

PART I.

ITEM 1 IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2 OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information in this annual report on Form 20-F. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed, and you could lose all or part of your investment. Further, if we fail to meet the expectations of the public market in any given period, the market price of the ADSs could decline. We operate in a competitive environment that involves significant risks and uncertainties, some of which are outside of our control. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business and financial condition could suffer and the price of the ADSs could decline.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a history of financial losses and expect to incur continuing losses in the near future.

We incurred net losses of US\$21.5 million and US\$13.2 million for fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021, respectively. We incurred net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of US\$15.2 million and US\$4.1 million for fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021, respectively. We believe that we will continue to incur net losses until such time as we commence commercial scale production of our critical minerals and/or titanium metals. At June 30, 2022, we had cash reserves of US\$5.7 million and net assets of US\$7.4 million.

The ongoing operation of the Group will remain dependent upon the Group raising further additional funding from shareholders or other parties. There is no assurance that, in the current economic conditions, the Group will be able to raise additional funds on reasonable terms or at all. In the event that the Group does not obtain additional funding, it may not be able to continue its operations as a going concern and therefore may not be able to realize its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

In the longer term, the development of economically recoverable mineral deposits found on the Group's existing or future exploration properties depends on the ability of the Group to obtain financing through equity financing, debt financing or other means. If the Group's exploration programs are ultimately successful, additional funds will be required to develop the Group's properties and to place them into commercial production. The only source of future funds presently available to the Group is the raising of equity capital by the Company. The ability to arrange such funding in the future will depend in part upon the prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of the Group. There can be no assurance that the Group will be successful in its efforts to raise additional funding on terms satisfactory to the Group. If adequate funding is not available, the Group may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate its current or future exploration activities or relinquish rights to certain of its interests. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis could cause the Group to forfeit its interests in some or all of its properties and reduce or terminate its operations. As a result of these matters, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt or substantial doubt as contemplated by Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") standards about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the Group may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Our continued growth depends on our ability to commercialize our titanium metal production capacity.

Sustained growth of our company relies on successfully commercializing our titanium metal production capacity. Examples of things that could jeopardize that production progress include: an adverse event of some kind at our production facility in Salt Lake City, where we currently process our titanium; a delay in procuring necessary equipment for processing our titanium; and/or difficulty hiring and training qualified employees. If we are unsuccessful in reaching and maintaining expected production rates, including by failing to reach anticipated throughput, recoveries, uptimes, yields, or any combination thereof, within expected time frames or at all, we may not be able to build a sustainable or profitable metals technology business as currently expected or at all.

Our access to the Technologies depends on our ability to comply with the terms of third-party agreements.

We do not currently own the Technologies. We currently have access to the Technologies through a master services agreement (the “MSA”) with Blacksand pursuant to which we and Blacksand will investigate the scale up and commercialization of Blacksand’s HAMR and GSD patented technologies for the processing of titanium ore or feedstock and the production of titanium metal or alloy products under two statements of work. Separately, we and Blacksand entered into an option agreement in October 2021 (the “Blacksand Option Agreement”) whereby Blacksand granted us an exclusive option to purchase 100% of the ownership interests of Blacksand. If we fail to comply with the terms of these agreements, are unable to pay the exercise price of the Blacksand Option Agreement or otherwise decide not to exercise the option pursuant to the Blacksand Option Agreement, we may lose access to the Technologies, which would adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. For more information on our agreements with Blacksand, see “Item 4. Information on the Company–B. Business Overview–Additional Business Information–Potential Acquisition of Blacksand.”

Failure to commercially scale our closed-loop titanium production processes may result in material adverse impacts to, or failure to achieve, our growth projections.

The Technologies have shown the potential to be capable of closed-loop titanium production, taking recycled titanium scrap metal as feedstock, at the pilot-scale level, but we have not yet reproduced this process at commercial-scale.

We may experience difficulty in commercially scaling our production processes at new or existing facilities. Failure to do so may result in material adverse impacts to, or failure to achieve, our growth projections. This could be due to a variety of factors, including hiring and training new personnel, implementing new production processes, recalibrating and re-qualifying existing processes, the inability to achieve repeatable processes, impurities, defects with respect to the equipment or facilities, and the inability to achieve required yield levels. In the future, we may face construction delays or interruptions, infrastructure failure, or delays in upgrading or expanding existing facilities or changing our process technologies, which may adversely affect our ability to scale up production in accordance with our plans. Our failure to scale up our production on a timely basis could cause delays in product deliveries, which may result in the loss of customers and sales. For products that cannot meet the quality standards of our customers, we may suffer indemnification losses in addition to the production cost. It could also prevent us from recouping our investments in a timely manner or at all, and otherwise adversely affect our business and operating results.

Unanticipated costs or delays associated with our ongoing titanium metal commercialization may materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

The commercialization of the Technologies will require the commitment of substantial resources and capital expenditures. Our future expenditures may increase as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with our efforts are added. The success of the commercialization of the Technologies and the amounts and timing of expenditures to commercialize the Technologies will depend in part on the following: our ability to timely procure equipment or repair existing equipment, certain of which may involve long lead-times; maintaining, and procuring, as required, applicable federal, state and local permits; the results of consultants’ analysis and recommendations; negotiating contracts for equipment, earthwork, construction, equipment installation, labor and completing infrastructure and construction work; effects of planned and unplanned shut-downs and delays in our production; effects of stoppages or delays on construction projects; disputes with contractors or other third parties; negotiating sales and offtake contracts for our planned production; the execution of any joint venture agreements or similar arrangements with strategic partners; the impact of COVID-19 or similar pandemics on our business, our strategic partners’ or suppliers’ businesses, logistics or the global economy; the impact of the war in Ukraine on the global economy; the effects of inflation; and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Most of these activities require significant lead times and must be advanced concurrently. Unanticipated costs or delays associated with the commercialization of the Technologies could materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations and could require us to seek additional capital.

We may encounter substantial delays in the engineering and design, manufacturing, regulatory approval, and commercial launch of our titanium metal products, which could prevent us from commercializing the Technologies on a timely basis, if at all.

Any delay in the development and manufacturing scale-up of our titanium metal products would adversely affect our business because it will delay our ability to generate revenue and adversely affect the development of customer relationships. Additionally, we may encounter delays in obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals or launching our titanium metal products on the market, including delays in entering into agreements for the supply of component parts and manufacturing tools and supplies. Delays in the launching of our product would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We rely and will rely on independent contractors, consultants and other third parties to provide key development and operational services, and any disruption of their services, or an increase in cost of these services, would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We depend and will depend on subcontractors, consultants and other third parties to provide supply chain functions, including sourcing certain subcomponents and assemblies, and in process development activities. Our operations and operating results may be adversely affected if we experience problems with our subcontractors, consultants or other third parties. These problems may include delays in software or hardware development timelines; prolonged inability to obtain components with competitive performance and cost attributes; inability to achieve adequate yields or timely delivery; inability to meet customer timelines or demands; disruption or defects in assembly, test or shipping services; or delays in stabilizing manufacturing processes or increasing production volumes. We are actively monitoring the impacts of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and continuing to assess its potential to adversely affect our business. To date, we have not experienced any material disruption in our operations nor any material increase in our capital expenditures. Accordingly, we have not yet taken measures to mitigate potential adverse effects of such conflict. The length and outcome of Russia's invasion of Ukraine is highly unpredictable, however. The conflict may continue to cause significant market and other disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices, supply of energy resources and supply chain interruptions, which could adversely affect the ability of our third-party providers to offer their services at a rate reasonable to us or at all. If such providers were to reduce or discontinue services for us or their operations are disrupted, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We expect to incur significant research and development costs, which could materially reduce our profitability.

We intend to continue to incur costs and devote significant resources to the research and development of the Technologies and other metal processing technologies, which could significantly reduce our profitability. Our research and development efforts may not result in successful or commercially viable products. We also may elect to discontinue our research and development at any time, which may adversely affect our business prospects.

If our titanium metal products fail to perform as expected in our customers' desired applications, our ability to develop, market and sell our products could be adversely affected.

Even if we are able to commence commercial production of titanium metal products, our products may contain defects in design and manufacture that may cause them to not perform as expected or that may require repairs, recalls, and design changes. Our products are inherently complex and incorporate technology and components that have not been used for other applications and that may contain defects and errors, particularly when first introduced. We have a limited frame of reference from which to evaluate the long-term performance of our planned products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to detect and fix any defects in our products prior to sale. If our products fail to perform as expected, we may lose customers or customers may delay or terminate orders, each of which could adversely affect our business, prospects and results of operations.

An inability to perfect the mineral extraction processes at our upstream Titan Project, or to perfect subsequent titanium metal production processes at our downstream titanium processing facility, may materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

An inability to perfect the mineral extraction processes at our upstream Titan Project, or an inability to perfect subsequent titanium metal production processes at our downstream titanium processing facility, may materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. In addition, any delay or failure in developing processes to meet changing customer needs or specifications may materially and adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

We may be unable to adequately control the costs associated with building our planned titanium metal production capacity.

We require significant capital to develop and grow our business, and we expect to incur significant expenses, including those relating to research and development, raw material procurement, leases, sales and distribution, as we build our titanium metal production capacity. Our ability to become profitable will depend on our ability to successfully market our titanium metal products while controlling our costs. If we are unable to cost effectively design, manufacture, market, sell and distribute our titanium metal products, our margins, profitability and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

Titanium mineral extraction and processing and the production of titanium products involves complex machinery and operational risks.

The extraction and processing of titanium minerals and the production of titanium metal products requires complex machinery, some of which has not yet been operated in large-scale manufacturing. As a result, there is a significant degree of uncertainty and risk and that the Technologies and related machinery will not operate as expected or will be more costly to operate than expected. In addition, operational problems with the machinery could result in the personal injury to or death of workers, the loss of production equipment, damage to manufacturing facilities, monetary losses, delays and unanticipated fluctuations in production. In addition, operational problems may result in environmental damage, administrative fines, increased insurance costs and potential legal liabilities. All of these operational problems could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition or prospects.

If we fail to accurately predict our manufacturing requirements and timelines, we could incur additional costs or experience delays.

We have not yet begun to commercialize our products. As a result, it is difficult to predict our future revenues and expenses or trends in such revenues or expenses. We have limited historical information to assess demand for our ability to extract and process titanium and to develop, manufacture and deliver titanium metal products.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in demand for, and prices of, titanium metal and products.

We expect to generate revenue from the sale of titanium metal and titanium products. As a result, our profitability could be adversely affected by changes in demand for, and the market price of, titanium metal and products.

The success of our business will depend on the growth of existing and emerging uses for titanium.

The success of our business will depend on the growth of existing and emerging uses for titanium. Our business strategy principally relies on commercializing the Technologies to produce titanium metal powders for high-growth markets, including the defense, space, aerospace and electric vehicle industries. Our long-term success depends on the continued growth of these markets and successfully commercializing titanium metal products in such markets. Our estimates of market opportunity and market growth, whether derived from third-party sources or developed internally, are subject to significant uncertainty and are based on assumptions and estimates that may prove to be inaccurate. If these markets do not grow as we expect or if the demand for our intended products decreases, then our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our business and competitive position could be adversely affected.

We expect to rely heavily on our intellectual property portfolio. We may not be able to prevent unauthorized use of such intellectual property, which could harm our business and competitive position. We will rely upon a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws in the United States and other jurisdictions, as well as license agreements and other contractual protections, to establish, maintain and enforce rights in the Technologies. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, third parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly, and the steps we have taken or will take to prevent misappropriation may not be sufficient. Any enforcement efforts we undertake, including litigation, could be time-consuming and expensive and could divert management's attention, which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, existing intellectual property laws and contractual remedies may afford less protection than needed to safeguard our intellectual property portfolio.

Patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws vary significantly throughout the world. A number of foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Therefore, our intellectual property rights may not be as strong or as easily enforced outside of the United States and efforts to protect against the unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights, technology and other proprietary rights may be more expensive and difficult outside of the United States. Failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights could result in our competitors using our intellectual property to offer products, potentially resulting in the loss of some of our competitive advantage and a decrease in its revenue which would adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We may need to defend ourselves against intellectual property infringement claims, which may be time-consuming and could result in substantial costs to us.

Third parties may hold or obtain patents, trademarks or other proprietary rights that would prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to manufacture, develop or sell our products, which could make it more difficult for us to operate our business and generate revenue. From time to time, we may receive inquiries from holders of patents or trademarks inquiring whether we are infringing their proprietary rights and/or seeking court declarations that they do not infringe upon our intellectual property rights. Companies holding patents or other intellectual property rights relating to titanium metal products may bring suits alleging infringement of such rights or otherwise asserting their rights and seeking licenses. In addition, if we are determined to have infringed upon a third party's intellectual property rights, we may be required to do one or more of the following: cease selling, incorporating or using products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property; pay substantial damages; obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which license may not be available on reasonable terms or at all; or redesign our titanium metal products. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us and our failure or inability to obtain a license to the infringed technology, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, any litigation or claims, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management's attention.

We may not be able to obtain additional intellectual property rights or the legal protection afforded by any existing intellectual property rights we hold may not adequately protect us.

Our ability to obtain additional intellectual property rights is uncertain and the legal protection afforded by our existing intellectual property rights may not adequately protect us. In addition, the specific content required of patents and patent applications that are necessary to support and interpret patent claims is highly uncertain due to the complex nature of the relevant legal, scientific and factual issues. Changes in either intellectual property laws or interpretations of intellectual property laws in the United States or elsewhere may narrow or diminish the value of our intellectual property rights. For example, even if patents are issued regarding our products and processes, our competitors may challenge the validity of those patents or competitors may devise ways of making products without infringing our patents.

Changes in the U.S. political environment and federal policies, including changes in research grant funding policy or the potential critical materials designation of titanium metal may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our sales may be adversely affected by the current and future political environment in the United States and the policies of the U.S. federal government, including changes in research grant funding policy or the potential critical materials designation of titanium metal, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations may be further disrupted, and our financial results may be adversely affected by the novel coronavirus pandemic.

If a significant portion of our workforce or the consultants we have engaged to perform certain studies regarding our proposed operations becomes unable to work or travel to our operations due to illness or state or federal government restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we may be forced to reduce or suspend our exploration, development or manufacturing activities, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

There is no guarantee that our properties will result in the commercial extraction of mineral deposits.

In our upstream operations, we are engaged in the business of exploring and developing mineral properties with the intention of locating economic deposits of titanium metal. We cannot assure you that, to the extent economic deposits of minerals are located, such minerals can be commercially extracted. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves a high degree of financial risk over a significant period of time which a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge of management may not eliminate. While discovery of additional ore-bearing deposits may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing extraction sites. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct extraction and processing facilities. Exploration project items, such as any future estimates of reserves, metal recoveries or cash operating costs will to a large extent be based upon the interpretation of geologic data, obtained from a limited number of drill holes and other sampling techniques, and future feasibility studies. Actual operating costs and economic returns of any and all exploration projects may materially differ from the costs and returns estimated, and accordingly our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Because the probability of an individual prospect ever having reserves is not known, our properties may not contain any reserves, and any funds spent on exploration and evaluation may be lost.

We currently have no reserves, and we cannot assure you about the existence of economically extractable mineralization at this time, nor about the quantity or grade of any mineralization we may have found. Because the probability of an individual prospect ever having reserves is uncertain, our properties may not contain any reserves and any funds spent on evaluation and exploration may be lost. Even if we confirm reserves on our properties, any quantity or grade of reserves we indicate must be considered as estimates only until such reserves are actually extracted. We do not know with certainty that economically recoverable metals exist on our properties.

We face risks related to minerals extraction, exploration and site construction.

It is impossible to ensure that the current and future exploration programs or feasibility studies on our existing properties will establish reserves. Whether it will be economically feasible to extract metals depends on a number of factors, including, but not limited to: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; sales prices; minerals extraction, processing and transportation costs; the willingness of lenders and investors to provide project financing; labor costs and possible labor strikes; and governmental regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting materials, foreign exchange, environmental protection, employment, worker safety, transportation, and reclamation and closure obligations. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in us receiving an inadequate return on invested capital. In addition, we are subject to the risks normally encountered in the minerals extraction industry, such as: the discovery of unusual or unexpected geological formations; accidental fires, floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters; unplanned power outages and water shortages; controlling water and other similar extraction hazards; operating labor disruptions and labor disputes; the ability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, or labor; our liability for pollution or other hazards; and other known and unknown risks involved in the conduct of exploration and operation of minerals extraction sites. The nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed any applicable insurance policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance, or in excess of insurance coverage, or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting our results of operations and financial viability.

We depend on our ability to successfully access the capital and financial markets. Any inability to access the capital or financial markets may limit our ability to fund our ongoing operations, execute our business plan or pursue investments that we may rely on for future growth.

Until we achieve commercial production of titanium metals or titanium products, we will continue to incur operating and investing net cash outflows associated with, among other things, exploration and development activities and maintaining and acquiring exploration properties. As a result, we rely on access to capital markets as a source of funding for our capital and operating requirements. We will require substantial additional capital to fund ongoing operations, explore and define metal reserves and resources, conduct feasibility studies and construct extraction and manufacturing operations. We cannot assure you that such additional funding will be available to us on satisfactory terms, or at all. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, as needed and at competitive rates, our ability to implement our business plan and strategy will be adversely affected. We cannot assure you that we will be able to secure any additional funding or be able to secure funding which will provide us with sufficient funds to meet our objectives, which may adversely affect our business and financial position. Certain market disruptions may increase our cost of borrowing or affect our ability to access one or more financial markets. Such market disruptions could result from: adverse economic conditions; adverse general capital market conditions; poor performance and health of the minerals and metals industry or minerals extraction in general; bankruptcy or financial distress of other metals companies; significant decrease in the demand for metals; or adverse regulatory actions that affect our exploration and construction plans.

We depend on key management employees.

The responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations and the strategic management of our business depends substantially on our senior management and our key personnel. Loss of such personnel may have an adverse effect on our performance. The success of our operations will depend upon numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including our ability to attract and retain key employees and hire qualified management, technical, engineering and sales personnel. We currently depend upon a relatively small number of key persons to seek out and form strategic alliances and find and retain additional employees. Certain areas in which we operate are highly competitive regions and competition for qualified personnel is intense. We may be unable to hire suitable field personnel for our technical team or there may be periods of time where a particular position remains vacant while a suitable replacement is identified and appointed. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining the personnel required to grow and operate our business profitably.

Our growth will require new personnel, which we will be required to recruit, hire, train and retain.

Our ability to achieve our objectives depends on the ability of our directors, officers and management to implement current plans and respond to any unforeseen circumstances that require changes to those plans. The execution of our exploration and development plans will place demands on us and our management. Our ability to recruit and assimilate new personnel will be critical to our performance. We will be required to recruit additional personnel and to train, motivate and manage employees, which may adversely affect our plans.

Our success will depend in part on developing and maintaining relationships with local communities and other stakeholders.

Our success will depend in part on developing and maintaining productive relationships with the communities surrounding our operations and other stakeholders in our operating locations. Notwithstanding our ongoing efforts, local communities and stakeholders can become dissatisfied with our activities, which may result in legal or administrative proceedings or campaigns against us, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business could be materially adversely affected if our reputation is harmed.

Our reputation is important to the success of our business, including our ability to develop our minerals extraction operations, obtain required permits and license the Technologies. If our reputation is damaged, as a result of our actions or by events outside of our control, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected. If we fail to address, or appear to fail to address, successfully and promptly, the underlying causes of any reputational harm, we may be unsuccessful in repairing any damage to our reputation and our future business prospects would likely be materially adversely affected.

Our mineral properties may be subject to defects in title.

The ownership and validity or title of unpatented minerals extraction claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. We also may not have, or may not be able to obtain, all necessary surface rights to develop a property. Although we have taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to our properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of our properties will not be challenged or impugned. Title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties and our ability to ensure that we have obtained a secure claim to individual mineral properties or extraction concessions may be severely constrained. Our mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. We may incur significant costs related to defending the title to our properties. A successful claim contesting our title to a property may cause us to compensate other persons or perhaps reduce our interest in the affected property or lose our rights to explore and, if warranted, develop that property. This could result in us not being compensated for our prior expenditures relating to the property.

Our directors and officers may be in a position of conflict of interest.

Some of our directors and officers currently also serve as directors and officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration, development and production, and any of our directors may in the future serve in such positions. In particular, Lamont Leatherman currently serves as chief geologist, of Piedmont Lithium Inc., and Gregory Swan serves as director and secretary of certain subsidiaries of Piedmont Lithium Inc. There exists the possibility that they may in the future be in a position of conflict of interest. Any decision made by such persons involving us will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with us and such other companies. In addition, any such directors will declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a material interest.

Lawsuits may be filed against us and an adverse ruling in any such lawsuit may adversely affect our business, financial condition or liquidity or the market price of the ADSs.

The products we intend to supply may be used in potentially hazardous or critical applications that could result in death, personal injury, property damage, loss of production, punitive damages and consequential damages. Actual or claimed defects in the products we supply could result in our being named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting potentially large claims. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to us and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our assets, liabilities, business, financial condition or results of operations. Even if we prevail in any such legal proceeding, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from our business operations, which could adversely affect our financial condition.

Risks Related to Regulatory and Industry Matters***We will be subject to significant governmental regulations, including the U.S. Federal Mine Safety and Health Act.***

Minerals extraction activities in the United States are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations governing environmental protection, natural resources, prospecting, development, production, post-closure reclamation, taxes, labor standards and occupational health and safety laws and regulations, including mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. The costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations are substantial. In addition, changes in such laws and regulations, or more restrictive interpretations of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities, could result in unanticipated capital expenditures, expenses or restrictions on or suspensions of our operations and delays in the development of our properties.

We will be required to obtain governmental permits in order to conduct development and minerals extraction operations, a process which is often costly and time-consuming.

We are required to obtain and renew governmental permits for our exploration activities and, prior to developing or extracting any mineralization that we discover, we will be required to obtain new governmental permits. Obtaining and renewing governmental permits is a complex and time-consuming process. The timeliness and success of permitting efforts are contingent upon many variables not within our control, including the interpretation of permit approval requirements administered by the applicable permitting authority. We may not be able to obtain or renew permits that are necessary to our planned operations or the cost and time required to obtain or renew such permits may exceed our expectations, which in turn could materially adversely affect our future revenues and profitability. In addition, private parties, such as environmental activists, frequently attempt to intervene in the permitting process and to persuade regulators to deny necessary permits or seek to overturn permits that have been issued. These third-party actions can materially increase the costs and cause delays in the permitting process and could cause us to not proceed with the development or operation of a property.

Compliance with environmental regulations and litigation based on environmental regulations could require significant expenditures.

Environmental regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards, land development and land reclamation, and set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. In connection with our current exploration activities or in connection with our prior extraction operations, we may incur environmental costs that could have a material adverse effect on financial condition and results of operations. Any failure to remedy an environmental problem could require us to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. Moreover, governmental authorities and private parties may bring lawsuits based upon damage to property and injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety impacts of prior and current operations, including operations conducted by other extraction companies many years ago at sites located on properties that we currently own or formerly owned. We cannot assure you that any such law, regulation, enforcement or private claim would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. If we violate or fail to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations, we could be subject to penalties, restrictions on operations or other sanctions. Such liability could materially adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Mineral and metal prices are subject to unpredictable fluctuations.

We expect our future revenues, if any, to be derived in part from the extraction and sale of critical minerals including titanium, rare earth elements, silica sand and zircon. The price of such minerals and metals may fluctuate widely and is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods and technological changes in the markets for the end products. The effect of these factors on metals prices, and therefore the economic viability of any of our exploration properties, cannot accurately be predicted. Additionally, new production of critical minerals including titanium, rare earth elements, silica sand and zircon from current or new competitors in the critical minerals markets could adversely affect prices. In recent years, new and existing competitors have increased the supply of certain critical minerals including titanium, rare earth elements, silica sand and zircon, which has negatively affected its price. Further production increases could negatively affect prices. We cannot make accurate projections regarding the capacities of possible new entrants into the market and the dates on which they could become operational.

We are subject to risks associated with currency fluctuations, and changes in foreign currency exchange rates could impact our results of operations.

Our operating expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars and Australian dollars. Our cash and cash equivalents are denominated in U.S. dollars and Australian dollars. Because we have multiple functional currencies across different jurisdictions, changes in the exchange rate between these currencies and the foreign currencies of the transactions recorded in our accounts could materially impact our reported results of operations and distort period-to-period comparisons. More specifically, as a result of our cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in Australian dollars, any appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Australian dollar would have a negative effect on the U.S. dollar amount available to us. Appreciation or depreciation in the value of the Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar would affect our financial results reported in U.S. dollar terms without giving effect to any underlying change in our business or results of operations. As a result of such foreign currency fluctuations, it could be more difficult to detect underlying trends in our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our ADSs***An active trading market for the ADSs may not develop and the trading price for our ADSs may fluctuate significantly.***

Our ADSs are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market. If an active public market in the United States for the ADSs does not develop the market price and liquidity of the ADSs may be adversely affected. A liquid public market in the United States for the ADSs may not develop or be sustained, which means you may experience a decrease in the value of the ADSs regardless of our operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders often instituted securities class action litigation against that company. If we were involved in a class action suit, it could divert the attention of senior management and, if adversely determined, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The market price and trading volume of the ADSs may be volatile and may be affected by economic conditions beyond our control.

The market price of the ADSs may be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume of the ADSs may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of the ADSs declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your ADSs at or above the purchase price, if at all. We cannot assure you that the market price of the ADSs will not fluctuate or significantly decline in the future. Some specific factors that could negatively affect the price of the ADSs or result in fluctuations in their price and trading volume include: actual or expected fluctuations in our prospects or operating results; changes in the demand for, or market price of, metals prices; additions to or departures of our key personnel; fluctuations of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Australian dollar; changes or proposed changes in laws and regulations; changes in trading volume of ADSs on Nasdaq and of our ordinary shares on the ASX; sales or perceived potential sales of the ADSs or ordinary shares by us, our directors, senior management or our shareholders in the future; announcement or expectation of additional financing efforts; and conditions in the U.S. or Australian financial markets or changes in general economic conditions.

Our ADS holders are not shareholders and do not have shareholder rights.

The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary, issues and delivers ADSs. Our ADS holders will not be treated as shareholders and will not have shareholders rights. The depositary will be the holder of our ordinary shares underlying our ADSs. Holders of our ADSs will have ADS holder rights. A deposit agreement among us, the depositary, our ADS holders, and the beneficial owners of ADSs, sets out ADS holder rights as well as the rights and obligations of the depositary. New York law governs the deposit agreement and the ADSs. We and the depositary may amend or terminate the deposit agreement without the ADS holders' consent in a manner that could prejudice ADS holders. For a description of ADS holder rights, see "Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities—D. American Depositary Shares." Our shareholders have shareholder rights. Australian law and our Constitution govern shareholder rights. For a description of the rights of our ordinary shares, see "Item 10. Additional Information—A. Share Capital."

Our ADS holders do not have the same voting rights as our shareholders. Shareholders are entitled to receive our notices of general meetings and to attend and vote at our general meetings of shareholders. At a general meeting, every shareholder present (in person or by proxy, attorney or representative) and entitled to vote has one vote on a show of hands. Every shareholder present (in person or by proxy, attorney or representative) and entitled to vote has one vote per fully paid ordinary share on a poll. This is subject to any other rights or restrictions which may be attached to any shares. Our ADS holders may instruct the depositary to vote the ordinary shares underlying their ADSs, but only if we ask the depositary to ask for their instructions. If we do not ask the depositary to ask for the instructions, our ADS holders are not entitled to receive our notices of general meeting. Our ADS holders will not be entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting unless they surrender their ADSs and withdraw the ordinary shares. However, our ADS holders may not have sufficient advance notice about the meeting to surrender their ADSs and withdraw the shares. If we ask for our ADS holders' instructions, the depositary will notify our ADS holders of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver our voting materials and form of notice to them. The depositary will try, as far as practical, subject to Australian law and the provisions of the deposit agreement, to vote the shares as our ADS holders instruct. The depositary will not vote or attempt to exercise the right to vote other than in accordance with the instructions of the ADS holders. We cannot assure our ADS holders that they will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depositary to vote their shares. In addition, there may be other circumstances in which our ADS holders may not be able to exercise voting rights.

Our ADS holders do not have the same rights to receive dividends or other distributions as our shareholders. Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares, the directors may determine that a dividend will be payable on our ordinary shares and fix the amount, the time for payment and the method for payment (although we have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future). Dividends may be paid on our ordinary shares of one class but not another and at different rates for different classes. Dividends and other distributions payable to our shareholders with respect to our ordinary shares generally will be payable directly to them. Any dividends or distributions payable with respect to ordinary shares will be paid to the depositary, which has agreed to pay to our ADS holders the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses and subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement. Before the depositary makes a distribution to you on behalf of your ADSs, any withholding taxes that must be paid will be deducted. Additionally, if the exchange rate fluctuates during a time when the ADS depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the distribution. Our ADS holders will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of ordinary shares their ADSs represent. In addition, there may be certain circumstances in which the depositary may not pay to our ADS holders amounts distributed by us as a dividend or distribution.

There are circumstances where it may be unlawful or impractical to make distributions to the holders of our ADSs.

The deposit agreement with the depositary allows the depositary to distribute the foreign currency only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. If a distribution is payable by us in Australian dollars, the depositary will hold the foreign currency it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the foreign currency and it will not be liable for any interest. If the exchange rates fluctuate during a time when the depositary cannot convert the foreign currency, our ADS holders may lose some of the value of the distribution. The depositary is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADS holders. This means that our ADS holders may not receive the distributions we make on our ordinary shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us to make them available to them.

Holders of the ADSs may have difficulty in effecting service of process in the United States or enforcing judgments obtained in the United States.

We are a public company incorporated under the laws of Australia. Therefore, the rights of holders of our ordinary shares are governed by Australian law and our Constitution. These rights differ from the typical rights of shareholders in U.S. corporations. The rights of holders of ADSs are affected by Australian law and our Constitution but are governed by U.S. law. Circumstances that under U.S. law may entitle a shareholder in a U.S. company to claim damages may also give rise to a cause of action under Australian law entitling a shareholder in an Australian company to claim damages. However, this will not always be the case. Holders of the ADSs may have difficulties enforcing, in actions brought in courts in jurisdictions located outside the United States, liabilities under U.S. securities laws. In particular, if such a holder sought to bring proceedings in Australia based on U.S. securities laws, the Australian court might consider whether: it did not have jurisdiction; it was not an appropriate forum for such proceedings; applying Australian conflict of laws rule, U.S. law (including U.S. securities laws) did not apply to the relationship between holders of our ordinary shares or ADSs and us or our directors and officers; or the U.S. securities laws were of a public or penal nature and should not be enforced by the Australian court.

Certain of our directors and executive officers are residents of countries other than the United States. Furthermore, a portion of our and their assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for a holder of our ordinary shares or ADSs to: effect service of process within the United States upon certain directors and executive officers or on us; enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained against any of our directors and executive officers or us in the U.S. courts in any action, including actions under the civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws; enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained against any of our directors and senior management or us in courts of jurisdictions outside the United States in any action, including actions under the civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws; or bring an action in an Australian court to enforce liabilities against any of our directors and executive officers or us based upon U.S. securities laws. Holders of our ordinary shares and ADSs may also have difficulties enforcing in courts outside the U.S. judgments obtained in the U.S. courts against any of our directors and executive officers or us, including actions under the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws.

ADSS holders may not be entitled to a jury trial with respect to claims arising under the deposit agreement, which could result in less favorable outcomes to the plaintiff(s) in any such action.

The deposit agreement governing the ADSSs provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, ADS holders waive the right to a jury trial of any claim they may have against us or the depository arising out of or relating to our ordinary shares, the ADSSs or the deposit agreement, including any claim under the U.S. federal securities laws. The waiver of jury trial provision applies to all holders of our ADSSs, including purchasers who acquire the ADSSs on the open market. If we or the depository opposed a jury trial demand based on the waiver, the court would determine whether the waiver was enforceable based on the facts and circumstances of that case in accordance with the applicable state and federal law. To our knowledge, the enforceability of a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver in connection with claims arising under the federal securities laws has not been finally adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court. However, we believe that a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision is generally enforceable, including under the laws of the State of New York, which govern the deposit agreement, by a federal or state court in the City of New York, which has non-exclusive jurisdiction over matters arising under the deposit agreement. In determining whether to enforce a contractual pre-dispute jury trial waiver provision, courts will generally consider whether a party knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived the right to a jury trial. We believe that this is the case with respect to the deposit agreement and the ADSSs. In addition, New York courts will not enforce a jury trial waiver provision in order to bar a viable setoff or counterclaim sounding in fraud or one which is based upon a creditor's negligence in failing to liquidate collateral upon a guarantor's demand, or in the case of an intentional tort claim (as opposed to a contract dispute), none of which we believe are applicable in the case of the deposit agreement or the ADSSs. It is advisable that you consult legal counsel regarding the jury waiver provision before entering into the deposit agreement.

If you or any other owner or holder of ADSSs bring a claim against us or the depository in connection with matters arising under the deposit agreement or the ADSSs, including claims under federal securities laws, you or such other owner or holder may not be entitled to a jury trial with respect to such claims, which may have the effect of limiting and discouraging lawsuits against us and/or the depository. If a lawsuit is brought against us and/or the depository under the deposit agreement, it may be heard only by a judge or justice of the applicable trial court, which would be conducted according to different civil procedures and may result in different outcomes than a trial by jury would have had, including results that could be less favorable to the plaintiff(s) in any such action. Nevertheless, if this jury trial waiver provision is not permitted by applicable law, an action could proceed under the terms of the deposit agreement with a jury trial. No condition, stipulation or provision of the deposit agreement or ADSSs serves as a waiver by any owner or holder of ADSSs or by us or the depository of compliance with any substantive provision of the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. By agreeing to the jury trial waiver provision in the deposit agreement, investors will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with or the depository's compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

The dual listing of our ordinary shares and the ADSSs may adversely affect the liquidity and value of the ADSSs.

Our ordinary shares are listed on the ASX and our ADSSs are listed on Nasdaq. We cannot predict the effect of this dual listing on the value of our ordinary shares and ADSSs. However, the dual listing of our ordinary shares and ADSSs may dilute the liquidity of these securities in one or both markets and may adversely affect the development of an active trading market for the ADSSs in the United States. The price of the ADSSs could also be adversely affected by trading in our ordinary shares on the ASX.

Certain of outstanding securities may dilute the value of our ordinary shares.

As of June 30, 2022, we had 140,288,491 ordinary shares outstanding and 39,600,000 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon conversion of performance shares upon the satisfaction of certain performance conditions. To the extent that the conditions to the vesting of such securities are satisfied, the value of our ordinary shares may be diluted.

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the price of the ADSSs relative to the price of our ordinary shares.

The price of our ordinary shares is quoted in Australian dollars, and the price of the ADSSs is quoted in U.S. dollars. Movements in the Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate may adversely affect the U.S. dollar price of the ADSSs and the U.S. dollar equivalent of the price of our ordinary shares. If the Australian dollar weakens against the U.S. dollar, the U.S. dollar price of the ADSSs could decline, even if the price of our ordinary shares in Australian dollars increases or remains unchanged. If we pay dividends, we will likely calculate and pay any cash dividends in Australian dollars and, as a result, exchange rate movements will affect the U.S. dollar amount of any dividends holders of the ADSSs will receive from the depository.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted and expect to follow certain home country corporate governance practices in lieu of certain Nasdaq requirements applicable to domestic issuers.

As a foreign private issuer listed on Nasdaq, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices in lieu of certain Nasdaq practices. Following our home country corporate governance practices, as opposed to the requirements that would otherwise apply to a U.S. company listed on Nasdaq, may provide less protection than is afforded to investors under the Nasdaq rules applicable to domestic issuers.

In particular, we follow home country law instead of Nasdaq practice regarding:

- Nasdaq's requirement that our independent directors meet regularly in executive sessions. The ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act do not require the independent directors of an Australian company to have such executive sessions and, accordingly, we have claimed this exemption.
- Nasdaq's requirement that an issuer provide for a quorum as specified in its bylaws for any meeting of the holders of ordinary shares, which quorum may not be less than 33 1/3% of the outstanding shares of an issuer's voting ordinary shares. In compliance with Australian law, our Constitution provides that two shareholders present shall constitute a quorum for a general meeting.
- Nasdaq's requirement that issuers obtain shareholder approval prior to the issuance of securities in connection with certain acquisitions, changes of control or private placements of securities, or the establishment or amendment of certain stock option, purchase or other compensation plans. Applicable Australian law and rules differ from Nasdaq requirements, with the ASX Listing Rules providing generally for prior shareholder approval in numerous circumstances, including (i) issuance of equity securities exceeding 15% (or an additional 10% capacity to issue equity securities for the proceeding 12-month period if shareholder approval by special resolution is sought at the Company's annual general meeting) of our issued share capital in any 12-month period (but, in determining the available issue limit, securities issued under an exception to the rule or with shareholder approval are not counted), (ii) issuance of equity securities to related parties (as defined in the ASX Listing Rules) and (iii) directors or their associates acquiring securities under an employee incentive plan.

As a foreign private issuer, we are permitted to file less information with the SEC than a domestic issuer.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from certain rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), that impose requirements for proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. In addition, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Moreover, we are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as a domestic issuer, nor are we generally required to comply with the SEC's Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material non-public information. Under Australian law, we prepare financial statements on an annual and semi-annual basis, we are not required to prepare or file quarterly financial information other than quarterly updates. Our quarterly updates have consisted of a brief review of operations for the quarter together with a statement of cash expenditure during the quarter and the cash and cash equivalents balance as at the end of the quarter.

We may lose our foreign private issuer status, which would then require us to comply with the Exchange Act's domestic reporting regime and cause us to incur additional legal, accounting and other expenses.

We are required to determine our status as a foreign private issuer on an annual basis at the end of our second fiscal quarter. We would cease to be a foreign private issuer at such time as more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are held by U.S. residents and any of the following three circumstances applies: (1) the majority of our executive officers or directors are U.S. citizens or residents; (2) more than 50% of our assets are located in the United States; or (3) our business is administered principally in the United States. Since more than 50% of our assets are located in the United States, we will lose our status as a foreign private issuer if more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are held by U.S. residents as of the last day of our second fiscal quarter in any year. If we lost this status, we would be required to comply with the Exchange Act reporting and other requirements applicable to U.S. domestic issuers, which are more detailed and extensive than the requirements for foreign private issuers. We may also be required to make changes in our corporate governance practices and to comply with United States generally accepted accounting principles, as opposed to IFRS. The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws if we are required to comply with the reporting requirements applicable to a U.S. domestic issuer may be higher than the cost we would incur as a foreign private issuer. As a result, we expect that a loss of foreign private issuer status would increase our legal and financial compliance costs.

We are an emerging growth company, and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies may make the ADSs less attractive to investors and, as a result, adversely affect the price of the ADSs and result in a less active trading market for the ADSs.

We are an emerging growth company as defined in the U.S. Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”) and we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. For example, we have elected to rely on an exemption from the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”) relating to internal control over financial reporting, and we will not provide such an attestation from our auditors. We may avail ourselves of these disclosure exemptions until we are no longer an emerging growth company. We cannot predict whether investors will find the ADSs less attractive because of our reliance on some or all of these exemptions. If investors find the ADSs less attractive, it may adversely affect the price of the ADSs and there may be a less active trading market for the ADSs. We will cease to be an emerging growth company upon the earliest of: the last day of the fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of US\$1,070,000,000 (as such amount is indexed for inflation every five years by the SEC) or more; June 30, 2027, being the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the completion of our first sale of common equity securities pursuant to an effective annual report under the Securities Act; the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than US\$1,070,000,000 in non-convertible debt; or the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer,” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our ordinary shares and ADSs that are held by non-affiliates exceeds US\$700,000,000 as of the last day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

We will incur significant costs as a result of operating as a company whose ADSs are publicly traded in the United States, and our management is required to devote substantial time to compliance initiatives.

As a company whose ADSs will be publicly traded in the United States, we will incur significant legal, accounting, insurance and other expenses that we did not previously incur. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related rules implemented by the SEC, have imposed various requirements on public companies including requiring establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and internal controls. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives, and we may need to add additional personnel and build our internal compliance infrastructure. Moreover, these rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming and costly. These laws and regulations could also make it more difficult and expensive for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as our senior management. Furthermore, if we are unable to satisfy our obligations as a public company in the United States, we could be subject to delisting of the ADSs, fines, sanctions and other regulatory action and potentially civil litigation.

We do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have not declared any dividends during the last three fiscal years and do not anticipate that we will do so in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the development of our business. Dividends, if any, on our outstanding ordinary shares will be declared by and subject to the discretion of the Board on the basis of our earnings, financial requirements and other relevant factors, and subject to Australian law. As a result, a return on your investment will only occur if our ADS price appreciates. We cannot assure you that the ADSs will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which you purchase the ADSs.

If U.S. securities or industry analysts do not publish research reports about our business, or if they issue an adverse opinion about our business, the market price and trading volume of our ordinary shares or ADSs could decline.

The trading market for our ordinary shares and ADSs will be influenced by the research and reports that U.S. securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. Securities and industry analysts may discontinue research on us, to the extent such coverage currently exists, or in other cases, may never publish research on us. If no or too few U.S. securities or industry analysts commence coverage of our Company, the trading price for the ADSs would likely be negatively affected. In the event securities or industry analysts initiate coverage, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade the ADSs or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the market price of the ADSs would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for the ADSs could decrease, which might cause our price and trading volume to decline. In addition, research and reports that Australian securities or industry analysts publish about us, our business or our ordinary shares may impact the market price of the ADSs.

You may be subject to limitations on transfers of your ADSs.

Your ADSs are transferable on the books of the depository. However, the depository may close its transfer books at any time or from time to time when it deems expedient in connection with the performance of its duties. In addition, the depository may refuse to deliver, transfer or register transfers of ADSs generally when our books or the books of the depository are closed, or at any time if we or the depository deems it advisable to do so because of any requirement of law or of any government or governmental body, or under any provision of the deposit agreement, or for any other reason.

We and the depository are entitled to amend the deposit agreement and to change the rights of ADS holders under the terms of such agreement, and we may terminate the deposit agreement, without the prior consent of the ADS holders.

We and the depository are entitled to amend the deposit agreement and to change the rights of the ADS holders under the terms of such agreement, without the prior consent of the ADS holders. In the event that the terms of an amendment are materially prejudicial to ADS holders' substantial rights, ADS holders will only receive 30 days' advance notice of the amendment, and no prior consent of the ADS holders is required under the deposit agreement. Furthermore, we may decide to terminate the ADS facility at any time for any reason, or the depository agent may on its own initiative terminate the deposit agreement. If the ADS facility will terminate, ADS holders will receive at least 90 days' prior notice, but no prior consent is required from them. Under the circumstances that we decide to make an amendment to the deposit agreement that is materially prejudicial to the substantial rights of the ADS holders or terminate the deposit agreement, the ADS holders may choose to sell their ADSs or surrender their ADSs and become direct holders of the underlying ordinary shares, but will have no right to any compensation whatsoever.

ADS holders have limited recourse if we or the depository fail to meet our respective obligations under the deposit agreement.

The deposit agreement expressly limits our obligations and liability and those of the depository. We and the depository are only obligated to take the actions specifically set forth in the deposit agreement without negligence or bad faith, and the depository will not be a fiduciary or have any fiduciary duty to holders of ADSs; are not liable if we are or it is prevented or delayed by law or by events or circumstances beyond our or its ability to prevent or counteract with reasonable care or effort from performing our or its obligations under the deposit agreement; are not liable if we or it exercises discretion permitted under the deposit agreement; are not liable for the inability of any holder of ADSs to benefit from any distribution on deposited securities that is not made available to holders of ADSs under the terms of the deposit agreement, or for any special, consequential or punitive damages for any breach of the terms of the deposit agreement; have no obligation to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the deposit agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other person; and are not liable for the acts or omissions of any securities depository, clearing agency or settlement system.

Our Constitution and Australian laws and regulations applicable to us may adversely affect our ability to take actions that could be beneficial to our shareholders.

As an Australian company we are subject to different corporate requirements than a corporation organized under the laws of the United States. Our Constitution, as well as the Australian Corporations Act, set forth various rights and obligations that are unique to us as an Australian company. These requirements may operate differently than those of many U.S. companies.

If we fail to maintain proper internal controls, our ability to produce accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired.

We are subject to the reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC, as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, has adopted rules requiring a public company to include a report of management on the effectiveness of such company's internal control over financial reporting in its annual report on Form 20-F. In addition, once we cease to be an "emerging growth company," as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, an independent registered public accounting firm for a public company must issue an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If in the future we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting or our independent auditors are unwilling or unable to provide us with an unqualified report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, investors may lose confidence in our operating results, the price of the ADSs could decline and we may be subject to litigation or regulatory enforcement actions. In addition, if we are unable to meet the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to remain listed on Nasdaq.

We believe that we were a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ended June 30, 2022, and we expect to be a PFIC for the taxable year ending June 30, 2023, which could have adverse tax consequences for our investors.

The rules governing PFICs can have adverse consequences for U.S. investors for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), we will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which, after the application of certain "look-through" rules with respect to our subsidiaries, either (i) 75% or more of our gross income consists of "passive income," or (ii) 50% or more of the average quarterly value of our assets consist of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, "passive income." Passive income generally includes interest, dividends, rents, certain non-active royalties and capital gains. We believe that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ended June 30, 2022 because we did not have active business income in that taxable year, and we expect to be a PFIC for the current taxable year ending June 30, 2023 because we do not expect to begin active business operations in the current taxable year.

If we are characterized as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder (as defined in "Item 10. Additional Information—E. Taxation—Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations") holds ADSSs, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to that U.S. Holder for all succeeding years during which the U.S. Holder holds ADSSs, even if we ceased to meet the threshold requirements for PFIC status. Such a U.S. Holder may suffer adverse tax consequences, including ineligibility for any preferential tax rates on capital gains or on actual or deemed dividends, interest charges on certain taxes treated as deferred and additional reporting requirements under U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations. A U.S. Holder may, in certain circumstances, make a timely qualified electing fund ("QEF") election or a mark to market election to avoid or minimize the adverse tax consequences described above. We do not, however, expect to provide the information regarding our income that would be necessary in order for a U.S. Holder to make a QEF election. Potential investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding all aspects of the application of the PFIC rules to our ADSSs.

Our internal controls over financial reporting do not currently meet all of the standards contemplated by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 could have a material adverse effect on our business and the price of our ordinary shares.

We are not currently required to comply with the rules of the SEC implementing Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and therefore we and our independent registered public accounting firm were not required to, and did not, make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for that purpose. We will not be required to make our first annual assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 until the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC, being the annual report for the year ended June 30, 2023. As an emerging growth company, our independent registered public accounting firm will generally not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 until we are no longer an emerging growth company (but in no case earlier than the year following our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC). If we cease to be an emerging growth company, we will be required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which will require management to certify financial and other information in our SEC reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of control over financial reporting. If the Company is not able to complete its initial assessment of our internal controls and otherwise implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, the independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to certify as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Our management has not completed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and our independent registered public accounting firms have not conducted an audit of our internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the preparation of our financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 and period from July 20, 2020 to June 30, 2021, we identified certain control deficiencies in the design and implementation of our internal control over financial reporting that constituted material weaknesses. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Our evaluation was based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013).

The material weaknesses identified by management relate to the following:

- We have not sufficiently designed, implemented and documented internal controls at the entity level and across the key business and financial processes to allow us to achieve complete, accurate and timely financial reporting.
- We have not designed and implemented controls to maintain appropriate segregation of duties in our manual and IT based business processes.

As of the date of this annual report these remain material weaknesses. We cannot assure you that we have identified all of our existing material weaknesses. Material weaknesses may still exist when we report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, prior acquisitions, such as the HMAPL acquisition, and future acquisitions may present challenges in implementing appropriate internal controls. Any future material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements.

The presence of material weaknesses could result in financial statement errors which, in turn, could lead to errors in our financial reports or delays in our financial reporting, which could require us to restate our financial statements or result in our auditors issuing a qualified audit report. Moreover, any future disclosures of additional material weaknesses, or errors as a result of those weaknesses, could result in a negative reaction in the financial markets if there is a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial reporting.

Our remediation plan is an evolving and ongoing process to improve our internal control over financial reporting, but there is no assurance that the measures that we have taken, and that will be taken, to remediate these material weaknesses will, in fact, remedy the material weaknesses or will be sufficient to prevent future material weaknesses from occurring. As part of this process, we plan to implement the following measures: (i) establishing effective monitoring and oversight controls for non-recurring and complex transactions to ensure the accuracy and completeness of our company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, (ii) implementing formal processes and controls to identify, monitor and mitigate segregation of duties conflicts, and (iii) improving our IT systems and monitoring of the IT function. We may incur substantial costs related to remediation of material weaknesses and to developing, implementing and testing changes to our internal controls.

Remediating material weaknesses will absorb management time and will require us to incur additional expenses, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our shares. In order to establish and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, we will need to expend significant resources and provide significant management oversight. Developing, implementing and testing changes to our internal controls may require specific compliance training of our directors and employees, entail substantial costs in order to modify our existing accounting systems, take a significant period of time to complete and divert management's attention from other business concerns. These changes may not, however, be effective in establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls.

It is possible that, had we and our independent registered public accounting firm performed a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, additional material weaknesses may have been identified.

If we fail to remediate our material weaknesses or fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud.

Any of the foregoing could harm our business. If either we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting or our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to provide us with an unqualified report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as required by Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, this may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, cause the price of our ordinary shares to decline or result in litigation or regulatory enforcement actions. In addition, if we are unable to meet the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to remain listed on Nasdaq.