MEDUSA MINING LIMITED

ABN 60 099 377 849

Consolidated Entity

ASX APPENDIX 4E AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Appendix 4E

Preliminary final report
Period ending 30 June 2019

Name of entity
MEDUSA MINING LIMITED

ABN or equivalent company reference	Half yearly (tick)	Preliminary final (tick)	Half year/ financial ended (“current period”)
60 099 377 849		√	**30 June 2019**

Results for announcement to the market

Revenues and profits:		US$’000		US$’000
Revenues from ordinary activities	up 4%	124,593	to	129,602
Profit/(Loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	up from	(55,554)	to	36,489
Net profit/(loss) for the period attributable to members	up from	(55,554)	to	36,489

(All comparisons to the previous period ended 30 June 2018)

Dividends:	Amount per security	Franked amount per security
Interim dividend	Nil	N/A
Final dividend	Nil	N/A
Total dividend paid for the year	Nil	N/A

No dividends were declared and paid for period ended 30 June 2019.

Net tangible assets per share:

The net tangible assets per share as at 30 June 2019 was US$0.593 (30 June 2018: US$0.396)

Change in control of entities:

There has been no change in control, either gained or loss during the current period.

Associates and Joint Venture entities:

The Consolidated Group did not have a holding in any associates or joint venture entities during the current period.

Audited Financial Statements:

This report is based on accounts which are audited.

Other information:

Except for matters noted above, all disclosure requirements pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 4.3A are contained within the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 which accompany this report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

1. DIRECTORS

The names of Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name of Director	Period of Directorship
Non-Executive Directors:	
Mr Andrew Boon San Teo (Chairperson)	since 15 February 2010 (Chairperson since 22 November 2013)
Mr Roy Philip Daniel	since 25 November 2015
Mr Peter Gordon Hepburn-Brown (1)	from 15 June 2018 to 03 September 2018
Executive Directors:	
Mr Boyd Walter Timler (Managing Director) (2)	from 09 January 2017 to 06 July 2018
Mr Raul Conde Villanueva	since 24 January 2013

Notes:

(1) Mr Hepburn-Brown retired from the Board on 03 September 2018; and

(2) Mr Timler retired from the Board on 06 July 2018.

Each of the Directors, unless otherwise stated above, has been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report.

2. DIRECTORS' INFORMATION

Mr Andrew Boon San Teo
B.Com, UWA, (CPA)
Independent Non-Executive Chairperson

Mr Teo is an accountant with 40 years of extensive and diversified experience in accounting, treasury, corporate, legal and business administration across several industries, including the mining industry. He was, until his retirement in March 2018, Chief Financial Officer/Executive Director of BGC (Australia) Pty Ltd., one of Australia's largest privately-owned companies, with annual turnover in excess of $2 billion and 7,000 plus staff (including sub-contractors). Mr Teo worked in BGC in excess of 35 years and remains a Non-Executive Director of BGC.

During the past three years, Mr Teo has not served as a Director of any other ASX listed entities.

Mr Teo is Chairperson of the Nomination Committee and also a member of the Audit, Remuneration, and Safety, Health & Environment Committees.

Mr Roy Philip Daniel
B.Com, UWA
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Roy Daniel was appointed Non-Executive Director on 25 November 2015. Mr Daniel's previous association with the Company was as the Chief Financial Officer from December 2004 until his retirement from office in June 2013. He was also an executive member of the Board from April 2006 until June 2011.

Mr Daniel has been associated with the resource and mining industry for over 38 years and has held various senior management and accounting positions at corporate level with overseas and Australian companies. His association with the Company since its formative years has proven invaluable, and his financial business acumen and corporate experience has complemented and strengthened the Board.

During the past three years, Mr Daniel has not served as a Director of any other ASX listed entities.

Mr Daniel is Chairperson of both the Audit and Remuneration Committees and also serves as a member on the Nomination and Safety, Health & Environment Committee.

Mr Peter Gordon Hepburn-Brown
B App Sc - Mining Engineering (1980), Grad Dip Human Resources (1996), Member of Inst of Engineers, Australia
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown was appointed Non-Executive Director on 15 June 2018. His previous association with the Company dates back to September 2009 when he was first appointed as a non-executive member of the Board. In July 2010, Mr Hepburn-Brown assumed the role of Executive Director (Operations) and served in that position until June 2011, where he was then appointed Managing Director of Medusa until his retirement from office in August 2014.

Mr Hepburn-Brown had more than 38 years of mining experience, including senior management and Board positions in Australia and overseas. He has successfully brought many operations into development, and brings significant and relevant experience, including hands-on shaft sinking and air leg mining in narrow vein mines.

He was a Non-Executive Director of Calidus Resources Ltd and Focus Minerals Ltd.

Mr Hepburn-Brown was a member of the Audit, Remuneration and Health, Safety & Environment Committees and sadly passed away on 03 September 2018.

2. DIRECTORS' INFORMATION (continued)

Mr Boyd Walter Timler
B.Sc (Geology), U of A, GAICD.
Managing Director

Mr Boyd Timler joined Medusa as CEO on 21 March 2016, was appointed Managing Director on 09 January 2017 and retired as Managing Director on 06 July 2018.

Mr Timler brought extensive operational experience to Medusa, having spent the first 15 years of his career working in underground narrow high-grade gold projects culminating at Kinross Gold's Hoyle Pond Mine in Canada, and subsequently at Placer Dome following a joint venture between the two. He has held senior level positions at operations in Canada, USA, Australia, Tanzania, Zambia and Brazil, and has taken expansion projects from pre-feasibility through board approval to operations.

Previously, Mr Timler also held the positions of Chief Operating Officer of Beadell Resources Limited, Managing Director at Lumwana Mining Company, in Zambia, and has also served as General Manager at various mine sites owned in Australia and Africa. Mr Timler holds a B.Sc. Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta, and is a GAICD with over 30 years of progressive international experience in exploration, technical services, operations, project evaluations and senior/executive management.

During the past three years, Mr Timler did not serve as a Director of any other ASX listed entities.

Mr Timler was a member of the Safety, Health and Environment Committee.

Attorney Raul Conde Villanueva
LL.B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Executive Director

Attorney Raul Villanueva was appointed an Executive Director of Medusa on 24 January 2013 following his appointment as President of the Company's Philippines operating company, Philsaga Mining Corporation ("Philsaga") in December 2012.

Attorney Villanueva who has Bachelor degrees in Economics, Military Science & Tactics, and Law has been a member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and an Attorney and Counselor-at-Law since 1994. He brings a focused approach to improving the operating systems and professionalism of the Company, based on his education and several years of experience in law as well as managing companies and will further align the objectives of the Medusa Group of Companies.

During the past three years, Mr Villanueva has not served as a Director of any other ASX listed entities

Attorney Villanueva is Chairperson of the Safety, Health and Environment Committee and a member of the Nomination Committee.

3. COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Peter Stanley Alphonso
B.Com, UWA, (CPA)

Mr Peter Alphonso was appointed Company Secretary on 11 December 2007 and as Chief Financial Officer on 01 July 2013.

Mr Alphonso has over 36 years of experience with the auditing, engineering and communications industries, with the majority of his experience centred on the gold and nickel sectors of the mining industry. Mr Alphonso's experience has included associations with Coopers and Lybrand, Western Mining Corporation, Great Central Mines and Ti-west Joint Venture.

As Company Secretary Mr Peter Alphonso is responsible for the corporate secretarial functions of the Company, financial and statutory reporting of the Company as well as directing and monitoring of all financial aspects of the Company's overseas operations.

4. MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings held during the financial year by Company Directors and the number of those meetings attended by each Director was:

Name of Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee		SHE Committee		Nomination Committee	
	Number (1)	Attended	Number (1)	Attended	Number (1)	Attended	Number (1)	Attended	Number (1)	Attended
Andrew Teo	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2
Roy Daniel	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2
Peter Hepburn-Brown (2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyd Timler (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raul Villanueva	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2

Notes:
(1) Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office during the year;
(2) Mr Hepburn-Brown retired from the Board on 03 September 2018; and
(3) Mr Timler retired from the Board on 06 July 2018.

5. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the financial year were mineral exploration, evaluation, development and mining/production of gold. There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Group during the year.

6. OPERATING RESULTS

The net consolidated profit for the financial year attributable to members of Medusa Mining Limited after provision of income tax was US$36.5 million [2018: Consolidated loss of (US$55.6) million].

Key financial results:

Description	Unit	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	Variance	(%)
Revenues	US$	$129.6M	$124.6M	$5M	4%
EBITDA (1)	US$	$51.4M	($25.3M)	$76.7M	N/A
NPAT (1)	US$	$36.5M	($55.6M)	$92.1M	N/A
EPS (basic)	US$	$0.176	($0.267)	$0.443	N/A

Notes:
(1) includes asset impairment losses of (US$81.1M) for year ended 30 June 2018;

Medusa recorded a profit before interest, tax depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") of US$51.4 million for the year to 30 June 2019. EBITDA for the previous year was a loss of (US$25.3) million and includes asset impairment losses of (US$81.1M).

Revenues increased by approximately 4% from US$124.6 million in the previous year to US$129.6 million.

Medusa is an un-hedged gold producer and received an average price of US$1,259 per ounce from the sale of 102,500 ounces of gold for the year (previous year: 96,056 ounces at US$1,293 per ounce).

At year end, the Company had total cash and cash equivalent in gold on metal account of US$23.4 million (2018: US$15.1M).

During the year,

- depreciation of fixed assets and amortisation of capitalised mine development and mine exploration was US$18.8 million (2018: US$29.2M);
- US$6.9 million was expended on capital works associated with the new shaft construction and infrastructure, mine expansion and sustaining capital at the mine and mill (2018: US$14.6M);
- exploration expenditure, inclusive of underground diamond drilling was US$8.9 million (2018: US$5.4M);
- capitalised mine development costs totalled US$27.3 million for the year (2018: US$24.5M); and
- corporate overheads of US$8.7 million (2018: US$7.3M).

7. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Description	Unit	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	Variance	(%)
Ore mined	WMT	606,675	550,400	56,275	10%
Ore milled	DMT	544,601	494,989	49,612	10%
Head grade	g/t	6.28	6.33	(0.05)	(1%)
Recovery	%	94.75	94.70	0.05	-
Gold produced	ounces	103,307	95,705	7,602	8%
Cash costs (1)	US$/oz	$546	$562	16	3%
Gold sold	ounces	102,500	96,056	6,444	7%
Avg gold price received	US$/oz	$1,259	$1,293	($34)	(3%)

Notes:
(1) net of development costs and includes royalties and local business taxes.

The Company produced 103,307 ounces of gold for the year, compared to 95,705 ounces from the previous corresponding period, at an average recovered grade of 6.28 g/t gold (2018: 6.33 g/t gold).

Average cash costs was US$546 per ounce, inclusive of royalties and local business taxes, which was lower than the previous year's average cash costs of US$562 per ounce, and All in Sustaining Costs ("AISC") for the year was US$1,045 per ounce of gold (2018: US$1,083 per ounce).

A full review and summary information concerning the Group's operations and exploration activities for the financial year and the results of those operations are set out in the Chairperson's Review which will be available in the Full Annual Report.

8. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared during the financial year.

9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year were as follows:

- Mr Boyd Timler retired as Managing Director on 06 July 2018;
- Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown retired as Non-Executive Director on 03 September 2018;
- Mr Andrew Teo assumed the role of interim Chief Executive Officer following the resignation of Mr Timler for a brief period from 06 July 2018 until 28 February 2019;
- the appointment of Mr David McGowan (previously Chief Operating Officer) as Chief Executive Officer of Medusa on 01 March 2019; and
- On 5 July 2018 the Company announced that it had entered into an earn-in agreement regarding earn in of up to 90% in two exploration projects in Queensland Australia. The earn-in requires the Company to manage and fund exploration programs through to completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study. The Company must spend a combined minimum of A$1 million on both projects before it is able to withdraw

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Group that occurred during the financial year.

10. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Subsequent to Balance Date, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any other item, transaction or event of a material and/or unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

11. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS

The Group will continue its focus on organic growth within its landholdings in the Philippines and also source mineral properties within the Asia Pacific region with a view to developing properties capable of economic production.

12. DIRECTORS' INTEREST

The relevant interest of each Director in the share capital of the Company at the date of this report is as follows:

Name of Director	No. of fully paid ordinary shares	No. of options over ordinary shares	No. of performance rights over ordinary shares
Andrew Teo	120,000	-	-
Roy Daniel	815,875	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown (1)	-	-	-
Boyd Timler (2)	-	-	-
Raul Villanueva	50,000	-	-

Notes:

(1) Mr Hepburn-Brown retired from the Board on 03 September 2018; and

(2) Mr Timler retired from the Board on 06 July 2018.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

The Directors present the FY2019 Remuneration Report for Medusa Mining Ltd ("the Company") which sets out the remuneration information for the Directors and other key management personnel ("KMP") for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The information provided in this remuneration report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its regulations.

Introduction

This report outlines the Company's approach to remuneration for its executives.

In November 2018 the Medusa Mining remuneration report was voted down by shareholders for the 2018 financial year. During FY2019, the Company has sought feedback on its remuneration practices through communication with key shareholders and proxy advisors. Following feedback in FY2019, the Company undertook a wholesale review of its executive performance and remuneration framework, which has resulted in changes to executive remuneration components and structure commencing FY2020.

The Board recognises that the success of the business depends on the quality and engagement of its people. To ensure the Company continues to succeed and grow, it must attract, motivate and retain skilled Directors, Executives and employees. The Board delegates responsibility in relation to remuneration to the Remuneration Committee to ensure that people and performance are a priority.

FY2019 has been an important year for the Company and on 1 March 2019 David McGowan, Medusa's Chief Operating Officer, was appointed as Chief Executive Officer.

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

There were no loans to Key Management Personnel during the period and there were no transactions or balances with Key Management Personnel other than those disclosed in this Report.

Directors:

Non-Executive Directors -

Andrew Teo, Chairperson;

Roy Daniel;

Peter Hepburn-Brown (retired from the Board on 03 September 2018).

Executive Directors -

Boyd Timler, Managing Director (retired from the Board on 06 July 2018); and

Raul Villanueva.

Executive Officers:

David McGowan (Chief Executive Officer);

Peter Alphonso (Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary); and

James Llorca (General Manager, Geology & Resources).

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(b) Key Management Personnel remuneration (Company and consolidated)

The following tables provides the details of the remuneration of all Directors and Executive Officers of the Group and the nature and amount of the elements of their remuneration (in US$'s) for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the previous financial year.

Name	Year	Short term benefits					Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits		Equity-settled share-based payments		Cash-settled share-based payments	Termination benefits	TOTAL	Proportion of remuneration performance related	Value of options as proportion of remuneration
		Salary/ fees	Directors' fees	Non-monetary	Bonus [1]	Other [2]	Super	Incentive plans	LSL[3]	Shares/ units	Options/ rights [4]					
Directors:																
Non-Executive																
Andrew Teo [5]	2019	90,000	105,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,990	-	-
	2018	25,134	96,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,409	-	-
Ciceron Angeles [6]	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	19,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,699	-	-
Roy Daniel	2019	22,278	52,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,934	-	-
	2018	22,701	57,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,534	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown [7]	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	2,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,488	-	-
Executive																
Boyd Timler [8]	2019	15,618	-	-	-	-	331	-	-	-	-	-	277,457	293,406	-	-
	2018	385,980	-	-	36,760	14,511	18,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	455,631	8.1%	-
Raul Villanueva	2019	425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425,000	-	-
	2018	425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425,000	-	-
Executive Officers:																
Peter Alphonso	2019	251,587	-	-	-	-	17,520	-	6,302	-	-	-	-	275,409	-	-
	2018	263,937	-	-	14,704	-	18,380	-	6,469	-	32,077	-	-	335,567	4.4%	9.6%
David McGowan [9]	2019	276,009	-	-	-	12,580	17,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	306,109	-	-
	2018	238,940	-	-	7,352	15,780	18,380	-	-	-	97,201	-	-	377,653	2.0%	25.7%
James Llorca	2019	230,388	-	-	-	2,173	17,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,081	-	-
	2018	238,940	-	-	7,352	13,837	18,380	-	-	-	97,201	-	-	375,710	2.0%	25.9%
Total	**2019**	**1,310,880**	**158,646**	**-**	**-**	**14,753**	**52,891**	**-**	**6,302**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**277,457**	**1,820,929**	**-**	**-**
	2018	**1,600,632**	**176,295**	**-**	**66,168**	**44,128**	**73,520**	**-**	**6,469**	**-**	**226,479**	**-**	**-**	**2,193,691**	**3.0%**	**10.3%**

Notes:

(1) Bonuses are generally paid in October and relate to the previous year's financial results. No bonuses were paid out to any Key Management personnel in the reported financial year;
(2) Comprises Annual Leave accrued during the year but not paid;
(3) Comprises Long Service Leave accrued during the year but not paid;
(4) Comprises value of options granted but not yet vested;
(5) Mr Teo assumed the role of Interim Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") from 07 July 2018 until 28 February 2019;
(6) Mr Angeles retired from the Board on 31 October 2017;
(7) Mr Hepburn-Brown retired from the Board on 03 September 2018;
(8) Mr Timler retired from the Board on 06 July 2018;
(9) Mr McGowan, previously Medusa's Chief Operating Officer was promoted to the position of CEO on 01 March 2019..

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(b) Key Management Personnel remuneration (Company and consolidated) (continued)

The relative proportions of Remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

Name	Fixed Remuneration	At Risk: Short Term Incentives (STI)	At Risk: Options (LTI)
Directors:			
Non-Executive			
Andrew Teo	100.0%	-	-
Ciceron Angeles	100.0%	-	-
Roy Daniel	100.0%	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown	100.0%	-	-
Executive			
Boyd Timler	100.0%	-	-
Raul Villanueva	100.0%	-	-
Executive Officers:			
David McGowan	100.0%	-	-
Peter Alphonso	100.0%	-	-
James Llorca	100.0%	-	-

(c) Remuneration options and equity-based instruments

No options or other equity-based instruments or rights over any of them, were granted by the Company or any entity controlled by the Company as remuneration during or since the end of the financial year;

(d) Shares issued on exercise of options granted as remuneration

During the financial year, no fully paid ordinary shares were issued on the exercise of options previously granted as remuneration to Directors and Executives.

(e) Option/rights holdings

The movement during the year in the number of options/rights over ordinary shares in Medusa Mining Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each Director and Executive, including their personally related entities is as follows:

Financial year 2018/2019:

Name	Balance 01/07/18	Options/rights granted as remuneration	Options/ rights exercised	Options/ Rights not exercised and lapsed	Balance held 30/06/19	Vested & exercisable 30/06/19 (1)	Total not exercisable 30/06/19 (2)
Directors:							
Non-Executive							
Andrew Teo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roy Daniel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive							
Boyd Timler (4)	1,200,000	-	-	(840,000)	360,000	360,000	-
Raul Villanueva	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-
Executive Officers:							
Peter Alphonso	330,000	-	-	(165,000)	165,000	49,500	115,500
David McGowan	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	150,000	350,000
James Llorca	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	150,000	350,000

Notes:
(1) Options vested and exercisable are all the options vested at the reporting date;
(2) Options that are not exercisable have not vested at the reporting date;
(3) Mr Hepburn-Brown retired from the Board on 03 September 2018; and
(4) Mr Timler retired from the Board on 06 July 2018.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(e) Option/rights holdings (continued)

Financial year 2017/2018:

Name	Balance 01/07/17	Options/rights granted as remuneration	Options/ rights exercised	Options/ Rights not exercised and lapsed	Balance held 30/06/18	Vested & exercisable 30/06/18 (1)	Total not exercisable 30/06/18 (2)
Directors:							
Non-Executive							
Andrew Teo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ciceron Angeles (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roy Daniel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive							
Boyd Timler	1,200,000	-	-	-	1,200,000	360,000	840,000
Raul Villanueva	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	-
Executive Officers:							
Peter Alphonso	165,000	165,000	-	-	330,000	165,000	165,000
David McGowan	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
James Llorca	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	500,000

Notes:
(1) Options vested and exercisable are all the options vested at the reporting date;
(2) Options that are not exercisable have not vested at the reporting date;
(3) Mr Angeles retired from the Board on 31 October 2017; and
(4) Mr Hepburn-Brown joined the Board on15 June 2018.

(f) Share holdings

The movement during the year in the number of ordinary shares in Medusa Mining Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each Director and key management personnel, including their personally related entities are as follows:

Financial year 2018/19:

Name	Balance 30/06/18	Shares held at appointment	Bonus issue of shares	Shares purchased	Options exercised	Shares sold	Balance 30/06/19
Directors:							
Non-Executive							
Andrew Teo	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
Roy Daniel	815,875	-	-	-	-	-	815,875
Peter Hepburn-Brown (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive							
Boyd Timler	50,000	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	-
Raul Villanueva	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Executive Officers:							
Peter Alphonso	127,500	-	-	-	-	-	127,500
David McGowan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Llorca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:
(1) Mr Hepburn-Brown retired from the Board on 03 September 2018; and
(2) Mr Timler retired from the Board on 06 July 2018.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(f) Share holdings (continued)

Financial year 2017/18:

Name	Balance 30/06/17	Shares held at appointment	Bonus issue of shares	Shares purchased	Options exercised	Shares sold	Balance 30/06/18
Directors:							
Non-Executive							
Andrew Teo	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
Ciceron Angeles (1)	-	-	-		-	-	-
Roy Daniel	815,875	-	-	-	-	-	815,875
Peter Hepburn-Brown (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive							
Boyd Timler	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Raul Villanueva	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Executive Officers:							
Peter Alphonso	127,500	-	-	-	-	-	127,500
David McGowan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
James Llorca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:
(1) Mr Angeles retired from the Board on 31 October 2017; and
(2) Mr Hepburn-Brown joined the Board on 15 June 2018.

(g) Executive Remuneration Governance

The information contained within this section provides an overview of executive remuneration governance at Medusa Mining.

(i) Remuneration Philosophy

The main objective is the retention of a high-quality Board and executive team, to maximise value of the shareholders' investment. Remuneration levels are therefore competitively set to attract, retain and motivate appropriately qualified and experienced Directors and Executives.

In determining the level and make up of remuneration levels for Executives of the Group, the remuneration policy has been structured to increase goal congruence between shareholders and Executives and includes the payment of bonuses based on achievement of specific goals related to the performance of the Group and also the issue of incentive options or equity based instruments to encourage alignment of personal and shareholder interests.

(ii) Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is a sub-committee of the Board, which operates in accordance with the Remuneration Committee Charter and the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its regulations. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on:

- The Company's remuneration policy and structure;
- Executive remuneration policy for Key Management Personnel ("KMP");
- Remuneration levels of the Managing Director (if applicable) and KMP;
- Operation of incentive plans and key performance hurdles for KMP
- Equity based remuneration plans for KMP; and,
- Non-Executive Director ("NED") remuneration;

The Remuneration Committee's objective is to ensure remuneration policies and structures are fair and competitive and aligned with the long-term interests of the company. The Remuneration Committee periodically obtains independent remuneration information to ensure NED fees and executive remuneration packages are appropriate and in line with the market.

(iii) Use of Remuneration Advisors

In FY2019, the Remuneration Committee appointed BDO Reward WA Pty Ltd ('BDOR') as its external remuneration advisor to assist with the review of the overall executive remuneration framework resulting in some changes to the Company's approach to executive pay. The planned remuneration changes to executive remuneration policy and performance management for FY2020 are covered in section (j) of the remuneration report.

BDOR's terms of engagement included specific measures designed to protect its independence. The Remuneration Committee recognises that, to effectively perform its role, it is necessary for BDOR to interact with members of the Company's management. However to ensure BDOR remained independent, members of the Company's management were precluded from requesting services that would be considered to be a "remuneration recommendation" as defined by the *Corporations Amendment (improving Accountability on Director and Executive Remuneration) Act 2011.*

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(g) Executive Remuneration Governance (continued)

(iv) Remuneration Report Approval at FY2018 Annual General Meeting ("AGM")

At the company's 2018 AGM, the Remuneration Report for FY2018 was voted down by Shareholders or their proxies for the following reasons:

(i) Payment of cash bonuses on a lagging basis appeared at odds with company performance and position;

(ii) Unacceptable vesting period and insufficiently demanding performance hurdles; and

(iii) Full vesting of options upon a change in control

(h) Executive Remuneration

The information contained within this section outlines details pertaining to the executive remuneration policy and structure for FY2019.

The Company's aim is to ensure Executives perform at a high level by incentivising them with the level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities. These incentives include,

- rewarding Executives for individual performances; and
- ensuring total remuneration is competitive by international market standards.

Remuneration is made up of a fixed component as well as a variable component which is performance linked and only granted when considered appropriate by the Board.

The Remuneration Committee reviews the remuneration of Executives, including the Chief Executive Officer, annually, with the review taking into consideration the contribution of the individuals commensurate with the performance of the business unit within their responsibility, the overall performance of the Company and comparable employment market conditions internationally.

(i) Executive Remuneration Framework

The table below provides an overview of the different remuneration components within the Medusa Mining framework.

Objective	Attraction and Retention	**Variable Remuneration** is performance linked and designed to reward key management personnel for meeting or exceeding their financial and personal objectives.	
		Current Year Performance	**Long Term Sustainable Performance**
Remuneration Component	Total Fixed Remuneration ('TFR') consists of base salary, any non-monetary benefits and employer contributions to superannuation funds.	Short-Term Incentive ("STI") is an 'at risk' bonus provided in the form of cash	Long-Term Incentive ("LTI") provided as options over ordinary shares or performance rights to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in the Company.
Purpose	The level of fixed remuneration is set to provide a base level of remuneration, which is both appropriate to the position and is competitive in the market.	The STI ensures pay for performance, for achievement of a combination of Company and Individual KPIs.	The LTI is focused on the creation of long-term shareholder wealth.

At the end of the financial year the Board assesses the actual performance of the Group, the relevant segment and individual against the KPIs set at the beginning of the financial year. Should the Group achieve the set KPIs, the Board may reward the Key Management Personnel with a bonus during the salary review. Any bonus payable must fall within 0.5% of net profit after tax of the Group and not exceed 50% of an individual's fixed remuneration. The Board retains absolute discretion over payment of these bonuses and can adjust payments (within the above caps) to take into account the overall performance of the Group, personal performance and prevailing market conditions.

This method of assessment was chosen as it provides the Board with an objective assessment of the Group's performance against identifiable factors that relate to the group's profitability and the sustainability of the Group's operations.

(ii) Short-term Incentives ("STI")

No STIs were granted to any key management personnel in the 2018/19 financial period relating to the previous financial year ended 30 June 2018.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(h) Executive Remuneration (continued)

(iii) Long-term Incentives ("LTI")

An outline of the key elements of the LTI arrangements are provided below:

The primary objective of Medusa's LTI based remuneration is and will continue to be, to reward key management personnel in a manner which aligns this element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. The Board takes into account and will continue to take into account, appropriate measures of shareholder wealth and Company performance in setting the performance criteria applicable to its LTI based remuneration.

Historically, LTIs granted to key management personnel have been in the form of options over ordinary shares. The Board is currently considering whether to adopt other LTI measures, including a performance rights plan in which key management personnel can participate.

(i) Non-Executive Remuneration

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level that provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain Non-Executive Directors of the highest calibre.

Non-Executive Directors' fees are paid within the aggregate amount approved by shareholders from time to time. Total remuneration for all Non-Executive Directors, last approved by shareholders on 18 November 2009, is not to exceed A$400,000 per annum. The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually.

The Board considers the amount of Director fees being paid by comparable international resource companies with similar responsibilities, and the experience of each Non-Executive Director when undertaking the review process.

Directors' fees cover all main Board activities and membership of Board Committees. No retirement benefits are provided for any Non-Executive Directors' retirement or termination and Non-Executive Directors do not receive performance related compensation remuneration.

Director fees currently paid to Non-Executive Directors are as follows:

- Andrew Boon San Teo (Chairperson): A$150,000 per annum and
- Roy Daniel: A$75,000 per annum.

(j) Planned Executive Remuneration Changes for FY2020

As a result of the comprehensive review of the Company's executive remuneration policy and practice conducted in FY2019, a number of changes will be implemented for FY2020 with effect from 1 July 2019.

Completed changes and/or progress towards remuneration objectives will be reported in more detail in the 2020 Remuneration Report, however a summary of the key elements of the planned changes to the executive remuneration approach and at risk remuneration structure are provided below.

(i) Fixed and Total Remuneration Approach

Total Fixed Remuneration ('TFR') acts as a base level reward for a competent level of performance. It includes cash, compulsory superannuation contributions and any non-monetary benefits. TFR will be targeted at the market median (50th percentile) with flexibility based on:

- The size and complexity of the role;
- The criticality of the role to successful execution of the business strategy;
- Role accountabilities;
- Skills and experience of the individual; and
- Market pay levels for comparable roles.

The Total Remuneration Package (being TFR, STI and LTI) will be positioned at the median of the market (50^{th} percentile), with the opportunity to earn a total remuneration up to the upper quartile (75^{th} percentile) in the event that both the individual and the business exceed performance targets.

When determining the relevant market for each role, the Company will consider companies which are similar in size, complexity of operations, sector and risk profile from which it sources talent, and to whom it could potentially lose talent.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(j) Planned Executive Remuneration Changes for FY2020 (continued)

(ii) Executive Remuneration Framework

The total remuneration package will consist of the following elements of pay.

Remuneration Elements	Purpose	Category	Definition of Pay Category
1. Total Fixed Remuneration ("TFR")	Pay for meeting role requirements	Fixed Pay	Pay linked to the present value or market rate of the role
2. Short Term Incentive ("STI")	Incentive for the achievement of annual objectives	Short term Incentive Pay	Pay for delivering the annual operational plan for the Company. Short Term Incentive pay is linked to the achievement of short term 'line-of-sight' performance goals It reflects 'pay for short term performance'.
3. Long Term Incentive & Reward ("LTI")	Incentive for achievement of sustained business long term strategies (non-market measures)	Long Term Incentive Pay	Pay for delivering long-term business sustainability for the Company. Long Term Incentive pay is linked to the achievement of long term 'line-of-sight' performance goals It reflects 'pay for long term performance'
	Reward for executive performance over the long term (market measures)	Long Term Reward Pay	Pay for creating value for shareholders. Reward pay is linked to shareholder returns It reflects 'pay for results'

(iii) Short Term Incentive Plan Outline

An outline of the key elements of the proposed Short Term Incentive Plan as it relates to the Company's KMP is provided below.

Purpose	Motivate and reward employees for contributing to the delivery of annual business performance.
STI Opportunity	The STI opportunity offered to each Executive as a percentage of TFR will depend on Company and individual performance but can range from zero to a maximum of 50% for the CEO and 40% for Executives. STI payments will be awarded 50% cash and 50% zero exercise price options (ZEPO's) on above threshold performance against a range of Company and individual performance objectives.
Performance Targets	The payment of a short-term incentive to Executives is an at risk component of the individuals total remuneration given that a set of performance targets must be met prior to payment. These targets are based on metrics that are measurable, transparent and achievable, designed to motivate and incentivise the recipient to achieve high performance aligned with Company objectives and near term shareholder value creation.
Performance Assessment	The Company employs a system of continuous performance feedback to drive performance throughout the year, however a final performance assessment occurs annually following the completion of the financial year for each Executive. Executives are assessed on their contribution to the achievement of Company performance objectives and individual performance objectives.
Measurement Period	The STI will be an annual plan that operates from 1 July to 30 June each year
STI Deferral Component	The equity component of the STI will vest on the 12 month anniversary date of the STI award date. Vesting of the equity component of the STI granted to Executive KMP is based on a continuous service condition being met and is designed to act as a driver of retention and medium-term value creation.
Cessation of Employment	In the event that the Executive's employment with the Company terminates prior to vesting of all ZEPO's, outstanding unvested ZEPO's will be reviewed by the Board and may or may not vest depending on the circumstances of the Executive's cessation of employment.
Board Discretion	The payments of all STI's are subject to Board approval. The Board has the discretion to adjust remuneration outcomes higher or lower to prevent any inappropriate reward outcomes, including reducing (down to zero, if appropriate) any STI payment.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(j) Planned Executive Remuneration Changes for FY2020 (continued)

As part of the annual business planning process the Board will determine the key performance indicators to reflect targets for the key performance objectives of the business for the following year. At the end of the year, the Board makes a rigorous assessment, taking into account quantitative and qualitative measures.

Key Result Area	Example of Annual Measure and Rationale for Inclusion
Individual Performance	Measures Each Executive KMP agrees an individual scorecard of performance objectives at the start of the year against which their performance is assessed. A maximum of 4 key individual performance objectives will be set based on the specific responsibilities of each role annually. Rationale Designed to specifically focus individual Executives on key performance elements that align to the Company's strategic plan and profitability drivers that are within the Executives control.
Company Financial Performance	Measures Key financial measures as determined by the Board of Directors Rationale Reflects the alignment of business strategy to create sustainable value for shareholders.
Company Safety and Environmental Performance	Measures KPIs for Safety and Environmental as determined by the Board of Directors. Rationale Highlights performance on metrics to effectively manage the risks inherent in the Company's operations and to ensuring activities do not have an adverse impact on the environment.
Company Operational Performance	Measures Key physical measures as determined by the Board of Directors Rationale Delivering strong production performance is a key enabler to funding the achievement of the Company's strategic plan and ensures management delivers on core initiatives relating to Company strategy and operating model.
Growth of Company Future Opportunities	Measures Mining Inventory as determined by the Board of Directors. Rationale Demonstrates the Company's performance in achieving the organic growth of current assets.
Company Critical Strategic Objectives	Measures Achievement of Critical Project on Time as determined by the Board of Directors Rationale Focuses achievement on key strategic enablers.

In order to participate in the short-term incentive certain performance conditions must be met.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(j) Planned Executive Remuneration Changes for FY2020 (continued)

(iv) Long-term Incentive Plan Outline

An outline of the key elements of the proposed Long-Term Incentive ('LTI') Plan as it relates to the Company's KMP is provided below.

Purpose	Focus Executive attention on driving sustainable long-term growth and align the interests of Executives with those of shareholders.
LTI Opportunity	The LTI opportunity is determined by the Executives role within the business and is awarded by the offer of a number of performance rights or zero exercise price options ('ZEPO's') based on a percentage of TFR. The LTI opportunity for the CEO is 90% and for Executives is 70%.
Performance Hurdles	In FY2020 and going forward, the Company will use a combination of non-market and market equally weighted performance hurdles utilising the following measures: 1. Non-Market Measures to be determined by the Board of Directors (50% weighting) 2. Market Measures (50% weighting): (a) Relative Total Shareholder Return ('TSR'); and (b) Absolute Total Shareholder Return
Vesting	Vesting of the performance rights ZEPO's granted to Executive KMP is based on a continuous service condition and performance conditions as detailed below
Service Conditions	The LTI award is subject to a service condition. This condition is met if the KMP's employment with the Company is continuous for three years commencing on or around the grant date and is aimed at the retention of KMP's.
Performance Conditions	<u>Financial and Strategic measures</u> The Board will determine Financial and strategic measures that align with the Company's long-term objectives. <u>Relative TSR</u> The TSR scorecard for the three-year measurement period is determined based on a percentile ranking of the Company's TSR results relative to the TSR of each of the companies in the peer group over the same three year measurement period. The Board considers Relative TSR an appropriate performance hurdle because it ensures that a proportion of each participant's remuneration is linked to the comparative return received by shareholders from holding shares in a company in the peer group for the same period. <u>Absolute TSR</u> The increase in the Company's absolute TSR will be measured over a three year period. The Board considers absolute TSR an appropriate performance hurdle because it ensures KMP performance is rewarded when a year-on-year improvement in shareholder value is achieved.
Vesting Schedule	The number of ZEPO's vested after 3 years is subject to achievement of performance conditions as shown above
Measurement Period	Testing occurs three years from 01 July of the relevant financial year.
Cessation of Employment	In the event that the KMP's employment with the Company terminates prior to the vesting of all rights/options, outstanding unvested rights/options will be reviewed by the Board and may or may not vest depending on the circumstances of the cessation of employment. In the case of changes of control incentives will be awarded on a pro rata basis.
Peer Group	The Company's TSR performance for rights/options issued during FY2020 will be assessed against a peer group comprised of <e.g. members of the ASX 300 Metals and Mining index.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(k) Statutory Remuneration Disclosures

(i) Executive Contracts

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the Executives are formalised in service agreements. The service agreements specify the components of remuneration, benefits and notice periods. Participation in the STI and LTI plans is subject to the Boards discretion. Other major provisions of the agreements relating to remuneration are set out below.

David McGowan (Chief Executive Officer)

Contract description:	Employment contract between the Company and David McGowan ("Employee").
Term:	Commencement date of 01 February 2017 until the Employee is terminated.
Services:	The Employee is employed as Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company and is responsible for all operational aspects within the Company
Remuneration:	Fixed remuneration: A$450,000 per annum (inclusive of a superannuation), subject to annual review by the Board. During the review, the Board will consider the progress of the Company and comparable industry standards. Variable remuneration - Short term incentive: The Employee may be entitled to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board. In determining eligibility, the Board will consider without limitation, the performance of the Company, the Employee's performance and prevailing market conditions. Variable remuneration - Long term incentive: The Company may grant the employee share options or performance rights in accordance with Medusa's Share option and performance rights plans.
Termination:	Termination by the Company: The Employer may terminate the Employee's employment for any reason by giving the Employee 3 months written notice or payment in lieu of notice, or a combination of notice and payment in lieu of notice. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement in certain circumstances, including if the Employee is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default in addition to other standard default situations. Termination by the Employee: The Employee may terminate the agreement at any time by giving the Company 3 months' written notice.

James Llorca (General Manager, Geology & Resources)

Contract description:	Employment contract between the Company and James Llorca ("Employee").
Term:	Commencement date of 10 October 2016 until the Employee is terminated.
Services:	The Employee is employed as General Manager, Geology & Resources of the Company and is responsible all matters pertaining to geology in the Company.
Remuneration:	Fixed remuneration: A$350,000 per annum (inclusive of a superannuation), subject to annual review by the Board. During the review, the Board will consider the progress of the Company and comparable industry standards. Variable remuneration - Short term incentive: The Employee may be entitled to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board. In determining eligibility, the Board will consider without limitation, the performance of the Company, the Employee's performance and prevailing market conditions. Variable remuneration - Long term incentive: The Company may grant the employee share options or performance rights in accordance with Medusa's Share option and performance rights plans.
Termination:	Termination by the Company: The Employer may terminate the Employee's employment for any reason by giving the Employee 3 months written notice or payment in lieu of notice, or a combination of notice and payment in lieu of notice. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement in certain circumstances, including if the Employee is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default in addition to other standard default situations. Termination by the Employee: The Employee may terminate the agreement at any time by giving the Company 3 months' written notice.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(k) Statutory Remuneration Disclosures (continued)

(i) Executive Contracts (continued)

Peter Alphonso (Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer)

Contract description:	Employment contract between the Company and Peter Alphonso ("Employee").
Term:	No set term and the agreement will continue until Employee is terminated.
Role:	The Employee is as Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer and is responsible for the day to day management of all financial, administrative and corporate functions of the Company.
Remuneration:	Fixed remuneration: A$400,000 per annum (inclusive of superannuation), subject to annual review by the Board. During the review, the Board will consider the progress of the Company and comparable industry standards. Variable remuneration - Short term incentive: The Employee may be entitled to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board. In determining eligibility, the Board will consider without limitation, the performance of the Company, the Employee's performance and prevailing market conditions. Variable remuneration - Long term incentive: The Company may grant the employee share options or performance rights in accordance with Medusa's Share option and performance rights plans.
Termination:	Termination by the Company: The Employer may terminate the Employee's employment for any reason (other than as set out below in relation to a "Material Diminution" or default by the Employee) by giving the Employee 3 months written notice or payment in lieu of notice, or a combination of notice and payment in lieu of notice. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement in certain circumstances, including if the Employee is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default in addition to other standard default situations. Termination by the Employee: The Employee may terminate the agreement at any time by giving the Company 3 months' written notice. Termination by reason of Material Diminution: A "Material Diminution" is a change in the Employee's status as Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer of the Company, including a material change in his authority in respect of the business of the Company or a change in his reporting relationship with the Board. If a Material Diminution occurs, within 3 months of this occurring, the Employee may give the Company 2 weeks' written notice of termination of this agreement. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company must make a payment to the Employee in lieu of a notice period equal to 12 months.

Raul Villanueva

(Executive Director of Medusa Mining Limited and President of Philsaga Mining Corporation)

On 10 December 2012, Philsaga Mining Corporation ("PMC") executed an employment contract with Raul Villanueva.

Under the terms of the contract, PMC has primarily engaged Mr Villanueva to the position of President of PMC. His role as President, involves managing the business affairs of PMC, implementing administrative and operational policies, attending to industrial relation matters and any other mining activities and associated complimentary services.

Mr Villanueva who is also a Director of Medusa Mining Limited, receives an annual salary of $425,000 which is subject to annual reviews by the Board. During the review, the Board will consider the progress of the Company and comparable industry standards.

PMC will additionally reimburse Mr Villanueva for all reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of his services including entertainment, accommodation, meals, telephone and travelling.

Apart from the Key Management Personnel related transactions with the Company or its controlled and affiliated entities disclosed in this note, no Key Management Personnel has entered into a material contract with the Company since the end of the financial year and there were no material contracts involving Management Personnel's' interests subsisting at year end.

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (continued)

(k) Statutory Remuneration Disclosures (continued)

(ii) Board policy in relation to limiting exposure to risk in securities.

Under the Company's Securities Trading Policy, Directors and Executives are prohibited from dealing in financial products issued or created over or in respect of Medusa securities (eg hedges or derivatives) which have the effect of reducing or eliminating the risk associated with any equity incentives that Medusa may offer from time to time (for example, a person may be granted an equity incentive award that vests at a time in the future subject to achieving certain performance goals; certain financial institutions offer products which act as an insurance policy if the performance goals are not met, thereby reducing the "at-risk" element of the person's incentive arrangements).

(l) Related Parties

Related parties:	Andrew Teo, Roy Daniel, Peter Hepburn-Brown, Boyd Timler, Raul Villanueva, David McGowan, Peter Alphonso and James Llorca.
Type of transaction:	Director and Officers Protection Deed ("Deed")
Transaction details:	The Deed entered into by the Company with each of the Directors of the Company, indemnifies the Directors to the extent permitted by law, against any liability, which he may incur whilst carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company and against any costs and expenses incurred in defending legal proceedings brought against him as a Director. The Deed requires the Company to maintain in force Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance, with an agreed cover level, for the duration of the Directors' term of office and a period of 7 years thereafter. The Deed also provides for the Directors to have access to the Company's documents (including Board papers) for a period of 7 years after he ceases to be a Director, subject to certain confidentiality and other requirements being observed.

End of Remuneration Report

Un-issued shares under options/rights

At the date of this report, details of un-issued ordinary shares of the Company under option are as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	No. of options/rights	No. of shares issued if options/rights exercised
Employee options			
24 November 2020	A$1.00	90,000	90,000
24 November 2020	A$1.25	90,000	90,000
24 November 2020	A$1.50	90,000	90,000
24 November 2020	A$1.75	90,000	90,000
08 January 2022	A$1.00	416,250	416,250
08 January 2022	A$1.25	416,250	416,250
08 January 2022	A$1.50	416,250	416,250
08 January 2022	A$1.75	416,250	416,250
TOTAL		2,025,000	2,025,000

(m) Shares issued on exercise of options/rights

During or since the end of the financial year no options were exercised.

14. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify the following current Directors and Officers of the Company, Messrs Teo, Daniel, Villanueva, McGowan, Alphonso and Llorca and the following former Directors and Officers Messrs Davis, Weinberg, Angeles, Timler, Powell and Gregory against all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position as Directors and Officers of the Company and its controlled entities, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information to gain a personal advantage.

No amount has been paid under any of these indemnities during the financial year under review.

Insurance premiums

During the year, the Company paid an insurance premium for Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance policy, which cover all Directors, Company Secretaries and other Officers of the Company and its related entities. Details of the nature of the liabilities covered and the amount of premium paid in respect of the Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance policies are not disclosed, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the policy.

15. INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITORS

Medusa Mining Limited ("Medusa") has agreed to indemnify its auditors, BDO Audit (WA) Pty Limited ("BDO") to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from MML's breach of their agreement. MML will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid any premium in respect to any insurance for BDO or a body corporate related to BDO and there were no officers of the Company who were former partners or directors of BDO, whilst BDO conducted audits of the Group.

16. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Group's operations are subject to a number of environmental regulations in relation to its exploration, mining and processing activities in the Philippines and Australia. Details of these regulations are set out in the Review of Operations, under the section titled Environmental Management and Monitoring in the Final Annual Report.

The Directors are not aware of any significant breaches of environmental regulations during the financial year.

17. PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the financial year.

18. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year, affiliated entities of BDO Audit (WA) Pty Limited ("BDO"), the Company's auditors, performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties.

The Board has considered and is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year by the auditor is compatible with and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act for the following reasons:

a) all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor;

b) the nature of the non-audit services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board;

c) The services of the affiliated entities of the BDO Group have not involved reviewing or auditing BDO's own work or acting in a managerial or decision-making capacity within the Group; and

d) There is no reason to question the veracity of BDO's Independence Declaration.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The following fees were paid affiliated entities of BDO for non-audit services provided during the year ended 30 June 2019.

Item description	Unit	2019	2018
Taxation	US$	39,745	6,054
Remuneration Consulting	US$	5,429	-
Other Non-Audit Services	US$	2,874	34,255
Total	US$	48,048	40,309

19. AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 22 of the Financial Report.

20. ROUNDING OFF AMOUNTS

The Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191 and accordingly, amounts in the Financial Report and Directors' Report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar to reflect where rounding in '000 is not permitted.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

Andrew Teo
Chairperson

Dated at Perth this 30th day of August 2019

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY NEIL SMITH TO THE DIRECTORS OF MEDUSA MINING LIMITED

As lead auditor of Medusa Mining Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Medusa Mining Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Neil Smith

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 30 August 2019

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as at 30 June 2019

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2019

		Consolidated	
		2019	2018
	Note	US$000	US$000
Revenue	2	129,484	124,593
Other income	2	118	-
Cost of sales		(75,409)	(83,311)
Gross Profit		54,193	41,282
Exploration & Evaluation expenses		(1,688)	(1,186)
Administration expenses		(9,996)	(15,362)
Impairment expense	3,12	-	(81,100)
Other expenses	3	(11,106)	(955)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense		31,403	(57,321)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	4	5,086	1,767
Profit/(Loss) for the year after income tax expense		36,489	(55,554)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss):			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Movement in other reserves		310	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (net of tax)		5,951	(2,200)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) attributable to the owners		42,750	(57,754)
Overall operations:			
Basic profit/(loss) per share	5	0.176	(0.267)
Diluted profit/(loss) per share	5	0.172	(0.267)

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2019

		Consolidated	
		2019	2018
	Note	US$000	US$000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	23 (a)	18,109	11,198
Trade & other receivables	6	5,188	19,462
Inventories	7	12,739	12,240
Other current assets	8	789	792
Total Current Assets		36,825	43,692
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade & other receivables	9	28,506	21,326
Property, plant & equipment	10	15,743	12,957
Intangible assets		580	609
Mine Rehabilitation		1,793	402
Development expenditure	11	50,193	29,878
Deferred tax assets	16	18,427	10,059
Total Non-current Assets		115,242	75,231
TOTAL ASSETS		152,067	118,923
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade & other payables	13	14,379	24,797
Borrowings	14	6,679	6,335
Provisions	15	401	386
Total Current Liabilities		21,459	31,518
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	14	150	170
Deferred tax liability	16	778	232
Provisions	15	5,938	4,160
Total Non-current Liabilities		6,866	4,562
TOTAL LIABILITIES		28,325	36,080
NET ASSETS		123,742	82,843
EQUITY			
Issued capital	18	102,902	102,902
Reserves	19	6,779	1,311
Retained profits/(accumulated losses)	22	14,061	(21,370)
TOTAL EQUITY		123,742	82,843

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Share capital ordinary US$000	Retained profits/ Accumulated losses US$000	Share option reserves US$000	Other reserves US$000	Foreign currency translation reserve US$000	Total US$000
CONSOLIDATED							
Balance at 30 June 2017		**102,902**	**33,998**	**1,030**	**-**	**2,517**	**140,447**
Net profit/(loss) after tax		-	(55,554)	-	-	-	(55,554)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss)		-	-	-	-	(2,200)	(2,200)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		-	(55,554)	-	-	(2,200)	(57,754)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers							
Share options expensed	20	-	-	150	-	-	150
Transfer from option reserve		-	186	(186)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018		**102,902**	**(21,370)**	**994**	**-**	**317**	**82,843**
Balance at 30 June 2018		102,902	(21,370)	994	-	317	82,843
Change in accounting policy - Note 1(c)		-	(1,982)	-	-	-	(1,982)
Balance at 01 July 2018		**102,902**	**(23,352)**	**994**	**-**	**317**	**80,861**
Net profit/(loss) after tax		-	36,489	-	-	-	36,849
Other comprehensive profit/(loss)		-	-	-	310	5,950	6,260
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		-	36,489	-	310	5,950	42,749
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers							
Share options expensed	20	-	-	132	-	-	132
Transfer from option reserve		-	924	(924)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019		**102,902**	**14,061**	**202**	**310**	**6,267**	**123,742**

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Refer Note 1(c) for further details.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Consolidated 2019 US$000	Consolidated 2018 US$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		129,320	120,966
Payments to suppliers & employees		(78,608)	(75,246)
Payments for exploration & evaluation activities		(1,688)	(1,186)
Interest received		159	87
Net cash provided by operating activities	23(b)	49,183	44,621
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for non-current assets		(6,680)	(14,753)
Payment for development activities		(36,312)	(27,402)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(42,992)	(42,155)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Payment of)/receipt from bank loans		324	(3,995)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		324	(3,995)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		6,515	(1,529)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		11,198	11,214
Exchange rate adjustment		396	1,513
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	23(a)	18,109	11,198

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be used in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Medusa Mining Limited is a for profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report covers the Group of Medusa Mining Limited ("Medusa") and controlled entities. Medusa is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Medusa Mining Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. A summary of Financial information for the parent is included in note 30.

The financial statements were authorised by the Directors on 29 August 2019.

Basis of preparation

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(a) Principles of consolidation

The Group's financial statements consolidate those of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2019. The Parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 30 June.

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

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

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary's profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

A list of controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2019 is presented in note 21.

(b) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the entity in the period of initial application. They are available for early adoption at 30 June 2019 but have not been applied in preparing this financial report.

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting period, some of which are relevant to the Group. The Group has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The Group's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Group but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases provides a new lessee accounting model which requires a lessee to recognised assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. The depreciation of the right of use asset and interest on the lease liability will be recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Transition to AASB 16

The Company plans to adopt the modified retrospective approach on transition, where the lease liability is measured at the present value of future lease payments on the initial date of application, being 1 July 2019. Under this transition method, the Company recognises transition adjustments, if any, in retained earnings on the date of initial application without restating the prior year financial statements.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

The Company is still determining the financial impact of transition. The Company will recognise additional lease liabilities for qualifying leases of buildings and vehicles, which are operating leases under current accounting standard AASB 117 Leases.

(c) Adoption of new and amended accounting standards

A number of new or amended standards became applicable for the current reporting period and the Group had to change its accounting policies and make adjustments as a result of adopting the following standards:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and
- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The impact of the adoption of these standards and the new accounting policies are disclosed below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The adoption of AASB 9 from 1 July 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies but did not give rise to any adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Applying AASB 9, the Company has classified and measured its financial instruments as described below:

- Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, term deposits and trade receivables continue to be classified and measured at amortised cost.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debts continue to be classified and measured at amortised cost.
- Derivative asset and liabilities, if any, continue to be classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Adoption of AASB 9 requires Medusa to apply the expected loss impairment model when assessing the carrying value of financial assets, this did not result in any material adjustments on transition from the expected loss model applied under AASB 139.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has adopted AASB 15 as of 1 July 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. Under the modified retrospective approach, the Company recognises transition adjustments, if any, in retained earnings on the date of initial application (1 July 2018), without restating the financial statements on a retrospective basis. Accordingly, the comparative information for prior periods have not been restated and the information presented for 30 June 2018 reflects the requirements of AASB 118 Revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control when legal title has transferred. The Company reviewed its contract with its customer using the five-step analysis required by AASB 15. Transfer of control occurs when legal title to the refined gold and silver occurs. Once legal title has transferred the customer is able to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the metals. On transfer of control, revenue and related costs can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company as payment is received on the date of or within a few days of transfer of control.

The Company has concluded that there was a change in the timing of revenue recognition of its sales under AASB 15 as compared to AASB 118, moving from when the materials left the mine site to when refined materials and legal title passes to the customer.

The financial impact of the change at 1 July 2018 was as follows:

Item Description	As at 30 June 2018 US$ '000	AASB 15 Adjustment US$ '000	As at 1 July 2018 US$ '000
Sale of Goods	124,505	(3,852)	120,654
Retained Profits	(21,370)	(1,982)	(23,352)

If Medusa had of applied the prior year accounting policy for the year ended 30 June 2019, the revenue would be $130.821 million.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in Accounting Policies

The following explains the impact of the adoption of AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers on the Group's financial statements and also discloses the new accounting policies that have been applied from 1 July 2018, where they are different to those applied in prior periods.

(d) New policy applied from 1 July 2018 - Revenue Recognition

Sale of refined gold & silver

Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has passed to the buyer based upon agreed delivery terms. The Company's metal sales represents sales of refined gold and silver, when control passes to the customer which is when legal title to the refined metal transfers to the customer. The sales price is based on prevailing market metal prices.

Judgement is required to determine when transfer of control occurs relating to the sale of the goods to customers. Management based its assessment on a number of indicators of control, which include, but are not limited to whether the Company has present right of payment, and whether the significant risks and rewards and legal title have transferred to the customer.

(e) Income tax

The income tax expense (credit) for the year comprises current income tax expense (credit) and deferred tax expense (credit).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Plant and equipment (excluding the Co-O mine) is depreciated applying the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Co-O mine's useful life is estimated to approximate the expected life of the mine, the depreciation rate is based on a charge proportional to the depletion of estimated recoverable gold ounces contained in indicated and inferred resources.

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

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

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation method	Depreciation rate (%)
Plant and equipment (excluding Co-O mine)	Straight line	20% to 33%
Office furniture and fittings	Straight line	7.5% to 20%
Land and building	Straight line	5% to 20%

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss.

Capital works in progress is included in Property, Plant and Equipment. Depreciation of the asset is applied when construction is completed and the asset is ready for use.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use i.e. discounted cash flows, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed in profit or loss.

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(h) Operating leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as straight line over the length of the lease.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid and are carried at amortised cost. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amount of trade payables approximates their fair value.

(j) Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost less an allowance for uncollectable amounts. Uncollectable amounts are determined using the expected loss impairment model. Collectability and impairment of trade receivables is assessed on a regular basis.

In the current year, the expected credit loss on trade receivables is considered insignificant as trade receivables represents refined gold and silver awaiting settlement which is generally expected to settle within two days.

(l) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and Evaluation expenditure ("E&E") incurred by or on behalf of the Group was accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises direct costs and does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific nexus with a particular area of interest.

The Company expenses all costs incurred in respect of the acquisition of exploration and evaluation activities and ongoing exploration activities in the period in which they are incurred. When production commences, the accumulated development for the relevant area of interest will be amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of reserves.

(m) Development expenditure

Development expenditure represents the accumulated exploration, evaluation, land and development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group in relation to areas of interest in which mining of a mineral resource has commenced.

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mine property after commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the mine property only when substantial future economic benefits are thereby established, otherwise such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production. All horizontal development drives which include permanent rail and associated infrastructure, are capitalised.

Amortisation of costs is provided on the unit-of-production method with separate calculations being made for each mineral resource at an average rate of 22.47% (2018:18.80%). The unit-of-production basis results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the estimated recoverable reserves. In some circumstances, where conversion of resources into reserves is expected, some elements of resources may be included. Where the life of the assets is shorter than the mine life their costs are amortised based on the useful life of the assets.

The estimated recoverable reserves and life of the mine and the remaining useful life of each class of asset is reassessed at least annually. Where there is a change in the reserves/resources amortisation rates are correspondingly adjusted.

(n) Rehabilitation costs

Rehabilitation costs that are expected to be incurred are provided for as part of the cost of the exploration, evaluation, development, construction or production phases that give rise to the need for restoration. Accordingly, these costs are recognised gradually over the life of the facility as these phases occur. The costs include obligations relating to reclamation, waste site closure, plant closure and other costs associated with the rehabilitation of the site.

These estimates of the rehabilitation obligation are based on anticipated technology and legal requirements and future costs, which have been discounted to their present value. Any changes in the estimates are adjusted on a progressive basis. In determining the rehabilitation obligations, the entity has assumed no significant changes will occur in the relevant Federal, State or foreign legislation in relation to rehabilitation of such minerals projects in the future. At the reporting date, the group does not consider it has any significant unsatisfied obligations in respect to rehabilitation costs.

(o) Employee benefits

This provision is made for the Group liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months together with entitlements arising from wages, salaries and annual leave which will be settled after 12 months, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled plus related on-costs.

Other employee benefits payable later than 12 months have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Contributions are made by the Group to several employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) 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 relevant taxing authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxing authorities is included as a current asset or liability in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis.

The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxing authorities are classified as operating cash flows.

(q) Operating Segments

Operating Segments are identified on the basis of internal management reports that are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker, for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance.

Segment revenues and expenses are those directly attributable to the segments. Segment assets consist principally of cash, receivables, other financial assets, property, plant and equipment, net of allowances and accumulated depreciation and mineral properties. Segment liabilities consist principally of accounts payable and provisions.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to members of the Company for the reporting period, after excluding any costs of servicing equity (other than ordinary shares and converting preference shares classified as ordinary shares for EPS calculation purposes), by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the basic EPS earnings, adjusted by the after-tax effect of financing costs associated with potential ordinary shares and the effect on revenues and expenses of conversion to ordinary shares associated with potential ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares adjusted for any bonus issue.

(s) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. Though the Group's main functional currencies are the Australian dollar, US dollar and Philippines Peso, the presentation currency for the Group is US dollar. The reason for using US dollar as the presentation currency is that the US dollar is the primary currency used in the global gold market.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the profit before income tax in the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income.

Group companies

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

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period where this approximates rate at the transaction date; and
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve in the Statement of Financial Position. These differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) in the period in which the operation is disposed.

The functional currency of the parent entity, Medusa Mining Limited is Australian dollar, Komo Diti Traders Limited is United States dollar, Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation and Philsaga Mining Corporation in United States dollar and the remaining entities are Philippine pesos.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include:

- cash on hand and at call deposits with bank or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts; and
- investments in money market instruments with less than 30 days to maturity.

These amounts are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(u) Financial instruments (previous accounting policy applied for financial year 2018)

Recognition, Initial Measurement and Derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Loans and receivables
- Financial assets at Fair-Value-Through-Profit-or-Loss ('FVTPL')
- Held-To-Maturity ('HTM') investments; or
- Available-For-Sale ('AFS') financial assets

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

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

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at FVTPL, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments that are not designated and effective as hedging instruments are accounted for at FVTPL.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) Inventories

Inventories consisting of ore in stockpiles, metal-in process and finished metal are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents the weighted average cost and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overhead expenditure, including depreciation and amortisation, incurred in converting materials into finished goods. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Consumables are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any allowance for obsolescence is determined by reference to stock items identified.

(w) Share based payments

The fair value of the equity to which employees become entitled is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account.

The fair value of options is ascertained using a Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(x) Defined Benefit Fund

In respect of defined benefit plans, the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial valuations are conducted every two years, with valuations performed on an annual basis. Consideration is given to any event that could impact the funds up to the end of the reporting period where the interim valuation is performed at an earlier date.

The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations adjusted for any unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs less the fair value of the plan's assets. Any asset recognised is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortised over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees in the plan. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised in the profit or loss when the Group demonstrates commitment to the curtailment or settlement.

Past service costs are recognised when incurred to the extent that benefits are vested and are otherwise amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The Group has a funded non-contributory retirement plan for employees in the Philippines. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

The funding policy is to contribute an amount based on the actuarial valuation report which is carried out at regular intervals.

(y) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Key estimates - Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group that may lead to impairment of non-financial assets (refer note 1(g)). Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. Refer to details of key elements and carrying values of non-financial assets at note 12.

Key estimates - E15 Service Shaft

The E15 Service Shaft officially commenced operations on 27 November 2018. Depreciation of this asset is based on the Life of Mine model which indicates a useful life of 5 years, commencing from 01 January 2019.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(y) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Key estimates - Recoverability of long-lived assets

Certain assumptions are required to be made in order to assess the recoverability of capitalised development expenditure. Key assumptions include the future price of gold, future cash flows, an estimated discount rate and estimates of ore reserves. In addition, cash flows are projected over the life of mine, which is based on proved and probable ore reserves. Estimates of ore reserves in themselves are dependent on various assumptions, in addition to those described above, including cut-off grades. Changes in these estimates could materially impact on ore reserves, and could therefore affect estimates of future cash flows used in the assessment of recoverable amount.

The Group has used the Reserve Statement released on 9th April 2019, taking into account ore utilised throughout the period and replenished to estimate the recoverable amount of long lived assets. Estimates of ore reserves in themselves are dependent on various assumptions, in addition to those described above, including cut-off grades. Changes in these estimates could impact on ore reserves, and could therefore affect estimates of future cash flows used in the assessment of recoverable amount.

Key estimates - Determination of ore reserves and remaining mine life

The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled on 9th of April 2019 by Competent Persons (as defined in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as revised June 2012 code (the JORC code)). Reserves determined in this way are taken into account in the calculation of depreciation of mining plant and equipment (refer to note 10), amortisation of capitalised development expenditure (refer to note 11), and impairment relating to these assets (refer to note 12).

In estimating the remaining life of the mine for the purpose of amortisation and depreciation calculations, due regard is given, not only to the amount of remaining recoverable gold ounces contained in proved and probable ore reserves, but also to limitations which could arise from the potential for changes in technology, demand, and other issues which are inherently difficult to estimate over a lengthy time frame.

Where a change in estimated recoverable gold ounces contained in proved and probable ore reserves is made, depreciation and amortisation is accounted for prospectively,

The determination of ore reserves and remaining mine life affects the carrying value of a number of the consolidated entity's assets and liabilities including deferred mining costs and the provision for rehabilitation.

Key estimates - Development expenditure

Development activities commence after project sanctioning by the appropriate level of management. Judgement is applied by management in determining when a project is economically viable. In exercising this judgment, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions similar to those described above for capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having commenced the development activity, a judgement is made that a development asset is impaired, the impairment change is included in profit or loss.

Key estimates - Share based payments

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity. (Refer to note 20).

Key estimates - GST/VAT

The Group has net GST/VAT of US$32 million that comprises tax credit certificates ("TCC") and VAT claimable for cash. The current asset portion of VAT US$4 million comprises amounts that are estimated to be utilised by TCC to offset various indirect taxes within the current period. The non-current amount of VAT receivable of US$28 million represents the estimated amount utilised in future periods against tax liabilities.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(y) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Key estimates - Deferred tax asset

Significant judgement is required in determining deferred tax assets and liabilities. There are many transactions and calculations during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

In addition, deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future forecast taxable profits are available to utilise those temporary differences and losses, and the tax losses continue to be available having regard to the relevant tax legislation associated with their recoupment.

The Group has recognised a deferred tax asset of US$18 million at 30 June 2019. The utilisation of this deferred tax asset amount depends upon future taxable amounts in excess of profits arising from the reversal of temporary differences. The Group believes this amount to be recoverable based on taxable income projections.

(z) Rounding of amounts

The Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016 /191 and accordingly, amounts in the Financial Report and Directors' Report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar to reflect where rounding in '000 is not permitted.

	Note	Consolidated 2019 US$000	2018 US$000
2. REVENUE			
Operating activities:			
Gold and silver sales		129,320	124,506
Non-operating activities:			
Interest revenue		164	87
Foreign exchange		118	-
Total revenue		129,602	124,593
3. EXPENSES			
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense/(income) has been determined after charging/(crediting) the following items:			
Depreciation & amortisation:			
- Depreciation expense		3,955	3,703
- Amortisation expense		14,370	25,530
- Mine rehabilitation amortisation		443	-
Total depreciation & amortisation		18,768	29,233
Employee benefits expense		15,477	14,569
Defined contribution plans		93	455
Interest expense		830	2,861
Tax dispute charge - Philippines		2,272	5,161
Other expenses:			
VAT write off		10,357	2
Defined benefit plans		489	488
Foreign exchange		-	88
Assets written off		86	-
Share-based payment expense		132	150
Bad debts write off		42	227
Total other expenses		11,106	955
Impairment expense	12	-	81,100
Operating lease rental:			
- minimum lease payments		70	63

	Consolidated 2019 US$000	Consolidated 2018 US$000
4. TAXATION		
(a) The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	3,550	6,641
Deferred tax	(8,535)	(8,408)
Prior year adjustment	(101)	-
	(5,086)	(1,767)
(b) The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Operating (loss)/profit before income tax	31,043	(57,321)
Prima facie income tax expense/(credit) at 30% (2018: 30%) on operating profit	9,421	(17,196)
less - tax effect of:		
other non-deductible/(non-assessable) expenses	-	1,257
difference of effective foreign income tax rates	(41)	-
Interest income	248	-
amortisation and depreciation adjustment	(15,089)	13,709
de-recognition of NOLCO	230	-
share based payments expense	40	45
bad debts	13	-
foreign exchange	(51)	-
charitable contribution	112	369
representation, professional fees and insurance	150	-
under/over	(101)	(288)
deferred tax assets not brought to account	(18)	337
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(5,086)	(1,767)
(c) Deferred tax assets not brought to account, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(e) occur:		
- Temporary differences	17,447	75,602
- Australian tax losses	4,701	4,411
Total	22,148	80,013

The benefit of tax losses will only be obtained if:

(i) the Group derives future assessable income of a nature & of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;

(ii) the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and

(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit.

5. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

	2019	2018
Profit/(Loss) used to calculate basic and diluted EPS	36,489	(55,554)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of the basic earnings per share.	207,794,301	207,794,301
Weighted average unlisted options outstanding	4,030,983	-
Weighted average of ordinary shares diluted as at 30 June 2019	211,825,284	207,794,301

4,030,983 weighted average unlisted options outstanding for 2019 have been included in calculating the diluted EPS because the effect is anti-dilutive.

		Note	Consolidated 2019 US$000	Consolidated 2018 US$000
6.	**CURRENT RECEIVABLES**			
	Gold awaiting settlement	1(c)	-	3,852
	GST/VAT receivables	1(y)	3,773	14,311
	Other receivables		1,415	1,299
	Total current receivables		5,188	19,462
	Refer ageing analysis in Financial Instruments Note 24(b)			
7.	**INVENTORIES**			
	Consumables - net realisable value		4,914	7,954
	Ore stockpile - at cost		2,665	1,571
	Gold Inventory - at cost		5,160	2,715
	Total inventories		12,739	12,240
8.	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**			
	Prepayments		789	792
9.	**NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES**			
	GST/VAT receivables	1(y)	28,506	21,326
	Total non-current receivables		28,506	21,326
10.	**PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**			
	Plant & equipment:			
	At cost		195,854	151,827
	less - provision for impairment		(132,064)	(103,360)
	less - accumulated depreciation		(50,941)	(47,046)
	Total plant & equipment at net book value		12,849	1,421
	Capital works in progress:			
	At cost		2,812	40,154
	less - provision for impairment		-	(28,705)
	Total capital works in progress at net book value		2,812	11,449
	Furniture & fittings:			
	At cost		1,143	1,088
	less - provision for impairment		(254)	(254)
	less - accumulated depreciation		(807)	(747)
	Total furniture & fittings at net book value		82	87
	Total carrying amount at end of year		15,743	12,957
	Reconciliations:			
	Plant & equipment:			
	Carrying amount at beginning of year		1,421	21,253
	plus - additions		4,681	3,851
	plus - net transfer from capital works in progress		10,819	353
	less - forex differences on translation		(171)	413
	less - disposal		(6)	(854)
	less - impairment	12	-	(20,095)
	less - depreciation		(3,895)	(3,500)
	Carrying amount at end of year		12,849	1,421

	Note	Consolidated 2019 US$000	Consolidated 2018 US$000
10. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (continued)			
Reconciliations: (continued)			
Capital works in progress:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		11,449	20,260
plus - additions		2,182	10,698
less - net transfer to plant and equipment		(10,819)	(353)
less - impairment	12	-	(19,156)
Carrying amount at end of year		2,812	11,449
Furniture & fittings:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		87	232
plus - additions		51	58
plus - forex differences on translation		4	-
less - depreciation		(60)	(203)
Carrying amount at end of year		82	87
Total carrying amount at end of year		15,743	12,957
11. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE			
Co-O Development expenditure:			
At cost		412,103	378,405
less - provisions for impairment		(246,260)	(246,260)
less - accumulated amortisation		(116,456)	(102,267)
Net Co-O Development expenditure		49,387	29,878
Royal Crowne Vein Development expenditure:			
At cost		806	-
Net Royal Crowne Vein Development expenditure		806	-
Total carrying amount at end of year		50,193	29,878
Reconciliations:			
Co-O Development expenditure:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		29,878	66,439
plus - costs incurred		33,692	28,690
less - amortisation expense		(14,189)	(24,552)
less - impairment	12	-	(40,969)
less - forex differences upon translation		6	270
Carrying amount at end of year		49,387	29,878
Royal Crowne Vein Development expenditure:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		-	-
plus - costs incurred		806	-
Carrying amount at end of year		806	-
Total carrying amount at end of year		50,193	29,878

12. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies and processes, the Group performs its impairment assessment annually at 30 June. Non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting period to determine whether there is an indication of impairment.

When indicators of impairment exist, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made. External and internal indicators of impairment as at 30 June 2019 included;

- long range planning and scheduling meeting the JORC 12 Compliances;
- increased expected future costs of production; and
- under-utilisation of the processing plant.

Due to the indicators above, the Group assessed the recoverable amounts of its major Cash-Generating-Unit ("CGU"), relating to the Co-O mining operations.

a) Impairment testing

i) Methodology

Impairment is recognised when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount being the value in use of the CGU has been estimated using the discounted cashflows method based on the Group's recoverable minerals.

Value in use is estimated based on discounted cash flows using market-based commodity price, estimated quantities of recoverable minerals, production levels, operating costs and capital requirements. When Life of Mine (LOM) plans fully utilise the existing mineral resource and the Group have demonstrated an ability to replenish resources, an estimated replenishment rate has been applied to unmined resources.

Estimates of quantities of recoverable minerals, production levels, operating costs and capital requirements are sourced from the Group planning and budgeting process, mill capacity levels and mining plans for the following year. The 2019 budget and mine plan were developed in the context of the current gold price environment.

Significant judgements and assumptions are made by the Group to determine value in use. This includes assessing variable key assumptions such as gold market prices, cost structures, production utilisation and capacity, available minerals and discount rates. Any change in these variable assumptions can cause adverse changes in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate value in use.

ii) Key Assumptions

The table below summarises the key assumptions used in the 30 June 2019 carrying value assessments. Comparison to the prior period has been provided.

Assumptions	Unit	2019 (2019 - 2024)	2018 (2018 - 2021)
Average gold price	US$/ounce	1,347	1,250
Average AISC	US$/ounce	1,049	1,080
Pre-Tax discount rate (%)	%	17.3	18.3
Probable reserves	ounces	350,000	327,000
Production capacity per annum	ounces	98,000 - 105,000	50,000 - 100,000

Average All-In-Sustaining-Costs ("AISC") comprises all operating, capital and overheads expenditure averaged over the period mentioned.

Commodity prices

Commodity prices are estimated with reference to external market forecasts and reviewed at least annually. The price applied has taken into account observable market data.

Discount rate

The future cash flows of the CGU are discounted by the estimated real after tax weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"), pursuant to the Capital Asset Pricing Model. The denominal pre-tax WACC has been derived from comparable company analysis, in addition to the WACC rate of the group's Co-O mining operations being the primary CGU.

12. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

a) Impairment testing (continued)

ii) Key Assumptions (continued)

Production activity and operating and capital costs

Life of mine production activity and operating and capital cost assumptions are based on the Group's latest budget, including the five-year budget and separately estimated LOM plan. Discounted cash flows include expected cost improvements and sustaining capital requirements. Estimated production is assumed consistent with the capacity constraint of the Co-O mill taken into account while assuming a constant recovery rate.

Resources and reserves

Resource and Reserve ounces were based on the Group's JORC 2012 compliant Annual Resource and Reserve Update Statement announced to the Australian Securities Exchange on 9th April 2019.

iii) Impacts

Due to the recoverable amount of the Group's Co-O mining operations CGU being greater than the estimated carrying amount, no impairment charge was required for the year ending 2019 (2018: current US$0.9 million, non-current US$80.2 million):

Description	Note	2019			2018		
		Carrying amt ($'000)	Impairment ($'000)	Balance ($'000)	Carrying amt ($'000)	Impairment ($'000)	Balance ($'000)
Development	11	49,387	-	49,387	70,847	(40,969)	29,878
Plant & equipment	10	15,743	-	15,743	52,208	(39,251)	12,957
Consumables	7	12,739	-	12,739	8,834	(880)	7,954
Total	3	77,869	-	77,869	131,889	(81,100)	50,789

b) Sensitivity Analysis

Variation movements in any key assumptions may result in a change to the estimated recoverable amount which may indicate an additional impairment to non-current assets.

The changes to estimated key assumptions would have the following approximate impact on the recoverable amount of the CGU in its functional currency that has been subject to impairment in the 30 June 2019 statutory accounts:

Assumption changes	2019	2018
	Effect on recoverable amount ($'000)	Effect on recoverable amount ($'000)
US $100 per ounce increase/decrease in gold price	+/- 30,306	+/- 27,628
1% increase/decrease in the discount rate	+/- 2,226	+/- 971
5% increase in operating costs	-18,596	-22,341

In addition to the above, the level of production activity is also a key assumption in the determination of recoverable amount. Should the Group recognise decreases/increases in processing capacity, changes in recoverable amount estimates may arise. Due to the number of factors that could impact production activity, assessment to sensitivity has not been determined for these factors.

The sensitivities above assume specific assumption moves are in isolation, whilst all other assumptions are held constant. In reality, a change in one of the aforementioned assumptions may accompany a change in another assumption.

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	US$000	US$000
13. TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade Creditors	8,879	14,978
Accruals	3,195	1,044
Income Tax payable	1,515	5,726
Withholding Tax	618	2,810
Other Creditors	172	239
Total Creditors	14,379	24,797
14. BORROWINGS		
Current borrowings:		
Unsecured liability - interest bearing loan	6,679	6,335
Total current borrowings	6,679	6,335
Non-current borrowings:		
Unsecured liability - interest bearing loan	150	170
Total non-current borrowings	150	170
Total Borrowings	6,829	6,505

Secured Borrowing are bank loans secured by transportation equipment of the Group. Interest rates on the loans range between 6.250% to 7.89% (2018: 3.50% to 4%).

	2019	2018
15. PROVISIONS		
Current provisions:		
Employee benefits	401	386
Total current provisions	401	386
Non-current provisions:		
Retirement Benefit	2,459	2,515
Mine Rehabilitation	3,479	1,645
Total non-current employee benefits	5,938	4,160

Retirement Benefit

The Retirement benefit in non-current liabilities relates to the Philippine employees defined benefit plan.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2019 by Actuarial Advisers, Inc. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost was measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

- Discount rate applied - 5.92% (2018: 5.08%);
- Expected rate of salary increase - 3.00% (2018: 3.00%)

Assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to year-end by reference to high quality Government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	US$000	US$000

15. PROVISIONS (continued)

Non-current provisions: (continued)

Retirement Benefit (continued)

Amounts recognised in profit or loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Current service cost	376	382
Interest on obligation	114	89
Total	490	471

The amount included in the statements of financial position arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2,459	2,515
Unrecognised actuarial loss	-	-
Unamortised past service cost, non-vested	-	-
Total	2,459	2,515

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current period were as follows:

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Opening balance	2,515	2,184
Current service cost	376	382
Interest costs	114	89
Benefits paid	(103)	(140)
Actuarial loss	(443)	-
Closing balance	2,459	2,515

The Company has no plan assets held by trustees but an employee retirement fund amounting to US$1,358,361 (2018: US$1,303,428) was held as at June 30, 2019. The employee retirement fund is presented as part of cash at bank (refer to Note 23 (c).

Mine Rehabilitation

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Carrying amount at beginning of the year	1,645	2,047
(less)/plus - increase in provision	1,834	(402)
Carrying amount at end of year	3,479	1,645

16. DEFERRED TAX

	Consolidated			
	Opening balance	Forex on translation	Credit/(charged) to income	Closing balance
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Consolidated Group				
30 June 2019				
Deferred tax liability				
Capitalised exploration & evaluation expenditures	232	-	(232)	-
Other	-	118	660	778
Total deferred tax liability	232	118	428	778
Deferred tax assets				
Carried forward tax losses	-	-	1,826	1,826
Other	10,059	(595)	7,137	16,601
Total deferred tax asset	10,059	(595)	8,963	18,427
30 June 2018				
Deferred tax liability				
Capitalised exploration & evaluation expenditures	245	-	(13)	232
Deferred tax assets				
Carried forward tax losses		-		
Other	1,662	-	8,397	10,059
Total deferred tax asset	1,662	-	8,397	10,059

17. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Remuneration received or due and receivable by the Company's auditors, BDO Audit (WA) Pty Limited for:		
• auditing or reviewing the financial reports	130,990	189,164
• other services provided by related practice of auditor:		
Taxation	39,745	6,054
Remuneration Consulting	5,429	-
Other Non-Audit Services	2,874	34,255
Total remuneration of the Company's auditors	179,038	229,473
Remuneration of other auditors of the Company's Philippines and Hong Kong subsidiaries for:		
• auditing or reviewing the financial reports	73,372	60,881
• other services provided by related practice of auditor - taxation & compliance	3,883	5,788
Total remuneration of other auditors of the Company's Philippines subsidiaries	77,255	66,669

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	US$000	US$000
18. ISSUED CAPITAL		
207,794,301 ordinary shares (30 June 2018: 207,794,301)	102,902	102,902
Total issued capital	102,902	102,902
Ordinary shares		
Balance at beginning of year	102,902	102,902
Ordinary shares issued during the year:		
(i) ordinary shares issued - new issues	-	-
Balance at end of year	102,902	102,902

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value.

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

No ordinary shares were issued during the year or during the prior year.

Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group by monitoring performance against budget to provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's liabilities and capital includes ordinary share capital, options and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	US$000	US$000
Capital for the reporting period under review is summarised as follows:		
Total equity	123,742	82,843
Cash and cash equivalents	(18,109)	(11,198)
Capital	105,663	71,645
Total equity	123,742	82,843
Borrowings	6,829	6,505
Overall financing	130,571	89,348
Capital-to-overall financing ratio	81%	80%

	Consolidated	
	2019	2018
	US$000	US$000
19. RESERVES		
Share option reserves	1,126	1,180
Transfer from option reserve	(924)	(186)
Other reserves	310	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	6,267	317
Total Reserves	6,779	1,311

(a) Option and performance rights reserve

The option reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of share-based payments.

Unlisted options over ordinary shares at 30 June 2019
(unless otherwise stated, all unlisted options and performance rights have full vesting rights)

- 3,200,000 options expiring 16 December 2018 and exercisable at A$1.00 each. During the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, 459,500, 225,500, nil and 2,515,000 respectively were forfeited resulting in nil options remaining at reporting date. Refer to note 20 (i). (Nil options were vested at reporting date (2018: 2,515,000)).
- 1,000,000 options expiring 9 February 2019 and exercisable at A$1.00 each. During the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, nil, 350,000, nil and 650,000 respectively were forfeited resulting in nil options remaining at reporting date. Refer to note 20 (ii). (Nil options were vested at reporting date (2018: 650,000)).
- 1,200,000 options expiring 24 November 2020 and are exercisable at various prices as disclosed in note 20 (iii). (360,000 options were vested at reporting date (2018: 360,000)).
- 1,665,000 options expiring 8 Jan 2022 and are exercisable at various prices as disclosed in note 20 (iv).
(499,500 options were vested at reporting date (2018: nil))

The above unlisted options do not entitle the holders to participate in any share issue of the Company.

(b) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve for the group records exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled subsidiaries.

(c) Transfer from Option Reserve

The transfer from option reserve for the Group relates to the transfer from equity to retained profits for share options that have been forfeited and expired (refer Note 20).

20. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The following share-based payment arrangements existed during 30 June 2019:

(i) On 16 December 2014, 3,200,000 options were issued to Australian and Philippine based employees. The options, which hold no voting or dividend rights have an expiry date of 16 December 2018 and are exercisable at A$1.00 per option. Under the terms of the Issue the employees would be required to remain in the employment of the Company at 16 December 2015 to achieve 30% vesting of the options, at 16 December 2016 to achieve 30% vesting of the options, with full vesting if they remain employees of the Company a year later on 16 December 2017. At reporting date, all options expired.

(ii) On 9 February 2015, 1,000,000 options were issued to Australian and Philippine based employees. The options which hold no voting or dividend rights have an expiry date of 9 February 2019 and are exercisable at A$1.00 per option. Under the terms of the Issue the employees would be required to remain in the employment of the Company at 9 February 2016 to achieve 30% vesting of the options, at 9 February 2017 to achieve 30% vesting of the options, with full vesting if they remain employees of the Company a year later on 9 February 2018. At reporting date, all options expired.

20. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(iii) On 24 November 2016, 1,200,000 options were issued to Boyd Timler, the company's previous Managing Director (who retired on 6 July 2018), subject to the rules of Medusa Mining Limited Share Option Plan. Upon his retirement, the remaining share options yet to be vested were forfeited.

The options which hold no voting or dividend rights have an expiry date of 24 November 2020 and are exercisable as follows:

Tranche	Options	Exercise price	Valuation per option	Terms of issue
A	300,000	A$1.00	A$0.200	Under the terms of the issue, the employee would be required to remain in the employment of the company at 24 November 2017 to achieve 30% vesting of options, at 24 November 2018 to achieve 30% vesting of options with full vesting if Mr Timler remains an employee of the company a year later on 24 November 2019.
B	300,000	A$1.25	A$0.170	
C	300,000	A$1.50	A$0.147	
D	300,000	A$1.75	A$0.128	

The Options were valued using a Black Scholes pricing model. The valuation per tranche was calculated under this valuation model (using historical share price volatility measures) and applying the following inputs:

- Weighted average life of option - 48 months
- Share price volatility - 65%
- Risk free rate - 2.07%
- Dividend Yield - Nil

(Medusa is currently unlikely to pay a dividend during the life of the Options).

(iv) On 8 January 2018, 1,665,000 options were issued to Australian and Philippine based employees. The options which hold no voting or dividend rights have an expiry date of 8 January 2022 and are exercisable as follows:

Tranche	Options	Exercise price	Valuation per option	Terms of issue
A	416,250	A$1.00	A$0.275	Under the terms of the issue, the employees would be required to remain in the employment of the company at 8 January 2019 to achieve 30% vesting of options, at 8 January 2020 to achieve 30% vesting of options with full vesting if they remain an employee of the company a year later on 8 January 2021. At reporting date, all options remain unexercised.
B	416,250	A$1.25	A$0.255	
C	416,250	A$1.50	A$0.239	
D	416,250	A$1.75	A$0.225	

The Options were valued using a Black Scholes pricing model. The valuation per tranche was calculated under this valuation model (using historical share price volatility measures) and applying the following inputs:

- Weighted average life of option - 48 months
- Share price volatility - 99%
- Risk free rate - 1%
- Dividend Yield - Nil

(Medusa is currently unlikely to pay a dividend during the life of the Options).

Share based options	2019		2018	
	Number of options & performance rights	Weighted average exercise price (A$)	Number of options & performance rights	Weighted average exercise price (A$)
Outstanding at start of year	6,030,000	1.1782	4,365,000	1.1031
Granted	-	-	1,665,000	1.3750
Forfeited	840,000	1.5179	-	-
Expired	3,165,000	1.0000	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at year end	2,025,000	1.3157	6,030,000	1.1782
Exercisable at year end	859,500	1.0417	3,325,000	1.0406

During the year 2019, 840,000 options were forfeited (2018: nil) and 3,165,000 options expired (2018: nil).

The options outstanding at 30 June 2019 (all of which are unlisted) had a weighted average exercise price of A$1.3157 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 28.34 months.

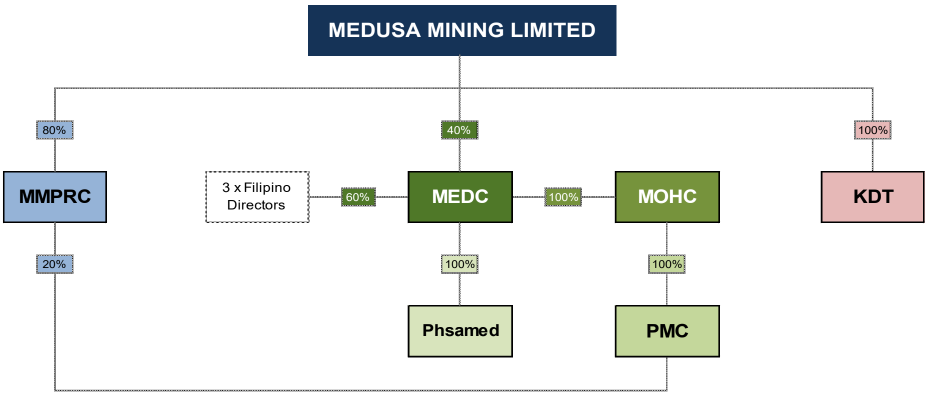
Included under administration expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income is US$131,708 (2018:US$149,996) and relates, in full, to equity-settled share-based payment transactions relating to employees.

21. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following companies are controlled entities of Medusa Mining Limited as at 30 June 2019:

Controlled Entities	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation	% interest held	
			2019	2018
Medusa Exploration & Development Corporation	29 May 2003	Philippines	40%	40%
Phsamed Mining Corporation	23 Apr 2003	Philippines	40%	40%
Medusa Overseas Holding Corporation	08 May 2003	Philippines	40%	40%
Philsaga Mining Corporation	17 May 2001	Philippines	40%	40%
Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation	03 Nov 2005	Philippines	100%	100%
Komo Diti Traders Limited	23 Jan 2017	Hong Kong	100%	100%

ORGANISATION CHART



Philippines entities:
- Mindanao Mineral Processing & Refining Corporation ("MMPRC") - Processing Company
- Medusa Overseas Holding Corporation ("MOHC") - Holding Company
- Medusa Exploration & Development Corporation ("MEDC") - Company providing geological services
- Phsamed Mining Corporation ("Phsamed") - Mining and Exploration Company
- Philsaga Mining Corporation ("PMC") - Mining and Exploration Company

Hong Kong entity:
- Komo Diti Traders Limited ("KDTL") - Trading Company

Medusa Mining Limited ("Medusa") holds 40% of the issued shares of Medusa Exploration and Development Corporation ("MEDC"). As Medusa has various agreements in place and pursuant to local statutory provisions, Medusa has effective sole rights to the economic returns of MEDC and its subsidiary companies. In such circumstances, the assets and liabilities of MEDC and its subsidiaries have been attributed 100% to the Consolidated Entity.

	Consolidated 2019 US$000	Consolidated 2018 US$000
22. RETAINED PROFITS AND ACCUMULATED LOSSES		
Retained profit/(loss) at start of year	(21,370)	33,998
Change in accounting policy - Note 1(c)	(1,982)	-
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of Company	36,489	(55,554)
Transfer from share option reserve	924	186
Retained profits/(accumulated losses) at the end of year	14,061	(21,370)

23. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of cash:

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and short-term deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Cash at bank	18,108	11,197
Cash on hand	1	1
Total cash assets	18,109	11,198

(b) Reconciliation of profit /(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Profit / (Loss) after income tax	36,489	(55,554)
add/(less)-		
Non-cash items:		
- Depreciation/amortisation	18,325	29,232
- Mine rehabilitation amortisation	443	-
- Retirement Benefit	489	488
- Gain on asset disposal	-	1
- Exploration expenses written off	-	1,186
- Recognition of share-based expenses	132	150
- Impairment expense	-	81,100
- VAT write off	10,357	1
- Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(118)	88
- Bad debts written off	42	-
- Inventory write off	8	-
- Income tax deferred	(8,606)	(8,409)
- Income tax credit/(expense)	3,520	6,642
	61,154	54,925
add/(less) -		
Changes in assets & liabilities		
- (increase)/decrease in trade & other receivables	7,093	(6,423)
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	3	(221)
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	1,484	4,753
- (decrease)/increase in trade & other payables	(16,340)	1,182
- (increase)/decrease in deferred taxes assets	-	(8,397)
- increase/(decrease) in deferred taxes liabilities	(4,211)	(12)
- increase/(decrease) in exploration & evaluation	-	(1,186)
Net cash provided by operating activities	49,183	44,621

23. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

(c) Restricted Funds

The Group's total cash assets mentioned above include restricted bank accounts as follows:

(i) A rehabilitation fund of US$3,703,399 (2018: US$1,130,409) to be used at the end of life of mine for environmental rehabilitation.

(ii) An employee retirement fund of US$1,358,361 (2018: US$1,303,428) established to meet employee entitlements on retirement.

(ii) The Company has a provident fund of US$597,136 (2018: US$1,549,867) that is intended to be used as payment to employees upon retirement, which is unrestricted as to withdrawal.

Total restricted funds amount to US$5,658,896.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial Risk Management Policies

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for Group operations.

The Group does not speculate in the trading of derivative instruments.

(i) Treasury risk management

Senior executives of the Group regularly analyse financial risk exposure and evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

The Group's overall risk management strategy is outlined in the Corporate Governance Statement in the Director's Report.

(ii) Financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed by investing cash with major financial institutions in both cash on deposit and term deposit accounts. Interest rates on major deposits that are re-invested, are at a fixed rate on a monthly basis.

Price risk

The Group sells its gold produced at spot rate and no forward contracts or hedging is utilised. Whilst the Group is cognizant of its exposure to fluctuations in the gold price, the current policy of the Board is not to hedge primarily because the Group produces gold in the current economic environment at a very low cash cost. The Board's risk management policy acknowledges that as market factors are dynamic in nature all risk positions are monitored to ensure that the Group 's activities are consistent with the approach and strategy approved by the Board. The Board therefore regularly reviews the spot price of gold to consider whether it should adopt any measures to mitigate risk.

Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Company, which comprise trade and other receivables and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

The Company manages its credit risk on trade receivables and financial instruments by predominantly dealing with counterparties with an investment grade credit rating. Customers who wish to trade on unsecured credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. As a result, the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Medusa's maximum credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of its financial assets.

At 30 June 2019 the Company had a provision for credit loss of nil (2018: nil). Subsequent to 30 June 2019, 100% (2018: 100%) of the trade receivables balance of nil (2018: $3,852,000) has been received. Credit risk from balance with banks is managed by placing funds with reputable financial institutions with strong investment grade credit ratings.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Financial Risk Management Policies (continued)

(ii) Financial risk exposures and management (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk can be measured by performing a sensitivity analysis that quantifies the impact of different assumed exchange rates on the Group's forecast cash flows.

Whilst the Group is aware of its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency, the current policy of the Board is not to hedge.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Financial instrument composition and maturity analysis

The tables below reflect the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments. As such, the amounts may not reconcile to the Statement of Financial Position.

Consolidated Group	Weighted average Effective interest		Floating interest rate		Within 1 Year		Within 1 to 5 Years		Non-Interest Bearing		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(%)		(US$000)									
Financial Assets												
Cash & cash equivalent	0.16	0.17	10,412	10,002	-	-	-	-	7,697	1,196	18,109	11,198
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,151	-	5,151
			10,412	10,002	-	-	-	-	7,697	6,347	18,109	16,349
Financial Liabilities												
Financial liabilities at amortised cost												
Bank Loan - Current	6.29	3.65	-	-	6,679	6,335	-	-	-	-	6,679	6,335
Bank Loan - Non-current	7.89	3.50	-	-	-	-	150	170	-	-	150	170
Trade & sundry payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,379	24,797	14,379	24,797
			-	-	6,679	6,335	150	170	14,379	24,797	21,208	31,302

	Consolidated 2019	Consolidated 2018
	US$000	US$000
Receivables are expected to be collected as follows:		
Less than 6 months	-	5,151
6 months to 1 year	-	-
	-	5,151

As at 30 June 2019 and 2018, all receivables were neither past due nor impaired.

	Consolidated 2019	Consolidated 2018
Trade and sundry payables are expected to be paid as follows:		
Less than 6 months	14,379	24,797

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Net fair values

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non- interest bearing monetary financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

The Group has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk at reporting date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity, which could result from a change in these risks.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2019, the effect on profit or equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
Change in profit/(loss) before income tax/equity	US$000	US$000
- increase in interest rate by 100 basis points	116	90
- decrease in interest rate by 100 basis points	(116)	(90)

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the consolidated entity's functional currency. The consolidated entity operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the United States dollar. No programs for hedging foreign exchange risk were implemented by the consolidated entity in the 2018 and 2019 financial years.

The following table shows the foreign currency risk on the financial assets and liabilities of the Groups operations denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operations.

Consolidated	Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities) in US$000			
	A$	US$	PHP	TOTAL US$
2019				
Functional currency of Group Entity				
Australian Dollar	-	5,805	-	5,805
US Dollar	-	-	524	524
Philippine Peso	-	4,209	-	4,209
Total	-	10,014	524	10,538
2018				
Functional currency of Group Entity				
Australian Dollar	-	531	-	531
US Dollar	-	-	128	128
Philippine Peso	-	3,420	-	3,420
Total	-	3,951	128	4,079

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
Change in profit/(loss) before income tax/equity:	US$000	US$000
- strengthening of A$ to US$ by 15%	(757)	(69)
- strengthening of Philippine Peso to US$ by 15%	(630)	(512)
Total	(1,387)	(581)
- weakening of A$ to US$ by 15%	757	69
- weakening of Philippine Peso to by 15%	630	512
Total	1,387	581

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

Price risk sensitivity analysis

The policy of the Company is to sell gold at spot price and has not entered in hedging contracts. The Company's revenues were exposed to fluctuations in the price of gold. If the average selling price of gold of US$1,264 (2018: US$1,293) for the financial year had increased/decreased by 10% the change in the profit before income tax for the consolidated group would have been an increase/decrease of US$13.045 million (2018: US$12.391 million). The above interest rate, foreign exchange rate and price risk sensitivity analysis has been performed on the assumption that all other variables remain unchanged.

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	US$000	US$000
25. COMMITMENTS		
(a) Exploration commitments:		
The Group has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work to maintain rights of tenure to its exploration tenements. These obligations may vary from time to time in accordance with tenements held and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations of the Group so as to avoid forfeiture of any tenement.		
These obligations are not provided in the financial report and are payable:		
- no later than 1 year	261	141
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	1,113	1,134
Total exploration commitments	1,374	1,275
(b) Operating lease expense commitments:		
Non-cancellable operating lease contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements.		
The Group leases office premises an operating lease expiring in July 2019. Under the terms of the operating leases, the Group is provided with a right of renewal and the lessor has the right to increments in lease payments on an annual basis based on movements in the Consumer Price Index.		
These obligations are not provided in the financial report and are payable:		
- no later than 1 year	85	63
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	363	-
Total operating lease expense commitments	448	63
(c) Other contractual commitments:		
(iii) On 26 March 2008, Philsaga was granted Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") number 262-2008-XIII over the Co-O mine. Under the terms of the Agreement Philsaga is committed to mine related expenditure in the Philippines as follows:		
These obligations are not provided in the financial report and are payable:		
- no later than 1 year	1,437	54
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	1,013	214
Total other contractual commitments	2,450	268
(iv) On 24 November 2009 Philsaga was granted Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") number 299-2009-XIII over the Co-O mine. Under the terms of the Agreement Philsaga is committed to mine related expenditure in the Philippines as follows:		
These obligations are not provided in the financial report and are payable:		
- no later than 1 year	76	186
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	243	223
Total other contractual commitments	319	409

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The parent entity on behalf of its subsidiary Komo Diti Traders Limited has provided a performance guarantee to its customer Heraeus Limited amounting to no more than US$9,800,000 for any deficiency in the subsidiary's obligations and liabilities under the Refining & Transportation Agreement with Heraeus Limited.

The parent entity has a bank guarantee of AUD$83,630 with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for its head office premises. In the event that it is unable to fulfil its rental obligation with the land-lord, the bank shall release the funds for settlement.

27. RELATED PARTIES

Related parties' transactions of Medusa Mining Limited fall into the following categories:

Key Management Personnel related parties

The following were key management personnel of the Group at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period.

Directors:

Non-Executive Directors -

Andrew Teo, Chairperson;

Roy Daniel;

Peter Hepburn-Brown (retired from the Board on 03 September 2018).

Executive Directors -

Boyd Timler, Managing Director (retired from the Board on 06 July 2018); and

Raul Villanueva.

Executive Officers:

David McGowan (Chief Executive Officer);

Peter Alphonso (Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary); and

James Llorca (General Manager, Geology & Resources).

Details of Key Management Personnel's remuneration, shareholdings and option holdings are set out in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

Key management personnel compensation:

	Consolidated	
	2019	**2018**
	US$000	US$000
Short term employee benefits	1,485	1,887
Post-employment benefits	53	74
Long-term benefits	6	6
Equity-settled share based payments	-	226
Termination Benefits	277	-
Total	1,821	2,193

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration section of the Directors' report.

28. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

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

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Consolidated Group has identified its reportable operating segments based on the internal management reports that are reviewed and used by the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (the chief operating decision maker) and his management team in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The Group segments are structured as Mining, Exploration and Other. Currently the only operational mine is the Co-O mine. Other incorporates the Parent Entity's activities

Segment Result, Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities

The measurement of segment results is in line with the basis of information presented to management for internal management reporting purposes.

Segment Result is based on the net of revenues and expenditure corresponding to the specific segment.

Segment Revenues represent gold and silver sales at spot prices.

Segments Assets are allocated to segments based on their nature and physical location.

Segment Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Segment Liabilities include trade and other payables.

The following items of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are not allocated to operating segments, as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment:

- income tax expense;
- gain on disposal of assets;
- deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- interest revenue;
- intercompany receivables and payables.

12 months to June 2019:	Mining	Exploration	Other	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Segment Revenue	129,320	-	-	129,320
Reconciliation of segment revenue to group revenue				
add:				
Interest revenue	-	-	282	282
Group revenue				129,602
Segment Result	9,329	(767)	1,789	10,351
Reconciliation of segment result to group result:				
add back:				
Gain on disposal of asset				
Other revenue				
Interest revenue	-	-	164	164
Forex realised	-	-	118	118
less:				
Depreciation	3,943	-	12	3,955
Amortisation	14,813	-	-	14,813
Exploration write off	1,601	-	87	1,688
Bad debts write off	43	-	-	43
VAT write off	10,357	-	-	10,357
Inventory write off	80	-	-	80
Asset write off	6	-	-	6
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	(5,086)	(5,086)
Group profit/(loss)	40,172	(767)	(2,916)	36,489
Segment Assets	126,563	74	7,003	133,640
Reconciliation of segment asset to group assets:				
plus: Deferred tax assets	18,427	-	-	18,427
Total group assets				152,067
Segment Liabilities	26,410	29	1,108	27,547
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities				
plus: Deferred tax liabilities	778	-	-	778
Total group liabilities				28,325

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

12 months to June 2018:	Mining US$000	Exploration US$000	Other US$000	Total US$000
Segment Revenue	124,506	-	-	124,506
Reconciliation of segment revenue to group revenue				
add:				
Interest revenue				
Other	-	-	87	87
Group revenue				124,593
Segment Result	(163,426)	(65)	(5,524)	(169,015)
Reconciliation of segment result to group result:				
add back:				
Gain on disposal of asset				
Other revenue				
Interest revenue	-	-	87	87
Forex realised	-	-	88	88
less:				
Depreciation	3,684	2	17	3,703
Amortisation	25,530	-	-	25,530
Exploration write off	1,186	-	-	1,186
Impairment	81,100	-	-	81,100
Income tax expense	-	-	1,767	1,767
Group profit/(loss)	(51,926)	(63)	(3,565)	(55,554)
Segment Assets				
Reconciliation of segment asset to group assets:	106,418	79	2,367	108,864
plus: Deferred tax assets	10,059	-	-	10,059
Total group assets				118,923
Segment Liabilities	34,715	23	1,110	35,848
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities				
plus: Deferred tax liabilities	232	-	-	232
Total group liabilities				36,080

Revenue and non-current assets by geographical region	Australia US$000	Philippines US$000	Hong Kong US$000	Total US$000
12 months to June 2019:				
Segment Revenue	-	-	129,320	129,320
Non-Current Assets	697	67,651	-	68,348
12 months to June 2018:				
Segment Revenue	-	-	124,506	124,506
Non-Current Assets	127	53,816	-	53,943

All gold and silver sales have been produced from the Co-O mine in the Philippines and were sold to one customer.

Gold and silver sales are recognised in the mining segment as there has been no active trading of gold in the current year. Sales revenues in the mining segment represent sales of refined product from the Co-O Mine.

In accordance with AASB 8 disclosure requirements Non-Current Assets shown in geographical information include tangible and intangible assets but exclude financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.

The Group sells its gold on the open market. Selection of a customer is at the Group’s discretion and there is no commitment to exclusive sales to a particular customer. During the financial year ended 30 June 2019, all of the Group's revenues depended on a single customer (2018:100%).

30. PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

	2019 US$000	2018 US$000
Parent Entity:		
Current Assets	6,306	2,241
Total Assets	29,299	30,088
Current Liabilities	1,108	1,110
Total Liabilities	1,108	1,110
Net Assets	28,191	28,978
Issued capital	102,902	102,902
Option premium reserve	202	994
Foreign exchange reserve	11,894	11,894
Accumulated losses	(44,538)	(44,544)
Dividends paid	(42,269)	(42,269)
Total Equity	28,191	28,977
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(918)	(1,275)
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss)	(918)	(1,275)

On adoption of AASB 9 Financial Instruments the financial impact of applying the expected loss impairment model to loans provided to subsidiaries was nil.

31. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Suite A, Level 1
1 Preston Street
Como
Western Australia 6152

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION

for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. In the opinion of the Directors' of Medusa Mining Limited:

   a) The consolidated financial statements and notes of Medusa Mining Limited are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

      (i) Giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

      (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements: and

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

2. The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

Andrew Teo
Chairperson

Dated the 30^{TH} day of August 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Medusa Mining Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Medusa Mining Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

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

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key audit matters

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

Carrying value of the Group's Co-O mining operations (CGU) 30 June 2019

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group's carrying value of its Co-O mining operations (CGU) is included in property, plant and equipment (note 10) and development expenditure (note 11). The carrying value of mine properties is impacted by various key estimates and judgements in particular: • Ore Reserves and estimates; • Amortisation rates; • Discount rate; • Assumed gold price; • Capitalisation of mining costs; and • Mine planning. The Group is also required to assess for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. The assessment of impairment indicators in relation to the mine assets requires management to make significant accounting judgements and estimates which includes discount rates, commodity price and ore reserve estimates. This is a key audit matter due to the quantum of the Co-O asset and the significant judgement involved in management's assessment of the carrying value of the CGU. Refer to the significant estimates and judgements used by management in assessing the discounted future cash flows as disclosed in note 12.	We evaluated management's impairment model for the Co-O mining operations (CGU) by challenging the key estimates and assumptions used by management in arriving at their assessment. Our work included but was not limited to the following procedures: • analysing management's gold price assumptions against external market information and trends, to determine whether a significant change would impact the value of the asset; • performing a site visit to the CO-O mine; • challenging the appropriateness of management's reserves estimate by assessing the significant assumptions, methods and source data used by management's expert in estimating the reserves. This included both meeting with management's expert and assessing the competency and objectivity of management's expert; • evaluating forecasted production and operating costs against the Board approved mine plan; • challenging the appropriateness of management's discount rate used in the impairment model in conjunction with our internal valuation experts; • challenging management's sensitivity assessment by performing our own sensitivity analysis in respect of the key assumptions to indicate if there would be a significant change to the value of the asset; • reviewing and challenging management's methodology on the amortisation calculation; • assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in note 12 to the financial report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information contained in annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and will request that it is corrected. If it is not corrected, we will seek to have the matter appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom our report is prepared.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 7 to 19 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Medusa Mining, for the year ended 30 June 2019, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

BDO

Neil Smith

Director

Perth, 30 August 2019