares. Further information relating to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 5. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it

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4. Capital Management – continued

in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company is uncertain as to whether its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current operating period and, accordingly, management is reviewing the timing and scope of current exploration plans and is also pursuing other financing alternatives to fund the Company's operations. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

5. Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is periodically exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments are exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. Management has assessed this risk as low.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company's operations are focused on Australia and Mongolia, where many exploration and administrative expenses are incurred in the Australian Dollar, Mongolian Tugrik and the US Dollar. The Company's ability to advance funds to Mongolia is subject to changes in the valuation of the Tugrik and the US dollar as well as rules and regulations of the Mongolian government. Fluctuations in the value of the Australian Dollar, Tugrik and the US dollar may have positive and/or adverse effect on the operations and operating costs of the Company. Management seeks to limit foreign currency risk, primarily seeking to retain funds in Canada and Australia wiring funds as and when needed to foreign subsidiaries to meet operating expenditures, and believes this risk to be minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada and Australia, with more limited funds in Mongolia, where the Mongolian subsidiaries make monthly cash calls. As most of the Company's cash is held by two banks there is a concentration of credit risk, and, in Mongolia one of the two subsidiary's bank accounts has been frozen by the Mongolian Tax Authority as a result of an ongoing tax

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5. Management of Financial Risk – continued

Credit risk – continued

dispute (Note 12). This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies and looking to avoid holding more than one month's budgeted cash reserves in Mongolia. The Company has secondary exposure to credit risk on its receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable goods and services taxes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company attempts to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had current assets in excess of current liabilities of \$1,453,000 and a cash balance of \$1,530,000, (2022 - \$2,224,000) to settle current liabilities of \$248,000 (2022 - \$464,000).

On December 15, 2022, the Company raised \$1,330,000 from the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement, net of share issuance costs. On March 6, 2023, the Company raised \$724,000 from the second tranche of the December 15, 2022 placement, net of share issuance costs (Note 7).

On August 8, 2023, the Company completed an oversubscribed private placement and raised \$1,784,167 (A\$2,030,000) via the issuance of 40,600,000 new Chess Depositary Interests ("CDIs") at \$0.044 (A\$0.05) per CDI. This placement includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the date of issue (Note 7).

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity, and one issuance of debt financing. During the period, Kincora announced that proposed divestment of the Mongolian asset portfolio, seeking the recycle capital to support operations in NSW. Also during the period, Kincora secured 100% interest in all NSW projects, supporting the ability to bring in asset level funding partners (not just solely fund the Company via the issuance of equity at the listed company level). The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant financing. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in general market prices and investor sentiment, particularly relating to copper and gold. The Company closely monitors general market conditions and commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2023 (000's)

	Bronze Fox		Golden Grouse		Macquarie Arc		Total
Acquisition costs							
Acquisition & maintenance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,200	\$ 1,200
Total current acquisition costs	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,200	\$ 1,200
Exploration costs							
Amortization	\$	39	\$	35	\$	-	\$ 74
Assaying		-		-		101	101
Camp		13		35		3	51
Drilling		-		-		590	590
Fuel		-		-		37	37
License/fees/taxes		-		-		4	4
Rental/utilities		3		-		143	146
Salaries/labor		111		208		559	878
Supplies/safety gear		-		-		1	1
Transportation/travel		-		-		137	137
Total current exploration costs	\$	166	\$	278	\$	1,575	\$ 2,019
Total costs incurred during the year	\$	166	\$	278	\$	2,775	\$ 3,219
Balance, opening		1,241		388		11,834	13,463
Translation adjustment		-		-		(338)	(338)
Exclusivity payment received		(60)		(27)		-	(87)
Government grant received		-		-		(155)	(155)
Impairment		-		(215)		-	(215)
Balance, ending	\$	1,347	\$	424	\$	14,116	\$ 15,887
Cumulative costs:							
Acquisition	\$	36,624	\$	1,094	\$	1,973	\$ 39,691
Exploration		13,479		4,123		12,820	30,422
Exclusivity payment received		(258)		(27)		-	(285)
Government grant received		-		-		(339)	(339)
Impairment		(48,498)		(4,766)		-	(53,264)
Translation adjustment		-		-		(338)	(338)
	\$	1,347	\$	424	\$	14,116	\$ 15,887

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022 (000's)

	Bronze Fox	Golden Grouse	Macquarie Arc	Total
Exploration costs				
Amortization	\$ 35	\$ 31	\$ -	\$ 66
Assaying	5	-	237	242
Camp	7	10	-	17
Drilling	-	-	987	987
Fuel	-	-	66	66
Geological/geophysics	1	4	-	5
License/fees/taxes	1	1	10	12
Rental/utilities	2	2	143	147
Salaries/labor	70	136	1,026	1,232
Supplies/safety gear	-	-	63	63
Transportation/travel	-	-	208	208
Total current exploration costs	\$ 121	\$ 184	\$ 2,740	\$ 3,045
Total costs incurred during the year	\$ 121	\$ 184	\$ 2,740	\$ 3,045
Balance, opening	1,175	204	9,278	10,657
Exclusivity payment received	(55)	-	-	(55)
Government grant received	-	-	(184)	(184)
Balance, end of the year	\$ 1,241	\$ 388	\$ 11,834	\$ 13,463
Cumulative costs:				
Acquisition	\$ 36,624	\$ 1,094	\$ 773	\$ 38,491
Exploration	13,313	3,845	11,245	28,403
Exclusivity payment received	(198)	-	-	(198)
Government grant received	-	-	(184)	(184)
Impairment	(48,498)	(4,551)	-	(53,049)
	\$ 1,241	\$ 388	\$ 11,834	\$ 13,463

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

Exploration and evaluation assets – Mongolia – Bronze Fox

The Company acquired a 100% interest in the shares of KGL in consideration for \$35,882,000 in cash, common shares and warrants. KGL indirectly holds title to the Bronze Fox copper/gold project in Mongolia.

Following the issuance of the Bronze Fox mining license approximately 85% of the eastern Bronze Fox license was relinquished as part of the conversion of the exploration to mining license. Following a detailed review of historical acquisition and expenditure relating to the eastern Bronze Fox license an impairment has been undertaken to reflect:

- the pro-rata amount of the capitalised acquisition costs for the eastern license; and,
- for the capitalised specific exploration costs for activities undertaken on ground no longer retained.

The review has resulted in a write down of \$29,713,000 in 2020 relating to the area that has been relinquished.

Such a methodology is consistent with the Company's standard review process as per the prior ground held and relinquished in Mongolia (or any other jurisdiction).

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded total impairment loss of \$30,455,000 relating to the write-off of exploration license, which includes \$742,000 write-off of the carrying value relating to the merger with IBEX subsidiaries in 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company assessed the property for impairment in relation to the acquisition and joint venture agreement entered by the Company with Resilience Mining Mongolia Pty. Ltd. ("RMM") on June 30, 2021, and recorded an impairment loss of \$18,043,000.

Exploration and evaluation assets – Mongolia – Golden Grouse

On April 18, 2012, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Golden Grouse from the optionor, Temujin Mining Corp. ("Temujin"), which held two mineral exploration licenses adjoining the Company's Bronze Fox project in Mongolia.

On October 28, 2016, the Company obtained seven mineral exploration licenses and two new license applications in mergers with IBEX Land Mongolia LLC ("IBEX Land") and IBEX Mongolia LLC ("IBEX"). The fair value in excess of the net assets of IBEX Land and IBEX was allocated to Bronze Fox (\$742,000) and Golden Grouse (\$1,094,000). The Company retains the full regional exploration dataset across the IBEX portfolio and various infrastructure associated with the merger, including the White Pearl camp in the Southern Gobi, but as of December 31, 2019, all of the mineral exploration licenses associated with the IBEX transaction that are no longer being explored by the Company, which have been relinquished back to the Mongolian Government, were written down by \$3,185,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$212,000 relating to the write-off of exploration license.

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

Exploration and evaluation assets – Mongolia – Golden Grouse - continued

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company assessed the property for impairment in relation to the acquisition and joint venture agreement entered by the Company with RMM on June 30, 2021, and recorded an impairment loss of \$1,154,000.

In June 2023, Kincora advised that following the receipt of several unsolicited enquiries that the Company had commenced an externally lead strategic review process for the Mongolian asset and license portfolio with the view of maximising shareholder value and streamlining focus toward the core New South Wales (“NSW”) project portfolio. This review had successfully concluded resulting in a confidential and incomplete offer that included the receipt of a non-refundable deposit of \$87,000 (A\$100,000) to enable final due diligence and definitive legal agreements. However, subsequent to the year end, the Company received notification that the proposed transaction will not proceed (and is seeking to defend its interests from the binding offer letter), however the divestment process is ongoing and further announcements will be made as and when material developments are made. (Note 12).

Impairment of evaluation and exploration assets – Mongolia

On June 30, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive acquisition and joint venture agreement with RMM in connection with the binding term sheet entered into by the parties on December 12, 2020. Pursuant to the agreement, RMM would acquire 80 percent interest in the Company’s subsidiary, KGL which owns Nadmin and Golden Grouse (“Mongolian subsidiaries”), by granting an equity interest of 9.9 percent in RMM upon successful admission to the ASX and having raised a minimum of A\$5,000,000 in new equity to the Company’s subsidiary, BSG II. Through a share purchase agreement, Kincora will also retain an effective carried asset level interest in the Mongolian subsidiaries until certain material project level milestones.

As consideration for an exclusivity period granted by the Company, RMM agreed to pay A\$20,000 for a two-month period ended January 31, 2021, and an additional A\$15,000 per month from February 1, 2021 until the earlier of completion or termination of the agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received \$nil (2022: 198,000 (A\$215,000)) from RMM.

On July 8, 2022, the Company issued a notice to RMM notifying it of the failure of conditions under the existing joint venture agreement. The effect of the notice was that the joint venture agreement terminated and enabled the Company to pursue other strategic options for the Mongolian asset portfolio with an externally lead strategic review (potential divestment) process commenced in June 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company assessed the exploration and evaluation assets of KGL for impairment based on the estimated fair value less costs of disposal of the 80 percent ownership interest of KGL during the year ended December 31, 2021. The fair value of the 80 percent ownership interest was estimated based on the proposed Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) price and share structure of RMM in the ASX Listing. The Company recognized an impairment loss of \$19,197,000 on the Mongolian properties, Bronze Fox and Golden Grouse, pro-rated based on the respective carrying amount of the properties.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$215,000 relating to the write-off of exploration license.

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

Exploration and evaluation assets – Australia – Direct pegging activity

On November 21, 2019, the Company announced an application for a new exploration licence covering 762 km² named the Nyngan project located in the Lachlan fold belt (“LFB”), central NSW, Australia.

Subsequent to period end, the Company also pegged the Wongarbron project (ELA6708) as open ground. In the LFB. The new project is considered a compelling untested Macquarie Arc porphyry target with immediate high priority targets for drilling.

On January 6, 2020, the Company’s application was formally approved and exploration license EL8929 granted.

On January 30, 2020, an application for a second new exploration licence was made directly to the NSW state for the Nevertire project, covering 382 km². On April 14, 2020, the Company was successfully granted a new exploration licence (EL8960) for the Nevertire project.

On June 9, 2021, the Company announced an application for the Mulla gold copper porphyry project, covering 616km² to the south of the existing Nyngan license and adjacent to the Nevertire license. The Mulla license was awarded in the fourth quarter of 2021. The 100% owned Nyngan, Nevertire and Mulla projects cover an area in the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Fold Belt in NSW, Australia.

Further direct application for the Condobolin East, gold-base metals license was made during the fourth quarter of 2021, which has since been awarded.

Exploration and evaluation assets – Australia – Joint Venture projects

On January 30, 2020, the Company entered into a binding memorandum of understanding (“MoU”) and made a non-refundable option payment of A\$25,000 to RareX Limited (“RareX”) providing the exclusive right to acquire a 65% interest in six mineral leases and five projects in the LFB.

On March 19, 2020, the Company announced it had completed definitive agreements with RareX. The key commercial terms being:

- Issuing 4,983,333, subject to a voluntary 12-month lockup and transfer of titles with the NSW regulator, resulting in RareX becoming a then 9.9% shareholder (issued on March 27, 2020);
- Payment of A\$150,000 in cash to RareX upon closing as follows:
 - A\$100,000 in cash consideration (paid on March 30, 2020); and
 - A\$50,000 in cash as reimbursement to RareX for outstanding holding costs and licence renewals (paid on March 30, 2020).
- The Company acquiring a 65% interest in the respective licences, becoming operator and sole financier of all further exploration until a positive scoping study or Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”). Upon completion of the PEA, the Company and RareX will form a joint venture with standard funding and dilution requirements and right of first refusal on transfers;
- RareX has the right to retain a 100% ownership in any licence that the Company may elect to drop or to not renew, for no consideration.

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

Exploration and evaluation assets – Australia – Joint Venture projects – continued

On July 27, 2023, the Company executed a conditional agreement with RareX to acquire its carried 35% asset level interests in the Trundle, Fairholme, Jemalong, Cundumbul and Condobolin licenses. In consideration, the Company issued 40m CDIs, and granted a 1% NSR for the vended licenses to RareX (the "RareX Transaction"). The consideration was issued by the Company on December 14, 2023 (Note 7).

The RareX Transaction was subject to:

- shareholder approval proposed and obtained at an Annual General and Special Meeting ("AGM") held September 26th, 2023; completion of the placement (described below) for an aggregate subscription amount of not less than 30 million CDIs (\$1.5m), which was achieved via the oversubscribed A\$2m private placement announced August 8th, 2023; and,
- the parties obtaining approvals required under the Mining Act 1992 (NSW), which was achieved in 4Q'2023.

As part of the acquisition, the Company completed an oversubscribed private placement raising A\$2 million via the issuance of 40.6 million new CDIs at A\$0.05 per share (C\$0.044). This placement was closed on August 8, and includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the date of issue.

On December 15, 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of RareX's minority and carried interest in various projects to now have a 100% ownership of the entire NSW project portfolio.

The Company held security deposits of \$80,708 in relation to RareX claims as at December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: \$165,823).

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company utilised and received a NSW government grant of \$184,000 (A\$200,000) for the Fairholme project. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received \$155,000 (A\$172,352) NSW government grants relating to completed drilling at the Nyngan and Trundle projects.

Exploration and evaluation assets – Australia – Exploration Alliance Agreement

On October 6, 2022, the Company announced the execution of an Exploration Alliance Agreement with Earth AI Pty. Ltd. ("Earth AI") covering the Cundumbul project. Earth AI is a San Francisco (USA) headquartered Artificial Intelligence (AI) company, with a field camp in Young (NSW), that has a vertically integrated metals exploration approach to targeting, testing and verifying discoveries that are required for the electric vehicle and renewable energy revolutions.

Key terms of the Exploration Alliance:

The Exploration Alliance allows for a co-funding model and joint technical committee, whereby Earth AI will have day-to-day management and control of exploration activities, and contribute up to A\$4.5m of total exploration expenditure across the project over a two-year period with an option to extend for a further year.

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

Exploration and evaluation assets – Australia – Exploration Alliance Agreement – continued

Subject to a minimum of 1500 metres of diamond drilling and a Qualifying Drilling Intersection resulting in a new discovery (as defined within the Exploration Alliance Agreement), Earth AI is entitled to a net smelter return royalty (Royalty) of up to 3% in connection with a to be agreed upon area surrounding the discovery (Area of Interest, size dependent on the extent of the newly discovered mineral system).

Kincora is under no obligation to explore, develop or mine the Cundumbul project during the period of the Exploration Alliance. However, upon Earth AI successfully drilling a Qualifying Drilling Intersection and having carried out a minimum of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling, whereafter the second anniversary of the Royalty Trigger Date if no mineral resource has been defined and the annual exploration expenditure in the Area of Interest falls below US\$250,000, Earth AI will have the option to assume operational control and buy all of the Royalty Tenements that overlap with the Area of Interest under the Royalty Deed, for a cash purchase price equal to US\$1,000,000 plus a 2% net smelter.

The Agreement will not affect the Company's ownership in the project. Earth AI is scheduled to commence drilling in the next quarter (at their own cost) at the Cundumbul project.

7. Share Capital

Authorized share capital: Unlimited Common shares without par value.

Share issuances:

- a) On December 14, 2023, the Company issued 40,000,000 CDIs at a fair value of C\$0.03 per CDI pursuant to the acquisition of 35% interest in the RareX projects (Note 6).
- b) On August 8, 2023, the Company closed a Non-Brokered Placement and issued 40,600,000 new CDIs at a price of \$0.044 (A\$0.05) per CDI for gross proceeds of \$1,784,167 (A\$2,030,000). The Non-Brokered Placement includes a one (1) for two (2) free-attaching option exercisable at A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the issue ("Attaching Options"). Associated with the raising, 7,500,000 unquoted options were issued at an exercise price of A\$0.075 (C\$0.065) and expiring 24-months from the issue ("Broker Options") and cash fee of \$94,037 was incurred.
- c) On March 6, 2023, the Company issued 15,132,794 shares at \$0.05 (A\$0.055) per share for gross proceeds of \$756,640 (A\$832,304) from the second tranche of the December 2022 private placement. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$32,657.
- d) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company arranged a private placement of up to A\$2,400,000 at a price of A\$0.055. On December 15, 2022, the Company issued 28,503,570 shares at \$0.05 (A\$0.055) per share for gross proceeds of \$1,422,684 (A\$1,567,696), in the first tranche of the capital raising. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$92,980.
- e) On May 17, 2022, the Company issued 2,225,151 shares with a fair value of \$363,000 to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered in 2021.

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7. Share Capital – continued

Obligation to issue shares:

The Company has a share for services plan approved in 2019. Pursuant to the plan, the Company provides compensation to directors and officers in both shares and cash. The portion of compensation that will be paid by shares are recorded in obligation to issue shares and will be transferred to share capital upon issuance of the shares. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company accrued fees of \$159,000 (2022: \$159,000) to its officers and directors. As at December 31, 2023, the Company has a balance owing of \$360,350 (2022: \$235,683), with \$354,100 (2022: \$195,100) recorded in obligation to issue shares and the remaining in accounts payable.

Stock options:

The Company has an equity incentive plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options or performance rights to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company, and the amount approved for the purposes of the ASX rules, being up to 7,000,000 performance rights. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option shall not be less than the discounted market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and vest as determined by the board of directors.

On September 27, 2023, the Company issued 20,300,000 free-attaching options pursuant to the private placement that closed in August 2023. Each option has an exercise price of C\$0.065 (A\$0.075) and expires 24 months from the date of issue. The fair value of the options was determined to be \$nil using the residual method. The Company issued 7,500,000 broker options as share issuance cost. Each option has an exercise price of C\$0.065 (A\$0.075). The fair value of the broker options was \$160,029, determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, \$Nil (2022: \$13,994) of share-based payment was reallocated from prepaid expenses to statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the following weighted average estimates:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Expected dividend yield	0%	-
Expected stock price volatility	122.11%	-
Risk free rate	4.62%	-
Forfeiture rate	0%	-
Expected life of options	2 years	-

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7. Share Capital – continued

Stock options: – continued

A summary of the Company's stock option transactions is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance outstanding – December 31, 2021	11,671,090	\$0.36
Granted	10,000,000	0.29
Expired	(11,666)	0.26
Expired	(118,810)	0.33
Expired	(1,090,728)	0.75
Balance outstanding – December 31, 2022	20,449,886	0.31
Granted	27,800,000	0.07
Expired	(864,805)	0.32
Balance outstanding – December 31, 2023	47,385,081	\$0.16

The weighted average life of the stock options is 1.11 year.

The weighted average price for options granted during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$0.065 (2022 - \$0.29).

As at December 31, 2023, the following stock options are outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Price per share	Expiry date	Options exercisable
2,004,506	\$0.48	January 8, 2024*	2,004,506
10,000,000	\$0.29	March 29, 2024	10,000,000
7,580,575	\$0.28	March 31, 2024	7,580,575
27,800,000	\$0.07	September 27, 2025	27,800,000
47,385,081	\$0.16		47,385,081

*These options expired unexercised on January 8, 2024.

Warrants:

A summary of the Company's warrant transactions is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance – December 31, 2021	17,763,962	\$ 0.75
Expired	(17,763,962)	0.75
Balance – December 31, 2023 and 2022	-	\$ -

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has Nil outstanding and exercisable warrants. During the year ended December 31, 2022, 17,763,962 warrants expired unexercised.

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7. Share Capital – continued

Performance rights:

In December 2021, the Company granted 5,520,449 performance rights to certain directors and officers of the Company, pursuant to the Company's new EIP. 4,535,385 of the performance rights are vesting two years from the issue date, 454,154 performance rights are vesting one year from the issue date, and 530,910 performance rights are vesting 1/3 each of the calendar years ended 2021, 2022, and 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded share-based compensation of \$125,971 (2022 - \$534,354) for the performance rights vested.

Reserves:

Share-based payment reserve represents the fair value of stock options or warrants until such time that the share-based instruments are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Exchange gains and losses arising from translation of foreign currency denominated transactions are included in foreign currency translation reserve.

8. Segmented Information

The Company operates in two operating segments being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets in Mongolia and Australia. The Company's head office is located in Canada, and all of the Company's non-current assets are located in Mongolia and Australia as follows.

<i>In thousand \$</i>	Mongolia		Australia		Total
Balance at December 31, 2023					
Mineral properties	\$	1,771	\$	14,116	\$ 15,887
Equipment	\$	74	\$	-	\$ 74

<i>In thousand \$</i>	Mongolia		Australia		Total
Balance at December 31, 2022					
Mineral properties	\$	1,629	\$	11,834	\$ 13,463
Equipment	\$	77	\$	-	\$ 77

9. Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following amounts for related party services:

- During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$73,800 (2022 - \$73,800) to a company with an officer in common for consulting and accounting services.
- During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$220,000 (2022 - \$220,000) to an officer and a company with an officer in common for management services.
- During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred director's and consulting fees of \$166,000 (2022 - \$190,000) to current directors.

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9. Related Party Transactions – continued

- d) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred geological consulting fees of \$20,000 (2022 - \$20,000) to a director of the Company.
- e) At December 31, 2023, the Company owed \$242,710 (2022 - \$267,330) in accrued directors' fees and management and accounting fees in accounts payable, which are non-interest bearing and due on demand, and obligation to issue shares (Note 7).
- f) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company issued 40,000,000 CDIs to RareX for the acquisition of the 35% interest in the NSW project portfolio (Note 6).
- g) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 1,765,408 common shares to settle \$288,000 payables owing to officers and directors of the Company (Note 7).

Compensation of key management personnel

<i>In thousand \$</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Management, chairman, directors, and audit committee fees	\$ 480	\$ 504
Share-based payments	126	515
	\$ 606	\$ 1,019

10. Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Financing and Investing Activities include ('000):	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amortization capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 74	\$ 66
Exploration expenditures included in accounts payable	26	-
Shares issued in settlement of debt or services	-	363
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 1,200	\$ -

11. Equipment

Net carrying costs at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows ('000):

	Computers	Exploration Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance as at December 31, 2021	\$ 25	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,201
Additions	-	67	67
Balance as at December 31, 2022	25	1,243	1,268
Additions	-	71	71
Balance as at December 31, 2023	\$ 25	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,339
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Balance as at December 31, 2021	\$ (25)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,125)
Amortization	-	(66)	(66)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	(25)	(1,166)	(1,191)
Additions	-	(74)	(74)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	\$ (25)	\$ (1,240)	\$ (1,265)

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11. Equipment – continued

Net book value					
At December 31, 2022	\$	-	\$	77	\$ 77
At December 31, 2023	\$	-	\$	74	\$ 74

12. Contingencies

In the course of its business activities the Company has from time to time, been the subject of civil claims by third parties, including former employees that could give rise to a liability to pay compensation or damages. In addition, the Company may receive notices from regulatory and other governmental agencies responsible for the administration of regulations impacting on the Company's business affairs, in relation to the imposition or intended imposition of penalties, assessments and other orders that could potentially have an adverse effect or negatively impact on the Company's business and financial condition. Based upon historic experience with management of such claims, assessment and regulatory actions, the Company does not anticipate that the outcome of those claims, assessments and regulatory actions, will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

Mongolia

Kincora has invested millions of dollars, substantial expertise and resources, other forms of intellectual property and international best practises, and undertaken many years of exploration and defending its rights and interests in Mongolia, in an economic, socially and environmentally sound manner.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Golden Grouse received a tax act reassessment for \$2.7 billion Tugriks (MNT), approximately \$1 million (US\$800,000) from the Mongolian Tax Authority ("MTA").

The 2021 tax reassessment comprises four items, of which the Company strongly refutes the merit of three including the very vast majority of the liability sought relating to a retrospective tax assessment of the 2016 merger with IBEX (the agreed liability owed is 16.2 million MNT or approximately \$5,700 (U.S.)).

The 2016 IBEX merger required a prior tax assessment, which followed an audit of the IBEX entity's prior-year periods and the on-shore and off-shore agreements to the merger (IBEX and parent entities). The 2016 tax assessment was paid and relied upon by Mongolian government departments to facilitate the merger and was a condition precedent to close the merger with any adverse liability enabling both counterparties to withdraw from the merger (Note 6). In the Company's view, supported by four independent external legal opinions, the 2021 tax assessment's retrospective liability is not in line with the 2016 tax assessment and Mongolian law, and there is no basis for a different determination.

Kincora, IBEX and various Mongolian public sector departments relied upon the 2016 tax audit and rulings to close the merger. The transaction underpinned over C\$12 million of subsequent equity being raised by Kincora, including investments following extensive due diligence from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD, one of the largest investors in Mongolia and an IFI like the IFC), and, Resource Capital Funds (RCF, one of the largest resource specialist private equity groups).

Since 2021, the Company has pursued defending the 2016 tax ruling, paid a \$52,000 (MNT \$100 million) security deposit (materially more than the agreed liability owed of 16.2 million MNT) to facilitate this legal defence and objection to the 2021 tax act via the Mongolian administrative courts.

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12. Contingencies – continued

In March 2023, Kincora applied to the Mongolian Administrative Chamber for the dispute to receive a hearing at the Supreme Court, which is the last legal defence step available under the Mongolian judicial system having undertaken two prior court hearings (which provided conflicting rulings) and the Mongolian Tax Dispute Counsel failing to hear the required case. This application was accepted and follows the last Appeal Court ruling (in January 2023) being outside of the litigants' appeal and counter-arguments, overturned a prior First Instance Administrative Court ruling that referred the reassessed tax act back to the MTA (with annulment occurring in 3 months should the MTA take no action), and preceded in a timeframe far too short to consider the merits of the reassessed Tax Act.

In May 2023, the Supreme Court hearing occurred with the dispute returned to the First Instance Administrative Court with a review ongoing of the reassessment by a panel of independent experts.

The Company has sought to defend its position in a fair and equitable manner following due process and Mongolian law, with support from various Third Neighbor missions and business associations.

Kincora has sought to utilise the ombudsman and dispute counsel process with the MTA – and then the government's own Investor Protection Council (IPC) mechanism – both unsuccessfully. This necessitated continuing to defend our position in Mongolian judicial system, which has traversed the three levels of the court process. Post the May 2023 Supreme Court ruling, which sent the matter back to the lowest level court, Kincora has sought government level meetings to get more focused attention from the IPC. Kincora has also drafted a proposed mutually beneficial settlement for the tax dispute and sought engagement with appropriate senior Government of Mongolia officials.

Legal advice has also been received that the MTA officials have behaved in a criminal manner (according to how Mongolian law applies to government officials) but enquiries to the police have not been adequately responded to.

After 3 years, Kincora efforts and initiatives to date have proven ineffective and there is no clear timeline or path for resolution under Mongolian law or the Mongolian judicial system.

13. Income Tax

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Loss for the year	\$ (1,460,000)	\$ (1,961,000)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Expected tax recovery	(394,000)	(529,000)
Permanent differences	4,289,000	424,000
True-up of prior year balances	360,000	-
Foreign tax differences	23,000	(9,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(4,278,000)	114,000
Total tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

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13. Income Tax – continued

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>		
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 861,000	\$ 4,558,000
Equipment	91,000	272,000
Share issuance costs	293,000	410,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	10,754,000	11,037,000
Allowable capital losses	185,000	185,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	\$ 12,184,000	\$ 16,462,000

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences and unused tax losses are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Expiry Date Range
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 18,811,000	\$ 18,714,000	No expiry date
Equipment	870,000	1,067,000	No expiry date
Share issuance costs and other	1,085,000	1,519,000	2019-2027
Allowable capital losses	712,000	712,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	\$ 37,642,000	\$ 38,067,000	2026-2043

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