STAYING FOCUSED DELIVERING PERFORMANCE

ADITYA BIRLA
MINERALS

ANNUAL REPORT
2013 - 2014

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Mr Debu Bhattacharya
Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Sunil Kulwal
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Mr Mysore Prasanna
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dr Suresh Bhargava
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Maurice Anghie
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Narayan Krishnan
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Dilip Gaur
Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Peter Torre

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COMPANY PROFILE

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited (ASX: ABY) is a copper mining company in Australia with operations in Western Australia and Queensland. ABY conducts copper mining and exploration activities at the **Nifty Copper Operations** located in the Great Sandy Desert, Western Australia and the **Mt Gordon Copper Operations** near Mt Isa, Queensland.

Copper concentrates produced from its copper mines are shipped to Hindalco Industries Limited's (Hindalco) copper smelter in India. Hindalco is a member of the Aditya Birla Group, one of India's largest industrial conglomerates.

Hindalco , is one of Asia's largest integrated aluminum producer, largest global Aluminium rolled product producers and a major copper producer. Hindalco owns 51% of the share capital of ABY. Since listing on the Australian Stock Exchange in 2006, ABY management has turned around the performance of these projects resulting in substantial increases and improvements in operational efficiency and production.

ABY has a team of highly skilled mining and copper exploration industry professionals, each adhering to the Company's values: **commitment, integrity, speed, seamlessness and passion.**

2013 - 2014 HIGHLIGHTS

02 May 2013
Significant increase in overall copper resource of the Company

16 July 2013
Significant new copper intercepts at Mt Gordon

30 Sep 2013
Significant increase in Mt Gordon resources

18 Dec 2013
Revised Mt Gordon Scoping study results

20 Mar 2014
Sinkhole development at Nifty affecting mining operations and subsequent issuance of Prohibition notice by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP)

31 Mar 2014
Maroochydore sulphide maiden resource

"Earnings before interest,depreciation and tax at A$52 million, were maintained at previous year's level"

Dear Shareholders,

FY14 was another challenging year for your Company on the macro- economic environment front as well as operationally:

- The commodities sector continued to languish, given the slow growth in China that hit a 13 year low, and slowdown in other emerging markets as they continued to grapple with their specific economic issues, mostly the fallout of overheated economy and rising inflation.

- Copper prices on the London Metals Exchange (LME) averaged significantly lower (10%) in FY14 than in the previous year. However, its impact was offset by depreciation of the Australian Dollar vis-à-vis USD during FY14 from FY13 levels.

- Mt Gordon mines continued to remain under care & maintenance.

- At Nifty, copper production suffered because of the decline in grades.

During FY14, average mine grade at Nifty declined by ~11% compared to that in the previous year.

Your Company mined and milled the highest ever ore at Nifty. However, because of the fall in grades, copper production was lower by 10%.

The combination of the decline in copper production at Nifty, and the Mt Gordon operations being under care & maintenance through most of the year, resulted in a lower consolidated revenue at A$315 million which was 37% lower as compared with the previous year.

Your Company, however continued with its various initiatives on cost rationalization and operational efficiency improvement, which largely offset the continued inflationary pressures that the Australian resource industry has been facing. As a result, notwithstanding these challenges, earnings before interest, depreciation and tax at A$52 million, were maintained at previous year's level.

Towards the end of the year, an unforeseen sinkhole incident occurred at the Nifty operations, resulting in the operations being suspended from 21st March 2014, under the directions from the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP).

Probe drilling in phases was undertaken and its results have been studied to understand the extent and status of the sinkhole and aquifer, identify voids near or above open stopes, and to identify associated risks unfolding from the risk assessment studies carried simultaneously. Safe resumption of mine operations remains the topmost priority for your Company and the decision to re-start the operations will be taken only after establishing safe conditions. While the Company is proceeding with all necessary work to ensure the Nifty Operations are reinstated safely in the earliest possible timeframe subject to DMP's approval, the Company is unable at this stage to provide a definitive timeline

when the operations could recommence. Your Company is in communication with the employees and DMP on a regular basis on the various developments and is making all efforts so that Nifty comes out of this trying phase, while adhering fully to its commitment to safe and sustainable operations.

During the year under review, the Company's safety record continued to enjoy above average industry benchmark. This is the result of relentless safety awareness initiatives and continuous review and upgrade of the Occupational Health and Safety policies and procedures with a sharper focus on training.

Your company has also continued its exploration activities, which are critical for improving the resource base and these activities have yielded encouraging results.

Last year, your Company initiated a strategic review of Mt Gordon operations by engaging ANZ bank. ANZ have submitted their recommendations which are being studied by the management. Based on this assessment, the Board will pursue the appropriate course of action in the coming months.

I sincerely thank the Board of Directors of the Company and the management team for their valuable contribution. I wish to place on record my personal appreciation of the dedication and commitment that the employees of Aditya Birla Minerals have always shown, especially in maintaining the safety and protecting the environment at the sites. I also thank you, the Shareholders, for your continued support and encouragement through our journey.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aditya Birla Minerals (ABY) has a strong commitment to the health and safety of all of its employees and contractors and 'built- in' safe working practices for all activities undertaken by it.

NIFTY HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Nifty operational Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) performance is 1.7 per million man hours worked and continues to be below the current industry frequency rate of 2.7 for underground Metaliferrous Mining operations.

A key pillar of this continued safety performance is the strong Leadership Team that is focused and committed to achieve safe production outcomes. Dedicated Safety Officers for both the Surface and Underground operational areas were maintained.

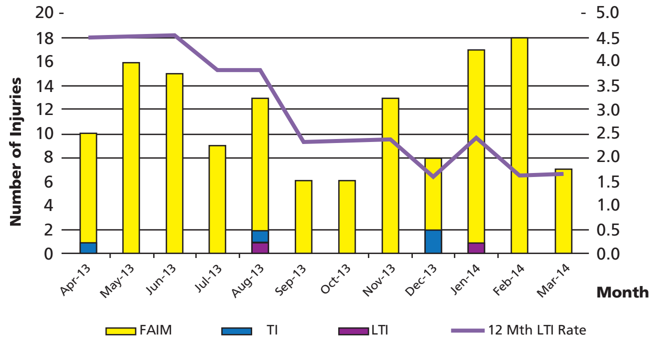
The operations safety focus themes of "Don't Walk Past", "Take5", "JSEA" Risk Management Program have been regularly updated and integrated within Nifty's operational processes. This program continues to be well received and is in line with the industry best practice in the area of safety & risk management.

Safety initiatives achieved during the past twelve months included amongst others, the implementation of a behavioral reward program.

The operation team conducted a detailed procedural review for safe working during lightening conditions and implemented a lightning protection system that has helped maintain operational safety during electrical storm activity.

The NIFTY operation sustained a major setback during March 2014 when mining operations were suspended due to the development of an unforeseen sink hole. The Mining team has undertaken a detailed risk assessment and engaged expert Geotechnical engineers to ascertain the causal factors of the sinkhole formation and to evaluate safe methods to re-establish mining activities.

FAI-MTI-LTI - Nifty Operations

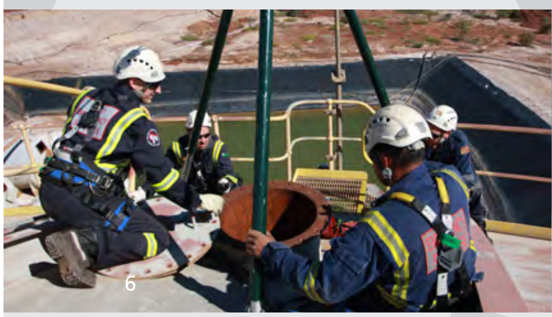


The optimisation of the site emergency response functionality that included the up skilling of OH&S personnel to support and strengthen our site capabilities was successfully implemented. This has allowed for continuous site coverage with the focus on eliminating the usage for external contractor coverage. Mutual Aid Agreements have been reviewed with local mining companies and government agencies (LEMAC) to provide mutual support in the event of an unforeseen incident.

A High level Impact Audit evaluation was conducted by the Department of Minerals Petroleum Resources on emergency preparedness and we report a performance compliance rating of 85% which is deemed relatively high compliance standard within the mining industry.

The Emergency Response Team entered and participated in their third rescue competition at the Mining Emergency Response Competition (MERC) held in Perth Western Australia with some very encouraging results, Nifty emerged 1st in Confined Space Rescue & Breathing Apparatus, 1st Best Captain, 2nd in Team Safety, 2nd in Vehicle Extrication, 3rd in Fire Fighting with a very strong overall performance securing 1st place, being the winning team of the competition. The competition provided the opportunity to evaluate our safety skill set and gain valuable learning insights.

Nifty is dedicated to up-skilling employees to national standards that fall under the Australian Skills Quality Authority. In 2013/2014 the Training team consisted of two Underground Trainers and two Surface Trainers. With Training now part of the Human Resources department, Nifty is looking at streamlining induction processes and developing a longer term training plan aligned to strategic manpower requirements ensuring the necessary skill and competencies and to provide more fulfilling and rewarding career opportunities.



The focus for 2013/2014 financial year has been to enhance the delivery of training courses to improve employee competencies by facilitating Nationally Accredited courses such as Safe Working at Heights, Confined Space Entry and Senior First Aid. This has allowed Nifty to maintain and extend skills of the workforce to assist in achieving the targets.

Nifty Operations has been supporting a number of Mechanical and Electrical Apprentice's which has seen successful completion of the Apprenticeship in 2013/2014. The Apprenticeship program has assisted in developing the skills to suit our business requirements and provide an opportunity to educate and invest in the future workforce within the industry.

One of the highlights for the year was rolling out of the Aditya Birla Group Values to Nifty employees over a two month period through interactive forums. There was great excitement and employee engagement to the entire initiative which is aimed at generating awareness within employees on what our Company Values means in the workplace and how the employees internalise and institutionalise these values in their day to day working.

MT GORDON HEALTH AND SAFETY

During the year, there were nil LTIs and medically treated injuries.

A geotechnical audit of the underground mine was carried out bi-annually and the decline and mine opening were found to be safe.

ENVIRONMENT

NIFTY ENVIRONMENT

The Nifty Environmental Department continued making good progress on environmental issues at Nifty, and worked to integrate the Company's environmental processes into the routine mining operation to ensure that Nifty was comprehensively complying its environmental obligations. The following actions were completed during the year -

- Environmental approvals were granted for a new TSF operating strategy.

- Directions to Modify from the DMP were successfully resolved. These included the improved management of storm water in the heap leach facility and on the waste rock dumps.

- Significant improvement to site hydrocarbon management occurred with the installation of new oil/water separators at the workshops and wash down bays, and with the electrification of the bore fields which will no longer need to be run with diesel generators.

- Groundwater sampling and annual reporting was completed in accordance with our licensing obligations.

- Site environmental data for compliance was moved to a database to improve the use and management of all current and historical data.

- The environmental department continued to manage wastes, hydrocarbons, spills, native fauna, feral cats, dingoes, and other environmental issues in accordance to site procedures and management plans.

Mine closure planning was continued in accordance with the guidelines including:

- A Mine Closure Plan was submitted to the Department of State Development for comments and approval from the state Regulators.

- The ongoing waste rock dump erosion trial were continued to collect data for the future design of the waste dump at closure.

- A waste dump cover trial was constructed in order to study which plants will grow the best on top of the waste dump after mine closure.

- The area impacted by the historical overflow of heap leach solution from Cyclone Fay was rehabilitated with lime and seedling trials have been implemented to study plant regrowth.

- Significant buffel grass and Ruby Dock (important invasive weeds) control on the Nifty tenement continued.

- Native seed collection for rehabilitation continued to add to the BNCO seed bank.

MT GORDON ENVIRONMENT

The transition of Mt Gordon from active operations to Care and Maintenance (C&M) had no impact upon the functions of the Environment Department. At the time of entering C&M a comprehensive risk assessment was conducted to identify any new risks or changes in required mitigation measures. Discussions with stakeholders were held to reinforce Mt Gordon's intention to honor all environmental commitments and obligations.

A major achievement during the year was completion of the Seepage Environmental Evaluation, along with agreement of a formal Transitional Environmental Program (TEP). This TEP defined an agreed upon list of actions to be undertaken in a logical and cost-effective manner over a 5 year period. Actions include the final capping of Mammoth TSF along with upgrades to the historic Heap Leach pads. This TEP is expected to result in elimination of incidents of surface water contamination, along with a significant improvement to the water quality in Gunpowder and Magazine Creek.

The terms of the Court Order were also renegotiated to provide Mt Gordon with greater operational flexibility to implement a more cost effective water reduction program. The water reduction program was highly successful, and exceeded court order targets by removing more than 320ML (net) water from Esperanza Pit. The cost effectiveness of the water reduction program was further improved by utilizing the Tailings Storage Facility Surface to aerate and evaporate water. This removes more than 4ML of water per week from the site, at marginal cost. Further improvements to this system are expected in the upcoming time.

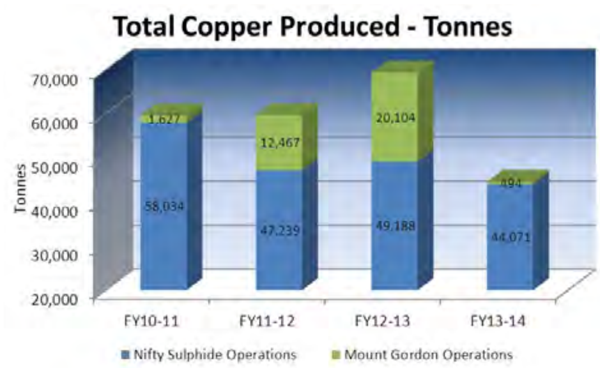
Energy Efficiens Opportunities Reporting (EEO)

The year on year improvements in milling rates at Nifty helped deliver a 5% reduction in natural gas and 21% reduction in diesel consumption for power generation. The significant reduction in diesel consumption was also helped by less downtime on the main Gas Turbine Power Generation unit. Nifty continues to work on initiatives to reduce power consumption in the underground systems of the mine and other processes. Actual power consumption at Mt Gordon was below originally forecasted as it was under Care and Maintenance.

Conolidated Operations:

Revenue for the financial year was $315.4 million compared to $500.3 million during the previous year - a decrease of $184.9 million. This reduction was mainly attributable to no production from MGO due to care & maintenance and lower LME realisation from US$7,870/t (USc357/lb) in FY13 to US$ 7,064/t (USc320/lb) in FY14. The cost of goods sold has decreased from $501.9 million to $311.7 million. As a result, gross profit increased by $5.3 million over the previous year.

The sales volume for FY14 was lower at 46,029 tonnes, mainly on account of no production from Mt Gordon and lower production from Nifty due to drop in mine grade by nearly 11%.



Loss before tax was $4.3 million as compared to a loss of $14.5 million in FY13. Loss before tax came down mainly because of an increase in gross profit. Gross profit was higher due to higher other income by $16.3 million and lower exploration expenditure by $2.06 million, even as care and maintenance costs increased by $14 million.

As on 31 March 2014, the Group held cash and cash equivalents of $136.8 million. Surplus cash generated from operations was placed in short-term high-yield investments. Capital expenditure (excluding mine development and exploration) decreased from $22.1 million in FY13 to $10.8 million in FY14. The capital expenditure in FY 13 was higher due to replacement of a few of the mobile equipment and replacement of turbine.

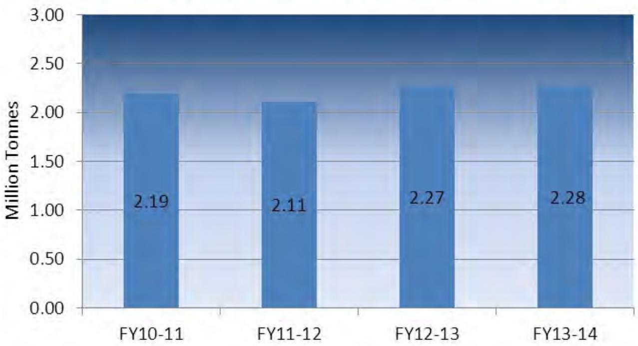
NIFTY COPPER OPERATIONS

Underground Production

FY14 Mine development was at 5,856m as compared with 6,838 m in FY13. 159,462 tonnes of waste from development operations was trucked to the surface during the year.

Ore production for FY14 was 2.28 million tonnes at 2.08% Cu, representing 47,459 tonnes of copper in ore. This represents a decrease of 10% over the previous year due to stope sequencing delays and declining head grade.

Total Ore Mined - Million Tonnes

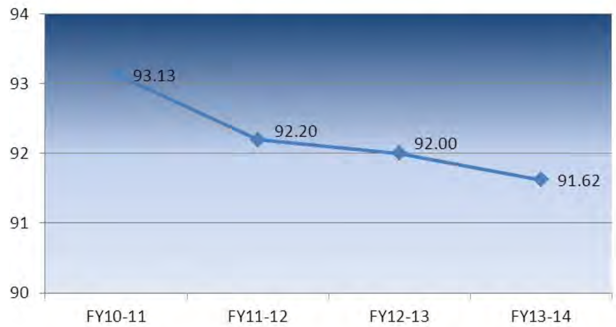


The paste fill plants achieved 6% increase in the paste fill placed underground. A total 828,645 cubic meters of paste fill was produced and placed underground for backfilling vis-à-vis 779,911 cubic meters last year.

The midlife rebuild of 2 loaders and 2 trucks was successfully carried out during the year. This major overhaul is expected to optimise the life and performance of the fleet.

Further development into the South and North extensions has progressed at Nifty underground to access areas outside the "Checker Board" sections of the mine in line with the life of mine plan.

Concentrate Recovery %



Concentrator average mill throughput rate witnessed a continuous improvement year on year, with a 4 tph increase in FY14 over FY13. As a result, the plant capacity increased, enabling higher throughput and this improvement is expected to be maintained into FY15.

Copper recovery declined marginally to 91.6%. This can be attributed largely to the fall in head grade which is part of the mining cycle.

As a result, copper production decreased from 49,188 tonnes in FY13 to 44,071 tonnes in FY14

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Total Copper Produced - Tonnes and Head Grade

Nifty Oxide Operations

The oxide operations remained under care and maintenance for the entire year. Restart of Nifty Oxide Operations is under evaluation.

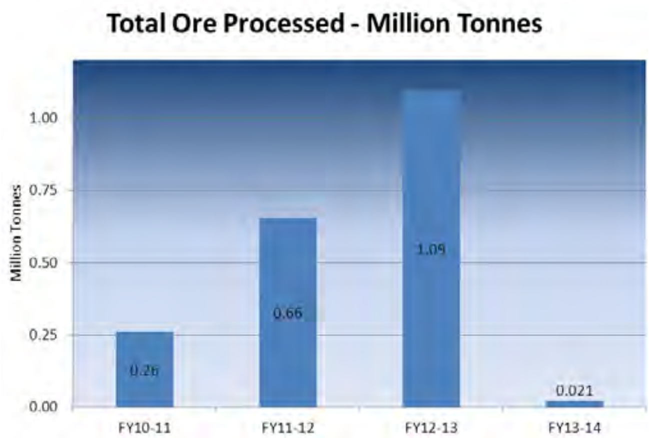
MT GORDON COPPER OPERATIONS

Underground Production

The operation was put into care & maintenance in April 2013. Prior to this ore production was 0.02 million tonnes at 2.4% Cu, representing 493 tonnes of copper in ore. All environmental obligations were fully complied and underground dewatering continued throughout the year as normal.

Concentrator

During FY14, the Mt Gordon concentrator plant processed 0.021 million tonnes of ore at 2.4%. Copper production in concentrate was at 494 tonnes in FY14.



RESOURCES AND RESERVES

Changes to the resources and reserves are as a result of additional drilling, depletion through mining, life of mine planning and ongoing re-interpretation by Aditya Birla Minerals Limited of all mineralised zones within the mine area.

Production at Mt Gordon was suspended at the end of April 2013, and the operation remains on care-and-maintenance. Falling copper prices, rising costs, uncertainties in global macro-economic conditions contributed to the company's decision to suspend operations. Aditya Birla Minerals Limited is currently undertaking a strategic review with the assistance of the ANZ Bank of all aspects of the Mt Gordon operations. All changes in the Ore Reserve estimate since FY13 are due to depletion from mining.

Nifty

The "in-situ Sulphide" Mineral Resource total has been adjusted for model updates and mining during the period subsequent to the previous Annual Report. The Nifty Sulphide Resource is now reported as 29.68Mt @ 2.27% Cu above a 1.2% Cu cut-off grade.

The Nifty Mineral Resource was updated using all appropriate information as at 31 March 2014 by Mr Sean Sivasamy (Sivasamy) of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited. New information came from a total of nineteen (19) holes drilled from the underground 12th, 14th and 16th levels.

Changes on the in-situ Sulphide Mineral Resource since the last annual reporting for the Nifty Copper Operations include:

- Updates to the Sulphide mineral resource model for Nifty to include additional drilling information.

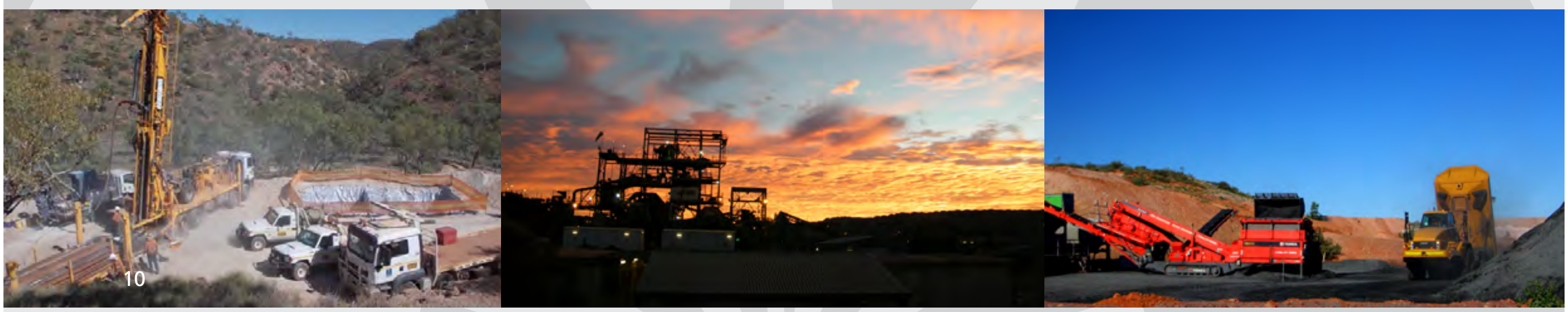
- Changes to resource classification to better reflect production results

- Allowance for the full year production from the underground mine

The mineral resource estimate for the Nifty Deposit had the following basis: -

- Only audited drill hole information with supportable assay QAQC and location was utilised

- Geological and structural controls were used to define the mineralisation zones



• Drill information was composited to 1m down hole (the majority sample length within the Deposit) within the mineralised zones to provide a normalised dataset

• Grade continuity determined from statistical and geo-statistical review of the composites

• Grade estimated using ordinary kriging techniques appropriate to the grade continuity observed on unfolded data (due to the Nifty mineralisation positioned in an anticlinal sequence), no top-cuts were applied

• The estimate grade was reported into a block model with block size applied according to the input data spacing and dimensions of the mineralisation

• Grade and mineralisation volume was validated by comparison to the input data and the mineralisation zones respectively. Comparison to the production data was also used in the validation process

• Density was assigned by rock type (sequence position) and copper content based on empirical formulae generated by Aditya Birla and CSA

• Block model was classified according to confidence in the input data, the geological/mineralisation interpretation, the amount of input data and its spatial distribution and production information,

• The block model was reported above a 1.2% Cu cut-off to identify material which has sufficient grade to be considered economic according to the existing Nifty cost structure for mining and processing

• Blocks which have been mined (either from underground or open pit) were flagged and excluded from the reporting

• A detailed report was prepared for the Deposit which has been reviewed internally within Aditya Birla

Production during the previous twelve months was depleted from the updated Sulphide Mineral Resource Model. The depletion work was carried out by Mr Sivasamy.

These estimations comply with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

A substantial surface and underground drilling program is planned for FY15 further delineating the Western Extension and Northern Limb resource areas. The new drilling information will be incorporated into a new geological model for the next resource update.

Mt Gordon

The in-situ Mineral Resource for the Mt Gordon Copper Operations at 31 March 2014 totals 185.27Mt @ 1.27% Cu, above a reporting cut-off of 0.5% Cu.

The Mt Gordon Mineral Resource update includes individual estimates for Mammoth/Mammoth Surround/ Mammoth Deeps/ Mammoth South/H Lens/ Esperanza South/Esperanza-Pluto Deposits (DataGeo) and the Greenstone and Mammoth North Deposits (Sivasamy) using all information as at 31 March 2014.

The mineral resource estimates for these deposits had the following basis: -

• Only audited drill hole information with supportable assay QAQC and location was utilised

• Geological and structural controls where combined with copper grade (generally 0.5% Cu) to define mineralisation zones

• Drill information was composited to either 1m or 1.5m down hole (the composite length was dependant on the majority sample length of the Deposit being assessed) to provide a normalised dataset

• Grade continuity determined from statistical and geo-statistical review of the composites

• Grade estimated using techniques appropriate to the grade continuity observed and/or the mineralisation orientation, the techniques adopted were indicator kriging, ordinary kriging and/or inverse distance, top-cuts were applied if appropriate to attempt to normalise the grade distribution

• Grade was estimated using the appropriate method identified above into block models with block size applied according to the input data spacing and dimensions of the mineralisation

• Grade and mineralisation volume was validated by comparison to the input data and the mineralisation zones respectively

• Specific gravity was either estimated into the block model from appropriate measurements or assigned by rock type and profile position to allow the determination of tonnes

• Block models were classified according to confidence in the input data, the geological/mineralisation interpretation, the amount of input data and its spatial distribution and if available production information,

• The block models were reported above a 0.5% Cu cut-off to identify material which has sufficient grade to be considered potentially economic to be extracted by bulk underground mining techniques



- Blocks which have been mined (either from underground or open pit) were flagged and excluded from the reporting

- Detailed reports were prepared for each Deposit

- Models were audited internally and by external consultants

These estimations comply with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Maroochydore

The "in situ Oxide and Supergene" Mineral Resource for the Maroochydore Project remains as estimated at 31 March 2013 by DataGeo. The Maroochydore Mineral Resource is 43.20Mt @ 0.91% Cu and 391 ppm Co above a 0.5% Cu cut-off.

The mineral resource estimate for this deposit had the following basis: -

- Only audited drill hole information with supportable assay QAQC and location was utilised

- Geological criteria (mineral species) where combined with copper grade (generally 0.5% Cu) to define the extent of the mineralised zones

- Drill information was composited to 1m down hole (the majority sample length within the Deposit) to provide a normalised dataset

- Grade continuity determined from statistical and geo-statistical review of the composites

- Grade estimated using indicator kriging techniques based on the grade continuity observed

- Grade was estimated into a block model with block size applied according to the input data spacing and dimensions of the mineralisation

- Grade and mineralisation volume was validated by comparison to the input data and the mineralisation zones respectively

- Specific gravity was assigned by profile position to allow the determination of tonnes

- Block models were classified according to confidence in the input data, the geological/mineralisation interpretation, the amount of input data and its spatial distribution,

- The block model was reported above a 0.5% Cu cut-off to identify material which has an average grade which may be sufficient for economic extraction based on scoping study information available for open cut mining

- A detailed report was prepared

- Models were audited internally and compared to previous estimates prepared against the same information.

This estimation complies with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Between 2010 and 2013 surface diamond drilling was undertaken on the Sulphide extension of the existing Maroochydore oxide resource. The Maroochydore Sulphide Mineral Resource was estimated using all appropriate information as at 31 March 2014 by Mr Sean Sivasamy (Sivasamy) of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited. The Sulphide Mineralisation based on current data and its interpretation, to contain an Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.43Mt at 1.66% Cu and 292ppm Co above a cut-off of 1.1% Cu.

The Maroochydore Sulphide Mineral Resource cut-off grade has been set at 1.1% Cu based upon the current Nifty reserve cut-off grade. The Nifty mine is currently economically mining at a 1.1% Cu cut-off grade. This derived a mining cut-off of 1.1% Cu to provide a diluted head grade of 1.65% Cu. The use of a 1.1% Cu cut-off grade for Maroochydore resource modelling and estimation returns an average in-situ grade in line with this result and allows for the reporting of near surface material which may be mined at a lower copper cut-off grade.

The Maroochydore sulphide Deposit Mineral Resource was estimated using: -

- A mineralisation constraint based on a 0.1% Cu external boundary and appropriate geology.

- Drill holes intersecting the constrained mineralisation were composited to 1m down hole.

- Grade statistics were assessed using the composites.

- The mineralisation constraints were loaded into a block model with block sizes appropriate to the drill hole spacing and the constraint dimensions.

- Grade was estimated using the OK (Ordinary Kriging) method.

- Specific gravity was assigned to the blocks as a default value of 2.74t/m3. This is based on that found at the Nifty deposit in similar rock types.

- The model was validated by comparison to the input data and is classified according to the level of confidence in the geological and structural interpretation and the input data.

The estimation complies with the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

An aggressive Diamond and RC drilling programme is planned for FY15 to target the potential for additional Sulphide Mineral Resources beneath and adjacent to the Maroochydore oxide resource.

Table - 1
Aditya Birla Minerals Limited Mineral Resources as at 31 March 2014

	Cutoff Grade	Measured Resource		Indicated Resource		Inferred Resource		Total Resource	
	%	Tonnes	Cu %	Tonnes	Cu %	Tonnes	Cu %	Tonnes	Cu %
NIFTY COPPER OPERATIONS									
In situ Oxide and Supergene	0.40	6.58	1.22	3.50	0.92	0.20	0.62	10.28	1.11
Broken Ore Stocks - Oxide and Supergene	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total Oxide and Supergene		6.58	1.22	3.50	0.92	0.20	0.62	10.28	1.11
In Situ Sulphide	1.20	23.05	2.40	4.07	1.88	2.57	1.70	29.68	2.27
Broken Ore Stocks - Sulphide	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total Sulphide		23.05	2.40	4.07	1.88	2.57	1.74	29.68	2.27
Total Mineral Resource		**29.63**	**2.14**	**7.57**	**1.44**	**2.77**	**1.66**	**39.96**	**1.97**
Heap Leach Inventory *		15.70	0.5 0	-	-	-	-	15.70	0.50
MT GORDON COPPER OPERATIONS									
In Situ Sulphide	0.50	15.44	1.43	49.07	1.43	120.76	1.19	185.27	1.27
Broken Ore Stocks - Sulphide	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Mineral Resource		**15.44**	**1.43**	**49.07**	**1.43**	**120.76**	**1.19**	**185.27**	**1.27**
MAROOCHYDORE COPPER PROJECT									
In Situ Oxide and Supergene	0.50	-	-	40.80	0.92	2.30	0.81	43.20	0.91
In Situ Sulphide	1.10	-	-	-		5.43	1.66	5.43	1.66
Total Mineral Resource	-	-	-	40.80	0.92	7.73	1.41	48.63	0.99
TOTAL (excl Nifty heap leach inventory)		**45.07**	**1.90**	**97.44**	**1.22**	**131.26**	**1.14**	**273.86**	**1.29**

* Recoverable copper in the inventory under leach is additional to measured mineral resources.

The information in this table which relates to Mineral Resources for the Nifty, Mt Gordon and Maroochydore projects is based on and accurately reflects reports prepared by DataGeo and Sivasamy in 2013/14. Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have the necessary experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit and the activity undertaken to qualify as a 'Competent Person' under the JORC Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition). Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have given their consent to the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Ball is Principal of DataGeo Geological Consultant (an independent geological consultancy). Mr Sivasamy is a full time employee of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited (ABML).

ABML has preliminary studies carried out for the Deposits currently reporting Mineral Resource at Mt Gordon to establish if it is economic to mine at a lower head grade and hence cut-off. This work has suggested that material within the mineral resource above a cut-off of 0.5% has the potential to be mined by bulk underground mining methods.

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources tabled above are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserve. In all Resources and Reserves tables, significant figures do not imply precision. Figures are rounded according to JORC Code guidelines.

The depletion of the Mineral Resources for the Nifty and Mt Gordon operations for the 2014 reporting period is based on and accurately reflects information prepared by Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy. Mr Ball is a member of the AusIMM (CP-Geo) and Mr Sivasamy is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have the qualifications and necessary experience with this style of mineralisation to qualify as a competent person as described by the 2012 JORC Code for reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have given their consent to the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release was previously reported to ASX in the release titled 'Resource Update as at 31 March 2014 dated 30 April 2014.

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Maurice Hoyle, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Sean Sivasamy, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, both of whom are full time employees of the Company. Mr Hoyle and Mr Sivasamy have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results. Mr Hoyle and Mr Sivasamy have given their consent to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

In comparison to the mineral resource reported at 31st March 2013 (shown in Table 2) the changes are described as follows:

Nifty

Oxide and Supergene: There is a slight material changes in the mineral resources tonnes due to interpretation and updating the geological wireframe. There is no change in the copper grade. Sulphide: The total Mineral Resource decreased from 30.60 million tonnes in 31st March 2013 to 28.32 million tonnes 31st March 2014. An annual decrease of 2.28 million tonnes occurred after depletion, a total of 1.36 million tonnes were increased from surface and underground conversion drilling programme. Total sulphide mineral resource is at 31st march 2014 is 29.68 million tonnes at 2.27% Cu.

Mt Gordon

The increase in reported mineral resource comes from the inclusion of H Lens and other additional material at depth in the vicinity of the Portal and Mammoth Extended Faults.
The majority of the increase in reported material is in the Inferred category given it is defined by the minimum amount of drill information acceptable for inclusion in reported resources. An increase in gross Indicated mineral resource tonnage is due to better reconciliation with previous underground mining in terms of location.

Maroochydore

There is no change to the oxide and supergene mineral resource. The sulphide mineral resource is new and as described in the appropriate section.

"An exciting discovery of high grade copper mineralisation in a new lens ('H Lens') of Mammoth style mineralisation at Mt Gordon copper project"

"A new "in situ Sulphide" Maiden Mineral Resource for the Maroochydore Copper project"

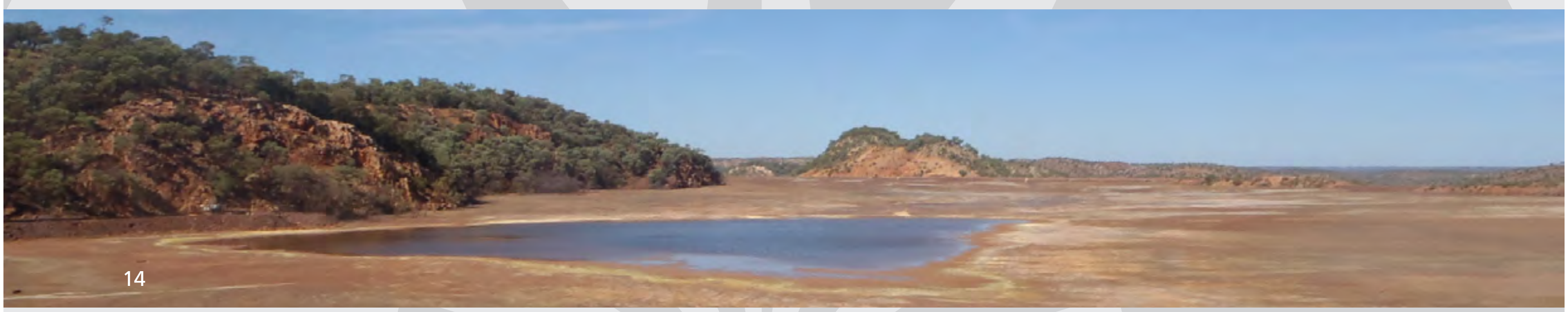


Table - 2
Aditya Birla Minerals Limited Mineral Resources as at 31 March 2013

	Cutoff Grade	Measured Resource		Indicated Resource		Inferred Resource		Total Resource	
	%	Tonnes	Cu %	Tonnes	Cu %	Tonnes	Cu %	Tonnes	Cu %
NIFTY COPPER OPERATIONS									
In situ Oxide and Supergene	0.40	3.2	1.1	4.1	1.1	3.2	1.1	10.5	1.1
Broken Ore Stocks - Oxide and Supergene	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total Oxide and Supergene		3.2	1.1	4.1	1.1	3.2	1.1	10.5	1.1
In Situ Sulphide	1.20	22.3	2.74	4.4	2	3.9	1.74	30.6	2.5
Broken Ore Stocks - Sulphide	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total Sulphide		22.3	2.74	4.4	2	3.9	1.74	30.6	2.5
Total Mineral Resource		**25.5**	**2.53**	**8.5**	**1.57**	**7.1**	**1.45**	**41.1**	**2.14**
Heap Leach Inventory *		15.7	0.5	-	-	-	-	15.7	0.50
MT GORDON COPPER OPERATIONS									
In Situ Sulphide	0.50	15.8	1.44	46.7	1.44	101.6	1.16	164.2	1.25
Broken Ore Stocks - Sulphide	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Mineral Resource		**15.8**	**1.44**	**46.7**	**1.44**	**101.6**	**1.16**	**164.2**	**1.25**
MAROOCHYDORE COPPER PROJECT									
Total Resource Oxide and Supergene	0.5	-	-	40.8	0.92	2.3	0.81	43.1	0.91
TOTAL (excl Nifty heap leach inventory)		**41.3**	**2.11**	**96.0**	**1.23**	**111**	**1.17**	**248.4**	**1.34**

* Recoverable copper in the inventory under leach is additional to measured mineral resources.

The information in this table which relates to Mineral Resources for the Nifty and Mt Gordon operations is based on and accurately reflects reports prepared by DataGeo and Sivasamy in 2013. The information in this report which Relates to Mineral Resources for the Maroochydore project is based on and accurately reflects reports prepared by DataGeo in 2013.
Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have the necessary experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit and the activity undertaken to qualify as a 'Competent Person' under the JORC Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2004 Edition). Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have given their consent to the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Ball is Principal of DataGeo Geological Consultant (an independent geological consultancy). Mr Sivasamy is a full time employee of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited.
The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources tabled above are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserve. In all Resources and Reserves tables, significant figures do not imply precision. Figures are rounded according to JORC Code guidelines.
The depletion of the Mineral Resources for the Nifty and Mt Gordon operations for the 2013 reporting is based on and accurately reflects information prepared by Mr Peter Ball and Mr Sivasamy. Mr Ball is a member of the AusIMM (CP-Geo) and Mr Sivasamy is a Member of the AusIMM. Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have the qualifications and necessary experience with this style of mineralisation to qualify as a competent person as described by the 2004 JORC Code for reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ball and Mr Sivasamy have given their consent to the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

Reserves

As reported at year end and in updates subsequent to year end, a sinkhole occurred at the Nifty Underground Copper Mine in March 2014. Due to the development of the sinkhole, the reserve update as at 31st March 2014 could not be completed. Although unknown at this stage, there is a risk that the overall reserves at Nifty may be adversely affected due to the effects of the sinkhole. Given the uncertainty, the Company is unable to provide its annual reserve update for Nifty, and the respective Competent Person is unable to sign off on any Reserve Update until all investigative activities are finalized.

There is no change in the reserves at Mt Gordon due to the mine remaining in Care & Maintenance throughout FY 2014. The reserve has been defined based on the mining method in place at the time the mine was placed on care and maintenance.

Table - 3
Mt Gordon Ore Reserve as at 31 March 2014

	Cutoff Grade	Proven Reserve		Probable Reserve		Total Reserve	
	%	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu %	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu %	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu %
Mt Gordon Copper Operations							
Sulphide	1.5	0	0.0	3.6	2.2	3.6	2.2
Broken Ore Stocks - Sulphide	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt Gordon Sulphide Ore Reserves		**0**	**0.0**	**3.6**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**2.2**

The information in this table that relates to Ore reserves for Mt Gordon operations is based on the information compiled by Edward Gleeson an employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Gleeson is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gleeson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Gleeson consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this report which relates to Ore Reserve for the Mt Gordon operations is based on and accurately reflects reports prepared by Edward Gleeson an employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd in 2013. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

EXPLORATION

A total of 36,004m of near mine and regional diamond and reverse circulation drilling were completed during FY14 in the Nifty, Maroochydore and Mt Gordon copper projects.

Outcomes at Mt Gordon resulted in a 13% increase in contained copper above that at 31 March 2013 and included the discovery of a new high grade lens of copper mineralisation. Drilling at Nifty completed testing all DHEM targets northwest of the pit, the conceptual DMP co-funded hole 2km southwest of the pit and all targets up to 1.5km down plunge of the resource area. At Maroochydore drilling extended the sulphide mineralisation by a further 1 km northwest along strike and down plunge to a vertical depth of 600m.

Filtering, imaging and interpretation of the high resolution aeromagnetic survey data acquired in FY13 over the Nifty and Maroochydore areas and re-interpretation of regional high quality VTEM data over the Nifty mine and regional areas were completed. Prospect-specific desktop analysis of all updated geophysical, geological and geochemical data from the Nifty near mine, Nifty Regional and Maroochydore areas was then used to derive a series of targets for drilling. Further 3D modelling and structural interpretation of the Mt Gordon resource area generated a number of targets that led to the discovery of two new lenses of mineralization.

Forward drilling programmes totalling up to 18,000m in the three project areas have been planned on advanced and early stage targets to search for extensions to known mineralisation and develop new ones. Drilling is planned to continue on the conversion of the Nifty Northern Limb and Western Resource Inferred Resources to Measured and Indicated categories to JORC 2012 classification. At Mt Gordon regional exploration will comprise programmes of XRF soil geochemical surveys with follow-up air core programmes over well-defined geophysical targets and induced polarization surveys over advanced drilling prospects with follow-up diamond drilling of optimized targets.

Nifty and Maroochydore

The copper deposits at Nifty and Maroochydore are stratabound deposits, hosted within Broadhurst Formation sediments of the Upper Proterozoic Yeneena Basin which have undergone primary and secondary remobilization and upgrading subsequent to their formation. They lie close to the western margin of the Great Sandy Desert approximately 300 and 400km southeast of Port Hedland respectively and are overlain by a variable thickness of Permian and Tertiary sediments and sand dunes.

The Broadhurst Formation hosts all significant base metal mineralisation known in the basin, including copper at Nifty, Maroochydore and Rainbow and zinc-lead mineralisation at Warrabarty. Proterozoic rocks of the region also host the Telfer gold deposit and a diverse suite of other base and precious metal occurrences. The regional geological setting is also considered to be highly prospective for both stratabound and epigenetic zinc, lead, silver and cobalt mineralisation. Several of the higher ranking copper prospects within the Nifty Regional tenements are interpreted to lie within the basal Broadhurst Formation close to the contact with the underlying Coolbro Sandstone. The Rainbow copper prospect is typical of these and is the highest ranking copper prospect outside of the current resource areas. A number of technical papers interpret these stratabound deposits to be comparable in style and geological setting to those of the Zambian Copper belt.

The Nifty and Maroochydore copper deposits occur within strongly sulphidic carbonaceous shales and carbonate units of the Broadhurst Formation. Metamorphism, deformation and faulting have played a significant role in the development and grade enhancement of the Nifty copper deposit with the strongest and thickest mineralisation being located between major faults along the axial trough of a tightly folded syncline.

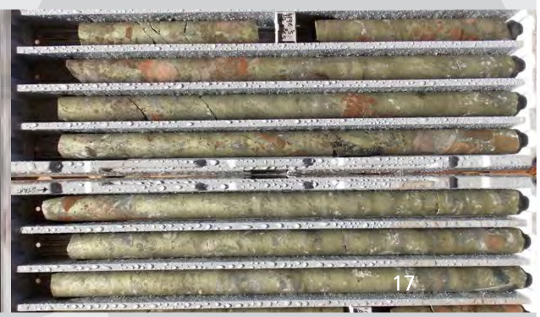
Nifty Near Mine

A total of 13,654m of surface and underground drilling was conducted at near mine Nifty during FY14.

Twelve pre-collared exploration diamond holes for a total of 8,921m were drilled and completed the testing of the north-western DHEM anomalies, all down plunge targets extending to 1.5km southeast of the Nifty resource and the DMP co-funded conceptual target 2km west of Nifty.

A total of 4,733m of underground and surface resource drilling was completed. Underground diamond drilling comprised a total of 2,576m for conversion of Northern Limb Inferred Resources into Measured and Indicated categories. 2,157m of a 5,500m, RC pre-collared surface diamond drilling programme were also completed for the conversion of unclassified and Inferred Resources of the Western extension area to Indicated and Measured categories.

Six exploration diamond drill holes tested the DHEM conductors located in a synclinal structure northwest of the Nifty pit. Drilling intersected a black shale and siltstone sequence with sporadic narrow intervals of low to moderate grade copper mineralisation. Peak down hole intercepts ranged from 2 to 6m width with grades ranging from 0.34 to 0.76% Cu in the limbs and drill hole YNC352 intersected similar mineralization at the base of the structure (2m @ 0.76% Cu from 793m). The mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within the footwall sequence to the Nifty copper deposit. Down plunge follow-up drilling beneath the Nifty deposit for possible grade improvement is under consideration for FY15.



Drilling of targets to 1.5km down plunge of the Nifty resource was completed with discouraging results and is considered to have adequately tested this tract of the synclinal trough. Drill hole YNC341B (4m @ 3.18%Cu, 5.6gpt Au), lying approximately 130m down plunge of the Northern Limb, was the best intersection of this series of holes and requires follow-up drilling.

DMP co-funded conceptual drill hole YNC350, testing a geophysical model based upon the Nifty deposit and interpretation of regional copper mineralisation controls, was completed in unmineralised black shales of the Broadhurst Formation at a depth of 597.6m with a best intersection of 4m @ 0.13% Cu from 104m. This hole is considered to have adequately tested this target and a revised hole lying 1km to the northeast of the Nifty pit has been selected as the second hole of the co-funded programme.

The planned FY15 surface exploration programme comprises diamond drilling of two near mine targets and a programme of shallow air core drilling totalling approximately 1,975m over 5 areas of interest. These areas were selected for testing following a detailed review of all near mine and regional geological data. The air core drilling will test for copper anomalism over the Southern Limb footwall sequence and over approximately 7km of strike length of previously undrilled Broadhurst Formation sediments within a stratigraphic sequence interpreted to be comparable to that at the Rainbow prospect.

A total of 11,000m resource conversion drilling is planned in FY15 including 5,500m from underground of the Northern Limb and 5,500m of the Western Extension resource area from the surface. The new drilling information will be incorporated into a new geological model for the next resource update.

Nifty Regional

Five Exploration Licence applications hosting a number of copper prospects with potential for Nifty style mineralisation were granted mid-FY14 and were immediately selected for drill testing.

A total of 2,852m in RC and pre-collared diamond drill holes was completed on the Mansfield, Citadel and Rainbow copper prospects.

The Mansfield and Citadel prospects are juxtaposed, lie only 15km from Nifty mine site and fall within the Broadhurst Formation embedded within a synclinal structure interpreted from geophysical and geological data to resemble the host structural and stratigraphic setting at Nifty. These areas were tested with RC and pre-collared diamond drilling in 5 holes for 2,152m. At Mansfield a well-defined circular resistivity high and associated faulting was tested with three holes to a maximum depth of 522m but located no significant copper mineralisation.

Drilling of two holes at Citadel to depths of 603m, testing Cu-Zn anomalism and a coincident marked gravity high, located strong silica-dolomite alteration but lacked significant copper mineralisation. The strength and origin of this alteration system warrants follow-up work.

The Rainbow prospect is located approximately 30km northwest of Nifty Mine and occurs near the interface of the Broadhurst Formation and Coolbro Sandstone within an anticlinal structure adjacent to the major Vines Fault. There is good potential for this horizon to be regionally present near surface and at depth over an area of approximately 80sq.km due to repetition by folding and faulting.

Three vertical RC drill holes for 700m drilling (13RNB001-003) were drilled from 179 to 300m depth to test for primary copper mineralisation beneath an extensive area of surficial copper and zinc anomalism. All holes intersected narrow zones of weak copper mineralisation with best intersections of 8m @ 0.51% Cu (0.1% Cu cut-off) from a depth of 158m in hole 13RNB001and 2metres @ 1.74% Cu (1% Cu cut-off) from 148m in 13RNB003.

The FY15 exploration programme includes 2,025m of air core and reverse circulation drilling to test four areas for relatively shallow copper mineralisation identified from a detailed review of all known drilling, geophysical and near surface sampling. RC drilling will test targets down dip and along strike of known mineralisation and an air core bedrock drilling programme will test a structurally complex area close to the Stirling and Grevillea copper prospects for copper anomalism over an area of approximately 20 sq.km.

A 24,900 line km high resolution Aeromagnetic and Radiometric survey is planned for the northern Nifty Regional tenements to complete the detailed magnetic coverage of all granted tenements.

Maroochydore

A total of 5,532m pre-collared RC/DD drilling programme was completed to test a broad area of the Maroochydore tenement at depths of 300 to 800m, targeting large scale structures comprising a number of magnetic and gravity anomalies and zones of structural deformation extending from southeast to northwest down dip of the Maroochydore Sulphide system.

All holes intersected Broadhurst Formation sediments, gabbro intrusives and the target zone at the predicted depth. Most holes intersected moderate to strong pyrrhotite but were deficient in chalcopyrite. Weak chalcopyrite was intersected in drill holes 13MAD007 and 13MAD010, extending the north-westerly strike of the Maroochydore copper sulphide mineralisation by a further kilometre and to a vertical depth of 600m down plunge with a best copper intersection of 5m @ 0.35% Cu from 614m

at a 0.3% Cu cut-off (13MAD010).

Detailed filtering and interpretation of the high resolution aeromagnetic survey data flown in FY13 was completed and provided good structural detail and depth to magnetic source estimations and demonstrated the presence of whale-back fold structures suggesting a potential for strike repetitions of the mineralised sequence. Detailed magnetic modelling also indicated the presence of a synclinal structure lying immediately to the west of and sub-parallel to the Maroochydore copper deposit which may indicate a potential for the Maroochydore copper horizon to recur at depth to the west.

Drill holes 13MAD008 and 13MAD009 located structural complications at the western boundary of the Maroochydore oxide deposit suggesting possible down-folding or down-faulting to the west.

Proposed drilling for FY15 comprises 4,500m of diamond drilling to test the interpreted synclinal structure west of the Maroochydore resource area for blind copper sulphide mineralisation, test for shallow sulphide west along strike of the oxide deposit and for further strike extensions. A 4,000m air core bedrock drilling programme has also been planned to infill and extends historic shallow drilling between the Maroochydore deposit and the Coolbro Sandstone contact 3km to the west.

Three pre-collared PQ3 diamond drill holes have been planned to provide core samples of the higher grade zones through the Maroochydore oxide deposit for metallurgical testing.

Mt Gordon

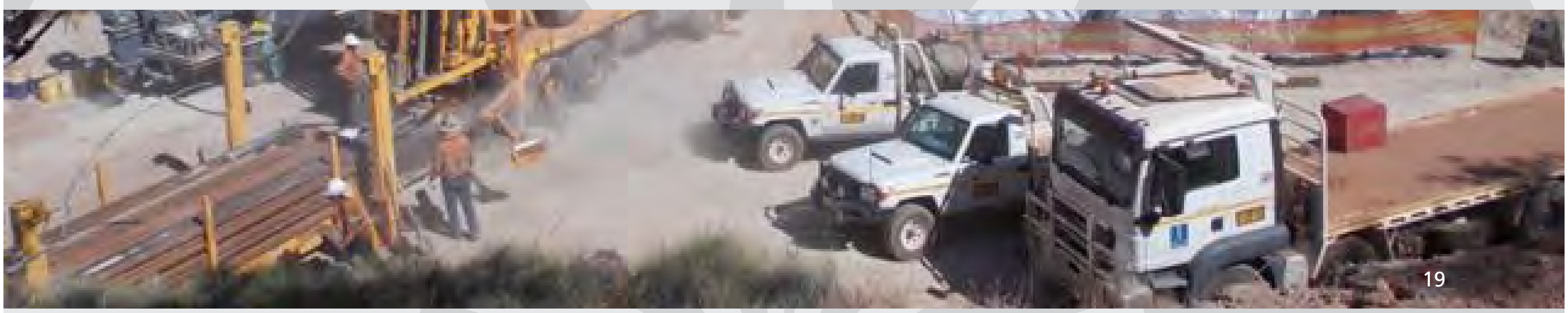
The Mt Gordon copper ore bodies are located in the Northwest Queensland Mineral Province approximately 125km to the north of Mt Isa. They have been emplaced within and between the crustal scale Mt Gordon Fault Zone and the major Mammoth and Mammoth Extended splay and associated faults. Lenses of massive copper sulphide lie within broad envelopes of stringer, vein and disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation within, proximal to and between the faults and are frequently associated with strong hematite alteration. Host rocks comprise fault breccia, brecciated quartzites, chert, carbonaceous shales and dolomitic sediments of Middle Proterozoic age.

A 13,833m programme of pre-collared surface and underground diamond drilling was completed. This focused upon targets developed from detailed 3D modelling and structural targeting within the Mt Gordon resource area. Drilling resulted in the discovery of two new bodies of mineralisation, now termed the H Lens and Mammoth South Lens, and an increase in resources that represents a 13% increase in contained copper since 31 March 2013.

The 'H' lens discovery hole, SD532, intersected a mineralized envelope of 233m @ 1.01%Cu, 2.1gpt Ag, 0.14%Co from 984m including a high grade interval of 60m @ 3.29%Cu, 4.2gpt Ag, and 0.14%Co. Down hole electromagnetic surveys were completed and indicated strong off-hole and down hole conductive bodies. These were confirmed by daughter holes from SD532 and by underground drilling. Underground drill hole UM 1576 intersected best intervals of 44m @ 3.76%Cu, 9.9gptAg, 0.12%Co from 825m including 19m @ 8.08%Cu,15.8gpt Ag and 0.18%Co from 849m.

Underground drilling (UM 1572), directed south of the Mammoth Fault towards the intersection of Mick's Fault and the Portal Fault, intersected a new lens of mineralisation now termed Mammoth South. The best intersection was 9m @ 0.89%Cu from 229m including 2m @ 2.35%Cu from 236m.

The FY15 regional exploration programme includes up to 5,500m of air core and surface diamond drilling and the completion of a 25,800 line km high resolution aeromagnetic and radiometric survey over key regional tenements. Approximately 3,500m of diamond drilling has been planned to test targets resulting from planned induced polarization surveys over advanced drilling prospects. Up to 2,000m of shallow air core or RAB drilling has been allocated to follow up planned ground XRF soil sampling surveys over well-defined geophysical lineaments in regional tenements, a number of which are associated with the copper mineralization.
The information in this release was previously reported to ASX in the release titled 'Quarterly Activities Report' dated 31 March 2014.



Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Governance

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves are estimated by suitable qualified Aditya Birla Minerals personnel or external personnel in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code, industry standard techniques and internal guidelines for the estimation and reporting of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources.

All Mineral Resource estimates and supporting documentation are reviewed by a Competent Person employed by Aditya Birla Minerals Limited. If there is a material change in an estimate or a Mineral Resource or if the estimate is an inaugural Mineral Resource, the estimate and supporting documentation are further reviewed by a suitable qualified external Competent person.

All Ore Reserves estimates and supporting documentation are prepared and reviewed by a suitable qualified external Competent person. All Ore Reserves estimates are prepared in conjunction with ore-feasibility studies which consider all material factors. The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Statement included in the Annual Report are reviewed by a suitable qualified external Competent person prior to its conclusion.

Outlook

Copper prices have been moving in a relatively narrower range in the recent months. Consumption of refined copper is projected to record a growth of around 6% in 2014, which would be slightly higher than the growth recorded last year. The world economy including USA, Europe and Japan is still in recovery mode, albeit at a slower rate. There are concerns, however, on the outlook for China's economy, which is the largest consumer of copper.

During 2014 so far, LME stocks have fallen significantly, which could provide support to the copper prices in the near-term. However, projections indicate that refined copper market could be in a small surplus for the year. Copper prices also remain vulnerable to the macroeconomic risks for the financial markets.

Concentrate market is projected to be in a deficit in 2014; and contract TC/RCs for 2014 have already been settled at levels higher than in the previous year.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited (Birla Minerals) is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

In accordance with the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) Corporate Governance Council's ("CGC") "Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations" the Corporate Governance Statement must contain certain specific information and must disclose the extent to which the Company has followed the guidelines during the period. Where a recommendation has not been followed, that fact must be disclosed together with the reasons for the departure.

The Company's corporate governance practices were in place throughout the year and are compliant, unless otherwise stated, with the Corporate Governance Council's principles and recommendations, which are noted below.

Principle 1. Lay solid foundations for management and oversight
Principle 2. Structure the Board to add value
Principle 3. Promote ethical and responsible decision making
Principle 4. Safeguard integrity in financial reporting
Principle 5. Make timely and balanced disclosure
Principle 6. Respect the rights of shareholders
Principle 7. Recognise and manage risk
Principle 8. Remunerate fairly and responsibly

The Board has developed policies and practices consistent with the ASX Recommendations, with such adjustments as the Board believes are appropriate for the particular circumstances of the Company. Consistent with these policies, a summary of the corporate governance policies and practices adopted by Birla Minerals is set out below.

ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Birla Minerals is responsible for setting the Company's strategic direction and providing effective governance over Birla Minerals' affairs in conjunction with the overall supervision of the Company's business with the view of maximising shareholder value. The Board's key responsibilities are to:

(a) chart the direction, strategies and financial objectives for Birla Minerals and monitor the implementation of those policies, strategies and financial objectives;
(b) monitor compliance with regulatory requirements, ethical standards and external commitments;
(c) based on nomination from Hindalco, the company's major shareholder, appoint, evaluate the performance of, determine the remuneration of, plan for the succession of and, where appropriate, remove the Chief Executive Officer; and
(d) ensure that the Board continues to have the mix of skills and experience necessary to conduct Birla Minerals' activities, and that appropriate directors are selected and appointed as required.

The Board has adopted a Board Charter, which sets out in more detail the responsibilities of the Board. The Board Charter sets out the division of responsibility between the Board and management to assist those affected by decisions to better understand the respective accountabilities and contribution to Board and management.

In accordance with Birla Minerals' Constitution, the Board delegates responsibility for the day–to–day management of Birla Minerals to the Chief Executive Officer (subject to any limits of such delegated authority as determined by the Board from time to time). Management as a whole is charged with reporting to the Board on the performance of the Company.

BOARD STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

The Board is currently comprised of seven members, of which four are independent non–executive Directors. The Board will continue to assess the skill set amongst its constituents and make other appointments should the need arise. Details of each director's skill, expertise and background are contained within the directors' report included with the company's annual financial statements.

Independence, in this context, is defined to mean a non–executive Director who is free from any interest and any business or other relationship that could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of Birla Minerals. The definition of independence in ASX Recommendation 2.1 is taken into account for this purpose. An assessment of one of the non-executive directors position in light of this definition was undertaken during the 2012 financial year which resulted in Mr Mysore Prasanna being classified as an Independent Non-Executive Director from 23 August 2012 onwards.

A Director cannot hold the position of both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The present Chairman of the Company is not considered to be an independent director. Notwithstanding this, all non-executive directors of the Company are, and were during the reporting period, independent in character and judgment.

Birla Minerals' non–executive Directors may not hold office for a continuous period in excess of three years or past the third annual general meeting following their appointment, whichever is longer, without submitting for re–election. Directors are elected or re–elected, as the case may be, by shareholders in a general meeting. Directors may offer themselves for re–election.

A Director appointed by the Directors (e.g., to fill a casual vacancy) will hold office only until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of Birla Minerals but is eligible for re–election at that meeting.

The Charter provides that the Board will meet at least six times a year.

Under Birla Minerals' Constitution, voting requires a simple majority of the Board. The Chairman does not presently hold a casting vote, however if the Board were to later resolve to permit the Chairman to have a casting vote, this would need to be approved by a majority of Directors and Shareholders.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

The Charter contemplates that the Board will annually assess the performance of the Board as a whole, and the individual Directors, as well as the effectiveness of the Board Charter. Responsibility for the overall direction and management of Birla Minerals, its corporate governance and the internal workings of Birla Minerals rests with the Board notwithstanding the delegation of certain functions to the Chief Executive Officer and management generally (such delegation effected at all times in accordance with Birla Minerals' Constitution and its corporate governance policies).

An evaluation procedure in relation to the Board, individual Directors, Board Committees and Company executives has been adopted by the Board. An evaluation procedure took place during the year. The evaluation of the Board as a whole is facilitated through the use of a questionnaire required to be completed by each Board Member, the results of which were summarized to be discussed with the Chairman of the Board and tabled for discussion at a Board Meeting. Similarly each individual director was required to self assess his performance and to discuss the results with the Chairman. The same procedure is undertaken for the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

To ensure management, as well as Board effectiveness, the Board, through the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has direct responsibility for evaluating the performance of the Chief Executive Officer. A formal evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer was undertaken by the Chairman of the Board. The process involved the evaluation of the CEO against the KRA's both financial and non financial set at the beginning of the year.

FINANCIAL REPORTING, INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board has overall responsibility for Birla's systems of internal control. These systems are designed to ensure effective and efficient operations, including financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations, with a view to managing the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. It must be recognised, however, that internal control systems can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against the risk of material loss.

The Board reviews the effectiveness of the internal control systems and risk management on an ongoing basis, and monitors risk through the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee (see the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee). The Board regularly receives information about the financial position and performance of Birla. For annual and half-yearly accounts released publicly, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer sign-off to the Board:

- the accuracy of the accounts and that they represent a true and fair view, in all material respects, of Birla's financial condition and operational results, and have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and
- that the representations are based on a system of risk management and internal compliance and control relating to financial reporting which implements the policies adopted by the Board, and that those systems are operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

In addition, management has reported to the Board on the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks.

Aditya Birla Management Corporation Limited assists the Board and the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee by providing a comprehensive internal audit services to the Company.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board has established two permanent Board committees to assist the Board in the performance of its functions:

(a) the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee; and
(b) the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

In addition to the above, the Board has also established the following temporary Committees with specific focus on certain areas:

- Investor Relations Committee
- Mt Gordon Environment Committee

Each committee has a charter, which sets out the Committee's purpose and responsibilities. The Committees are described further below.

The names of the members of the two permanent committees are set out in the directors' report and also included below. Other Committee members are set out under the respective Committees below.

AUDIT, COMPLIANCE AND RISK COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee is to provide assistance to the Board in its review of:

(a) Birla Minerals' financial reporting, internal control structure and risk management systems;

(b) the internal and external audit functions; and

(c) Birla Minerals' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements in relation to the above.

The Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee has specific responsibilities in relation to Birla Minerals' financial reporting process; the assessment of accounting, financial and internal controls; the appointment of external auditor; the assessment of the external audit; the independence of the external auditor; and setting the scope of the external audit.

The Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee must comprise at least three non–executive Directors that have diverse, complementary backgrounds, with two independent non–executive Directors. The Chairman of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee must be an independent non–executive Director.

The members of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee are: Mr Anghie (Chairman), Mr Krishnan, and Mr Prasanna.

REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is to discharge the Board's responsibilities relating to the nomination and selection of Directors and the compensation of the Company's executives and Directors.

The key responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are to:

(a) ensure the establishment and maintenance of a formal and transparent procedure for the selection and appointment of new Directors to the Board; and

(b) establish transparent and coherent remuneration policies and practices, which will enable Birla Minerals to attract, retain and motivate executives and Directors who will create value for shareholders and to fairly and responsibly reward executives.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee must comprise at least three non–executive Directors, two of which must be independent non–executive Directors. The Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee must be an independent non–executive Director.

The members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are: Dr Bhargava (Chairman), Mr Krishnan, and Mr Bhattacharya.

The remuneration policy which sets out the terms and conditions for the chief executive officer and other senior executives is set out in the Remuneration Report included in the Directors Report.

INVESTORS RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Investor Relations Committee is to:

(a) Monitor and assist management with the strategic direction and overall status of the Company's investor relations and public relations programs and associated activities;
(b) Conduct regular informal meetings with senior management of the Company regarding investor relations and public relations matters;
(c) Provide oversight and guidance regarding all material investor relations and public relations issues; and
(d) Perform such other functions as expressly delegated to it from time to time by the Board relating to investor relations and public relations.

The committee held a number of informal meetings with management on IR matters an as needs basis

The members of the Investor Relations Committee are: Mr Anghie (Chairman), Mr Kulwal, Mr Peter Torre and Mr Shanti Dugar.

MT GORDON ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Committee is to:

(a) Periodically Monitor and evaluate compliance and provide the management strategic direction to the Company's Mt Gordon Operations (MGO) environment related programs and associated activities;
(b) Conduct periodic meetings with senior management of the Company regarding environment management related activities;
(c) Perform such other functions as may have been expressly delegated to by the Board over matters relating to environment management.
(d) The Committee shall periodically report to the Board on its activities and the status of compliance at MGO.
(e) The Committee was initially established with a tenure of one year, however the Board considers that the matters currently under consideration by the Committee should have continued focus and have therefore extended the Committee's tenure until resolved otherwise.

The Committee will comprise of at least 2 Directors and currently comprises Mr Prasanna (Chairman), Mr Krishnan, Mr Gaur, Mr Kulwal and Mr Bhargava.

TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Birla Minerals is committed to promoting investor confidence and ensuring that shareholders and the market have equal access to information and are provided with timely and balanced disclosure of all material matters concerning the Company. Additionally, Birla Minerals recognises its continuous disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act. To assist with these matters, the Board has adopted a Continuous Disclosure and Shareholder Communication Policy.

The Continuous Disclosure and Shareholder Communication Policy allocates roles to the Board and management in respect of identifying material information and co–coordinating disclosure of that information where required by the ASX Listing Rules.

The Policy also identifies authorised company spokespersons and the processes Birla Minerals has adopted to communicate effectively with its shareholders. In addition to periodic reporting, Birla Minerals will ensure that all relevant information concerning the Company is placed on its website.

ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION–MAKING

Code of Conduct

The Board has created a framework for managing the Company including internal controls, business risk management processes and appropriate ethical standards.

The Board has adopted practices for maintaining confidence in the Company's integrity including promoting integrity, trust, fairness and honesty in the way employees and Directors conduct themselves and Birla Minerals' business, avoiding conflicts of interest and not misusing company resources. A formal Code of Conduct has been adopted for all employees and Directors of Birla Minerals.

Diversity Policy

The Company employs a broad mix of individuals reflecting its philosophy of hiring the best candidate for all positions at all levels irrespective of race, religion or gender.

The Company had a formal diversity policy in place during the year.

The objective of the policy is for the Company to embrace the diversity of skills, ideas and experiences of an individual and recognise that a workforce is made up of people with differences in age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, religion or national origin or social origin contributes to Aditya Birla Minerals Limited's success and organizational strength. It ensures all employees are treated with fairness and respect.

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited is committed to embedding a corporate culture that embraces diversity through;

- Recruitment on the basis of competence and performance and selection of candidates from a diverse pool of qualified candidates
- Maintaining selection criteria that does not indirectly disadvantage people from certain groups
- Providing equal employment opportunities through performance and flexible working practices
- Maintaining a safe working environment and supportive culture by taking action against inappropriate workplace and business behaviour that is deemed as unlawful (discrimination, harassment, bullying, vilification and victimization)
- Promoting diversity across all levels of the business
- Undertaking diversity initiatives and measuring their success
- Regularly surveying our work climate
- The Board of Directors establishing measurable objectives in achieving

There are currently 31 women working within the organisation and there are no women directors.

During the year, a significant review of the Company's operations was undertaken which resulted in the placing of the Mt Gordon Operations into care and maintenance. The structural and operational review took precedence over the final establishment of the measurable objectives of the diversity policy, however the Company was cognisant of the policy and its objectives and the application of those occurred throughout all key decisions of a human resource nature.

Securities Trading Policy

A Securities Trading Policy has been adopted by the Board to set a standard of conduct, which demonstrates Birla Minerals' commitment to ensuring awareness of the insider trading laws, and that employees and Directors comply with those laws. The Securities Trading Policy imposes additional share trading restrictions on Directors, the Company Secretary, executives and employees involved in monthly financial accounting processes ("specified persons").

Under the Securities Trading Policy, specified persons are only permitted to buy and sell securities if they do not possess non–public price sensitive information and trading occurs outside of specified restricted periods. These periods are the periods commencing on the first day of the month before the end of the half–year or full year period and ending on the next business day after the announcement of the results for that period. In addition, before a specified person can deal in Birla Minerals' securities they must obtain clearance from the appropriate officer, confirming that there is no reason why they cannot trade.

OTHER INFORMATION

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited will include on its website (www.adityabirlaminerals.com.au) full details of its corporate governance regime.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors present their report for the year ended 31 March 2014.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Directors of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mr Debu Bhattacharya (Non-Executive Chairman)
Dr Sunil Kulwal (Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director)
Mr Mysore Prasanna (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Dr Suresh Bhargava (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Maurice Anghie (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Narayan Krishnan (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr Dilip Gaur (Non-Executive Director)

Names, qualifications and special responsibilities

Mr Debu Bhattacharya (Non-Executive Chairman)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Technology with Honours in Chemical Engineering

Experience and other directorships: Mr Bhattacharya heads Aditya Birla Group's Global metals business having consolidated revenues of over US$17 billion and is the Managing Director of Hindalco Industries Limited (Hindalco) since 2 October 2003, the flagship company of Aditya Birla Group, a 2010 Forbes Asia "Fabulous 50" company.

He is also the Vice Chairman of Novelis Inc, the largest aluminium rolled products company in the world, and a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco.

Prior to assuming charge as the Managing Director of Hindalco, Mr Bhattacharya was the Managing Director of Indo Gulf Corporation Limited. Mr Bhattacharya is also the Chairman of Utkal Alumina International Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco, as well as director of Aditya Birla Management Corporation Limited, Birla Management Centre Services Limited, Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Limited, another wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco, Minerals and Minerals Limited, Aditya Birla Power Company Limited and Aditya Birla Science and Technology Company Limited.

Prior to joining the Aditya Birla Group, Mr Bhattacharya spent close to 30 years with Unilever, where he held several key responsibilities and worked in several key roles for its Indian & Overseas operations. He led the chemical business of Unilever in India before moving to the Aditya Birla Group in 1998.

Awards / rewards / honors: Mr. Bhattacharya is the recipient of the prestigious "India Business Leader of the Year Award (IBLA) 2005" and the much coveted "The Asia Corporate Citizen of the Year Award (ABLA) 2005".

Mr. Bhattacharya is the recipient of the LEXI Award 2007 for Strategic & Leadership Excellence.

Mr. Bhattacharya is the recipient of the "Corporate Excellence Award 2010" for his outstanding leadership & innovative approach in ensuring global excellence of The Indian Aluminium Industry. 'Hindalco', under Mr. Bhattacharya's leadership, has earned 'Forbes Asia "Fabulous 50' Award"2010. Mr. Bhattacharya is the recipient of the "Qimpro Gold Standard (Business) 2010" for successfully implementing world-class quality practices and achieving outstanding performance results. Mr. Bhattacharya is the recipient of the "IIM-JRD Tata Award 2011" for Excellence in Corporate Leadership in Metallurgical Industries'. Mr. Bhattacharya is the recipient of the "Fray International Sustainability Award 2011" for leadership in developing & applying new innovative business plans & operations for sustainability development of the Company in the environmental economic & social point of view. IIT Kharagpur has conferred upon him the "Distinguished Alumnus Award - 2012" on the occasion of the Institute's Diamond Jubilee completing Foundation Day.

Special Responsibilities: Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Dr Sunil Kulwal (Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Commerce, Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Chartered Accountant (ICAI), Company Secretary (ICSI)

Experience and other directorships:

Dr Kulwal is CEO and Managing Director of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited. He has a wide ranging experience of over 29 years in leadership positions across various industries including metals, mining and chemicals. He has successfully handled various roles spanning from profit centre head responsibility to new project execution, strategy development & deployment for global business growth.

Professionally Dr Kulwal is a qualified Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), Chartered Accountant and Company Secretary. He has demonstrated track record of turning around businesses through participative management culture and providing strategic direction. He has presented various papers in international conferences across the globe.

Dr Kulwal was previously Executive President of Grasim Industries Limited, Chemical Division, a company within the Global Aditya Birla Group, where, amongst the general duties imposed upon a chief executive, he was responsible for developing plans for a US$900 million new Chemical Complex.

Dr Kulwal is a Chevening Scholar. He is also a recipient of Rajiv Ratna National Award for the Best Chief Executive and Paul Harris Fellow title from the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International. He is a member of Executive Council of The Chamber of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia.

In the past he has served as Vice President of Alkali Manufacturer's Association of India, member of the Global Mercury Assessment Working Group of United Nations Environment Programme and member of Management and Systems Division Council of Bureau of Indian Standards.

Special Responsibilities: Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited

Mr Mysore Prasanna (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Science, Master of Law

Experience and other directorships:

Mr Prasanna commenced his career as an independent counsel and began his corporate career with General Insurance Corporation of India and worked for over 29 years with organizations including Alfa Laval, Brook Bond India Limited and Larsen & Toubro Limited. Mr Prasanna joined the Aditya Birla Group as President, Corporate Legal Cell and was instrumental in establishing the Corporate Legal Cell for the Aditya Birla Group. Mr Prasanna retired from that position on 30th April 2010. He is currently an Independent Legal Consultant at Bangalore, India.

Mr Prasanna is on the Board of many Companies both in India and abroad. He is also an independent Director on the board of RSB Transmissions (I) Limited, Pune, India. He is on the Advisory Board of OPC Asset Solutions Pvt Limited, Mumbai and Economic Law Practices, a Mumbai based law firm.

Mr Prasanna was the Chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee of Bombay Chamber and was the Co-Chairperson of the Legal Affairs Committee of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India.
He is also an arbitrator and is on the Panel of Arbitrators maintained by: 1.The Singapore International Arbitration Centre 2. The Kuala Lumpur Regional Arbitration Centre and 3. The Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre, Chennai, India. He is a Councillor on the Souther India User's Council of the London Court of International Arbitration (India). He is also the Vice-President (South) of International ADR Association, Kochi, India.

Mr Prasanna is the recipient of the "Best In House Counsel" award by Asia Law, Hong Kong in 2005 and 2007. In November 2006, he was conferred the prestigious "National Law Day" Award by the Honourable Prime Minister of India. In 2011, Mr Prasanna was conferred the award for outstanding achievement as a general counsel by International Financial Law Review- Asia Law. In March 2014, Mr Prasanna was conferred the Life Time Achievement Award for a General Counsel by Legal Era, a reputed law magazine. He is a member of the International Bar Association and is on the Editorial Board of India Business Law Journal & Asia IP Magazine both published from Hong Kong.

Special Responsibilities: Member of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee

Dr Suresh Bhargava (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Qualifications: Doctor of Philosphy (Applied Science): D.Sc (RU) & Fellow of Royal Australian Institute of Chemistry, Fellow of Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering (FTSE), Foreign Fellow Indian National Academy of Engineers

Experience and other directorships: Dr Bhargava is Professor and Chair of Industrial Chemistry at RMIT University. He is also Director of the Integrated Victorian XRD and Materials Characterization Facility and the RMIT Vibrational Spectroscopy Facility, unique collaborative facilities established in alliance with other Victorian universities and major industry groups and with support from the Australian Research Council. He is also the Director of Centre of Advanced Materials and Industrial Chemistry, A Centre of research excellence at RMIT University, Melbourne.

Dr Bhargava has more than 22 years of experience working with many Australian resource companies on various aspects of mineralogy and hydrometallurgy and environmental issues including technology development. He has worked on various projects with Alcoa, BHP Billiton, Mobile Exxon and Rio Tinto. Among many distinguished awards and achievements throughout his career, Dr Bhargava has received the 2006 Vice-Chancellors highest Award for Research Excellence, R K Murphy Award - the most coveted industrial chemistry award in Australia presented by Royal Australian Chemical Institute. Recently he has been elected as a Fellow of one of most prestigious Academies of Australia, the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering (ATSE). In 2013, he was awarded one of the most prestigious awards "Applied Science Award" of Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

Special Responsibilities: Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Mr Maurice Anghie (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Business, Fellow Chartered Accountant, Fellow Certified Practising Accountant, Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors

Experience and other directorships: Mr Anghie is an experienced, qualified professional possessing a range of commercial and financial skills. Having worked extensively in the listed corporate environment, he possesses legal, regulatory and governance expertise. He has been an Audit and Corporate Finance Partner in many Chartered Accounting Firms for many years. He is currently an Independent Corporate consultant and a non-executive director of Wollongong Coal Ltd (formerly known as Gujarat NRE Coking Coal Ltd) from 11 May 2007.

Special Responsibilities: Chairman of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee

Mr Narayan Krishnan (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Qualifications: Master of Science – Geoscience, Bachelor of Technology – Metallurgy (First Class), Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Experience and other directorships: Mr Krishnan has amassed an extensive industrial career spanning a period of over 37 years in the field of non ferrous extractive metallurgy including operations management, technical development and process design. He has worked in various capacities during his career at MIM Holdings, Pasminco and more recently as the group advisor metallurgy at WMC Resources Ltd, where the role included operations review, operations support, strategy input, technical advice to copper, nickel and fertiliser business and the management of external research projects. Mr Krishnan established a private technical consultancy firm, OM Metals Trust Pty Ltd, in 2004 and has been involved in providing high level technical advice and strategy input to large mining companies.

Special Responsibilities: Member of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Mr Dilip Gaur (Non-Executive Director)

Qualifications: Bachelor of Technology in Chemical Engineering

Experience and other directorships: Mr Gaur is a chemical engineer with more than 34 years experience in leadership positions in a cross section of Industries spanning Petroleum Refining, Petro chemicals, FMCG, speciality and Industrial chemicals, Fertilisers & Agriproducts, Nonferrous metals, oils and oleochemical etc in India, Malaysia and Egypt. He heads the Copper Business of Hindalco Industries Limited as a Group Executive President.

Prior to joining Aditya Birla Group, Mr. Gaur has worked with Hindustan Unilever (HUL) for 24 years; he was a member of HUL's Foods Management committee. He was Managing Director of Aditya Birla Group's Carbon black business in Egypt – an Indo-Egyptian joint venture, before moving to Hindalco Industries Limited. He is currently a Director of Dahej Harbour and Infrastructure Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited. Mr. Gaur has demonstrated track record of building robust businesses, turning around fledging ones & delivering exceptional results under challenging conditions across geographies.

Special Responsibilities: Not applicable

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Peter Patrick Torre

Mr. Torre is the principal of the corporate advisory firm, Torre Corporate, which provides corporate secretarial services to a range of listed companies. Prior to establishing Torre Corporate, Mr Torre was a partner and Chairman of the National Corporate Services Committee of an internationally affiliated firm of Chartered Accountants working within its corporate services division for over nine years. Mr Torre is the company secretary of several ASX-listed companies, a director of Mission New Energy Limited and Mineral Commodities Limited and is one of the founding directors of the charity organisation, "A Better Life Foundation WA".

Mr Torre holds a Bachelor of Business, is a Chartered Accountant, a Chartered Secretary and is a member of the Institute of Company Directors.

INTERESTS IN THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY

The relevant interests of directors either directly or through entities controlled by the directors in the share capital of the Company as at the date of this report are:

Director	Ordinary Shares
Mr Debu Bhattacharya	-
Dr Sunil Kulwal	-
Mr Mysore Prasanna	-
Dr Suresh Bhargava	-
Mr Maurice Anghie	-
Mr Narayan Krishnan	-
Mr Dilip Gaur	-

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared or paid with respect to the current financial year ended 31 March 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") during the course of the financial year were the exploration, mining, processing and marketing of copper metal. There has been no change in these activities during the financial year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Group's net loss from continuing operations after income tax for the year is $0.224 million (2013: Net loss of $8.307 million).

Particulars		FY14	FY13	% Variation
Concentrate Operations:				
Mining:				
Ore Mined	Tonnes	2,299,247	3,378,922	-32%
Grade	%	2.1%	2.3%	
Cu Contained	Tonnes	47,952	76,290	-37%
Processing				
Ore Processed	Tonnes	2,317,752	3,383,789	-32%
Grade	%	2.1%	2.3%	
Cu Contained in Ore Processed	Tonnes	48,611	76,490	-36%
Recovery	%	91.7%	90.6%	
Cu in Concentrate Produced	Tonnes	44,565	69,291	-36%
Cathode Operations:				
Cathode Produced	Tonnes	-	-	
Total Copper Production (Cathode and Concentrate)	**Tonnes**	**44,565**	**69,291**	**-36%**
Total Copper Sales	**Tonnes**	**46,029**	**71,881**	**-36%**
Financial Results:				
Sale of Product	A$ 000's	315,424	500,333	-37%
(Loss)/Earnings Before Interest and Tax	A$ 000's	(942)	(10,905)	91%
(Loss)/Earnings Before Tax	A$ 000's	(4,267)	(14,461)	70%
(Loss)/Profit After Tax	A$ 000's	(224)	(8,307)	97%

Nifty Copper Operations

Nifty Sulphide Project

Ore mined was 2,278,972 tonnes, representing an increase of 0.2 % on the previous year. Improvements throughout the year centred on increasing mining flexibility, the efficiency of the ore delivery process and paste-filling. The midlife rebuild programme for the boggers and trucks commenced towards the end of the year. Trucking capacity was hired to sustain the planned production levels. Delivered copper grade was below the mine plan due to ground stability problems encountered in the targeted high grade stopes particularly during the third quarter ending December 2013, necessitating resequencing and scheduling of high grade stopes. This resulted in low productivity at low grades from the mine. Post unforeseen development of a sinkhole in the Nifty open pit above the checker board on 20 March 2014, Management took a decision to suspend the underground mining operations in consideration of safety of people and informed DMP accordingly. Subsequent issuance of prohibition notice by DMP affected the potential recovery plan for the year end.

The Nifty Copper Sulphide Concentrator produced 44,071 metric tonnes of copper in concentrate as compared to 49,188 metric tonnes of contained copper the previous year, a decrease of 10%. Mill throughput was increased by approximately 0.3 % year on year with 2,296,708 tonnes being treated. Similarly, the low productivity in the third quarter adversely affected the mill performance with adverse effects from low ROM stockpile levels as well.

Improvements in wet plant operation and plant performance continued at the paste plant throughout the year. A dry plant was also purchased which augmented paste production, resulting in a significant increase by 8.5% compared to the previous year's paste filling of 846,568 m3.

Nifty sinkhole incident
On 20 March 2014, the Group observed a sinkhole at the open pit of Nifty mine. As a result of the sink hole, all mining operations were immediately suspended and the Department of Mines and Petroleum ("DMP") issued a Prohibition notice on 21 March 2014 to carry out risk assessment and investigation into the sinkhole incidence.

Subsequent to submission of risk assessment plan and hazard control report to the DMP, the Group has received permission from the DMP to undertake certain investigation activities and has commenced these investigative activities with an objective of recommencing mining operations as soon as practicable.

The Group is however unable to currently estimate with certainty the date on which mining operations at Nifty will be reactivated to full normal production levels and the full cost of rectification works. The employees not required to perform their duties due to this incident have been stood down and asked to take leave. The Group is liaising with the insurers, who have been notified of the incident.

At the date of this report, mining has not recommenced.

Nifty Oxide

The Nifty Oxide operation remained under care and maintenance during the year. Further evaluation of preferred options is under progress.

Mount Gordon Operations

For the year ended 31 March 2014 underground mining production from the Mammoth mine was 20,275 tonnes with 21,043 tonnes milled to produce 494 tonnes of copper in concentrate.

Mt Gordon operations have been placed under Care and Maintenance since April 2013. Since then AMC Consultants have completed a Scoping study of the Mt Gordon operations based on increased Resources and suggested that a 3.5mtpa – 4.0mtpa Ore mining using Sub-level caving method of mining and hoist shaft haulage could be a viable option. The Company engaged the Corporate Advisory Division of the ANZ bank to undertake a strategic review of the Mt Gordon Operations. This process has taken a considerable amount of time in order to fully evaluate each alternative available to the Company. The ANZ has concluded its review and has provided its draft findings to the management of the Company for comment. The findings include an assessment of the following:

- An outright divestment of the project or induction of a strategic partner into the project;
- Optimise mine by further exploration and resource evaluation to generate reserves;
- Remain under care and maintenance until market conditions improve;
- Restart operations after optimizing operating parameters

Management are working with ANZ in order to finalise the report following which the Board is expected to make an appropriate decision in coming quarter.

Exploration activities continued as per the Company's long term strategy. As a result of its focus on exploration, contained copper in resources increased from 2.05 Mn MT as on 31 March 2013 to 2.35 Mn MT as on 31 March 2014.

Maroochydore Operations

Aditya Birla Minerals undertook an 11 hole 5,665.6 metre reverse circulation and diamond drilling programme to test structural targets within a sedimentary basin lying to the southeast, east and northeast of the FY 2013 Sulphide prospect drilling location. The targets were derived primarily from interpretations of gravity and high resolution aeromagnetic data over a broad area extending to the eastern limit of the granted claim area.

Following interpretation of the FY 2013 drilling programme, which located medium to good grades and widths of copper-sulphide mineralisation in localised dilation structures down dip and along strike of prior intercepts, it was considered that improved grades and widths of mineralisation may occur in similar structures within a large, folded and faulted sedimentary trough lying to the east. It was decided to test this eastern sequence during FY 2014 as a potential host of Nifty style stratabound copper mineralisation. A specialist structural study was completed of all prior drilling and detailed aeromagnetic and gravity data to develop structural targets for drill testing.

Nine RC and pre-collared diamond drill holes, 300 to 700 metres deep, tested these targets and consistently located well-developed, bedded pyrrhotite mineralisation within a fine to very fine-grained siltstone, sandstone and black shale sequence which were either barren or carrying weak copper mineralisation. All holes were interpreted to have reached their target zone at close to the predicted depth and it was decided that further drill testing was not warranted.

The final two holes of the programme were then directed at testing the Maroochydore oxide deposit to its immediate west where magnetic data indicated the presence of a synclinal structure. Drill hole 13MAD009 was collared to test the western limit of the oxide deposit and the results of this hole suggest the possible presence of either a down fold or a down fault of the host sequence to the west.

Interpretation of gravity and aeromagnetic data also suggests the presence of a structural corridor enveloping the Maroochydore deposit, raising the possibility of structural repetitions of the mineralised horizon occurring to the west of the oxide mineral resource.

The FY 2015 drilling programme is planned to test the area west of the oxide mineral resource for possible potential repetitions of the mineralisation and will also test along strike and down plunge of the deposit for blind sulphide mineralisation.

ANALYSIS

Operations

The company's copper production decreased by 36% mainly because of Mt Gordon mine was kept under care and maintenance and for decline in average copper grade at Nifty mine. Correspondingly, the sales volume also declined by 36% compared to previous year. The profitability was adversely affected mainly due to the following factors:

1. At Nifty, the ore mined was 2.28 million tonnes representing a marginal increase over previous year. The average head grade reduced to 2.1% (2.33% in FY 12-13). The average site unit cost reduced by 8% to $95 /MT of ore mined and milled ($103 /MT in FY 12-13).

2. The Mt Gordon operations have been put under Care and Maintenance since April 2013 due to high unit cost of production per tonne of copper on account of lower production rates coupled with lower LME Copper prices.

Financial position

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Performance Measures	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Net fixed assets	395,312	381,747	364,258	360,493	355,024
Net working capital (Excluding cash)	43,785	8,555	50,917	56,375	51,367
Cash	2,198	143,969	117,709	100,413	136,776
Shareholder's Equity	450,663	450,663	450,663	450,663	450,663
Retained earnings	22,004	79,427	77,787	53,811	53,587

Total capital expenditure for the year was $33.774 million on mine development, exploration and general sustainance capex. The Company critically reviews its capital expenditure in the light of its cash flow generation.

Net working capital decreased by 9% on the lower sales volume. As at 31 March 2014, The Company has cash and cash equivalents of $136.776 million.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Nifty

The falling ore grade as per the mine plan is a concern for the Company. However, the Company has mitigated the reduction in mined grade by increasing the throughput. The Company planned to increase the throughput to 2.70 Million tonnes per annum by end of FY 15 to mitigate the impact of falling ore grade. However, the impact of the unforeseen development of a sinkhole in March 2014 on mine productivity and throughput needs to be reassessed in FY 2015. The Group is however unable to currently estimate with certainty the date on which mining operations at Nifty will be reactivated to full normal production levels and the full cost of rectification works.

The cost optimization will continue to be a focus area going forward with various initiatives already scheduled for the future.

The Company will focus on converting existing resources into reserves as well as generate new ore resources to augment the existing ones.

Mt Gordon

AMC Consultants have completed a Scoping study of the Mt Gordon operations based on increased Resources and suggested that a 3.5mtpa – 4.0mtpa Ore mining operation using Sub-level caving method of mining and hoist shaft haulage may be a viable option. The Corporate Advisory division of ANZ Bank has been engaged to carry out a strategic review of Mt Gordon, evaluate all available options and recommend a strategic option to the Board. The ANZ has concluded its review and has provided its draft findings to the management of the Company. Management are working with ANZ in order to finalise the report following which the Board will make an appropriate decision.

Maroochydore

The FY 2015 drilling programme has been planned with a strong focus upon a comprehensive test of interpreted synclinal fold and fault structures to the west of the Maroochydore oxide mineral resource, seeking a possible repetition of the deposit and is also designed to test for additional mineralisation north along strike and down plunge of the deposit.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors there are no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company or of the Group that occurred during the financial year not already disclosed in this report, the financial statements or notes attached thereto.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

In the opinion of the Directors there are no significant events after balance date of the Company or of the Group that occurred during the financial year not already disclosed in this report, the financial statements or notes attached thereto.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Company's operations are subject to strict environmental regulations under Western Australia and Queensland legislation in relation to its mining activities. The Company undertakes regular monitoring of licence requirements, with performance against licence conditions reported to regulators on a regular basis. The Company also monitors progress of the operations towards meeting the requirements of the mining industry code for environmental management.

Nifty successfully submitted all annual reporting on time in order to meet compliance with the operating license and regulations. For mine closure planning, Nifty set up additional vegetation trials on the waste dump, continued seed collection and weed control, and completed its draft mine closure plan with submission to the Department of State Development and is awaiting feedback from the regulators in order to finalise the draft plan. Progress was made on rehabilitating the historical Cyclone Fay heap leach overflow area with remediation via liming and the start of vegetation trials with complete vegetation planting scheduled for next year.

Mt Gordon successfully worked with the Department of Environment and Heritage to further rationalise environmental obligations as it transitioned into a Care and Maintenance phase. The court order for water reduction was amended to provide additional flexibility from an operational and cost perspective. All conditions of the court order were achieved and often exceeded. A substantial review of the projects closure liabilities was completed resulting in more advanced mine closure plans, and a reduction of the sites Financial Assurance. Historic legacy issues were better defined and regulated through a voluntary Transitional Environmental Program, to manage key issues in a defined program over a 5 year period.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company's parent, Hindalco Industries Limited, has taken a policy under which all Directors and Officers of Hindalco and all its subsidiary companies (worldwide) are both indemnified and insured to the extent permitted under the Corporations Act 2001. The policy in turn serves to cover all Directors and Officers of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited and its subsidiary companies in Australia. Due to a confidentiality clause in the policy, the amount of the premium and the nature of the cover have not been disclosed.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This remuneration report for the year ended 31 March 2014 outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for Directors and other key management personnel of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director of the Company.

a) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

It is the Company's objective to attract and retain high quality Directors and executive officers. One aspect to achieve this is by remunerating Directors and executive officers in a manner consistent with employment market conditions. To assist in achieving this object, the Company may link the nature and amount of executive Directors' and officers' emoluments to the Company's financial and operational performance.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is delegated the task of devising packages to attract and retain Directors and executives of the calibre necessary to ensure the success of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited. However, the Committee will avoid paying more than is necessary or deemed reasonable to achieve this aim. To this end, the Committee has the power to use the services of an external remuneration consultant. No external remuneration consultants have been used in the current financial year. The Committee may from time to time recommend to the Board for its approval, the creation or amendment of executive incentive schemes.

Management salary packages are reviewed annually with the objective of making them competitive relative to industry measures.

Non-Executive Directors

Independent non-executive Directors will receive a set fee per year and be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of their directorship or in connection with the business of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited.

The annual fee of each independent non-executive Director is $88,550. The fees represent the total reward arrangement inclusive of superannuation contributions. Independent non-executive Directors will not receive any other retirement benefits.

Additionally, the independent non-executive Directors receive an annual fee of $7,500 for being a member of a Board Committee or an annual fee of $17,500 for being a Chairman of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee or $12,500 for being Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (each of these additional fees being exclusive of superannuation contributions).

Hindalco-nominated non-executive Directors will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of their directorship or in connection with the business of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited. The Hindalco nominated non-executive Directors have voluntarily elected not to receive an annual fee at this time. However, if it were later proposed that they be paid an annual fee, any such fees would need to be approved in accordance with the Company's Constitution. The aggregate of the fees paid to non-executive Directors must be fixed by ordinary resolution of shareholders and any subsequent fees must not exceed that amount without shareholder approval. The maximum aggregate has currently been set at $500,000 per annum. During the current and previous years, Mr N Krishnan and Mr M Prasanna provided consulting services to the Group outside their normal Board and Committee duties, for which fees were paid at normal commercial terms.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

a) Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

Senior Management
In accordance with the Company's Constitution and subject to any contract with the Company and to the ASX Listing Rules, the Board may fix the remuneration of any executive Director. Such remuneration may consist of salary, bonuses or any other element but must not be a commission on or percentage of profits or operating revenue.

Executive Director
The employment arrangements for Dr S Kulwal, as the sole executive Director and Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, provide for remuneration comprising salary, cash allowances and superannuation totalling $487,031.

Additionally, benefits including housing, car, medical and education allowances are provided which are valued up to approximately $305,000 inclusive of fringe benefits tax. Dr S Kulwal's employment arrangements cover a four year tenure that commenced from 9 June 2008, with the option of extension on one year basis at the discretion of the Board which option has been excercised by the Board. The Board further extended Dr Kulwal's contract in December 2013, to 30 June 2014 and then further extended to 31 December 2014. Dr S Kulwal's employment arrangements may be terminated by either party with three month's notice.

Short-Term Incentives
Short-term incentives are delivered under the Employee Incentive Scheme, which rewards individuals for meeting or exceeding various performance factors that are set at the beginning of each financial year and are aligned to Aditya Birla Minerals Limited's budget. Performance factors include Group, Cash Generating Unit (CGU) and personal objectives and measures. The setting of performance factors and the relative weightings given to the different categories of performance factors effectively incentivises short-term performance.

There are certain performance conditions at CGU and Group level that needs to be satisfied before the individual performance. Those performance conditions and reason for selection are:

a) Production – A target copper production is set for each CGU at the beginning of each financial year. The financial performance of a company is dependent on the production and the price of its product in the market. The Company does not have any control on price of copper however copper production can be optimised by better planning and operational controls.

b) Earning Before tax – The Company's policy is to pay incentive only out of profits. At the beginning of each financial year, the Company sets a target profit before tax for each CGU as well as for the Company. The Company does not have any control on price of copper however cost of production can be optimised.

c) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) - One of the key parameters used to evaluate the financial health of a company is ROCE. It shows the company's ability to beneficially utilise the company's resources to achieve a better rate of return on capital employed and in return also shows the ability of key managerial personnel. A target ROCE is set at beginning of each financial year.

d) Free Cash flow – It shows company's ability to generate cash which is available for servicing the debt and shareholders.

The performance level achieved against each performance factor is measured and awards are calculated and paid according to the level of performance, subject to the discretion of the Board.

The table below summarises details of the Group's earnings (shown in the form of earnings per share and (Loss)/Earnings Before Tax), copper production, free cash flow and the consequences of that performance on shareholder value for the financial year and the previous four financial years in the form of dividends and changes in share price.

Performance Measures	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
(Loss)/Earnings Before Tax ($'000)	87,891	81,013	27,820	(14,461)	(4,267)
Copper Production (Metric Tonnes)	57,093	59,661	59,707	69,291	44,565
Free Cash Flow ($'000)	103,911	143,626	7,845	(354)	35,933
Dividends per share (cents)	-	9	5*	-	-
Closing share price ($ as at 31 March)	1.11	1.48	0.72	0.44	0.30
(Loss)/Earnings per share (cents)	19.61	18.32	8.48	(2.66)	(0.07)

Dividend for FY12 is unfranked

No provision has been made for the financial year ended 31 March 2014 for short-term incentives as it is dependant on individual's personal performance which has not yet been assessed. The bonus, which ranges from 0% to 40% of base salary, will be determined and paid in the following financial year.

Employment Contracts

Except as disclosed above with respect to Dr S Kulwal, all other executives are employed under contracts of employment with standard commercial terms, such as having no fixed term of expiry, notice period of one month unless otherwise indicated in the table below and termination payments in lieu of notice.

b) Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors

Name	Position	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Mr D Bhattacharya	Non-Executive Chairman	18 April 2003	-
Dr S Kulwal	CEO and Managing Director	9 June 2008	-
Mr M Prasanna	Independent Non-Executive Director	20 January 2003	-
Dr S Bhargava	Independent Non-Executive Director	21 August 2007	-
Mr M Anghie	Independent Non-Executive Director	21 November 2007	-
Mr N Krishnan	Independent Non-Executive Director	21 November 2007	-
Mr D Gaur	Non-Executive Director	6 October 2010	-

Executives

Name	Position	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Mr S L Dugar**	Chief Financial Officer	1 August 2012	-
Mr S Dugar	Corporate Finance Manager	1 August 2006	-
Mr G Hota	Group Chief Mining Engineer	26 July 2004	-
Mr A Patrikios	General Manager – Birla Mt Gordon	24 September 2012	26 June 2013
Mr S Roesler***	General Manager – Birla Nifty Pty Ltd	24 May 2011	2 December 2013
Mr V Phan**	Head of Engineering & Projects	12 December 2011	-
Mr V Utete**	General Manager – Birla Nifty Pty Ltd	1 November 2011	-

** Notice period of 3 months have to be given.

*** Mr V Utete was appointed as General Manager for Birla Nifty Pty Ltd on 1 December 2013 subsequent to the resignation of Mr Sam Roesler.

There were no other changes of the key management personnel after reporting date and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

c) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Remuneration of Directors and other Key Management Personnel for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Short Term					Post Employment	Total	Perfor-mance Related
	Salary and Fees $	Incentive Bonus [1] $	Non - Monetary Benefits $	Consulting Fees $	Long term benefits	Superannuation $	$	
Directors								
Mr D Bhattacharya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr S Kulwal	554,925	-	288,365	-	10,258	55,763	909,311	-
Mr M Prasanna	103,679	-	-	-	-	-	103,679	-
Dr S Bhargava	93,116	-	-	-	-	9,312	102,428	-
Mr M Anghie	98,123	-	-	-	-	9,812	107,935	-
Mr N Krishnan	95,619	-	-	24,200	-	9,562	129,381	-
Mr D Gaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**945,462**	**-**	**288,365**	**24,200**	**10,258**	**84,449**	**1,352,734**	
Executives								
Mr S L Dugar	182,841	-	208,453	-	5,715	16,754	413,763	-
Mr S Dugar	122,233	-	172,506	-	3,137	10,337	308,213	-
Mr G Hota	161,807	-	202,239	-	4,527	14,975	383,548	-
Mr A Patrikios[2]	91,123	-	-	-	-	11,034	102,157	-
Mr S Roesler[3]	201,702	-	-	-	10,409	25,580	237,691	-
Mr V Phan	267,334	-	-	-	11,056	25,621	304,011	-
Mr V Utete[4]	327,288	-	-	-	10,271	28,665	366,224	-
Subtotal	**1,354,328**	**-**	**583,198**	**-**	**45,115**	**132,966**	**2,115,607**	
Total	**2,299,790**	**-**	**871,563**	**24,200**	**55,373**	**217,415**	**3,468,341**	

[1] Amounts relate to short-term incentives arising from meeting or exceeding various performance factors set for the Group for the year ended 31 March 2013. No short term incentives were paid for the year ended 31 March 2013 as some of the performance factors set for the Group were not met.
[2] Resigned on 26 June 2013, No bonus is payable for FY 2014 as he will not be employed by the Group at the date of determination of the bonus.
[3] Resigned on 2 December 2013, No bonus is payable for FY 2014 as he will not be employed by the Group at the date of determination of the bonus.

[4] Appointed as General Manager 1 December 2013

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

c) Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

Remuneration of Directors and other Key Management Personnel for the year ended 31 March 2013

	Short Term				Post Employment	Total	Performance Related
	Salary and Fees $	Incentive Bonus [1] $	Non - Monetary Benefits $	Consulting Fees $	Superannuation $	$	
Directors							
Mr D Bhattacharya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr S Kulwal	496,024	65,000	284,703	-	56,644	902,371	7.2%
Mr M Prasanna 2	60,437	-	-	16,697	-	77,134	-
Dr S Bhargava	90,475	-	-	-	9,048	99,523	-
Mr M Anghie	95,481	-	-	-	9,548	105,029	-
Mr N Krishnan	92,978	-	-	27,350	9,298	129,626	-
Mr D Gaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**835,395**	**65,000**	**284,703**	**44,047**	**84,538**	**1,313,683**	
Executives							
Mr U Goel [3]	61,405	-	45,523	-	16,837	123,765	-
Mr S L Dugar [4]	125,970	-	199,243	-	11,339	336,552	-
Mr S Dugar	120,486	28,281	178,587	-	14,172	341,526	8.3%
Mr G Hota	165,291	26,279	226,597	-	18,138	436,305	6.0%
Mr A Patriskos [5]	201,024	-	-	-	18,181	219,205	-
Mr S Roesler	383,069	45,554	-	-	40,030	468,653	9.7%
Mr V Phan	259,527	9,800	-	-	25,847	295,174	3.3%
Subtotal	**1,316,774**	**109,914**	**649,949**	**-**	**144,544**	**2,221,181**	
Total	**2,152,169**	**174,914**	**934,652**	**44,047**	**229,082**	**3,534,864**	

[1] Amounts relate to short-term incentives arising from meeting or exceeding various performance factors set for the Group for the year ended 31 March 2012. All amounts have vested and were paid during the year.
[2] Appointed on 1 September 2012 as independent non executive director
[3] Resigned 30 April 2012. No bonus was paid as he was not employed by the Group at the date of determination of the bonus.
[4] Appointed 1 August 2012
[5] Appointed 24 September 2012

The key management personnel include the five highest paid company and group executives.

End of Remuneration Report

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director was as follows:

Name	Directors' Meetings		Audit Committee Meeting		Remuneration Committee Meeting	
Number of meetings held *A being total of meetings eligible to attend* *B being total of meetings actually attended*	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**
Mr D Bhattacharya	6	6	-	-	2	2
Dr S Kulwal	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mr M Prasanna	6	6	5	5	-	-
Dr S Bhargava	6	6	-	-	2	2
Mr M Anghie	6	5	5	5	-	-
Mr N Krishnan	6	6	5	5	2	2
Mr D Gaur	6	5	-	-	-	-

Committee Membership

As at the date of this report the Company had an Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and a Remuneration and Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors.

Members acting on the committees of the Board are:

Audit, Risk and Compliance	Remuneration and Nomination
Mr M Anghie (Chairman)	Dr S Bhargava (Chairman)
Mr M Prasanna	Mr D Bhattacharya
Mr N Krishnan	Mr N Krishnan

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

There are no proceedings on behalf of the Company under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 in the financial year or at the date of this report.

ROUNDING

The Company is a company of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with that Class Order, amounts in this report and the accompanying financial report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

INCLUSION OF PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has taken advantage of the relief referred to in ASIC Class Order 10/654 dated 26 July 2010 and in accordance with that Class Order, the Company has included its parent entity financial statements as part of the accompanying financial report.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Auditors have not provided any non-audit services during the financial year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the Directors of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited support and have adhered to the principles of corporate governance. The Company's Corporate Governance Statement will be included in the Annual Report distributed to Shareholders.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires the Company's auditors, Ernst & Young, to provide the directors with a written Independence Declaration in relation to their audit of the financial report for the year ended 31 March 2014. This written Auditor's Independence Declaration is included on page 95 of this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Debu Bhattacharya
Chairman

Sunil Kulwal
Managing Director

Perth, 29 April 2014

INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

		CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
	Notes	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Sale of product	3(a)	315,424	500,333	-	-
Other revenue	3(a)	1,993	2,000	3,195	17,187
Total revenue		317,417	502,333	3,195	17,187
Cost of sales		(311,722)	(501,941)	-	-
Gross profit		5,695	392	3,195	17,187
Other income	3(b)	18,366	2,046	-	175
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		(1,735)	(4,691)	-	-
Administration expenses		(8,214)	(7,976)	(792)	(429)
Care and maintenance and project trial expenses		(14,664)	(664)	-	-
Other expenses	3(c)	(390)	(12)	(505)	(12)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax and finance costs		(942)	(10,905)	1,898	16,921
Finance costs	3(d)	(3,325)	(3,556)	(1,963)	(53)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(4,267)	(14,461)	(65)	16,868
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5	4,043	6,154	18	1,015
Net (loss)/profit for the year		(224)	(8,307)	(47)	17,883
		Cents	Cents		
(Loss)/Earnings per share:					
Basic and diluted for (loss)/profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	6	(0.07)	(2.66)		

The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

		CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
	Notes	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Net (loss)/profit for the year		(224)	(8,307)	(47)	17,883
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income which may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Cash flow hedges					
Gain taken to equity		25,866	24,795	-	-
Transferred to income statement		(17,739)	(17,136)	-	-
Tax effect		(2,438)	(2,298)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		5,689	5,361	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		5,465	(2,946)	(47)	17,883

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

		CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
	Notes	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	136,776	100,413	134,071	97,473
Trade and other receivables	9	12,349	48,223	6,081	2,745
Inventories	10	44,152	50,817	-	-
Income tax receivable		1,536	4,308	1,535	4,308
Derivative financial instruments	12	25,070	10,214	18,544	9,955
Other	11	2,540	3,810	67	117
Total Current Assets		222,423	217,785	160,298	114,598
Non-Current Assets					
Trade and other receivables	9	-	-	99,107	164,505
Inventories	10	76,441	76,441	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	355,024	360,493	-	-
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	14	15,545	15,545	-	-
Deferred tax assets	5	-	-	4,725	134
Investment in controlled entities	15	-	-	229,750	206,217
Total Non-Current Assets		447,010	452,479	333,582	370,856
TOTAL ASSETS		669,433	670,264	493,880	485,454
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	24,562	47,928	813	537
Interest-bearing liabilities	17	650	650	650	650
Provisions	18	9,068	12,419	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	12	-	-	18,152	9,955
Total Current Liabilities		34,280	60,997	19,615	11,142
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	5	50,677	49,155	-	-
Provisions	18	69,214	50,315	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		119,891	99,470	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		154,171	160,467	19,615	11,142
NET ASSETS		515,262	509,797	474,265	474,312
EQUITY					
Issued capital	19	450,663	450,663	450,663	450,663
Retained profits		53,587	53,811	23,602	23,649
Cash flow hedge reserve	19	11,012	5,323	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		515,262	509,797	474,265	474,312

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

		CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
	Notes	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities					
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		344,238	509,554	-	(229)
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(295,049)	(451,435)	(1,602)	1,578
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,735)	(4,691)	-	-
Interest received		1,182	2,000	1,918	1,518
Finance charges		(911)	(2,108)	(1,963)	(53)
Income Tax received/(paid)		5,898	1,102	5,898	1,102
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	25(a)	53,623	54,422	4,251	3,916
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities					
Payments for plant and equipment		(10,268)	(24,217)	-	-
Payments for mine development		(23,506)	(30,595)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		77	36	-	-
Dividends received from subsidiaries		-	-	-	15,669
Advances (to)/from subsidiaries		-	-	31,933	(16,156)
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(33,697)	(54,776))	31,933	(487)
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities					
Dividends paid		-	(15,669)	-	(15,669)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		-	(27)	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	(15,696)	-	(15,669)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		19,926	(16,050)	36,184	(12,240)
Foreign exchange differences		16,437	(1,246)	414	(1,246)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		100,413	117,709	97,473	110,959
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	25(b)	136,776	100,413	134,071	97,473

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Notes	ISSUED CAPITAL	RETAINED PROFITS / (ACCUMULATED LOSSES)	CASH FLOW HEDGE RESERVE	TOTAL EQUITY
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CONSOLIDATED					
At 1 April 2012		450,663	77,787	(38)	528,412
Net (loss) /profit for the year		-	(8,307)	-	(8,307)
Other comprehensive income – Cash flow hedge		-	-	5,361	5,361
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(8,307)	5,361	(2,946)
Dividends		-	(15,669)	-	(15,669)
At 31 March 2013		450,663	53,811	5,323	509,797
Net (loss)/profit for the year		-	(224)	-	(224)
Other comprehensive income – Cash flow hedge		-	-	5,689	5,689
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(224)	5,689	5,465
Dividends		-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2014		450,663	53,587	11,012	515,262
PARENT					
At 1 April 2012		450,663	21,435	-	472,098
Net profit for the year		-	17,883	-	17,883
Other comprehensive income – Cash flow hedge		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	17,883	-	17,883
Dividends		-	(15,669)	-	(15,669)
At 31 March 2013		450,663	23,649	-	474,312
Net profit/ (loss) for the year		-	(47)	-	(47)
Other comprehensive income – Cash flow hedge		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(47)	-	(47)
Dividends		-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2014		450,663	23,602	-	474,265

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Corporate Information

The financial report of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2014 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 April 2014.

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited (the parent) is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange with effect from 12 May 2006.

The address of the registered office is Level 3, 256 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, WA, 6000.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for trade receivables and derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ('000s) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Company under ASIC Class Order 98/0100. The Company is an entity to which the class order applies.

The Company has taken advantage of the relief referred to in ASIC Class Order 10/654 dated 26 July 2010 and in accordance with that Class Order, the Company has included its parent entity financial statements as part of the accompanying financial report.

Except as noted below, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

For the purpose of preparation of the financial report, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Statement of Compliance
The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(c) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

(i) Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
From 1 April 2013, the Group has adopted all the new and amended accounting standards and interpretations effective from 1 April 2013 including, AASB 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 13 – Fair Value Measurements and AASB 119 – Employee benefits (revised 2011). The accounting policies have been updated to reflect the new requirements of these standards. Adoption of these standards and amendments did not have any effect on the financial position or performance of the Group. The Group has not elected to early adopt any new standards or amendments.

(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations Issued But Not Yet Effective
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting period ended 31 March 2014. These are outlined in the table below:

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
AASB 1053	Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two Tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements.	1 July 2013	Will have no impact on the Group financial report.	1 April 2014
AASB 2011-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure requirements [AASB 124]	This amendment deletes from AASB 124 individual key management personnel disclosure requirements for disclosing entities that are not companies.	1 July 2013	Will have no impact on the Group's accounting policies.	1 April 2014
AASB 2012-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	AASB 2012-3 adds application guidance to AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.	1 January 2014	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1 April 2014
Interpretation 21	Levies	This Interpretation confirms that a liability to pay a levy is only recognised when the activity that triggers the payment occurs. Applying the going concern assumption does not create a constructive obligation.	1 January 2014	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1 April 2014
AASB 2013-3	Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	AASB 2013-3 amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. The amendments include the requirement to disclose additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal.	1 January 2014	None of the assets of the group have been impaired based on fair value less cost of disposal	1 April 2014
AASB 2013-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting [AASB 139]	AASB 2013-4 amends AASB 139 to permit the continuation of hedge accounting in specified circumstances where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated from one counter party to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations.	1 January 2014	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1 April 2014

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
AASB 2013-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities [AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 7, AASB 10, AASB 12, AASB 107, AASB 112, AASB 124, AASB 127, AASB 132, AASB 134 & AASB 139]	These amendments define an investment entity and require that, with limited exceptions, an investment entity does not consolidate its subsidiaries or apply AASB 3 Business Combinations when it obtains control of another entity. These amendments require an investment entity to measure unconsolidated subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements. These amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities to AASB 12 and AASB 127.	1 January 2014	These amendments do not apply to the Group	1 April 2014
AASB 1031	Materiality	The revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the Framework (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality. AASB 1031 will be withdrawn when references to AASB 1031 in all Standards and Interpretations have been removed.	1 January 2014	Will have no impact on the Group financial report.	1 April 2014
AASB 2013-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments	The Standard contains three main parts and makes amendments to a number Standards and Interpretations. Part B makes amendments to particular Australian Accounting Standards to delete references to AASB 1031 and also makes minor editorial amendments to various other standards. Part C makes amendments to a number of Australian Accounting Standards, including incorporating Chapter 6 Hedge Accounting into AASB 9 Financial Instruments.	1 January 2014 1 January 2015	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1 April 2014 1 April 2015

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
Annual Improvements 2010–2012 Cycle	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle	This standard sets out amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the related bases for conclusions and guidance made during the International Accounting Standards Board's Annual Improvements process. These amendments have not yet been adopted by the AASB. The following items are addressed by this standard: ► IFRS 2 - Clarifies the definition of 'vesting conditions' and 'market condition' and introduces the definition of 'performance condition' and 'service condition'. ► IFRS 3 - Clarifies the classification requirements for contingent consideration in a business combination by removing all references to IAS 37. ► IFRS 8 - Requires entities to disclose factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments when operating segments have been aggregated. An entity is also required to provide a reconciliation of total reportable segments' asset t the entity's assets. ► IAS 16 & IAS 38 - Clarifies that the determination of accumulated depreciation does not depend on the selection of the valuation technique and that it is calculated as the difference between the gross and net carrying ► IAS 24 - Defines a management entity providing KMP services as a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments added an exemption from the detailed disclosure requirements in paragraph 17 of IAS 24 for KMP services provided by a management entity. Payments made to a management entity in respect of KMP services should be separately disclosed.	1 July 2014	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1April 2015

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
Annual Improvements 2011–2013 Cycle	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle	This standard sets out amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the related bases for conclusions and guidance made during the International Accounting Standards Board's Annual Improvements process. These amendments have not yet been adopted by the AASB. The following items are addressed by this standard: ► IFRS 13 - Clarifies that the portfolio exception in paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32. ► IAS 40 - Clarifies that judgment is needed to determine whether an acquisition of investment property is solely the acquisition of an investment property or whether it is the acquisition of a group of assets or a business combination in the scope of IFRS 3 that includes an investment property. That judgment is based on guidance in IFRS 3	1 July 2014	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1 April 2015
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below. (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.	1 January 2017	The Group has not yet determined the extent of the impact of the amendments, if any.	1 April 2017

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
AASB 9 (continued)	Financial Instruments	(b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. (c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. (d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: ► The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) ► The remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7 and 2010-10. The AASB issued a revised version of AASB 9 (AASB 2013-9) during December 2013. The revised standard incorporates three primary changes: 1. New hedge accounting requirements including changes to hedge effectiveness testing, treatment of hedging costs, risk components that can be hedged and disclosures; 2. Entities may elect to apply only the accounting for gains and losses from own credit risk without applying the other requirements of AASB 9 at the same time; and 3. The mandatory effective date moved to 1 January 2017.			

(d) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited (the parent entity) and its subsidiaries, referred to collectively throughout these financial statements as the "Group".

Subsidiaries are all those entities on which Group not only has power over and exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement, but also has the ability to use its power to affect the subsidiary's returns from its involvement.The Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of subsidiaries so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether a group controls another entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses, and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for by the parent at cost less any allowance for impairment.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The acquisition method of accounting involves recognising at acquisition date, separate from goodwill, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquire. The identifiable assets required and the liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition date fair values.

(e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of Product

Revenue from sales of copper concentrate and copper cathode is recognised upon shipment or discharge when there has been a passing of the significant risks and rewards of ownership, which means the following:

- The product is in a form suitable for delivery and no further processing is required by, or on behalf of the Group;
- The quantity and quality (grade) of the product can be determined with reasonable accuracy;
- The selling price can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Sales revenue is subject to adjustment based on final assay results. In addition, the terms of the sales contracts for copper concentrate contain provisional pricing arrangements. Adjustments to the sales price are based on movements in metal price up to the date of final pricing. Final settlement is between 3 and 4 months after the date of delivery (the "quotational period") with pricing based on the average LME copper price for the month of settlement. The revenue adjustment mechanism embedded within the sales contract has the characteristics of a commodity derivative which significantly modifies the cash flows under the contract. The Group has decided to designate the trade receivables arising on initial recognition of the sales transaction as a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (see note 1(k)) and not separately account for the embedded derivative. Accordingly the fair value of the receivable is re-estimated continuously and changes in fair value recognised as an adjustment to revenue in the income statement.

Interest income
Revenue is recognised as interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Dividends
Revenue is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive the payment is established.

(f) Foreign Currency Transactions

Both the functional and the presentation currency of the parent entity and its controlled entities are Australian dollars ($).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date.

All differences in the financial report are taken to the income statement.

(g) Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary difference associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax asset are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Effective from incorporation, for the purposes of income taxation, Aditya Birla Minerals Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group. Aditya Birla Minerals Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Tax expense/income, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax consolidated group using the group allocation approach. Members of the Group have entered into a tax sharing agreement which provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. At the balance date, the possibility of default is remote.

(h) Goods and Services Tax

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO.

(i) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

The Group benefits from the use of derivative financial instruments to manage commodity price, interest rates and foreign currency exposures.

Instruments used to manage natural exposures to commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates include put and call options, swaps and foreign exchange contracts.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the statement of financial position at fair value and are subsequently re-measured at their fair values.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as either fair value hedges when the Group hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability; or cash flow hedges where the Group hedges the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or an expected transaction.

The method of recognising the resultant gain or loss is dependent on the nature of the item being hedged.

At the inception of the transaction, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to resultant cash flows from specific quotational periods.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated against future sales qualify as cash flow hedges and if deemed highly effective, are recognised in equity to the extent of the hedge's effectiveness. Any ineffectiveness in the hedge relationship is taken immediately to the income statement. Amounts deferred in equity are transferred to the income statement and classified as revenue in the same periods during which the designated hedged sales are recognised.

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in the accounting standards. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting under the accounting standards, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the commitment or expected transaction occurs.

However, if the committed or expected transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(k) Trade and Other Receivables

On initial recognition trade debtors are designated at fair value through profit and loss, accordingly trade debtors are measured at fair value as at reporting date.

The majority of sales revenue is invoiced and received in US dollars.

Generally 100% of the copper cathode sales invoice value is to be settled within 10 days of presentation of delivery documents.

In the case of copper concentrate, on presentation of documents the customer settles 90% of the provisional invoice value within 3-5 days of receipt of consignment and the remaining 10% is settled within 3-5 days of presentation of the final invoice at the end of the quotational period.

Other receivables are recognised and carried at original invoiced amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Financial difficulties of the debtor or default payments are considered objective evidence of impairment. Bad debts are written off when identified. No interest is charged on overdue accounts.

(l) Inventories

Inventories comprise broken ore, copper in ore and under leach, concentrate and cathode which are carried at the lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value.
Cost comprises direct material, labour and other expenditure together with an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenditure based on the weighted average costs incurred during the period in which such inventories were produced.

Inventories of consumable supplies and spare parts expected to be used in production are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(m) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated as outlined below.

- ***mining plant & equipment:*** unit of production based on economically recoverable reserves.
- ***other plant and equipment:*** straight line depreciation at a rate of 10% to 50% per annum, depending on the item of plant.

The cost of property, plant and equipment constructed by the Group includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, borrowing costs incurred during construction and an allocation of overheads.

Borrowing costs included in the cost of property, plant and equipment are those costs, which are directly attributable to the construction, or production of qualifying assets and that would have been avoided if the expenditure on the construction of the property, plant and equipment had not been made.

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

Mining Properties in Production or Under Development

Mine properties in production (including exploration, evaluation and development expenditure) are accumulated and brought to account at cost less accumulated amortisation in respect of each identifiable area of interest. Amortisation of capitalised costs is provided on a production output basis, proportional to the depletion of the mineral resource of each area of interest expected to be ultimately economically recoverable.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation that area of interest. Should the carrying value of expenditure not yet amortised exceed its estimated recoverable amount in any year, the excess is written off to the income statement.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If any indication of impairment exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating unit are written down to their recoverable amount through the Income Statement.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs 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 current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or group of assets being assessed.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash generating unit). A reversal of impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss immediately.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.
Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

(n) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged against earnings as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is allocated separately to specific areas of interest. Each area of interest is limited to a size related to a known or probable mineral resource capable of supporting a mining operation. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure directly related to activities in the area of interest.

Costs related to the acquisition of properties that contain mineral resources are allocated separately to specific areas of interest. These costs are capitalised until viability of the area of interest is determined. If no mineral ore body is discovered, capitalised acquisition costs are expensed in the period in which it is determined that the area of interest has no future economic value. When a decision to proceed to development is made, all costs subsequently incurred to develop a mine prior to the start of mining operations within the area of interest are capitalised and carried at cost. These costs include expenditure incurred to develop new ore bodies within the area of interest, to define further mineralisation in existing areas of interest, to expand the capacity of a mine and to maintain production.

(o) Rehabilitation, Restoration and Environmental Costs

Long-term environmental obligations are based on the Group's environmental management plans, in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements.

The costs include obligations relating to reclamation, waste site closure, plant closure, and other costs associated with the restoration of the site.

Full provision is made based on the net present value of the estimated cost of restoring the environmental disturbance (to the extent that it relates to the development of an asset) that has been incurred as at the statement of financial position date. Increases due to additional environmental disturbances are capitalised and amortised over the remaining lives of the mines. These increases are accounted for on a net present value basis.

Annual increases in the provision relating to the change in the net present value of the provision are accounted for in the income statement as finance costs.

The estimated costs of rehabilitation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate for changes in legislation, technology or other circumstances. Cost estimates are not reduced by the potential proceeds from the sale of assets or from plant clean-up at closure.

(p) Deferred Mining Costs

Certain post-commissioning mining costs, principally those that relate to the development of stopes to access the ore and which relate to future economically recoverable ore to be mined, have been capitalised and included in the statement of financial position as deferred mining in mine properties.

These costs are deferred or taken to the cost of production as the case may be, so that each tonne of ore mined bears the average cost of development per tonne of ore. The remaining life of the mine based on latest mine plan is regularly assessed by the Directors and senior management to ensure the carrying value of deferral is appropriate.

(q) Recoverable Amount of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs of disposal and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or group of assets being assessed.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at its revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(r) Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Group. Trade accounts are normally settled in accordance with the terms of trade. Payables to related parties are initially recognised at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(s) Interest-Bearing Liabilities

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of transaction costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any transaction costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised and as well as through the amortisation process.

(t) Leased Assets

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Finance leases

Leases which effectively transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

The cost of improvements to or on leasehold property is capitalised, disclosed as leasehold improvements and amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(u) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for employee benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. These benefits include wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave.

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and any other employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are measured at their nominal amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. All other employee benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed as incurred.

(v) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred, except where the borrowing costs incurred are directly associated with the construction, purchase or acquisition of a qualifying asset, in which case the borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

(w) Provisions

A provision is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(x) Investments in Controlled Entities

Interests in controlled entities are carried by the parent entity at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

(y) Issued Capital

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction, net of tax, of the proceeds received.

(z) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the company, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(aa) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

(i) Mine rehabilitation provision

The Group assesses its mine rehabilitation provision annually in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1(o). Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are many transactions and other factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable to rehabilitate the mine site. Factors that will affect this liability include future development, changes in technology, inflation and changes in interest rates. When these factors change or become known in the future, such difference will impact the mine rehabilitation provision in the period in which they change or become known.

(ii) Units of production method of depreciation

The Group applies the units of production method of depreciation of its mine assets based on ore tonnes mined. These calculations require the use of estimates, future development costs and assumptions. Significant judgement is required in assessing the available reserves, future development costs and the production capacity of the plants to be depreciated under this method. Factors that are considered in determining reserves and resources and production capacity are the company's history of converting resources to reserves and the relevant time frames, the complexity of metallurgy, markets and future developments. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact pre tax profit and carrying values of assets.

(iii) Ore under Leach

The Group carries copper in ore under leach at the lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value. This assessment requires an estimation of the recoverable tonnes of copper under leach, the future copper price and exchange rate and future processing cost to extract the copper under leach.

Changes in the above assumption could have a material impact on the assessed net realisable value of copper in ore and under leach.

(iv) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group assesses each asset or cash generating unit (CGU) at the end of each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and Value In Use (VIU).

(aa) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Future cash flows

VIU calculation use pre-tax free cash flows inclusive of working capital requirements based on financial projections approved by the Company. The key operating assumptions and their basis of estimation are:

- Future copper production based on latest mine plan available and using historical recovery factor
- Commodity price forecast derived from a range of external global commodity forecasters
- Exchange rate forecast derived from a range of external global commodity forecasters
- Future cost of production and future capital expenditure

Discount rate

The discount rate applied to the cash flow projections has been assessed to reflect the time value of money and the perceived risk profile of the industry in which each CGU operates.

These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. Therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will impact these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets and/or CGUs.

(ab) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year's disclosures.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash and derivatives.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group manages its exposure to financial risks in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

To manage exposure to commodity prices, exchange rates and interest rates, the Group uses derivative instruments, principally put and call options, swaps and forward contracts. The purpose is to manage the commodity price, currency and interest rate risks arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance. The extent of derivatives used by the Group is based on limits set by the Board. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to commodity prices, interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for commodity prices, interest rate and foreign exchange. Ageing analyses and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including the setting of limits for trading in derivatives, hedging cover of commodity prices, foreign currency and interest rate risk, credit allowances, and future cash flow forecast projections.

Risk Exposures and Responses

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases by an operating entity in currencies other than the functional currency. Approximately 100% of the Group's sales are denominated in United States dollar (US$), whilst most of the costs are denominated in the entity's functional currency. The functional currency of the parent and its controlled entities is determined to be Australian dollar (A$).

The Group's income statement and statement of financial position can be affected significantly by movements in the US$/A$ exchange rates. The Group seeks to mitigate the effect of its net foreign currency exposure by using derivative instruments, principally put and call options and forward foreign currency contracts.

It is the Group's policy to enter into derivative instruments to manage foreign currency exposure once likelihood of such exposure is highly probable and to negotiate the terms of the derivatives to exactly match the terms of the underlying item to maximise effectiveness. The Group has revised its policy on covering its foreign currency exposure. The new policy is to cover exposure up to 90% of revenues in US$ of material already sold, up to 80% of revenues in US$ to be sold in next 12 months and 60% of revenues in US$ to be sold in 13-24 months. However, the exposure for capital projects must be 100% covered.

At balance date, the Group had the following exposure to US$ foreign currency:

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	134,180	98,156	134,048	97,418
Trade and other receivables	7,870	44,977	2,842	2,128
Derivative foreign exchange contracts	6,918	259	391	-
Derivative commodity contracts	18,152	9,955	18,152	9,955
Financial Liabilities				
Inter company balance denominated in US dollars			(137,275)	(99,541)
Derivative commodity contracts	-	-	(18,152)	(9,955)
Derivative foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-
	167,120	153,347	6	5

At 31 March 2014, the Group had hedged approximately US$158.950 million of its foreign currency sales receipts that are highly probable, extending to December 2014.

The following table sets out the gross value of US dollars sold under foreign exchange contracts, the weighted average contracted exchange rates and the settlement periods of outstanding contracts for the Group:

	Weighted Average Rate	Consolidated	Weighted Average Rate	Consolidated
	2014	2014	2013	2013
		US$'000		US$'000
US Dollars – Forward				
Not later than one year	0.8768	158,950	1.0243	77,000

The net fair value of the above contracts as at 31 March 2014 is a net asset of $6.918 million (2013: $0.259 million).

The cash flow hedges were assessed to be highly effective and as at 31 March 2014, a net unrealised profit of $6.918 million with a deferred tax liability of $2.075 million was included in equity in respect of these contracts.

The following sensitivity is based on the foreign currency risk exposures in existence at the balance date:

At 31 March 2014, had the US dollar moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax profit and other comprehensive income would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements:	Post Tax Profit Higher/(Lower)		Other Comprehensive Income Higher/(Lower)	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Consolidated				
A$/US$ +6% (2013: +6%)	(6,348)	(6,066)	6,444	2,688
A$/US$ -6% (2013: -6%)	7,158	6,840	(7,267)	(3,031)
Parent				
A$/US$ +6% (2013: +6%)	-	-	-	-
A$/US$ -6% (2013: -6%)	-	-	-	-

Management believe the balance date risk exposures are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments.

Commodity price risk

The Group's exposure to copper prices is very high as approximately 100% of the revenue comes from sale of copper concentrate and cathode. Revenue is determined with reference to copper prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange (LME).

The Group's income statement and statement of financial position can be affected significantly by movements in the copper prices on the LME. The Group seeks to mitigate the effect of its copper prices exposure by using derivative instruments, principally put and call options and swaps.

To manage copper price risk the Group deals in copper swap contracts and put and call option contracts for the purposes of mitigating the effect of movement in copper prices. The limits of hedging are set by the Board.

It is the Group's policy to enter into derivative instruments to manage copper price exposure once likelihood of such exposure is highly probable and to negotiate the terms to maximise hedge effectiveness. The group has a revised current policy on covering copper price exposure. The revised policy permits covering up to 100% of the dispatched quantity, up to 80% of forward rolling 12 months of expected copper sales quantity and up to 60% of forward rolling 13-24 months of expected copper sales quantity. However, the cover percentage may be higher than 80% for new projects.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Explosures (continued)

Commodity price risk (continued)

At balance date, the Group had the following items exposed to commodity price risk:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables (i)	81,724	186,313	-	-
Derivative commodity contracts	18,152	9,955	18,152	9,955
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative commodity contracts	-	-	(18,152)	(9,955)
	99,876	196,268	-	-

(i) Refer to note 9 for remaining tonnes open to price adjustments (Gross sales)

The corresponding prior year amounts have been reclassified for comparative purposes.

At 31 March 2014, details of outstanding external commodity contracts are:

	Tonnes	Average Price	Tonnes	Average Price
	2014	2014 US$	2013	2013 US$
Copper – Sell Call Options				
Not later than one year	-	-	-	-
Copper – Buy Put Options				
Not later than one year	-	-	-	-
Copper – Swap				
Not later than one year	25,600	7,241	13,700	8,314
Between one and two years	-	-	-	-

The net fair value of the above contracts as at 31 March 2014 is a net asset of $18.152 million (2013: $9.955 million).

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Exposures and Responses (continued)

Commodity price risk (continued)

The following sensitivity is based on the copper price risk exposures in existence at the balance date:

At 31 March 2014, had the LME copper prices moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax profit and other comprehensive income would have been affected as follows

Judgements of reasonably possible movements:	Post Tax Profit Higher/(Lower)		Other Comprehensive Income Higher/(Lower)	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Consolidated				
Copper Prices +10% (2013: +10%)	21	10,640	(6,737)	(5,080)
Copper Prices -10% (2013: -10%)	(21)	(10,640)	6,737	5,080
Parent				
Copper Prices +10% (2013: +10%)	-	-	-	-
Copper Prices -10% (2013: -10%)	-	-	-	-

Management believe the balance date risk exposures are representative of the risk exposure inherent in the financial instruments. The drop in sensitivity for 2014 is due to the fact that remaining tonnes, open to price adjustments are almost fully hedged.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations. At balance date, the impact of interest rate risk is not material. The level of debt is disclosed in note 17.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and derivative instruments.

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk at the balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, other than derivatives, is the carrying amount of these assets as indicated in the statement of financial position.
In relation to derivative financial instruments, credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement. The Group's maximum credit risk exposure in relation to these is the total mark to market gain, should the counterparties not honour their obligations.

The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure. The Group trades with recognised and credit worthy third parties only, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.
The majority of the Group's sales are to its ultimate parent company, Hindalco Industries Limited. Considering Hindalco Industries Limited's standing and credit worthiness, the Group believes credit risk is almost negligible.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, other than receivables from Hindalco Industries Limited, within the Group and financial instruments are spread amongst a number of financial institutions to minimise the risk of default of counterparties. There are no material impaired receivables at balance date.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Exposures and Responses (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, finance leases and committed available credit lines.

The Group monitors on a regular basis rolling forecasts of liquidity on the basis of expected cash flow. It is the Group's policy to renew bank loan facilities well before the renewal dates to avoid any inherent liquidity issues when the facilities expire.

The table below details the liquidity risk arising from the financial liabilities held by the Group at balance date.

	Maturity Analysis							
	2014				2013			
Consolidated	**Within 1 year $'000**	**1 to 5 years $'000**	**After 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**	**Within 1 year $'000**	**1 to 5 years $'000**	**After 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	(24,562)	-	-	(24,562)	(47,928)	-	-	(47,928)
Interest-bearing liabilities								
- Bank loans and overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Payables to related entities	(690)	-	-	(690)	(696)	-	-	(696)
- Finance lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge commodity contracts (net settled)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge foreign exchange contracts (gross settled)								
- inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- (outflow)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(25,252)	-	-	(25,252)	(48,624)	-	-	(48,624)

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Exposures and Responses (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Maturity Analysis							
	2014				2013			
Parent	**Within 1 year $'000**	**1 to 5 years $'000**	**After 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**	**Within 1 year $'000**	**1 to 5 years $'000**	**After 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	(813)	-	-	(813)	(537)	-	-	(537)
Interest-bearing liabilities								
- Bank loans and overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Payables to related entities	(650)	-	-	(650)	(650)	-	-	(650)
Derivatives	(18,152)	-	-	(18,152)	(9,955)	-	-	(9,955)
	(19,615)	-	-	(19,615)	(11,142)	-	-	(11,142)

The corresponding prior year amounts have been reclassified for comparative purposes

Fair value

The Group uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:

- *Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets;*
- *Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability; and*
- *Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.*

The fair values of all other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Risk Exposures and Responses (continued)

Fair value (continued)

The fair values of financial instruments carried at fair value and the methods used to estimate their fair values are as follows:

	2014				2013			
Consolidated	Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valation tecnique – market observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique – non market observable inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique – market observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique – non market observable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets								
Trade receivables – related parties	-	3,591	-	3,591	-	42,111	-	42,111
Derivatives:								
- Foreign exchange contracts	-	6,918	-	6,918	-	259	-	259
- Commodity contracts	-	18,152	-	18,152	-	9,955	-	9,955
	-	28,661	-	28,661	-	52,325	-	52,325
Financial Liabilities								
Derivatives:								
- Commodity contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent								
Financial Assets								
Derivatives:								
- Commodity contracts	-	18,152	-	18,152	-	9,955	-	9,955
	-	18,152	-	18,152	-	9,955	-	9,955
Financial Liabilities								
Derivatives:								
- Commodity contracts	-	(18,152)	-	(18,152)	-	(9,955)	-	(9,955)
	-	(18,152)	-	(18,152)	-	(9,955)	-	(9,955)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts.

The fair values of trade receivables are calculated using a discounted cash flow analysis which is performed using the applicable forward LME prices and current market interest rates.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and no movement in Level 3 during the year. For financial instruments that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

3. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

		Consolidated		Parent	
		2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
(a)	**Revenue**				
	Sale of product (i)	315,424	500,333	-	-
	Other revenue				
	Interest	1,993	2,000	3,195	1,518
	Dividend income from subsidiary	-	-	-	15,669
		1,993	2,000	3,195	17,187
	Total revenue	317,417	502,333	3,195	17,187

(i) Total copper sales for the period was 46,029 tonnes, out of which 12,291 tonnes of copper, provisionally sold at the reporting date, has been revalued at a weighted average price of US$ 6,649 (US$3.02/lb). The net movement in trade receivables due to fair value adjustments is an increase of $4.872 million (2013: decrease of $16.624 million) which has been included in revenue from the sale of product.

		2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
(b)	**Other income**				
	Net gain on disposal of plant and equipment	77	37	-	-
	Net gain on foreign exchange	15,476	137	-	175
	Other	2,813	1,872	-	-
	Total other income	18,366	2,046	-	175
(c)	**Other expenses**				
	Net loss on foreign exchange	-	-	115	-
	Business development expenses	390	12	390	12
		390	12	505	12
(d)	**Finance costs**				
	Facilities and guarantee fees	845	1,919	5	7
	Finance costs payable to related entities	67	101	1,958	46
	Finance cost payable to suppliers	673	87	-	-
		1,585	2,107	1,963	53
	Unwinding of discount on rehabilitation provision	1,740	1,449	-	-
	Total finance costs	3,325	3,556	1,963	53

3. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**	**2014 $'000**	**2013 $'000**
(e) Expenses included in income statement				
Depreciation of plant and equipment	25,466	24,018	-	-
Amortisation of mine properties and deferred mining	29,338	40,474	-	-
Government royalties	13,714	22,534	-	-
Minimum lease payments – operating lease	4,111	2,323	-	-
Net realisable value write down of inventories	713	-	-	-
Provision for obsolete store inventory	500	-	-	-
Employee benefits expense				
- Wages and salaries	62,670	81,848	-	-
- Defined contribution superannuation expense	5,806	7,367	-	-
- Other employee benefits expense	2,925	1,070	-	-
Total employee benefits expense	71,401	90,285	-	-

4. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2014 $	**2013 $**	**2014 $**	**2013 $**
The auditor of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited is Ernst & Young (Australia).				
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:				
- an audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	292,500	262,500	292,500	262,500
	292,500	262,500	292,500	262,500

5. INCOME TAX

		Consolidated		Parent	
		2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
(a)	**Income tax expense/(benefit)**				
	The major components of income tax are:				
	Income statement				
	Current income tax				
	Current income tax charge	-	3,133	-	487
	Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous years	(1,591)	-	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of R&D tax benefit of previous years	(1,535)	(1,527)	-	(1,527)
	Deferred income tax				
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,300)	(7,509)	(18)	(123)
	Adjustment in respect of R&D tax benefit of previous years	(1,233)	-	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of deferred income tax of previous years	1,616	(251)	-	148
	Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the income statement	(4,043)	(6,154)	(18)	(1,015)
(b)	**Amounts charged/(credited) directly to equity**				
	Deferred income tax related to items charged/ (credited) directly equity				
	Net movement on cash flow hedges	2,438	2,298	-	-
	Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the statement of comprehensive income	2,438	2,298	-	-
(c)	A reconciliation between tax expense/(benefit) and the product of accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:				
	Accounting (loss)/profit before income tax	(4,267)	(14,461)	(65)	16,868
	At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2013: 30%)	(1,280)	(4,338)	(20)	5,060
	Add:				
	- non-deductible expenses	2	-	2	-
	- non-deductible assessable income	(21)	(6)	-	(4,696)
	- adjustments in respect of deferred in come tax of previous years	-	(283)	-	148
	- adjustments in respect of R&D tax benefit of previous years	(2,744)	(1,527)	-	(1,527)
	Income tax benefit	(4,043)	(6,154)	(18)	(1,015)

5. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

(d) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2014 Deferred Income Tax $'000	2013 Deferred Income Tax $'000
CONSOLIDATED		
Opening balance	(49,155)	(56,145)
Charged to income	1,300	7,509
Adjustment in respect of previus years	(384)	1,778
Charged to equity	(2,438)	2,297
Closing balance	(50,677)	(49,155)
PARENT		
Opening balance	134	672
Charged to income	18	123
Adjustment in respect of previous years	-	(148)
Transfer of tax losses (net)	4,573	(513)
Closing balance	4,725	134

	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Deferred income tax at 31 March relates to the following:		
CONSOLIDATED		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Accrued revenue	-	-
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	(4,663)	(4,663)
Diesel fuel rebate	(39)	(145)
Prepayments	(23)	-
Foreign exchange	(202)	-
Derivative contracts	(7,404)	(2,898)
Property, plant and equipment	(9,578)	(11,438)
Mine properties	(62,959)	(57,964)
Trading stock	(9,763)	(10,680)
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	(94,631)	(87,788)

5. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

(d) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued liabilities	623	359
Borrowing costs	2	5
Share issue costs	4	10
Accrued revenue	1,779	3,003
Foreign exchange	-	41
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued liabilities	623	359
Borrowing costs	2	5
Share issue costs	4	10
Accrued revenue	1,779	3,003
Foreign exchange	-	41
Employee provision	3,280	-
Other future deductible amount	3	-
Provision for rehabilitation	20,468	19,783
Project pool	13,305	15,432
R&D tax losses	1,233	-
Tax losses	3,257	-
Gross deferred income tax assets	43,954	38,633
Net deferred tax liabilities	(50,677)	(49,155)
PARENT		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Prepayments	2	-
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	2	-
Deferred tax assets		
Borrowing costs	2	4
Share issue costs	4	10
Accrued liabilities	224	120
Other future deductible amounts	3	-
R&D tax offsets	1,233	-
Tax losses	3,257	-
Gross deferred income tax assets	4,723	134
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	4,725	134

(e) Tax Losses

The Group has Australian capital tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised on the statement of financial position of $585,000 (2013: $585,000) which are available indefinitely for offset against future capital gains subject to continuing to meet relevant statutory tests.

(f) Tax Consolidation

Effective from incorporation, for the purposes of income taxation, Aditya Birla Minerals Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group under Australian tax law. Aditya Birla Minerals Limited ("ABML") is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Current tax liabilities and assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits of the members of the tax consolidated group are recognised by the Company (as head entity in the tax-consolidated group). Entities within the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax sharing agreement with the head entity. Except as described below, there are no tax funding arrangements between the entities in the tax consolidated group. Tax consolidation transactions are accounted for as equity transactions. In the head entity, the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries are increased by tax consolidation contributions and reduced by tax consolidation distributions. However, where the equity interest is reduced to nil, consideration is payable for any further tax losses assumed by the head entity and where appropriate any loan receivable from the applicable subsidiary is reduced accordingly. This is the case for Birla Mt Gordon Pty Ltd in the current year. Refer to note 15 for the tax consolidation contribution/ distribution adjustments.

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Net (loss)/profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	(224)	(8,307)

	2014	2013
	'000	'000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	313,373	313,373

7. DIVIDENDS PAID AND PROPOSED

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Dividends declared and paid during the year on ordinary shares:				
Nil dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2014 (2013: 5 cents paid on 26 June, 2012)	-	15,699	-	15,699

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank and in hand – denominated in AUD	1,396	2,257	24	54
Cash at bank and in hand – denominated in USD	138	14,653	5	13,916
Short-term deposits – denominated in AUD	1,200	-	-	-
Short-term deposits – denominated in USD	134,042	83,503	134,042	83,503
	136,776	100,413	134,071	97,473

Terms and conditions
Cash at bank and short-term deposits earn interest at floating rates based on bank deposit rates.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Trade debtors at amortised cost	718	679	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(190)	(209)	-	-
	528	470	-	-
Trade debtors at fair value - related entities (a), 20(b)	3,591	42,111	-	-
	4,119	42,581	-	-
Other debtors	8,209	5,633	6,060	2,736
Receivable from related entities	21	9	21	9
	12,349	48,223	6,081	2,745
Non-Current				
Loans to controlled entities	-	-	99,106	164,505

As at 31 March 2014, sales totalling 12,291 tonnes remained open to price adjustment (2013: 24,738 tonnes).

Terms and conditions
Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments
(i) Details of the terms and conditions of credit sales are set out in note 1(k).
(ii) Details of the terms and conditions of loans to controlled entities are set out in note 20(e).

10. INVENTORIES

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Copper at cost	-	7,319	-	-
Copper at net realisable value	9,547	6,945	-	-
Copper in ore at cost	8	2,373	-	-
Copper in ore at net realisable value	-	195	-	-
Copper in ore and under leach	-	24	-	-
Consumable stocks at cost	34,174	34,807	-	-
Less: Allowance for obsolescence on consumables and stores	(1,346)	(846)	-	-
Gas inventory	1,769	-	-	
	44,152	50,817	-	-
Non-Current				
Copper in ore and under leach	76,441	76,441	-	-
	76,441	76,441	-	-

11. OTHER ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Prepayments	2,540	3,810	67	117

12. DERIVATE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Commodity Contracts

The contracts outstanding at the reporting dates were:

	Tonnes Hedged	Average Price	Tonnes Hedged	Average Price
	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 13	31 Mar 13
		US$		US$
Copper - Swap				
Not later than one year	25,600	7,241	13,700	8,314
Beetween one and two years	-	-	-	-

The net fair value of the above contracts as at 31 March 2014 is a net asset of $ 18.152 million (31 March 2013: $ 9.955 million).

Included in the above contracts are 13,350 tonnes of copper sales hedged, which were designated as cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast sales. The cash flow hedges were assessed to be highly effective and as at 31 March 2014, a net unrealised gain of $ 9.205 million (31 March 2013: $7.345 million) with a deferred tax liability of $ 2.762 million (31 March 2013: $ 2.204 million) was included in equity in respect of these contracts. The unrealised gain on the remaining 12,250 tonnes of copper sold has been taken to the income statement as the underlying sales transactions have been recognised.

Forward currency contracts
The following table sets out the gross value of US dollars sold under foreign exchange contracts, the weighted average contracted exchange rates and the settlement periods of outstanding contracts for the Group:

	Weighted Average Rate	Consolidated	Weighted Average Rate	Consolidated
	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 14	31 Mar 13	31 Mar 13
		US$'000		US$'000
US Dollar - Forward				
Not later than one year	0.8773	158,950	1.0243	77,000

The net fair value of the above contracts as at 31 March 2014 is a net asset of $6.918 million (31 March 2013: Net asset of $ 0.259 million).

The above contracts hedge USD 150.950 million of future cash flows and were designated as cash flow hedges. These cash flow hedges were assessed to be highly effective and as at 31 March 2014, a net unrealised gain of $6.527 million (31 March 2013: $ 0.259 million) with a deferred tax liability of $ 1.958 million (31 March 2013: $0.077 million) was included in equity in respect of these contracts. The unrealised gain of $0.391 million on the remaining USD 8.000 million of forward currency contracts used to manage foreign exchange exposure on term deposits has been taken to the income statement.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Plant and Equipment				
Plant and equipment, at cost	318,517	307,414	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(176,084)	(151,230)	-	-
	142,433	156,184	-	-
Mine Properties				
Mine properties, at cost	493,381	448,271	-	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(284,397)	(255,059)	-	-
	208,984	193,212	-	-
Capital Work in Progress				
Capital work in progress, at cost	3,607	11,097	-	-
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	355,024	360,493	-	-
Reconciliation				
Reconciliation of the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment are set out below:				
Plant and Equipment				
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	156,184	160,266	-	-
Additions	470	248	-	-
Transfer from capital works in progress	11,245	19,753	-	-
Disposals	-	(65)	-	-
Depreciation	(25,466)	(24,018)	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	142,433	156,184	-	-
Mine Properties (in production or Under Care & Maintenance)				
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	147,684	144,111	-	-
Expenditure incurred/Additions during the year	10,231	19,785	-	-
Increase in rehabilitation costs	17,051	-	-	-
Transfer from capital works in progress	4,554	12,068	-	-
Amortisation	(15,775)	(28,280)	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	163,745	147,684	-	-
Mine Properties (under development)				
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	8,773	8,773	-	-
Transfer from capital works in progress	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	8,773	8,773	-	-

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Reconciliation (continued)				
Deferred Mining				
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	36,755	32,192	-	-
Expenditure incurred during the year	13,274	16,757	-	-
Amortisation	(13,563)	(12,194)	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	36,466	36,755	-	-
Total carrying amount of mine properties at the end of the year	208,984	193,212	-	-
Capital Work In Progress				
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	11,097	18,916	-	-
Additions	9,799	24,075	-	-
Transfer to plant and equipment	(11,245)	(19,753)	-	-
Transfer to mine properties	(4,554)	(12,068)	-	-
Disposals/Write Off	(1,490)	(73)	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	3,607	11,097	-	-

Assets are encumbrant to the extent as detailed in note 17.

On 20 March 2014, the Group observed a sinkhole at the open pit of Nifty mine. As a result of the sink hole, all mining operations were immediately suspended and the Department of Mines and Petroleum ("DMP") issued a Prohibition notice on 21 March 2014 to carry out risk assessment and investigation into the sinkhole incidence.

Subsequent to submission of risk assessment plan and hazard control report to the DMP, the Group has received permission from the DMP to undertake certain investigation activities and has commenced these investigative activities with an objective of recommencing mining operations as soon as practicable.

The Group is however unable to currently estimate with certainty the date on which mining operations at Nifty will be reactivated to full normal production levels and the full cost of rectification works. The Group is liaising with the insurers, who have been notified of the incident.

The Group has undertaken an impairment assessment of the assets applicable to the Nifty underground mining operations using its best estimate assumptions applicable to when mining will recommence and the cost of rectification. Based on these best estimate assumptions, management have assessed that no impairment to the Nifty underground mining assets is required.

These best estimate assumptions are however subject to uncertainty as at the date of signing these financial statements as the rectification activities have not progressed to a level where it is possible to determine with certainty when mining operations will recommence or the cost of rectification. The Group will revisit the impairment exercise once they have clarity on timelines for recommencement of the mining activity at Nifty and the estimated cost of rectification.

14. DEFERRED EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Exploration and evaluation costs carried forward in respect of mining areas of interest				
Pre-production - Exploration and evaluation phases				
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	15,545	15,545	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of the year	15,545	15,545	-	-

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration and evaluation phases is dependent on the successful development

15. INVESTMENT IN CONTROLLED ENTITIES

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Non-Current				
Investment in Birla Maroochydore Pty Ltd, at cost	-	-	10,000	10,000
Less: Adjustment due to tax losses distributed	-	-	(8,640)	(8,344)
Net carrying value	-	-	1,360	1,656
Investment in Birla Nifty Pty Ltd, at cost	-	-	138,038	138,038
Add: Adjustment due to tax liabilities assumed	-	-	90,352	88,679
Net carrying value	-	-	228,390	226,717
Investment in Birla Mt Gordon Pty Ltd, at cost less impairment	-	-	21,563	21,563
Less: Adjustment due to tax losses distributed	-	-	(21,563)	(43,719)
Net carrying value	-	-	-	(22,156)
	-	-	229,750	206,217

Further details of investments in controlled entities are set out in note 20(a). Refer to note 5(f) for further details on adjustments due to tax losses distributed and tax liabilities assumed.

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Trade creditors	10,494	19,502	27	-
Other creditors and accruals	14,068	28,426	786	537
	24,562	47,928	813	537

Terms and conditions
Trade and other creditors are normally settled in accordance with the terms of trade.

17. INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Payables to related entities – (a) (i)	650	650	650	650
	650	650	650	650

(a) Terms and conditions
Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments

(i) Payables to related entities are unsecured and bear interest based on BBSY.

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
(b) Financing facilities		
The Group had access to the following financing facilities at balance date:		
Total facilities available:		
- Multiple advance, overdraft, bank guarantees, letter of credit line - (i)	67,000	65,000
	67,000	65,000
Facilities utilised at balance date:		
- Multiple advance, overdraft, bank guarantees, letter of credit line - (i)	50,003	59,075
	50,003	59,075
Facilities not utilised at balance date:		
- Multiple advance, overdraft, bank guarantees, letter of credit line - (i)	16,997	5,925
	16,997	5,925

The financing facilities are available to the Group as combined facilities.

(i) Multiple advance, overdraft, bank guarantees and/or letter of credit line
The multiple advance and overdraft line is to facilitate the Group's working capital requirements.

Bank guarantees to the amount of $50.003 million have been provided mainly to the following parties:
- Queensland and West Australian regulatory bodies for mining leases of Birla Mt Gordon Pty Ltd and Birla Nifty Pty Ltd; and
- Electricity, gas, logistic and other service providers

All the bank guarantees are secured against the total assets of the Group. The guarantees provided to regulatory bodies do not have an expiry date. The guarantees provided to other suppliers ($3.289 million) have expiry dates falling between 12-36 months from the date of this report.

(c) Defaults and breaches
There were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans during the current and previous years.

18. PROVISIONS

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current				
Employee entitlements	7,767	11,087	-	-
Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-
Carbon tax	1,301	1,332	-	-
	9,068	12,419	-	-
Non-Current				
Employee entitlements	1,867	1,453	-	-
Rehabilitation	67,347	48,862	-	-
	69,214	50,315	-	-

The nature of the provisions is described in note 1(o), 1(u) and 1(w).

The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to mine sites, which are expected to be incurred over the life of the mines. However, the timing of rehabilitation expenditure is dependant on the life of the mines which may vary in future.

Movements in Provisions

	Carbon Tax	Rehabilitation
	$'000	$'000
Consolidated		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1,332	48,862
Additional provision recognised during the year (net)	1,682	17,051
Amount utilised during the year	(1,713)	(306)
Increase in value due to time passage	-	1,740
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,301	67,347

19. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Issued and Paid Up Capital 313,372,551 Ordinary shares (2013: 313,372,551 Ordinary shares)	450,663	450,663

	SHARES	SHARES
Movement in ordinary shares on issue At 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2013	313,372,551	313,372,551

Terms and conditions
Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Effective from 1 July 1998, the Corporation legislation in place abolished the concept of authorised capital and par value shares. Accordingly, the Company does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued shares.

Capital Management
The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to seek to maximise cash returns to shareholders whilst having regard to ensuring a solid financial structure for the Company and providing for value accretive development and exploration activities and targeted growth opportunities. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure through a combination of debt and equity that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the Company.

The payment of dividends by the Company in the future will be at the complete discretion of the Directors and will depend upon the Company's available distributable earnings, franking credit balance, operating results, available cash flow, financial condition, outlook, taxation position and future capital requirements, as well as general business and financial conditions, the Directors' view of the appropriate payout ratio from time to time and any other factors the Directors may consider relevant.

The following table sets out the level of net debt based on the carrying value of the capital of the continuing operations of the Group:

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest-bearing liabilities	650	650	650	650
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	136,776	100,413	134,071	97,473
Net debt	(136,126)	(99,763)	(133,421)	(96,823)
Total equity	515,262	509,797	474,265	474,312
Total capital	379,136	410,034	340,844	377,489

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Nature and purpose of reserve

Cash flow hedge reserve
This reserve records the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

20. RELATED PARTIES

(a) Interests in Controlled Entities

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited	Country of Incorporation	% Shares Held 2014	% Shares Held 2013
Birla Nifty Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Birla Maroochydore Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Birla Mt Gordon Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

(b) Ultimate Holding Company - Hindalco Industries Limited

The Group has a secure, long-term relationship with its ultimate parent entity, Hindalco Industries Limited, a company incorporated in India. The Group's copper in concentrate production is sold to Hindalco Industries Limited under contract at arm's length terms. These contractual arrangements extend to the life of mine of the Nifty operations and the Mt Gordon operation (the Nifty Concentrate Sales Agreement and the Mt Gordon Concentrate Sales Agreement). Treatment and Refining Charges (Tc/Rc) are negotiated annually with reference to the published benchmark set by major Japanese smelters and include standard industry Price Participation (PP) levels. For the year ended 31 March 2014, Tc was averaged at US$76 (2013: US$63.50) per dry metric tonne of copper concentrate and Rc was averaged at US$0.076 (2013: US$0.0635) per pound of payable copper, which is 96.5 % of contained copper in copper concentrate. There were no price participation charges in the current and previous year.

During the year ended 31 March 2014, transactions between the Group and Hindalco Industries Limited consist of sales and advances made under normal terms and conditions to/by the ultimate parent entity.

The value of transactions with Hindalco Industries Limited during the year and the balances outstanding at the balance date has been set out in the table below:

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade and other receivables	3,591	42,111	-	-
Transactions during the year:				
- Sales of copper concentrate *	296,946	445,229	-	-

* During the year ended 31 March 2014, the Group sold 45,893 tonnes of copper contained in concentrate to Hindalco (2013: 66,202 tonnes). Sales of copper concentrate have been reported net of Tc/Rc charges of $24.059 million (2013: $29.078 million).

(c) Key Management Personnel

Details relating to Key Management Personnel, including remuneration paid, are included in note 21.

(d) Related Entity - Birla Resources Pty Ltd

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited also holds a loan of $650,000 (2013: $650,000) payable to Birla Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Hindalco Industries Limited. This loan is interest-bearing with no security and is repayable in 2015.

(e) Wholly Owned Group

The non-current loans to controlled entities shown in note 9 are unsecured and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged based on BBSY for A$ or LIBOR for US$ for the portion of loans that are interest-bearing. Certain advances from subsidiary companies bear interest at the appropriate cash deposit rates.

The Company also enters into derivative contracts with counter-parties on behalf of its subsidiaries. The Company has entered into back to back agreements with its subsidiaries for all such transactions.
For the year ended 31 March 2014, the Group has not made any additional allowance for impairment loss relating to amounts owed by its related entities. An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related entities and the market in which the related entity operates to determine whether there is objective evidence that the related entity receivable is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, the Company recognises an allowance for the impairment loss.

21. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors

Name	Position	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Mr D Bhattacharya	Non-Executive Chairman	18 April 2003	-
Dr S Kulwal	CEO and Managing Director	9 June 2008	-
Mr M Prasanna	Independent Non-Executive Director	20 January 2003	-
Dr S Bhargava	Independent Non-Executive Director	21 August 2007	-
Mr M Anghie	Independent Non-Executive Director	21 November 2007	-
Mr N Krishnan	Independent Non-Executive Director	21 November 2007	-
Mr D Gaur	Non-Executive Director	6 October 2010	-

Executives

Name	Position	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Mr S L Dugar	Chief Financial Officer	1 August 2012	-
Mr S Dugar	Corporate Finance Manager	1 August 2006	-
Mr G Hota	Group Chief Mining Engineer	26 July 2004	-
Mr A Patrikios	General Manager – Birla Mt Gordon	24 September 2012	26 June 2013
Mr S Roesler	General Manager – Birla Nifty Pty Ltd	24 May 2011	2 December 2013
Mr V Phan	Head of Engineering & Projects	12 December 2011	-
Mr Valentine Utete	General Manager – Birla Nifty Pty Ltd	1 November 2011	-

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	$	$	$	$
Short term employee benefits	3,195,553	3,305,782	-	-
Long term employee benefits	55,373	-	-	-
Post employment benefits	217,415	229,082	-	-
Total	3,468,341	3,534,864	**-**	**-**

(c) Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel (Consolidated)

No key management personnel held any shares or undertook any equity transactions during the current or previous year.

(d) Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel and their Related Parties

Services

Mr N Krishnan, non-executive director, received consulting fees for professional services they provided to the Group outside their normal Board and Committee duties. These fees were paid at normal commercial terms. No balances were outstanding at 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2013.

The value of the consulting fees paid to the directors has been set out in the table below:

Consulting fees	2014	2013
	$	$
Mr N Krishnan	24,200	27,350
Mr M Prasanna	-	16,697
Total	24,200	44,047

22. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The reportable segments are based on aggregated operating segments determined by the similarity of activity type, as these are the sources of the Group's major risks and have the most effect on the rate of return.

For management purposes, the Group has identified two reportable segments as follows:

- Copper mining segment includes activities associated with the mining and production of copper.
- Exploration and evaluation segment includes activities associated with the determination and assessment of the existence of commercial economic reserves.

Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and cash flows and is measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Group financing (including finance costs and finance revenue), corporate costs and income taxes are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment and are managed on a Group basis.

	COPPER MINING	EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Year ended 31 March 2014			
Revenue			
External sales (a)	315,424	-	315,424
Total segment revenue	**315,424**	**-**	**315,424**
Interest revenue			1,993
Total revenue			**317,417**
Segment result	**5,145**	**639**	**5,784**
Interest revenue			1,993
Corporate costs			(8,719)
Finance costs			(3,325)
Loss before income tax			(4,267)
Income tax expense			4,043
Net Profit for the year			**(224)**

22. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

	$'000	$'000	$'000
Depreciation and amortisation	(54,804)	-	(54,804)
Net profit on disposal of plant and equipment	77	-	77
Assets written off	(1,490)		(1,490)
Segment operating assets (i)	**509,223**	**15,750**	**524,973**
Unallocated assets			144,459
Total assets			**669,432**
Capital expenditure	33,774	-	33,774
Segment liabilities (ii)	**(102,032)**	**-**	**(102,032)**
Corporate liabilities			(1,462)
Deferred tax liabilities			(50,677)
Total liabilities			**(154,171)**

(i) Of these assets $91.914 million (31 March 2013 $80.945 million) relates to the Mt. Gordon Operations.
(ii) Of these liabilities $3.481 million (31 March 2013 $21.782 million) relates to the Mt. Gordon Operations.

22. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

	COPPER MINING	EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Year ended 31 March 2013			
Revenue			
External sales (a)	500,333	-	500,333
Total segment revenue	**500,333**	**-**	**500,333**
Interest revenue			2,000
Total revenue			**502,333**
Segment result	**(401)**	**(4,691)**	**(5,092)**
Interest revenue			2,000
Corporate costs			(7,813)
Finance costs			(3,556)
Profit before income tax			(14,461)
Income tax expense			6,154
Net profit for the year			**(8,307)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(64,524)	-	(64,524)
Net gain on disposal of plant and equipment	37	-	37
Segment operating assets (i)	**549,636**	**15,776**	**565,412**
Unallocated assets			104,852
Total assets			**670,264**
Capital expenditure	55,103	-	55,103
Segment liabilities	**(110,125)**	**-**	**(110,125)**
Corporate liabilities			(1,187)
Deferred tax liabilities			(49,155)
Total liabilities			**(160,467)**

(i) Of these assets $80.945 million relates to the Mount Gordon Operations.

(a) Revenue from external customers by geographical locations is detailed below. Revenue is attributed to geographic location based on the location of customers.

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Australia	738	33,768
India	314,686	466,565
Total revenue	315,424	500,333

The Group's major customer is Hindalco Industries Limited. Refer to note 20(b) for details.

(b) The location of non-current assets is Australia.

23. COMMITMENTS

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Capital Expenditure				
Capital expenditure contracted for at reporting date, but not provided for:				
Payable not later than one year	1,273	1,638	-	-
Payable later than one not later than five years	-	-	-	-
Payable later than five years	-	-	-	-
	1,273	1,638	-	-

The Group had contractual obligations in relation to various projects of $1.273 million (2013: $1.638 million).

Operating Leases				
The Group has entered into contracts for the provision of vehicle fleet and infrastructure as follows:				
Payable not later than one year	4,472	4,478	-	-
Payable later than one not later than five years	1,642	5,188	-	-
Payable later than five years	-	-	-	-
	6,114	9,666	-	-

The Group has entered into operating leases on certain motor vehicles, mining equipment and portable infrastructure.

There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Other Commitments

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to outlay lease rentals and to meet the minimum expenditure requirements of the relevant regulatory bodies per annum. Minimum expenditure requirements excluding lease rentals are $3,664,900 (2013: $2,709,900). These commitments are subject to renewal of the leases, renegotiation upon expiry of the exploration leases or when application for a mining lease is made. These commitments are not provided for in the financial statements.

For the transportation of gas from Port Hedland to Nifty, the Group has agreed to pay minimum transportation charges of $2,410,000 per annum (2013: $2,410,000), subject to inflationary adjustments. The gas transportation agreement is valid until 6 December 2019.

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no material contingent liabilities at balance date.

25. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
(a) Reconciliation of net (loss)/profit after income tax to net cash flows from operating activities				
Net (loss)/profit from ordinary activities after income tax	(224)	(8,307)	(47)	14,933
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of plant and equipment	25,466	24,051	-	-
Amortisation of mine properties and deferred mining	29,338	40,474	-	-
Net gain on disposal of plant and equipment	(77)	(37)	-	-
Dividend income from subsidiaries classified as	-	-	-	(15,669)
Investing cash flow				
Net foreign exchange differences	(16,288)	1,348	(415)	1,245
Provision for interest payble to suppliers	673	–	–	–
Write-down of inventories	500	–	–	–
Assets written off	1,490	-	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	35,726	2,225	(1,493)	(229)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	1,270	(178)	50	666
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	6,665	10,029	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in deferred derivative assets	(6,729)	3,581	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in deferred derivative liabilities	-	(122)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	-	-	4,876	(1,733)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	-	-	-	672
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(918)	(9,106)	(3,359)	47
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	2,773	4,054	4,363	4,051
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(24,539)	(17,839)	276	(67)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee entitlements	(2,937)	3,199	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision for rehabilitation	1,434	1,050	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	53,623	54,422	4,251	3,916

25. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
(b) Reconciliation of Cash				
For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 March:				
Cash at bank and in hand	1,534	16,910	29	13,970
Short-term deposits	135,242	83,503	134,042	83,503
	136,776	100,413	134,071	97,473

(c) Disclosure of financing facilities
Details of financing facilities are included in note 17(b).

26. Events Subsequent to Balance Date

There are no material subsequent events after the balance date.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited, we state that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:

   a) the financial statements, notes, and the additional disclosures included in the Directors' Report designated as audited, of the Company and of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

      (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 March 2014 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

      (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001; and

   b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Debu Bhattacharya
Chairman

Sunil Kulwal
Managing Director

Perth, 29 April 2014

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

EY
Building a better working world

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Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2014, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Gavin Buckingham

Gavin Buckingham
Partner
29 April 2014

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Independent audit report to members of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 March 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 13 to the financial statements which describes the uncertainty associated with the sinkhole incidence at the Nifty copper mine and the risk that further information arising from the investigations relating to the sinkhole could result in impairment to the assets associated with the Nifty underground operations.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 13 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2014. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Aditya Birla Minerals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2014, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Gavin Buckingham

Gavin Buckingham
Partner
Perth
29 April 2014

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Limited and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 6 June 2014.

1. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date: 19 August 2014
Venue: The Duxton Hotel Perth

2. REGISTERED OFFICE:

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited
Level 3, Septimus Roe Square
256 Adelaide Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Tel: 08 9366 8800

www.adityabirlaminerals.com.au

3. REPORTING CALENDER

First Quarter reporting under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules for the quarter ended 30 June 2014	: End July 2014
Second Quarter reporting under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules for the quarter ended 30 September 2014	: End October 2014
Financial Reporting for the Half Year ended 30 September 2014	: End November 2014
Third Quarter reporting under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules for the quarter ended 31 December 2014	: End January 2015
Fourth Quarter reporting under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules for the quarter ended 31 March 2015	: End April 2015
Financial reporting for the full year ended 31 March 2015	: End May 2015
Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31 March 2015	: End August 2015

4. LISTING DETAILS

The Company is listed on the Australian stock Exchange under the code ABY.

5. INVESTOR CORRESPONDENCE:

Mr Peter Torre
Company Secretary

Aditya Birla Minerals Limited
Level 3, Septimus Roe Square
256 Adelaide Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Tel: 08 9366 8800

peter@torrecorporate.com.au

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

6. 20 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report. This information is current as at 6 June 2014.

Name	Number	Issue Shares Held%
HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED	159,820,001	51.00%
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	23,661,333	7.55%
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	16,567,873	5.29%
3RD WAVE INVESTORS LTD	15,600,000	4.98%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	10,780,433	3.44%
DEBORTOLI WINES PTY LIMITED	10,427,679	3.33%
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	6,246,497	1.99%
DE BORTOLI WINES (SUPERANNUATION) PTY LIMITED <DE BORTOLI WINES PL S/F A/C>	4,709,480	1.50%
GALUFO PTY LTD	3,549,203	1.13%
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED <DB A/C>	1,608,701	0.51%
BRISPOT NOMINEES PTY LTD <HOUSE HEAD NOMINEE NO 1 A/C>	1,575,083	0.50%
GALUFO PTY LTD	1,350,797	0.43%
MR PETER JOSEPH MCGUIRE	1,100,000	0.35%
QIC LIMITED	1,060,589	0.34%
MR MING CHENG & MS LEI SONG	976,760	0.31%
MR DAVID OXLADE	800,000	0.26%
QUATRI PTY LTD <QUATRI SUPER FUND A/C>	800,000	0.26%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED-GSCO ECA	774,376	0.25%
MRS ELIZABETH ANNE FOGARTY & MISS CAITLYN ELIZABETH FOGARTY <FOGARTY FOUNDATION A/C>	750,000	0.24%
MR RAY SWARTS & MS TAMARA SHARON SWARTS <WAGTAIL CREEK S/F A/C>	750,000	0.24%
SLICK SOLUTIONS PTY LTD <SLICK SUPER FUND A/C>	520,000	0.17%
MR DARREN DE BORTOLI & MRS MARGOT DE BORTOLI	516,951	0.16%
TOTAL	263,945,756	84.23%

7. DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITIES

(a) Analysis of numbers of shareholders of ordinary shares by size and holding:

Range	No of Holders
100,001 and Over	99
10,001 - 100,000	785
5,001 - 10,000	567
1,001 - 5,000	1,076
1 - 1,000	557
Total	**3,084**

(b) The numbers of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares are:

Number of holders	983
Number of shares	1,047,241

8. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The names of substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 671B of the Corporations Act 2001 are:

Hindalco Industries Limited 159,820,001 Ordinary Shares
Paradice Investment Management Pty Ltd 20,852,678 Ordinary Shares

9. VOTING RIGHTS

Ordinary Shares:

On a show of hands every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

10. RESTRICTED SECURITIES

There are no restricted securities

11. SHARE BUY BACKS

There is no current on market share buy back.

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