TIGER RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 52 077 110 304

Annual Financial Statements
31 December 2014

expressed in United States Dollars, unless stated otherwise

Tiger Resources Limited ABN 52 077 110 304
Annual Financial Statements - 31 December 2014

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Corporate directory

DIRECTORS	Neil Fearis *Non-executive Chairman* Bradley Marwood *Managing Director* Stephen Hills *Finance Director* David Constable *Non-executive Director* Michael Griffiths *Non-executive Director*
COMPANY SECRETARY	Susmit Shah
AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBER (ABN)	52 077 110 304
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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO OFFICE	8935 Avenue Tiger Q/Kimbeimbe, C/Annexe LUBUMBASHI, KATANGA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA OFFICE	16 Cecil Avenue Melrose Arch JOHANNESBURG, 2076 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUDITORS	PricewaterhouseCoopers Level 15, Brookfield Place 125 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000 AUSTRALIA
SHARE REGISTRY	Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd Level 2, Reserve Bank Building 45 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000 AUSTRALIA Telephone: +61(8) 9323 2000 GPO Box D182 Perth WA 6840
STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) (Code: TGS) German Stock Exchange (Code: WKN AOCAJF)

Directors' Report

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Tiger Resources Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2014. Throughout the report, the consolidated entity is referred to as the Group.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Tiger Resources Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Neil Fearis
Bradley Marwood
Stephen Hills
David Constable
Michael Griffiths

Information on Directors

Neil Christian Fearis, LL.B. (Hons) FAICD F FIN
Chairman - Independent, Non-executive

Mr Fearis has over 35 years' experience as a commercial lawyer in the UK and Australia. He practices principally in the area of mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, public floats, and other forms of capital raising and is a member of several professional bodies associated with commerce and the law.

During the past three years Mr Fearis has also served as a director of the following listed companies:

Company	Date Appointed	Date Ceased
Carnarvon Petroleum Limited	30 November 1999	31 December 2013
Magma Metals Limited	8 October 2009	25 June 2012
Perseus Mining Limited	26 May 2004	15 November 2013
Jacka Resources Limited	8 September 2014	-

Special responsibilities
Chairman of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights
500,000 ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited
1,000,000 options over ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited

Bradley William James Marwood, BSc (Mining Engineering)
Managing Director

Mr Marwood graduated in mining engineering more than 30 years ago. His time in the industry has been spent equally in development and operations, including over 20 years' experience in Africa from Zimbabwe to Mali and he has been directly involved with the development of the gold mining industry in Ghana since 1987. As Manager Projects Africa for Normandy Mining Limited, Mr Marwood progressed projects in Ivory Coast, Mali, Eritrea, Sudan and Ghana, the most prominent being the Akim Yamfo-Sefwi Project, Ghana, now operated by Newmont Mining Limited. Mr Marwood has a strong background in project development, implementation and operations.

During the past three years Mr Marwood has also served as a director of the following listed company:

Company	Date Appointed	Date Ceased
Chrysalis Resources Limited	24 September 2012	26 July 2013

Special responsibilities
Nil

Interest in shares, options and performance rights
3,159,230 ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited
3,734,904 performance rights over ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited

Directors (continued)

Stephen Ernest Hills, B.Com, B.Compt (Hons), CA
Finance Director

Mr Hills has over 30 years' experience in the mining and associated industries, the last 20 years at Chief Financial Officer (CFO) level or above. He joined Tiger as CFO in June 2010 and has been a key member of the management team that has overseen the transition of the Company from a junior explorer to a mid-tier producer. Mr Hills brings to the Board a wealth of industry knowledge with specific focus on funding and business management systems.

During the past three years Mr Hills has not served as a director of any other listed companies.

Special responsibilities
Nil.

Interest in shares, options and performance rights
1,613,863 ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited
1,573,361 performance rights over ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited

David Wayne Constable, BSc (Hons), MBA, ICD.D
Non-executive Director

Based in Ontario, Canada, Mr Constable is a geologist with a BSc (Hons) in Geology & Mathematics from Mount Allison University, New Brunswick and an MBA (Hons) from Laurentian University, Ontario. He has over 40 years' professional experience in the mining and exploration sector in North America and internationally, specifically in mineral exploration, investor relations and corporate development. Previously Mr. Constable was Vice President Investor Relations for FNX Mining Company Inc. (later Quadra FNX Mining Ltd, subsequently acquired by HGHM International) from 2002 to 2010 and Vice President Investor Relations for Normandy Mining Limited from 1996 to 2002. Mr Constable has an ICD.D designation from the Canadian Institute of Corporate Directors and is an experienced Director of public resource companies and a past Director of both Moly Mines Limited (ASX & TSX) and Aquiline Resources Inc. (TSX).

During the past three years Mr Constable has also served as a director of the following listed companies:

Company	Date Appointed	Date Ceased
Woulfe Mining Corp.	September 2010	13 February 2015
Rockliff Resources Inc.	August 2010	17 May 2013
Acme Resources Corp.	February 2008	2 October 2012
Anglo Swiss Resources Inc.	December 2010	4 October 2012
Magma Metals Limited	December 2010	25 June 2012
IMX Resources Limited	August 2012	2 April 2014
U3O8 Corp.	June 2006	-
Sandspring Resources Limited	January 2011	-

Special responsibilities
Chairman of Audit and Risk Committee
Member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights
150,000 ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited
600,000 options over ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited

Directors (continued)

Michael Richard Griffiths, B.Sc., Dip Ed, FAusIMM, GAICD
Non-executive Director

Mr Griffiths has over 30 years of experience in exploration and development in the minerals and energy sector in Australia and Africa. Mr Griffiths currently sits on the board of a number of ASX companies and serves as a consultant to ASX-listed Chalice Gold Mines Limited. In the role of Chief Executive Officer of Sub-Sahara Resources N.L. between 1998 and 2009, Mr Griffiths and his team were responsible for the discovery of significant gold deposits in both Tanzania and Eritrea. In Australia his exploration experience includes the discovery of significant gold resources in the Tanami Desert region of the Northern Territory.

During the past three years Mr Griffiths has also served as a director of the following listed companies:

Company	Date Appointed	Date Ceased
Chrysalis Resources Limited	26 July 2013	22 September 2014
Chalice Gold Mines Limited	26 August 2009	21 November 2011
Mozambi Coal Limited	14 April 2010	30 April 2013
Currie Rose Resources Inc	7 March 2005	-
RMG Limited	5 June 2013	-
East Africa Resources Limited	20 November 2013	-

Special responsibilities
Member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee
Member of the Audit and Risk committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights
138,000 ordinary shares in Tiger Resources Limited

Company Secretary

Susmit Shah, BSc Econ, CA
Mr Shah is a Chartered Accountant who has extensive experience as a director and company secretary of various Australian public companies. He consults to public companies on a wide variety of matters including stock exchange requirements, financial reporting, corporate governance, joint venture negotiations and corporate fundraising.

Principal activities

The principal continuing activities of the Group during the course of the financial year were mineral exploration, development, mining and sale of copper cathode and concentrate.

Operating and financial review

KIPOI COPPER PROJECT (TIGER: 95%)

The Kipoi Copper Project is located approximately 75km north-northwest of Lubumbashi in the Katanga Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC").

Following the successful ramp up of the solvent-extraction and electro-winning (SXEW) plant, the company ceased the production of copper concentrate from the Stage 1 heavy media plant (HMS) completing the transition to a producer of copper cathode.

At 31 December 2014, the stockpiles contained 5.2 million tonnes of material grading at an average of 2.5% Cu for 133,600 tonnes of contained copper (see table 1 below):

Table 1: Kipoi Central stockpiles at 31 December 2014

Stockpile	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu grade (%)	Cu ('000T)
HMS floats	0.5	3.0	16.8
HMS slimes	1.2	3.5	41.0
High grade ROM	0.6	6.2	35.3
Medium grade ROM	0.5	2.6	13.9
Low grade ROM	2.4	1.1	26.6
Total	**5.2**	**2.5**	**133.6**

It is envisaged that material from Judeira and other deposits within the Kipoi Project area, and within the nearby 100% owned Lupoto Copper Project, will also be processed through the SXEW plant, providing additional returns and increasing the ore available as feedstock to the Kipoi SXEW plant. Any increase in resources from these deposits has the potential to increase the mine life.

KIPOI STAGE 2: SXEW

Project development

The first copper cathode was produced on 25 May 2014, with a successful commissioning period resulting in commercial production being declared in July, just six weeks after first production.

Tiger achieved the nameplate production rate of 25,000 tonnes of copper cathode per annum in August with September being the first full month of sustained production at nameplate capacity.

Production

A total of 695,206 tonnes of ore was stacked onto the heap leach pads at an average grade of 2.46% acid soluble copper ("AsCu"). The heap leach performed strongly during the year, with Pad 1 - Lift 1 completed, reporting a 91% AsCu recovery. Pad 2 was largely complete, reporting a 94% AsCu recovery. These AsCu recoveries performed stronger than expected, with the DFS envisaging a 90% AsCu recovery for the HMS floats material.

Total copper cathode produced during the year was 13,557 tonnes.

Cathode sales

Revenue of $79.489 million was recognised from the sale of 11,953 tonnes of copper cathode at a realised price of $6,864/t.

Revenue of $6.296 million from the delivery of 900 tonnes of copper cathode produced during the commissioning period (up to 30 June 2014) were offset against property, plant and equipment.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Operating costs

Operating costs incurred until the achievement of commercial production were capitalised to mine properties and/or property, plant and equipment.

TABLE 2: KIPOI SXEW PLANT OPERATING COST SUMMARY FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014		
		YTD 2014
Mining	$/lb	0.08
ROM inventory adjustment	$/lb	0.32
Processing	$/lb	0.70
Site administration	$/lb	0.50
Total site based costs	$/lb	**1.60**
Transport & export clearing	$/lb	0.27
C1 costs	$/lb	**1.87**
Royalties	$/lb	0.13
Sustaining capital	$/lb	0.05
Non-cash ROM inventory adjustment	$/lb	(0.32)
All in sustaining cash costs (AISC)	$/lb	**1.73**

The C1 costs of $1.87/lb included a non-cash ROM inventory adjustment of $0.32/lb, which relates to the inventory value of the HMS stockpiles processed during the year.

Processing costs reflected the SXEW plant operating on 100% diesel power. While a connection to the electricity grid is available to supply approximately 30% of the requirements for the 25,000 tonne per annum SXEW plant, to date the diesel supply and the grid supply have not been able to be synchronized. As a result, the SXEW plant has been run purely on diesel as insufficient grid power is available to run the plant until the 30 Megavolt ampere (MVa) transformer replaces the 5MVa transformer. As such, the operation will continue to run on majority diesel power until the installation of the 30 MVa transformer, expected to be completed in Q2 2015.

KIPOI STAGE 1: HMS OPERATIONS

The Stage 1 HMS produced 16,222 tonnes of copper-in-concentrate in 2014, with production of copper-in-concentrate ceasing in September 2014 to complete the transition to an all copper cathode producer following the successful ramp-up to nameplate capacity of the SXEW plant.

Mining

During the year, 602,465 tonnes of ore was mined at an average grade of 5.7%, and 185,636 tonnes of medium and low-grade ore averaging 1.4% was moved to the run-of-mine (ROM) stockpile for a stripping ratio of 0.3:1.

The final cut of the Kipoi Central Stage 1 pit at the 1215RL level was completed at the end of May, with the suspension of mining activities, whilst the SXEW plant processes the HMS rejects and high-grade, medium-grade and low-grade ROM ores stockpiled as first feed.

Processing

HMS ore throughput for the year was 609,060 tonnes with an average copper head grade of 5.6% producing 16,222 tonnes of copper-in-concentrate for the year.

Concentrate sales

A total of 71,120 tonnes of concentrate, representing contained copper in concentrate of 14,659 tonnes and a payable copper content of 9,463 tonnes was sold during the year at an average realised price of $6,350/t.

Operating and financial review (continued)

EXPLORATION

Kipoi Copper Project (Tiger: 95%)

Exploration activities for the year initially focused on identifying new exploration targets and reviewing prior exploration programmes and results in preparation to recommence exploration activities after the DRC wet season.

Lupoto Copper Project (Tiger: 100%)

During the year, Tiger received environmental study approval for the Lupoto Copper Project, as part of the process to convert the exploration license to a mining license. The Company expects to complete the conversion of the Lupoto Copper Project into a mining license during 2015 and intends to cede a 5% interest in its subsidiary holding the Lupoto Copper Project to the DRC government to comply with the DRC Mining Code.

La Patience Permit (Tiger: 100%)

During the year, Tiger applied to renew the exploration license. Tiger will resume exploration on completion of the renewal process.

CORPORATE

Consolidation of Kipoi JV

On 28 August 2014 Tiger announced it had entered an agreement with La Générale des Carrières et des Mines (Gecamines) to acquire a further 35% shareholding in Société d'Exploitation de Kipoi SA (SEK), the owner and operator of Kipoi. The acquisition was completed on 17 October 2014 which increased Tiger's shareholding in SEK to 95%.

The 35% interest was acquired together with all associated rights, other than a 2.5% gross turnover royalty payable by SEK which will be retained by Gecamines.

The acquisition was completed on 17 October 2014, funded by equity and a $100 million finance facility from Taurus Mining Finance Fund L.P (Taurus).

Profit and Loss

The consolidated entity recorded a profit after tax attributable to the owners of Tiger for the year ended 31 December 2014 of $3.160 million (31 December 2013: profit after tax of $15.868 million), representing earnings per share of 0.34 cents (31 December 2013: earnings per share of 2.30 cents). The decrease in profit after tax was due to a reduction in the realised copper price in 2014 compared to 2013, higher finance costs associated with the Gerald Metals copper cathode advance payment facility and the Taurus acquisition finance facility, offset by lower mining and concentrate selling costs arising following the cessation of the HMS operation during the year.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Balance Sheet

Total current assets increased by $19.303 million, mainly through an increase of $6.134 million in trade receivables, $6.880 million of other receivables including refundable value added tax (VAT), goods and services tax (GST) and current tax receivables, an increase of $22.080 million in inventories, offset by a reduction of $15.791 million in cash.

Total non-current assets increased by $79.640 million from 31 December 2013, mainly due to development costs incurred for the Stage 2 SXEW plant, offset by mine properties and plant and equipment amortisation during the year.

Total liabilities increased by $108.465 million to $242.714 million primarily due to borrowings of $110.992 million drawn in support of development costs for the Stage 2 SXEW plant and the acquisition of Gecamines's interest in SEK the owner and operator of the Kipoi Copper Project.

Total equity interests attributable to Tiger's shareholders increased by $30.927 million to $152.187 million. This includes the net proceeds of capital raisings of $94.341 million, comprehensive income of ($1.501) million, an increase in the share option reserve of $0.882 million and increase in the non-controlling interest reserve by $65.955 million and reduction in non-controlling interests of $45.045 million due to the $111.000 million purchase price for the acquisition of the Gecamines interest in SEK.

Cash Flow

Net cash outflows of $92.786 million from investing activities were financed though net cash inflows of $5.479 million from operating activities, net inflows of $82.281 million from the issue of shares and $100.520 million of net borrowings.

Financing

During the year, a second $25 million advance payment facility from Gerald Metals SA (Gerald) was drawn down by SEK. The facility was provided in connection with an increase in the off-take agreement to 175,000 tonnes of copper cathode from the SXEW plant. Terms include an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.5% and repayment in 18 equal monthly instalments, with the first payment due in January 2015.

During the year, the Group executed a US$100m finance facility with Taurus, to fund the acquisition of Gecamines's remaining interest in SEK and project capital expenditure. At year end the facility was drawn to $75m.

As at 31 December 2014 SEK also had overdraft and short term loan facilities totalling $26.167 million from local DRC banks, drawn to $20.357 million, to fund working capital and project expenditures. These facilities are not guaranteed by the Company.

STABILITY REPORT

The Group's policies and practices embrace equal importance of maintaining profitability with due care for the environment, people and the community. The Group focuses on training and developing employees from the local community, providing workers with safety skills, the establishment of long term stable employment beyond the life of the mine, and environmental protection.

The following sections detail the Group's activities that contribute to its social license to operate within the community.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)

- Formal Health, Safety & Environment workplace inspections are conducted regularly and findings communicated to relevant department heads for corrective action where required.
- Inspections are carried out regularly of the environmental management system and at the process plant and maintenance and laboratory facilities.
- Full paramedic and nurse services are in place at sites providing emergency response capabilities for Group staff and the local community prior to their transportation to Lubumbashi for medical attention.

Environment
There were no reportable environmental incidents during the year.

Land Disturbance, Rehabilitation and Environmental Monitoring Programmes
The Group continuously monitors environmental performance in the workplace through workplace inspections and internal audits designed to detect any impact the mine's activities may have on the natural environment and surrounding communities. Some of the monitoring undertaken includes:

- Analysis of surface and ground water quality
- Control of all discharges from operating areas with analysis and remediation prior to discharge
- Control of all hydrocarbons and chemicals within specified areas to minimise the potential contamination footprint
- Maintenance of a negative water balance at site annually to minimise environmental impacts

The Group also performs rehabilitation works on the sewerage system, and monitors the PH of the pollution of the mining effluent, seepage pond and slimes dam to test for abnormalities in the water system. Water samples were sent to CRAA Laboratory in Lubumbashi for biological and chemical analysis.

A total of 15,871m^{2}of the waste dump has been rehabilitated by spreading top soil of 500 mm thickness, contouring, and planting Cynodon Dactylon grass species for stabilising the soil.

Social Development
During the year the Group continued to make progress in initiating and completing projects designed to improve standards of health, education and well-being in the Katanga Province, with activities coordinated by a full-time officer of the Company. Programs are designed in consultation with the local communities and service institutions, who are engaged from an early stage to promote these initiatives as self-sustaining community projects.

Employment
The Group has a policy of employing local personnel whenever possible. The Community Development Committees and village chiefs near the mine are consulted regarding local recruitment. Tiger maintains a policy of hiring at least 90% local residents and has hired from the local villages Kangambwa, Katanga, Luafi, Bungu and Lukutwe as a priority.

Education
Teaching manuals and support material were presented to the headmaster of Kangambwa School, whose construction had been funded by the Group, during a visit to the school by Neil Fearis, Chairman of the Group, in November 2013. Mr Fearis was accompanied by the Australian Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Agriculture
The Group has helped to improve local agriculture through the provision of training to local communities, installing water tanks and a drip irrigation system, initiated gardening activities to transplant underused land with vegetables, and providing agricultural materials and equipment to the local communities.

Health
The Group has commenced the construction of a clinic at Kangambwa. The clinic will be fully equipped to provide medical assistance to the local communities. The Group has also partnered with C.U.R.E to improve healthcare facilities through the provision of medical equipment support in Katanga Province. The Group has raised the awareness of HIV/AIDS by peer educators in the workplace through various induction sessions and educational campaigns.

Operating and financial review (continued)

DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of a dividend to the date of this report (2013: Nil).

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Group will continue operation of the SXEW plant at Kipoi and expects production for 2015 of 25,000 tonnes of copper cathode. The Group will also continue exploration and evaluation of activities at the Kipoi, Lupoto and La Patience projects.

In evaluating the likely achievement of these outcomes the following risk factors should be taken into consideration.

Single Operating Asset
Tiger's primary income generating asset is the Kipoi Copper Project, and the Group is therefore at risk that adverse performance of that project resulting from internal or external factors may impact future returns.

Production Guidance
The Group has provided production guidance for 2015 of 25,000 tonnes of copper cathode. The SXEW production plan for 2015 involves the processing of stockpiles of HMS residue floats and ROM ore accumulated during the course of the HMS operations, and as such there is no mining associated with this source of ore feed. Achievement of this production level is subject to various risk factors including the performance of the heap leach. To mitigate risks, the Group has employed an experienced technical team which has significant experience in operating similar SXEW operations both within the DRC and elsewhere in the world.

Operating Costs
Production costs incurred by the Group are subject to a variety of factors including, but not limited to: fluctuations in input costs such as diesel fuel and sulphuric acid, which are determined by global markets, changes in the ratio of grid and diesel power generation, changes in economic conditions which impact on margins required by contracting partners and changes in assumptions such as ore grades. Significant movements in a combination of these elements, could have a material adverse effect on operating costs of the Group.

Estimates of Reserves & Resources
The SXEW production plan for 2015 involves the processing of residue floats and stockpiles of ore accumulated during the course of the HMS operations, and as such there is no mining risk associated with this source of ore feed. Due to the nature of mineral reserves and resources no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of minerals will be realised from the reserves processed through the SXEW, which may impact on the future financial and operational performance of the Group.

Refinancing of Existing Borrowings
Total facilities classified as current liabilities at balance date were $176.921 million. The continuing viability of the Group is dependent on the Group being successful in negotiating a refinancing package which will have the effect of repaying these existing facilities, and replacing them with facilities with a long-term repayment profile. As a result of these matters, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, its ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Whilst there is inherent uncertainty in relation the entity's ability to finalise the refinancing, this risk is being managed by an experienced management team with the support of highly qualified external advisors. Progress with the refinancing has advanced to a stage where the directors are confident that the refinancing initiatives will be successful.

The attached annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 contains an independent auditor's report which involves an emphasis of matter paragraph in regards to the existence of a material uncertainty that could cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For further information, refer to note 2 to the financial statements, together with the auditor's report.

Environmental Regulation

The Group's operations are not subject to any significant Australian environmental laws but its exploration and production activities in the DRC are subject to local environmental laws, regulations and permit conditions. There have been no known material breaches of environmental laws or permit conditions while conducting operations in the DRC during the 2014 reporting period.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

The financial position and performance of the Group was significantly impacted by the following events and transactions during the reporting period:

- Closure of the Group's HMS copper concentrate operation in September.
- Transition to pure copper cathode production on successful ramp up of the SXEW plant to nameplate production in September 2014; and
- Acquisition of the Gecamines interest in SEK for $111.000 million completed on 17 October 2014.

There have not been any significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year, other than as noted in this financial report.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

In February 2015 Tiger entered into a revised agreement with Taurus in respect of the US$100.000 million finance facility. Under the amended terms Tiger has a right to extend the term of the facility from 17 October 2015 to 31 January 2016. The agreement is subject to the issue of 55 million options to Taurus with a four year term exercisable at A$0.10 each, of which 7,900,000 options were issued on 9 March 2015 with the balance to be issued on or before 31 May 2015.

Except for the matters discussed above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2014 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Group's operations in future financial years, the results of those operations in future financial years, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board committee held in the 12 months to 31 December 2014, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

Board & Committee Meetings						
	Board		Audit & Risk Committee		Remuneration, Nomination & Corp. Gov. Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
N Fearis	14	14	2	2	1	1
B Marwood	14	14	-	-	-	-
S Hills	14	14	-	-	-	-
D Constable	14	14	2	2	1	1
M Griffiths	14	14	2	2	1	1

A Director is only eligible to attend the committee meeting if he is a member of the relevant committee, unless an invitation to attend a meeting is extended to him by the relevant committee members.

Remuneration report

The Directors are pleased to present the Group's 2014 remuneration report which sets out remuneration information for the Group's non-executive Directors, executive Directors and other key management personnel.

The report contains the following sections:

(a) Remuneration policy
(b) Use of remuneration consultants
(c) Service agreements
(d) Details of remuneration
(e) Details of share based compensation and bonuses

Remuneration report (continued)

(a) Remuneration policy

The Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee advises the Board on remuneration and incentive policies and practices, and makes specific recommendations on remuneration packages and other terms of employment for executive Directors, other senior executives, and non-executive Directors. The Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of this Committee. When reviewing remuneration the Company may also source external advice to assist with salary setting and determination of other benefits. An independent review was commissioned by the Committee in November 2011 to provide advice on non-executive Directors' fees, the issue of equity to Board members at the time of joining and the ongoing equity component of fees, company secretary remuneration and short term and long term incentive plans for executives.

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of total Directors' fees, salaries, consulting fees and employer contributions to superannuation funds, excluding performance pay (cash, shares and options). Fixed remuneration levels are reviewed annually by the Board.

Non-executive Directors' remuneration

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board, in consultation with independent advisors where considered necessary, determine payments to the non-executive Directors and review their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability.

Fees for non-executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. However, to align Directors' interests with shareholder interests, the Directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company. The Board adopted the policy that non-executive Directors should not receive options or other performance-based equity issues as part of their remuneration once the Company was in full production.

Non-executive Directors' fees are determined within an aggregate Directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically put to shareholders for approval. The maximum pool currently stands at A$600,000 per annum and was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on 22 May 2012.

Executive remuneration

The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework has three components:

- total fixed remuneration (TFR), fixed fee/salary inclusive of superannuation payments,
- short-term incentives (STIs), reward available for meeting pre-determined performance hurdles within a 12-month period, and
- long-term incentives (LTIs), reward typically granted annually, but not payable until longer-term (1 year plus) performance hurdles are met.

Performance pay (STIs and LTIs) is 'at risk' such that if performance targets are not met, the payment is not made. Performance pay may be paid in cash or in the form of share-based compensation through participation in the Employee Option Plan or Performance Rights Plan.

Under the framework, LTIs are capable of being earned as Performance Rights (PRs) determined at the beginning of the relevant incentive period. The vesting of the PR's at the end of the period is linked to the Company's performance, by comparing the Company's total shareholder return (TSR) over a rolling three-year period against that of comparator companies included in the S&P/ASX 300 Metals and Mining Index.

Remuneration report (continued)

(a) Remuneration policy (continued)

Tiger's TSR performance during the 12 months to 31 December 2014 and the four previous years are set out in table below:

Tiger's performance during the 12 months to 31 December 2014 and the four previous years					
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Number of shares	1,143,541,406	802,710,269	673,470,269	671,110,549	597,373,151
Market capitalisation (AUD$M)	148.7	276.9	195.3	248.3	298.7
Closing share price (AUD$)	0.13	0.345	0.29	0.37	0.50
1 Year total shareholder return (%)	-62%	19%	-22%	-26%	150%

(b) Use of remuneration consultants

The Committee employed the services of PJ Kinder Consulting (PJ Kinder) to review its existing remuneration policies and to provide recommendations in respect of both executive short-term and long-term incentive plan design for remuneration in 2014.

These recommendations also covered the Group’s key management personnel. Under the terms of the engagement, PJ Kinder provided remuneration recommendations as defined in section 9B of the *Corporations Act 2001* and was paid A$7,574 for these services. PJ Kinder has confirmed that its recommendations were made free from undue influence by members of the Group’s key management personnel (KMP).

The following arrangements were made to ensure that the remuneration recommendations were free from undue influence:

- PJ Kinder was engaged by, and reported directly to, the chairman of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.
- The agreement for the provision of remuneration consulting services was executed by the chairman of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee under delegated authority from the Board.
- The report containing the remuneration recommendations was provided by PJ Kinder directly to the chairman of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee; and
- PJ Kinder was entitled to speak to management throughout the engagement to understand Company processes, practices and other business issues and obtain management perspectives. However, PJ Kinder was not permitted to provide any member of KMP with a copy of its draft or final report that contained the remuneration recommendations.

As a consequence, the Board is satisfied that the recommendations were made free from undue influence from any members of the KMP.

(c) Service agreements

KMP encompasses all Directors (executive and non-executive) as well as those executives who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The key terms of the service agreements in place for the year ended 31 December 2014 were as set out below:

Mr B Marwood - Managing Director

- Fixed fee of A$680,000 per annum (exclusive of GST) for the provision of services.
- Services performed via consulting agreement between Corporate Mining Resources Pty Ltd (CMR) and Tiger
- Engagement commenced on 1 December 2010 with initial expiry on 31 March 2013 and was subsequently extended to 31 March 2016.
- Payment of a termination benefit on early termination by the Company, other than for gross misconduct, equal to the fixed fees for 12 months. Engagement may be terminated by either the Company or CMR by giving 12 months’ notice or, in the case of the Company, payment in lieu of notice.

Remuneration report (continued)

(c) Service agreements (continued)

Mr S Hills - Finance Director

- Total fixed remuneration of A$430,000 per annum inclusive of superannuation.
- Term of agreement - indefinite, with three months' notice of termination required by either party, other than in the event of redundancy where the termination obligation is six months' salary.

Mr C Brown - Chief Operating Officer of DRC subsidiaries

- Total fixed remuneration of $340,000 per annum, net of local taxes and charges.
- Term of agreement - indefinite, with three months' notice of termination required by either party.

(d) Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the KMP (as defined in AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*) and specified executives of the Group are set out in the following tables. The KMP of the Group are the Directors of Tiger Resources Limited, Charles Carron Brown - *Chief Operating Officer of DRC Operations,* and Susmit Shah - *Company Secretary.*

	Short-term employee benefits			**Post-employment benefits**	**Share based payments**		
2014	Cash salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Non-monetary benefits $	Super-annuation $	Options $	Total $	% of remuneration as options **%**
Non-executive Directors							
N Fearis	181,365	-	-	-	-	181,365	-
D Constable	113,640	-	-	-	-	113,640	-
M Griffiths	99,355	-	-	9,312	-	108,667	-
Sub-total non-executive Directors	394,360	-	-	9,312	-	403,672	
Executive Directors							
B Marwood	617,435	66,569	3,238	-	271,747	958,989	28%
S Hills	360,068	33,325	3,238	27,014	118,197	541,842	22%
Sub-total executive Directors	977,503	99,894	6,476	27,014	389,944	1,500,831	
Other Group executives							
C Brown	340,000	50,963	-	-	132,003	522,966	26%
S Shah	-	-	-	-	14,505	14,505	100%
Sub-total other Group executives	340,000	50,963	-	-	146,508	537,471	
Total KMP compensation (Group)	**1,711,863**	**150,857**	**6,476**	**36,326**	**536,452**	**2,441,974**	

Notes:

1. Salaries paid to Charles Brown are net of local taxes and charges.
2. Non-cash benefits relate to car parking benefit provided to key executives
3. Mr Shah is an employee of Corporate Consultants Pty Limited, a company related to him. The aggregate fees paid to Corporate Consultants Pty Limited are $98,309 and relate to the provision of the company secretarial services under the direction of Mr Susmit Shah.

Remuneration report (continued)

(d) Details of remuneration (continued)

2013	Short-term employee benefits: Cash salary and fees $	Short-term employee benefits: Cash bonus $	Short-term employee benefits: Non-monetary benefits $	Post-employment benefits: Super-annuation $	Share based payments: Options $	Total $	% of remuneration as options %
Non-executive Directors							
N Fearis	163,103	-	-	-	-	163,103	-
D Constable	87,914	-	-	-	-	87,914	-
M Griffiths	96,572	-	-	7,181	-	103,753	-
R Brans	35,597	-	-	2,585	-	38,182	-
Sub-total non-executive Directors	383,186	-	-	9,766	-	392,952	
Executive Directors							
B Marwood	499,848	164,732	2,307	-	117,828	784,715	15%
S Hills	349,432	214,566	2,307	24,271	132,136	722,712	19%
Sub-total executive Directors	849,280	379,298	4,614	24,271	249,964	1,507,427	
Other Group executives							
C Brown	300,000	247,000	-	-	74,685	621,685	14%
S Shah	-	-	-	-	16,039	16,039	100%
Sub-total other Group executives	300,000	247,000	-	-	90,724	637,724	
Total KMP compensation (Group)	**1,532,466**	**626,298**	**4,614**	**34,037**	**340,688**	**2,538,103**	

Notes:

1. Mr Brans retired 22 May 2013
2. Salaries paid to Charles Brown is net of local taxes and charges.
3. Relates to car parking benefit provided to key executives
4. Mr Shah is an employee of Corporate Consultants Pty Limited, a company related to him. The aggregate fees paid to Corporate Consultants Pty Limited are $66,228 and relate to the provision of the company secretarial services under the direction of Mr Susmit Shah.
5. Fees paid to Mr M Griffiths includes $17,934.83 that Tiger received from Chrysalis Resources Limited (Chrysalis) for board representation in Chrysalis Board.
6. Amounts presented include cash bonus payments relating to the 2012 financial year and an accrual for bonus payments relating to the 2013 year. For Mr B Marwood the 2012 bonus was $59,614 and the 2013 bonus was $105,118. For Mr S Hills the 2012 bonus was $70,755 and the 2013 bonus was $143,811. For Mr C Brown the 2012 bonus was $65,000 and the 2013 bonus was $182,000.

Remuneration report (continued)

(d) Details of remuneration (continued)

The relative proportions of remuneration actually paid that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

Consolidated entity

	Fixed remuneration		Performance based	
	2014 %	**2013 %**	**2014 %**	**2013 %**
Non-executive Directors				
N Fearis	100%	100%	-%	-%
R Brans	-%	100%	-%	-%
D Constable	100%	100%	-%	-%
M Griffiths	100%	100%	-%	-%
Executive Directors of Tiger Resources Limited				
B Marwood	64%	64%	36%	36%
S Hills	72%	52%	28%	48%
Other Group executives				
C Brown	66%	48%	34%	52%
S Shah	-%	-%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Mr Shah is an employee of Corporate Consultants Pty Limited, a company related to him. The aggregate fees paid to Corporate Consultants Pty Limited are $98,309 and relate to the provision of the company secretarial services under the direction of Mr Susmit Shah.

(e) Details of share based compensation

Non Plan based payments

The Company issues unlisted options to executive Directors, consultants and/or service providers from time to time, not under any specific plan. The options are issued for nil consideration and in accordance with the specific guidelines established by the Directors of the Company. Any issuance of unlisted options to Directors requires prior approval from shareholders at a general meeting. The vesting period and maximum term of options granted vary according to Board’s discretion.

Employee Share Option Plan (EOP)

Shareholders approved the adoption of the EOP at the Annual General Meeting held on 22 May 2012. The EOP is designed to provide incentives, assist in the recruitment, reward, retention of employees and key consultants, so as to provide opportunities for employees (both present and future) to participate directly in the equity of the Company. The contractual life of each option granted is three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The EOP does not allow for the issue of options to Directors of the Company.

Performance Rights Plan (PRP)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited PRP at the Annual General Meeting held on 20 May 2014. The PRP is designed to more closely align rewards for performance with the achievement of the Company’s growth and strategic objectives for 2011 and beyond.

The Board believes that the grant of Performance Rights under the Plan to eligible participants will underpin the employment strategy of attracting and retaining high calibre staff capable of executing the Company’s strategic plans, and will maximise the retention of key management and operational staff; enhance the Company’s ability to attract quality staff in the future, link the rewards of key staff with the achievement of strategic goals and the long term performance objectives of the Company, and provide incentives to participants of the Plan to deliver superior performance that creates shareholder value.

Remuneration report (continued)

(e) Details of share based compensation (continued)

The Plan provides for the issue of Performance Rights which, upon determination by the Board that the performance conditions attached thereto have been met and subject to the terms of the Plan, convert into fully paid ordinary shares. Where the participant is a Director or other related party of the Company, specific shareholder approval is required prior to the grant in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

The exercise price, if any, for Performance Rights is determined by the Board in its discretion and set out in the related invitation. Unless so determined, the exercise price is nil.

The terms and conditions of each grant of options or performance rights affecting remuneration in the current or future reporting periods are set out below.

Terms and Conditions of Option or Performance Rights Affecting Remuneration							
Types of securities[1]	**Number of options**	**Grant date**	**Date vested and exercisable**	**Expiry date**	**Exercise price**	**Value per right at grant date**	**% vested**
Unlisted options	1,850,000	10 Apr 2014	31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2015	A$0.40	US$0.11	100%
Performance rights	685,796	27 Mar 2012	various	31 Dec 2014	-	US$0.26	-[2]
Performance rights	804,649	22 May 2012	various	21 May 2015	-	US$0.21	-[2]
Performance rights	1,935,986	22 May 2013	various	22 May 2016	-	US$0.20	-
Performance rights	628,826	27 Mar 2013	various	22 May 2016	-	US$0.25	-
Performance rights	933,255	14 Aug 2013	various	13 Aug 2016	-	US$0.18	-
Performance rights	2,198,438	20 May 2014	various	20 May 2017	-	US$0.26	-
Performance rights	2,174,719	21 May 2014	various	20 May 2017	-	US$0.24	-

1. Unlisted options on issue relate to the Employee Share Option Plan, whereas performance rights on issue relate to the Performance Rights Plan.
2. Vesting of these performance rights is based on total shareholder return for the period 1 Jan 2012 to 31 December 2014. An assessment by the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee as to whether these performance rights will vest has not yet been made.

Options/Performance Rights over equity instruments granted as compensation

Details of options/performance rights provided as remuneration to each member of the KMP are set out below. When exercised, each option/performance right converts into one ordinary share of Tiger Resources Limited. Further information on the options/performance rights is set out in notes 21 and 23 to the financial statements.

Value of options issued to Directors and executives

Compensation options granted and vested							
	Number granted	**Grant date**	**Fair value per option at grant date A$**	**Exercise price per option A$**	**Expiry date**	**Vesting date**	**Number vested at end of year**
S Shah	150,000	10 Apr 2014	A$0.11	A$0.40	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014	100%

Remuneration report (continued)

(e) Details of share based compensation (continued)

Exercise of options granted as compensation to Directors and executives

There were no compensation options exercised by KMP during the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

There were no amounts unpaid on the shares issued as a result of the exercise of the options in the 2014 and 2013 financial year. For each grant of options included in the tables on page 14, the percentage of the available grant that vested, in the financial year, and the percentage that was forfeited because the person did not meet the service and performance criteria is set out below. The options vest when the vesting conditions are met. No options will vest if the conditions are not satisfied, hence the minimum value of the option yet to vest is nil. The maximum value of the options yet to vest has been determined as the amount of the grant date fair value of the options that is yet to be expensed.

Share-based compensation benefits (options)				
Name	**Date granted**	**Vested %**	**Financial years in which options may vest**	**Maximum total value of grant yet to vest A$**
S Shah	10 Apr 2014	100%	2014	-

Fair value of options granted to Directors and executives

The fair values at grant date of options issued are independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model (refer to Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the options, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the options. The model inputs for options granted in year ended 31 December 2014 included:

a) Exercise price: A$0.40 (31 December 2013: A$0.35)
b) Grant date: 10 April 2014 (31 December 2013: 28 March 2013)
c) Expiry date: 31 December 2015 (31 December 2013: 31 December 2014)
d) Share price at grant date: A$0.39 (31 December 2013: A$0.33)

Value of performance rights issued to Directors and executives								
	Number granted	**Grant date**	**Fair value per rights at grant date**	**Exercise price per rights**	**Expiry date**	**Vesting date[1]**	**Number exercised during the year**	**Maximum total value of grant yet to vest**
B Marwood	669,640	13 Jun 2011	A$0.46	-	1 Aug 2014	various	555,116	-
B Marwood	804,649	22 May 2012	A$0.21	-	21 May 2015	various	-	-[2]
B Marwood	1,336,505	22 May 2013	A$0.20	-	22 May 2016	various	-	104,834
B Marwood	1,593,750	20 May 2014	A$0.25	-	20 May 2017	various	-	230,031
C Brown	316,604	27 Mar 2012	A$0.26	-	31 Dec 2014	various	-	-[2]
C Brown	628,826	27 Mar 2013	A$0.25	-	22 May 2016	various	-	66,958
C Brown	716,666	20 May 2014	A$0.25	-	20 May 2017	various	-	103,439
S Hills	409,664	2 Mar 2012	A$0.43	-	1 Aug 2014	various	383,863	-
S Hills	369,192	27 Mar 2012	A$0.26	-	31 Dec 2014	various	-	-[2]
S Hills	599,481	22 May 2013	A$0.20	-	22 May 2016	various	-	47,022
S Hills	604,688	20 May 2014	A$0.25	-	20 May 2017	various	-	87,277

1. Performance rights will vest subject to meeting specific performance conditions.
2. Vesting of these performance rights is based on total shareholder return for the period 1 Jan 2012 to 31 December 2014. An assessment by the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee as to whether these performance rights will vest has not yet been made.

Remuneration report (continued)

(e) Details of share based compensation (continued)

Each right is converted to one ordinary share upon vesting. The performance rights vest when the vesting conditions are met. No performance rights will vest if the conditions are not satisfied, hence the minimum value of the performance rights yet to vest is nil. The maximum value of the performance rights yet to vest has been determined as the amount of the grant date fair value of the performance rights that is yet to be expensed.

Fair value of performance rights granted

The fair values at grant date of performance rights issued are independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model or Monte Carlo Simulation (refer to Note 23(c) to the Consolidated Financial Statements) that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the rights, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the rights. The model inputs for performance rights granted in year ended 31 December 2014 included:

a) Exercise price: nil (31 Dec 2013: nil)
b) Grant date: 20 May 2014 and 21 May 2014 (31 Dec 2013: 27 Mar 2013, 22 May 2013 and 14 Aug 2013)
c) Expiry date: 20 May 2017 (31 Dec 2013: 22 May 2016 and 13 Aug 2016)
d) Share price at grant date: $0.36, and $0.34 (31 Dec 2013: $0.245, $0.32 and $0.23)

End of audited remuneration report

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option at the date of this report			
Date options granted	**Issue price of shares**	**Expiry date**	**Number under option**
22 May 2012	A$0.46	21 May 2015	1,600,000
16 Oct 2014	A$0.40	16 Oct 2018	20,000,000
09 Mar 2015	A$0.10	31 May 2019	7,900,000
			29,500,000

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity.

Shares Under Performance Rights

Unissued ordinary shares of the Company under performance rights at the date of this report						
Date performance rights granted	**Issue price of Rights**	**Expiry date**	**Performance Rights granted**	**Performance rights vested**	**Performance rights lapsed**	**Number under rights yet to vest or lapse**
22 May 2012	Nil	21 May 2015	804,469	-	-	804,469[1]
27 Mar 2012	Nil	31 Dec 2014	685,796	-	-	685,796[1]
22 May 2013	Nil	22 May 2016	1,935,986	-	-	1,935,986
27 May 2013	Nil	22 May 2016	628,826	-	-	628,826
14 Aug 2013	Nil	13 Aug 2016	933,225	-	-	933,225
20 May 2014	Nil	20 May 2017	2,198,438	-	-	2,198,438
21 May 2014	Nil	20 May 2017	2,174,719	-	-	2,174,719

1. Vesting of these performance rights is based on total shareholder return for the period 1 Jan 2012 to 31 December 2014. An assessment by the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee as to whether these performance rights will vest has not yet been made.

Loans to Directors and Executives

During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, there were no loans provided to Directors and executives (2013: Nil).

Insurance of officers

During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the Company paid a premium to insure the Directors and officers of the Company and its controlled entities. The Company is prohibited from disclosure of the amount paid under the insurance contract.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the Company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

Indemnity of auditors

The company has entered into an agreement to indemnify its Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, against any claims or liabilities (including legal costs) asserted by third parties arising out of their services as Auditor of the Company, where the liabilities arise as a direct result of the Company's breach of its obligations to the Auditors, unless prohibited by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Non-audit services

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the Group are important.

The board of Directors has considered the position and, in accordance with advice received from the Audit and Risk Committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as per note 24 in the financial statements, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.*

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 24 of the financial statements.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 23.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Class Order 98/100, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' Report. Amounts in the Directors' Report have been rounded off in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Brad Marwood
Managing Director

Perth
31 March 2015

Competent Person Statement

The information in this Director's Report that relates to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves were first reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in market releases dated as follows:

Kipoi Central Ore Reserves (Stage 1 HMS) - 3 April 2014;
Kipoi Central Ore Reserves (Stage 2 SXEW) - 15 January 2014;
Kipoi North and Kileba Ore Reserves (Stage 2 SXEW) - 3 April 2014;
Kipoi Central Mineral Resource - 3 April 2014;
Kipoi North Mineral Resource - 3 April 2014;
Kileba Mineral Resource - 3 April 2014;
Judeira Mineral Resource - 26 November 2013; and
Sase Central Mineral Resource (Lupoto concession) - 12 July 2013.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcements referred to above and further confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production targets and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the ore reserve and mineral resource estimates contained in those market releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements and Forward Looking Information

This Directors' Report contains forward looking statements and forward looking information, which are based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding future events and results. Such forward-looking statements and forward looking information, including but not limited to those with respect to the Stage 2 SXEW operations at Kipoi, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual market prices of copper, the actual results of current exploration, the availability of debt financing, the volatility in global financial markets, the actual results of future mining, processing and development activities and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated. There can be no assurance that the Stage 2 SXEW plants will operate in accordance with forecast performance, that anticipated metallurgical recoveries will be achieved, that future evaluation work will confirm the viability of deposits identified within the project, that future required regulatory approvals will be obtained, that the expansion of the SXEW plant will proceed as planned and within expected time limits and budgets or that, when completed, the expanded SXEW plant will operate as anticipated.

Production Targets: All production targets referred to in this Directors' Report are underpinned by estimated Ore Reserves which have been prepared by competent persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code.

In relation to forecast financial information for the SXEW operation, refer to market release dated 30 January 2015.

pwc

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Tiger Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Tiger Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Craig Heatley
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Perth
31 March 2015

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
Brookfield Place, 125 St Georges Terrace, PERTH WA 6000, GPO Box D198, PERTH WA 6840
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Tiger Resources Limited ABN 52 077 110 304
Annual Financial Statements - 31 December 2014

Contents

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Revenue	4	143,444	193,112
Cost of sales	6	(102,171)	(129,249)
		41,273	63,863
Other income	5	4,525	1,922
Exploration & evaluation expenses		(2,833)	(3,221)
Administration expenses	7	(11,928)	(6,046)
Foreign Exchange gain/(loss)		127	(331)
Finance costs - net	7	(10,298)	(2,803)
Profit before income tax		20,866	53,384
Income tax expense	8	(13,110)	(20,183)
Profit for the year		7,756	33,201
Net profit attributable to:			
Owners of Tiger Resources Limited		3,160	15,868
Non-controlling Interests		4,596	17,333
		7,756	33,201
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	12	(1,501)	(2,787)
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,255	30,414
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Tiger Resources Limited		1,659	13,081
Non-controlling interests		4,596	17,333
		6,255	30,414
		Cents	**Cents**
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic profit per share (cents)	20	0.34	2.30
Diluted profit per share (cents)		0.34	2.28

The above Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Notes	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	21,483	37,274
Trade and other receivables	9(b)	38,928	25,914
Inventories	10(a)	47,938	25,858
Total current assets		108,349	89,046
Non-current assets			
Receivables	9(b)	6,316	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	9(c)	260	1,391
Mine properties & development	10(b)	77,537	71,440
Plant & equipment	10(c)	209,296	140,938
Total non-current assets		293,409	213,769
Total assets		401,758	302,815
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9(d)	38,513	47,007
Borrowings	9(f)	176,921	49,560
Deferred revenue		1,292	-
Total current liabilities		216,726	96,567
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables		-	595
Borrowings	9(f)	-	25,000
Derivative financial instruments	9(e)	600	-
Deferred tax liabilities	8(e)	19,779	9,029
Provisions	10(e)	5,609	3,058
Total non-current liabilities		25,988	37,682
Total liabilities		242,714	134,249
Net assets		159,044	168,566
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	11	273,537	179,196
Reserves	12	(51,896)	14,678
Accumulated losses	13	(69,454)	(72,614)
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Tiger Resources Limited		152,187	121,260
Non-controlling interests	14(b)	6,857	47,306
Total equity		159,044	168,566

The above Consolidated Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated entity	Notes	Contributed equity $'000	Reserves $'000	Accumulated losses $'000	Total $'000	Non Controlling Interests $'000	Total equity $'000
		Attributable to the owners of Tiger Resources Ltd					
Balance at 1 January 2013		140,163	13,836	(85,448)	68,551	29,973	98,524
Profit for the year		-	-	15,868	15,868	17,333	33,201
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		-	(2,787)	-	(2,787)	-	(2,787)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		**-**	**(2,787)**	**15,868**	**13,081**	**17,333**	**30,414**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	11	39,033	-	-	39,033	-	39,033
Share based payments		-	595	-	595	-	595
Reclassification of non controlling interest reserve		-	3,034	(3,034)	-	-	-
		39,033	3,629	(3,034)	39,628	-	39,628
Balance at 31 December 2013		**179,196**	**14,678**	**(72,614)**	**121,260**	**47,306**	**168,566**
Balance at 1 January 2014		179,196	14,678	(72,614)	121,260	47,306	168,566
Profit for the year		-	-	3,160	3,160	4,596	7,756
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		-	(1,501)	-	(1,501)	-	(1,501)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		**-**	**(1,501)**	**3,160**	**1,659**	**4,596**	**6,255**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	11	94,341	-	-	94,341	-	94,341
Transactions with non-controlling interests	14	-	(65,955)	-	(65,955)	(45,045)	(111,000)
Share based payments	23	-	882	-	882	-	882
		94,341	(65,073)	-	29,268	(45,045)	(15,777)
Balance at 31 December 2014		**273,537**	**(51,896)**	**(69,454)**	**152,187**	**6,857**	**159,044**

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	Consolidated 2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from product sales (inclusive of GST and VAT)		119,682	166,698
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST and VAT)		(93,753)	(85,638)
Exploration and evaluation expenses		(1,896)	(3,567)
Interest received		85	40
Interest paid		(4,615)	(1,145)
Bank guarantees		-	125
Indirect employment taxes paid (net of refund)		-	(4,741)
Income tax paid		(17,494)	(16,841)
Proceeds from settlement of forward contracts		3,470	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15(a)	5,479	54,931
Cash flows from investing activities			
Contingent purchase consideration		(7,750)	(30,791)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10(c)	(84,761)	(126,153)
Payments for available-for-sale financial assets		-	(809)
Deposits paid		(275)	-
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		(92,786)	(157,753)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of shares		86,347	41,189
Proceeds from borrowings		120,908	90,040
Share issue costs		(4,066)	(2,156)
Repayment of borrowings		(20,388)	(23,161)
Payments for acquisition of non-controlling interest	14	(111,000)	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		71,801	105,912
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(15,506)	3,090
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		37,274	34,463
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(285)	(279)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9(a)	21,483	37,274
Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Options issued in lieu of finance costs	15(b)	1,724	-
Shares issued as consideration	15(b)	12,000	-
		13,724	-

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

Contents of the notes to the consolidated financial statements

Significant Matters

This section provides information about the events and transactions that occurred during the year that the Directors consider material or significant.

1 Significant changes in the current reporting period

The financial position and performance of the Group was significantly impacted by the following events and transactions during the reporting period:

- Closure of the Stage 1 HMS copper concentrate operation on 27 September 2014.
- Transition to pure copper cathode production on successful ramp up of the SXEW plant to nameplate production in September 2014; and
- Acquisition of Gecamines' interest in SEK for $111.000 million completed on 17 October 2014.

For a detailed discussion about the Group’s performance and financial position please refer to our operating and financial review in the Directors' report.

2 Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

Working capital deficiency

The consolidated entity had a working capital deficiency at balance date of $108.377 million. Included in the working capital deficit are amounts outstanding in relation to $150.000 million of secured finance facilities more fully described in note 9(f) to the financial statements, including:

(a) the finance facility from Taurus drawn to $75.000 million and due for repayment on or before 17 October 2015. Subsequent to balance date Taurus has granted the company an option to extend this facility to 31 January 2016, and

(b) the advance payment facility with Gerald Metals SA (Gerald Metals) drawn to $75.000 million and repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of $4.166 million which instalments commenced in January 2015.

Settlement of these obligations as they fall due will require the company to have between $85.000 million and $110.000 million available cash over the next 12 months from the date of this report.

The continuing viability of the company is dependent on the company being successful in negotiating a refinancing package which will have the effect of repaying the above secured facilities, and replacing them with facilities with a long-term repayment profile, such that the majority of the new facilities will be classified as non-current and will no longer contribute to the working capital deficiency.

As a result of these matters, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, its ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Whilst there is inherent uncertainty in relation to the entity’s ability to finalise the refinancing, this risk is being managed by an experienced management team with the support of highly qualified external advisors. Progress with the refinancing has advanced to a stage where the directors are confident that the working capital deficiency will be eliminated in subsequent periods, and they have therefore prepared the financial report on a going concern basis.

No adjustments have been made relating to the recoverability or classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the group not continue as a going concern.

How numbers are calculated

This section provides additional information about those individual line items in the financial statements that the Directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the entity, including:

(a) accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. These cover situations where the accounting standards either allow a choice or do not deal with a particular type of transaction
(b) analysis and sub-totals, including segment information
(c) information about estimates and judgements made in relation to particular items.

3 Segment information

The Group considers that it has only operated in one reportable segment, being minerals exploration, development and production in the DRC.

4 Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
From continuing operations		
Sale of copper cathode	79,489	-
Sale of copper concentrate	63,897	193,046
Interest	58	66
	143,444	193,112

The Group's revenue recognition policy is set out in note 26(e) to the financial statements.

5 Other income

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Fair value adjustment of derivative liability	1,123	-
Fair value gain on settlement of forward commodity contracts	3,402	-
Settlement of financial liability	-	1,806
Management service fee	-	47
Fair value of other financial assets	-	69
	4,525	1,922

Settlement of financial liability in the prior period related to the resolution of a prior period rise and fall price adjustment with a contractor.

A written call option was provided to financiers of the acquisition finance facility. The exercise price of the call option is denominated in a currency other than the group's functional currency which gives rise to a derivative financial liability. This liability will only be settled via the issue of equity and is recorded at fair value.

6 Cost of Goods Sold

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Cost of sales - concentrate		
Mining	5,926	21,111
Processing	12,736	14,614
Administration	7,695	18,056
Selling	21,586	41,363
Other	-	6,610
Royalties	2,792	8,640
Inventory movements and deferred waste	(13,369)	(1,833)
Amortisation and depreciation	8,561	20,688
	45,927	129,249
Cost of sales - cathode		
Mining	2,089	-
Processing	18,664	-
Administration	13,384	-
Selling	7,140	-
Royalties	3,530	-
Inventory movements	3,066	-
Amortisation and depreciation	8,371	-
	56,244	-
	102,171	129,249

Included within total operating expenses is $12.067 million (2013: $8.928 million) relating to employee benefits and $29.886 million (excluding stockpile adjustments) (2013: $2.588 million) relating to the consumption of inventories.

Included within inventory movements related to cathode production is $8.489 million for the amortisation of ROM stockpiles and ($5.423) million in relation to cathode stockpile movements.

Other expenses of $6.610 million incurred in 2013 related to payments made as settlement of various employee-related taxes.

7 Expenses

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Finance costs		
Interest charged on loan	8,027	2,098
Other borrowing costs	4,189	-
Less: interest expense capitalised	(3,580)	(317)
	8,636	1,781
Accretion of finance costs	1,662	1,022
	10,298	2,803

Administration expenses

Included in administration expenses are the following employee-related and depreciation expenses:

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Employee-related expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,713	2,475
Superannuation expense	135	94
Share-based payments expense	882	595
	3,730	3,164

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Depreciation of non-operating assets		
Depreciation	74	196

8 Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Current tax	2,360	13,216
Deferred tax	10,750	6,967
	13,110	20,183

Deferred income tax (revenue) expense included in income tax expense comprises:

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(8,154)	(11,704)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	18,904	18,671
	10,750	6,967

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	20,866	53,384
Tax at the rate of 30% (2013 - 30%)	6,260	16,015
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Equity compensation	144	30
Adjustments for subsidiary tax calculation when in tax loss position	1,317	-
Previously unrecognised tax losses now recouped to reduce current tax expense	-	(2,967)
Income tax benefit not brought to account	1,389	3,731
Share issue costs	(135)	-
Non-deductible taxes, interest and finance expenses	1,180	-
Non-assessable non-exempt expenses	2,138	-
Other non-deductible expenses	817	3,374
Income tax expense	13,110	20,183

(c) Tax losses

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	59,920	55,290
Potential tax benefit @ 30.0%	17,976	16,587

All unused tax losses were incurred by parent entity and its subsidiaries that are not part of a tax consolidated Group.

(d) Unrecognised temporary differences

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Temporary difference relating to various balance sheet items	(2,929)	(5,262)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) relating to temporary differences	(879)	(1,579)

(e) Deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets

	2014	2013
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Inventories	1,413	1,887
Mine properties	-	4,653
Depreciation	-	6,018
Tax losses - overseas subsidiary	19,299	-
Total deferred tax assets	20,712	12,558

(e) Deferred tax balances

Deferred tax liabilities

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Capital work in progress	-	20,652
Mine properties/development costs	959	-
Provisions	436	935
Plant and equipment	39,096	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	40,491	21,587

Deferred tax liabilities	40,491	21,587
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	(20,712)	(12,558)
Net deferred tax liabilities	19,779	9,029

9 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	5,972	2,315
Deposits at call	15,511	34,959
	21,483	37,274

The Group’s exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 17. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

(i) Classification as cash equivalents

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with 24 hours notice with no loss of interest. See note 26(i) for the Group’s other accounting policies on cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Trade and other receivables and other financial assets

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Current assets		
Trade receivables	13,193	7,059
Current tax receivables	2,094	-
Other receivables	23,474	18,647
Prepayments	126	-
Security deposits	41	139
Financial instruments	-	69
	38,928	25,914

Trade receivables are for sales of copper concentrate and copper cathode under offtake agreements.

(b) Trade and other receivables and other financial assets (continued)

Other receivables includes amounts reimbursable for $19.014 million goods and services tax (GST) & value added tax (VAT) and $3.230 million withholding tax. These amounts are non-interest bearing and are repayable according to applicable government regulations. The total income tax receivable is $8.411 million, of which $2.094 million is classified as current and $6.316 million is classified as non-current.

No receivables were impaired or past due as at 31 December 2014, and based on credit history of the receivables it is expected that the amounts will be received when due. No collateral is held in relation to these receivables. The Group's impairment and other accounting policies for trade and other receivables are outlined in note 26(j) to the financial statements.

If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are classified as non-current assets.

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. For more information on the risk management policy of the Group, foreign currency risk and the credit quality of the entity’s receivables, refer to note 17.

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include the following classes of financial assets:

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Non-current assets		
Listed securities		
Australian equity securities	260	1,391
Equity securities consist of:		
Opening balance	1,391	3,739
Payment to acquire available-for-sale financial assets	370	439
Fair value adjustment as at balance sheet date	(1,501)	(2,787)
	260	1,391

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise of an investment of 13.2% in Chrysalis Resources Limited. The investment is recorded at cost and is marked to market at the balance date (including movement attributable to foreign exchange) with changes recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The Group is exposed to security price risk. This arises from investments held by the Group in entities listed on the ASX. Due to the low value of the investment, security price risk is not considered material to the Group.

The financial assets are classified as non-current unless they mature, or management intends to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the accounting period.

(d) Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	38,298	33,522
Current tax payable	-	5,533
Other payables - annual leave	215	202
Deferred purchase consideration	-	7,750
	38,513	47,007

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually payable within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Deferred purchase consideration of $7.750 million was paid under the terms of an agreement with the vendors of Congo Minerals.

Other payables represent accruals for annual leave. The entire obligation is presented as current as the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is provided in note 17.

(e) Derivative financial instruments

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Non-current liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities	600	-
	600	-

A written call option was provided to financiers of the acquisition finance facility. The exercise price of the call option is denominated in a currency other than the group’s function currency which gives rise to a derivative financial liability. This liability will only be settled via the issue of equity and is recorded at fair value.

(f) Borrowings

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Current borrowings		
Advance payment facility	75,608	25,181
Acquisition finance facility	74,221	-
Overdraft facilities	20,358	16,892
Prepayment facility	3,067	-
Short-term amortising facility	3,667	7,487
	176,921	49,560
Non-current borrowings		
Advance payment facility	-	25,000
	-	25,000

The carrying values of borrowings as presented above approximate their fair values.

(f) Borrowings (continued)

Advance Payment Facility
During the year SEK arranged a further $25.000 million advance payment facility (Second Advance) from Gerald. This was combined with the existing Gerald $50.000 million advance payment facility (First Advance). As at year end, the First Advance and the Second Advance amounts were fully utilised, with a total of funds of $75.000 million drawn from August 2014.

The combined facilities are interest-bearing at a fixed rate of 4.10% per annum and repayable in 18 equal, monthly instalments of $4.166 million each commencing in January 2015. Accrued interest of $0.608 million was outstanding at year end. Early repayment of the facility is permitted.

In connection with the facilities, SEK and Gerald have entered into an off-take agreement for 175,000 tonnes of copper cathode from the Kipoi SXEW plant, with 100% of cathode production committed until that tonnage has been delivered.

The facilities are secured by a first-ranking charge over business assets of SEK including plant and equipment and ore stockpiles available as SXEW feed located at the Kipoi mine, but excluding the Stage 1 HMS plant, power station, accommodation units, low-grade run-of-mine ore stockpiles and run-of-mine cobalt stockpiles. Security is also held over certain SEK bank accounts and by way of multiple share pledges with the effect that the final secured share pledge is a 60% equity interest in SEK. The carrying value of assets pledged as security is $361.851 million.

The financial covenants applicable to the facilities include a minimum Group tangible net worth of 80% of $69 million, and a ratio of financial indebtedness to SEK's trailing three-month annualised EBITDA (excluding run-of-mine ore stockpiles adjustments) of not greater than 1.25 times. As the financial indebtedness ratio was not in compliance at year end, the total balance payable has been classified as a current liability.

Subsequent to balance date, a waiver was received from the lender in relation to non-compliance with financial covenants in relation to the advance payment facility. Under the contractual terms of the agreement, repayments totalling $25.000 million would have been payable between January 2016 and June 2016.

Acquisition finance facility
On 27 August 2014 the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Tiger Resources Finance Limited entered into an agreement with Taurus for a $100.000 million acquisition finance facility to support the acquisition of 35% of the issued shares of SEK (refer to non-controlling interests in note 14(b) to the financial statements).

The facility has a term of six months from the date of initial drawdown, with options to extend on a monthly basis for up to a further six months to a facility expiry date of 17 October 2015. The facility is interest-bearing at a fixed rate of 11.00% per annum. If the term of the facility extends beyond six months a monthly extension fee of 0.5% of the principal outstanding is payable upon each extension. Commitment fees of 2% per annum are payable on the amount of undrawn facility during the availability period. The facility is secured by multiple share pledges with the effect that the final secured property is a 35% equity interest in SEK. The carrying value of assets pledged as security is $95.338 million.

The facility was initially drawn to $50.000 million on 17 October 2014, with a subsequent drawing of $25.000 million on 5 December 2014. As at the balance date the facility was drawn to $75.000 million and $1.348 million interest had accrued.

On 11 February 2015 the Company agreed amended terms with Taurus in respect of the US$100 million acquisition finance facility entered into on 27 August 2014, whereby the facility is available for working capital purposes, and the Company has the right to extend the facility from 17 October 2015 (the current expiry date of the facility) to 31 January 2016 at an interest rate of 11% per annum. The agreement is subject to the issue of 55 million options to Taurus with a four-year term exercisable at A$0.10, of which 7,900,000 were issued on 9 March 2015, and the balance is to be issued on or before 31 May 2015.

Overdraft facilities
SEK has two overdraft facilities in place with local DRC banks, Rawbank and Banque Commerciale du Congo (BCDC). The Rawbank facility limit is $10.000 million and was drawn to $9.628 million at balance date. The BCDC facility limit is $12.500 million and was drawn to $10.730 million at balance date. The facilities are unsecured and accrue interest at prevailing commercial rates.

(f) Borrowings (continued)

Prepayment Facility
SEK arranged an interest-free advance payment facility with Trafigura of $4.600 million, of which $3.067 million remains outstanding at balance date.

Short-term amortising facility
On 27 May 2014 SEK entered into a $5 million short-term interest-bearing facility with Rawbank, amortising in 15 equal monthly instalments of $0.333 million each with the first repayment on 30 September 2014. The facility is unsecured.

10 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Inventories

	Consolidated	
	2014	**2013**
	$'000	**$'000**
Current assets		
Consumables - at cost	5,967	1,820
Ore stockpiles - at cost	26,383	23,470
Copper in circuit - at cost	7,810	-
Finished goods - cathode - at cost	5,423	-
Finished goods - concentrate - at cost	2,355	568
	47,938	25,858

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The Group's accounting policy is set out in note 26(k) to the financial statements.

(b) Mine properties and development

	Consolidated	
	2014	**2013**
	$'000	**$'000**
Non-current assets		
Opening cost	71,440	22,956
Additions	6,650	925
Rehabilitation asset additions	1,973	-
Deferred purchase consideration	-	13,750
Reclassification of exploration assets to mine properties	-	55,261
Deferred stripping	2,326	(10,180)
Amortisation	(4,852)	(11,272)
Closing	77,537	71,440

During the year, the rehabilitation and asset retirement provision was reviewed. On the basis of the review, additional costs have been capitalised which will be amortised over the remaining mine life.

Mine properties and development expenditure is amortised over the life of mine.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

	Motor vehicles $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Land and buildings $'000	Construction in progress $'000	Total $'000
At 1 January 2013					
Cost	2,994	20,162	3,102	1,078	27,336
Accumulated depreciation	(1,337)	(9,242)	(184)	-	(10,763)
Net book value	1,657	10,920	2,918	1,078	16,573
Year ended 31 December 2013					
Opening net book amount	1,657	10,920	2,918	1,078	16,573
Additions	375	984	1,117	129,186	131,662
Write off - cost	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Depreciation charge	(598)	(6,503)	(195)	-	(7,296)
Closing net book amount	1,434	5,400	3,840	130,264	140,938
At 31 December 2013					
Cost	3,369	21,145	4,219	130,264	158,997
Accumulated depreciation	(1,935)	(15,745)	(379)	-	(18,059)
Net book value	1,434	5,400	3,840	130,264	140,938
Year ended 31 December 2014					
Opening net book amount	1,434	5,400	3,840	130,264	140,938
Additions	-	34	-	80,817	80,851
Write off - cost	-	(189)	-	(106)	(295)
Transfers to/from other classes	126	206,195	306	(206,627)	-
Depreciation charge	(665)	(11,492)	(230)	-	(12,387)
Write off - accumulated depreciation	-	189	-	-	189
Closing net book amount	895	200,137	3,916	4,348	209,296
At 31 December 2014					
Cost	3,494	227,187	4,525	4,348	239,554
Accumulated depreciation	(2,599)	(27,050)	(609)	-	(30,258)
Net book amount	895	200,137	3,916	4,348	209,296

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight line method or units of production method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Assets within operations where production is not expected to fluctuate significantly from one year to another or which have a physical life that differs from the related mine are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

- Buildings — 25 - 40 years
- Machinery — 10 - 15 years
- Vehicles — 3 - 5 years
- Furniture, fittings and equipment — 3 - 8 years
- Leased plant and equipment — 10 - 15 years

Where the useful life of an asset is directly linked to the extraction of ore from the mine, the asset is depreciated using the units of production method. In applying the units of production method, depreciation is normally calculated using the quantity of material extracted from the mine in the period as a percentage of the total quantity of material to be extracted in current and future periods based on reserves.

(c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

See note 26 for the other accounting policies relevant to property, plant and equipment.

(d) Exploration assets

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Non-current assets		
Opening balance	-	55,261
Reclassification to mine properties and development	-	(55,261)
Closing balance	-	-

Exploration assets relate to property acquisition costs which have been allocated to Stage 2 of the Kipoi Project.

(e) Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefits - long service leave	128	-
Other provisions	5,481	3,058
	5,609	3,058

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. For more information on the Group's accounting policy for provisions, refer to note 26(r) to the financial statements. Included in other provisions above is provision for rehabilitation as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Provision for rehabilitation - Non current		
Opening balance	3,058	2,133
Additional provision recognised	1,934	925
Unwinding of discount	172	-
Closing balance	5,164	3,058

The provision for rehabilitation relates to the Kipoi Copper Project area. The Group makes provision for the future cost of rehabilitating mine sites and related production facilities based on the future value of discounted cash flows. The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs based on disturbance incurred to balance date.

11 Contributed equity

(a) Share capital

	2014 Shares	**2013 Shares**	**2014 $'000**	**2013 $'000**
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,143,541,406	802,710,269	273,537	179,196

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital

Date		Number of shares	Issue price $	$'000
	2013			
01 Jan 13	Opening balance	673,470,269	-	140,163
03 Apr 13	Option exercise	1,300,000	$0.26	339
08 Nov 13	Capital raising	100,000,000	$0.32	32,357
04 Dec 13	Share purchase plan	2,750,000	$0.31	847
19 Dec 13	Capital raising	25,190,000	$0.30	7,646
	Less: transaction costs of share issues	-	-	(2,156)
	Closing balance	802,710,269		179,196
	2014			
	Opening balance	802,710,269	-	179,196
07 Feb 14	Vesting of performance rights	601,426	-	-
10 Apr 14	Shares issued as consideration	35,585,922	$0.34	12,000
19 Jun 14	Capital raising	59,886,610	$0.32	19,052
08 Sep 14	Capital raising	152,114,492	$0.28	42,785
26 Sep 14	Capital raising	92,642,687	$0.26	24,511
	Less: transaction costs of share issues	-	-	(4,007)
	Closing balance	1,143,541,406		273,537

Shares are issued at a price denominated in Australian dollars. The issue price reflected in the above table are translated to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date that funds were received and shares issued.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(c) Unlisted options

Movement for the year ended 31 December 2014 is as below:

Expiry date	Exercise price A$	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Expired during the year	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
13 Feb 14	$0.51	400,000	-	-	-	(400,000)	-	-
24 Jul 14	$0.54	225,000	-	-	-	(225,000)	-	-
17 Mar 14	$0.48	900,000	-	-	-	(900,000)	-	-
14 Jun 14	$0.46	100,000	-	-	-	(100,000)	-	-
31 Dec 14	$0.35	2,050,000	-	-	-	(2,050,000)	-	-
20 Feb 15	$0.48	2,350,000	-	-	(200,000)	-	2,150,000	2,150,000
26 Mar 15	$0.48	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
21 May 15	$0.46	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,600,000
31 Dec 15	$0.40	-	1,850,000	-	-	-	1,850,000	1,850,000
16 Oct 18	$0.40	-	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
		7,775,000	21,850,000	-	(200,000)	(3,675,000)	25,750,000	25,750,000
Weighted average exercise price (A$)		$0.44	$0.40	$0.48	$0.00	$0.41	$0.41	$0.41

(c) Unlisted options (continued)

Movement for the year ended 31 December 2013 is as below:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Expired during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
07 Apr 13	$0.25	1,300,000	-	(1,300,000)	-	-	-	-
30 Apr 13	$0.25	3,250,000	-	-	-	(3,250,000)	-	-
30 Apr 13	$0.30	3,250,000	-	-	-	(3,250,000)	-	-
05 May 13	$0.25	24,216,577	-	-	-	(24,216,577)	-	-
07 Dec 13	$0.44	200,000	-	-	-	(200,000)	-	-
13 Feb 14	$0.51	400,000	-	-	-	-	400,000	400,000
24 Jul 14	$0.54	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000	225,000
17 Mar 14	$0.48	1,300,000	-	-	(400,000)	-	900,000	900,000
14 Jun 14	$0.46	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
31 Dec 14	$0.35	-	2,050,000	-	-	-	2,050,000	2,050,000
20 Feb 15	$0.48	2,650,000	-	-	(300,000)	-	2,350,000	2,350,000
26 Mar 15	$0.48	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
21 May 15	$0.46	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,600,000
		38,641,577	2,050,000	(1,300,000)	(700,000)	(30,916,577)	7,775,000	7,775,000
Weighted average exercise price (A$)		$0.29	$0.35	$0.48	$0.25	$0.26	$0.44	$0.44

(d) Performance Rights

Movement for the year ended 31 December 2014 is as below:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
01 Aug 14	-	624,236	-	(601,426)	(22,810)	-	-
31 Dec 14	-	685,796	-	-	-	685,796	-
21 May 15	-	804,649	-	-	-	804,649	-
22 May 16	-	2,564,812	-	-	-	2,564,812	-
13 Aug 16	-	933,225	-	-	-	933,225	-
20 May 17	-	-	4,373,157	-	-	4,373,157	-
		5,612,718	4,373,157	(601,426)	(22,810)	9,361,639	-

Vesting of performance rights expiring on 31 Dec 2014 and 21 May 2015 is based on total shareholder return for the period 1 Jan 2012 to 31 December 2014. An assessment by the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee as to whether these performance rights will vest has not yet been made.

(d) Performance Rights (continued)

Movement for the year ended 31 December 2013 is as below:

Expiry Date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at the end of the year
1 Aug 14	-	624,236	-	-	-	624,236	-
31 Dec 14	-	685,796	-	-	-	685,796	-
21 May 15	-	804,649	-	-	-	804,649	-
22 May 16	-	-	2,564,812	-	-	2,564,812	-
13 Aug 16	-	-	933,225	-	-	933,225	-
		2,114,681	3,498,037	-	-	5,612,718	-

(i) Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Group comprises of issued capital and reserves attributable to shareholders. The Group is committed to manage its capital and monitor the gearing ratio to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and maximise returns to stakeholders.

The Group operates through subsidiary companies in the DRC. None of the Group's subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Group's cash flows are used for exploration and development of the mineral interests and to fund corporate costs of the Company.

12 Reserves

The following table shows a breakdown of the balance sheet line item 'other reserves' and the movements in these reserves during the year. A description of the nature and purpose of each reserve is provided below the table.

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Available for sale financial asset reserve	(2,195)	(694)
Share option reserve	22,287	21,405
Foreign currency translation reserve	(6,033)	(6,033)
Non-controlling interest reserve	(65,955)	-
	(51,896)	14,678

(a) Nature and reconciliation of reserves

Available-for-sale financial asset reserve

Changes in the fair value and exchange differences arising on translation of investments that are classified as available-for-sale financial assets (eg shares), are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. For further information about the Group's accounting policy regarding available for sale financial assets refer to note 26(l) and 27.

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Movements in available-for-sale financial asset reserve		
Opening balance	(694)	2,093
Revaluation	(1,501)	(2,787)
Closing balance	(2,195)	(694)

Share option reserve

The share option reserve is used to record the value of share-based payments provided through the issue of options over ordinary shares.

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Movements in share option reserve		
Opening balance	21,405	20,810
Options/Performance rights issued to executive Directors and employees	882	595
Closing balance	22,287	21,405

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations with a presentation currency different to the Group's. There was no movement in the reserve during the current or prior period.

Non-controlling interest reserve

The-non controlling interest reserve is used to record transactions between equity holders.

	Notes	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Movements in non-controlling interest reserve			
Opening balance		-	(3,034)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	14(b)	(65,955)	-
Transfer of non-controlling interest to retained earnings		-	3,034
Closing balance		(65,955)	-

13 Accumulated losses

Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	Consolidated 2013 $'000
Opening balance	(72,614)	(85,448)
Net profit for the year	3,160	15,868
Reclassification of non-controlling interest to accumulated losses	-	(3,034)
Closing balance	(69,454)	(72,614)

14 Interests in other entities

(a) Material subsidiaries

The Group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2014 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the Group 2014 %	Ownership interest held by the Group 2013 %
Tiger Congo SARL	Mineral exploration	DRC	100	100
Congo Minerals SARL	Holding entity	DRC	100	100
La Société d'Exploitation de Kipoi SARL (SEK)	Mining entity	DRC	95	60
Sase Mining SARL	Mineral exploration	DRC	100	100
Tiger Resources Finance Ltd	Holding entity	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Balcon Holdings Ltd	Holding entity	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Havelock Finance Ltd	Holding entity	British Virgin Islands	100	-
Balcon Investments and Logistics (Pty) Ltd	Holding entity	South Africa	100	-

(b) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

	SEK	
Summarised balance sheet	**2014 $'000**	**2013 $'000**
Current assets	111,204	51,940
Current liabilities	(211,109)	(87,172)
Current net assets	(99,905)	(35,232)
Non-current assets	216,685	150,183
Non-current liabilities	(25,159)	(52,173)
Non-current net assets	191,526	98,010
Net assets	91,621	62,778
Accumulated NCI	6,857	47,306
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	143,406	151,684
Profit for the period	17,861	50,111
Total comprehensive income	17,861	50,111
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI	4,596	17,333
Summarised cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	1,999	60,862
Cash flows from investing activities	(62,933)	(123,895)
Cash flows from financing activities	66,949	60,515
Net increases/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,015	(2,518)

Transactions with non-controlling interests

On 17 October 2014 the Group acquired an additional 35% of the issued capital of SEK, taking its total equity holding to 95%. Total cash consideration paid was $111.000 million. Immediately prior to the purchase, the carrying amount of the existing 40% non-controlling interest in SEK was $51.480 million. The Group recognised a decrease in non-controlling interests of $45.045 million and a decrease in equity attributable to owners of the parent of $65.955 million. The effect on the equity attributable to the owners of Tiger Resources Limited during the year is summarised below:

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests acquired	45,045	-
Consideration paid to non-controlling interests	(111,000)	-
Excess of consideration paid recognised in the transactions with non-controlling interests reserve within equity	(65,955)	-

15 Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Profit for the year	7,756	33,201
Gain from fair value of other financial assets	(1,124)	(69)
Depreciation and amortisation	9,149	20,885
Share-based payments	882	595
Non-cash finance costs	1,471	1,022
Net exchange differences	(87)	331
	18,047	55,965
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Security deposits	-	(125)
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(13,157)	(21,224)
(Increase) in inventories	(22,080)	(9,655)
(Decrease) increase in trade payables	11,919	23,003
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	10,750	6,967
Net cash inflow from operating activities	5,479	54,931

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

The acquisition finance facility entered into on 27 August 2014 with Taurus was subject to the issue of 20 million options for no cash consideration with an exercise price of A$0.40 each, expiring on 16 October 2018. The value of these options, being $1.724 million, was derived using an appropriate valuation methodology based on the aforementioned terms.

During the period the Company issued 35.6m shares as consideration for $12.000 million of contract mining and earthmoving services. Of the total value of services received, $8.918 million related to the construction of the SXEW plant.

Risk

This section of the notes discusses the Group's exposure to various risks and shows how these could affect the Group's financial position and performance.

16 Critical estimates, judgements and errors

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgments, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Group. All judgments, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below.

(a) Share based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and financiers by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, with the assumptions detailed in note 23. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments impact the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, expenses and equity in the current and future reporting periods.

(b) Income Taxes

The Group is subject to income tax in Australia and jurisdictions where it has foreign operations. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group estimates its tax liabilities based on the Group's understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

(c) Rehabilitation provision

Provision is made for the anticipated costs of future environmental restoration and rehabilitation of mining areas from which natural resources have been extracted in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 26(s). These provisions include future cost estimates associated with site restoration, reclamation, decontamination, water purification and permanent storage of historical residues. These future cost estimates are discounted to their present value. The calculation of these provision estimates requires assumptions such as application of environmental legislation, plant closure dates, available technologies, and discount rates. A change in any of the assumptions used may have a material impact on the carrying value of mine rehabilitation provision. The provision is recognised (together with a corresponding amount as part of the related property, plant and equipment) once an obligation crystallises in the period when a reasonable estimate can be made.

(d) Ore reserve and resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group estimates its ore reserves based on information complied by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of mine properties, provision for rehabilitation, and depreciation and amortisation charges.

(e) Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The company considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its assets' book values, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at 31 December 2014, the market capitalisation of the company was below the book value of its net assets, indicating a potential trigger for impairment of assets.

(e) Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

(i) Methodology

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash generating unit (CGU) when the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of each CGU has been estimated using a fair value less costs of disposal basis. The costs of disposal have been estimated by management based on prevailing market conditions.

Fair value is based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows for a CGU. Future cash flows are based on a number of assumptions, including commodity price expectations, mineral reserves and expectations regarding future operating performance and capital requirements which are subject to risk and uncertainty. An adverse change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in a reduction of the CGU's fair value.

(ii) Key assumptions

At the end of the reporting period, the key assumptions used by the Directors in determining the recoverable amount for the Group's Kipoi CGU were in the following ranges:

	31 December 2014	
Assumptions	**2015 to 2023**	**Long Term 2024+**
Copper price	$2.96/lb to $3.11/lb	$3.12/lb
Post-tax nominal discount rate	15.6%	

Commodity prices are estimated with reference to consensus copper price forecasts and the forward copper price curve.

Life of mine production, operating cost and capital cost assumptions are based on the Group's most recent life of mine plan and budget. The assumptions include development of Phase 2 of the SXEW plant as per the Kipoi development plan. Mineral reserves not in the most recent life of mine plan are not included in the determination of recoverable amount.

To determine the recoverable amount, the estimated future cash flows have been discounted to their present value using a post-tax real discount rate that reflects a current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(iii) Impacts

As at the reporting date, the Group has conducted a carrying value analysis and assessed the fair value as being greater than its carrying amount as at 31 December 2014.

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Variation in the key assumptions used to determine fair value will result in a change to the estimated fair value. The Group has performed a sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions inherent in the fair value estimation and concludes that even with reasonably possible variances in these key assumptions, the fair value of the CGU is still greater than its carrying amount.

17 Financial risk management

(a) Financial risk management objectives

The Group is exposed to financial risks through the normal course of its business operations. The key risks impacting the Group's financial instruments are considered to be foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, commodity price risk and credit risk. The Group's financial instruments exposed to these risks are cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings.

The executive Directors monitor the Group's risks on an ongoing basis and report to the Board. The Group currently does not use derivative financial instruments as part of its risk management process.

(b) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The Group's functional currency is US dollars. Revenue from copper sales is denominated in US dollars, as are the majority of the Group's operating costs.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

Management's policy is to manage foreign exchange risk against the functional currency. Management manage foreign exchange risk by continuously monitoring forecasts and spot prices of foreign currency.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in US dollars except as set out below:

Consolidated	31 December 2014 $'000	31 December 2013 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	457	2,221
Trade and other payables	1,648	219

Group sensitivity
Based on the financial instruments held at 31 December 2014, had the Australian dollar strengthened/weakened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's post tax profit for the year would have been $75,828 higher/$92,679 lower (31 December 2013: $12,507 lower/$15,287 higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Australian dollar denominated financial instruments as detailed in the above table. There would have no impact on other equity had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar. The Group's exposure to other foreign exchange movements were not material.

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group deposit funds at both short-term fixed and floating rates of interest.

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2014, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in US Dollars.

Instruments used by the group

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group had no variable rate borrowings (31 December 2013: $74.560 million at a weighted average interest rate of 5.09%) outstanding.

Group sensitivity
The Group had no exposure to variable rates of interest as at 31 December 2014. For the comparable period, if interest rates had changed by +/-100 basis points from the period end rates with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been $386,000 lower/higher.

(b) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from movements in the price of the Group's commodity inputs and outputs. The Group's primary exposure is to commodity price risk arising from revenue derived from copper sales. Commodity price risk associated with financial instruments relates primarily to changes in fair value caused by settlement adjustments to receivables. The Group has a policy of fixing the price for the quotational period for sales and for final sale adjustments in order to limit its exposure to future commodity price movements on volumes of cathode and concentrate sold.

(c) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who oversee a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring there are appropriate plans in place to finance these future cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities **At 31 December 2014**	**Less than 6 months $'000**	**6 - 12 months $'000**	**Between 1 and 2 years $'000**	**Between 2 and 5 years $'000**	**Over 5 years $'000**	**Total contractual cash flows $'000**	**Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities $'000**
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing	(38,912)	-	-	-	-	(38,912)	(38,912)
Interest bearing	(67,953)	(111,095)	-	-	-	(179,048)	(176,921)
Total non-derivatives	(106,865)	(111,095)	-	-	-	(217,960)	(215,833)
At 31 December 2013							
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing	(46,956)	-	(595)	-	-	(47,551)	(47,551)
Interest bearing	(27,175)	(25,808)	(25,298)	-	-	(78,281)	(74,560)
Total non-derivatives	(74,131)	(25,808)	(25,893)	-	-	(125,832)	(122,111)

$25.000 million in repayments have been classified as payable within 6 - 12 months, as during the period, Tiger was not in compliance with financial covenants in relation to the advance payment facility. Subsequent to balance date, a waiver was received from the lender in relation to said non-compliance. Under the contractual terms of the agreement, these repayments would have been payable between January 2016 to June 2016.

Further information regarding the borrowings of the Group can be found in note 9(f) to the financial statements.

(d) Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet. Credit risk arises from the non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, credit exposures to customers, any outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Management assesses the credit quality of the customer by taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. For banks and financial institutions, management considers independent ratings. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the parties, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit risk further arises in relation to financial guarantees given to certain parties (see note 25(b) for details). Such guarantees are only provided in exceptional circumstances and are subject to specific Board approval.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	Consolidated	
	2014 $'000	**2013 $'000**
Trade and other receivables		
External trade receivables - unrated counterparties	13,667	7,059
Financial instruments	-	69
Security deposits	41	139
Term deposits	50	-
	13,758	7,267
Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits		
AA rated banks	491	8,355
A rated banks	15,511	27,076
BBB rated banks	5,376	1,745
Unrated external banks	105	98
	21,483	37,274

(e) Fair value estimations

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represent or approximate their respective fair values.

Unrecognised items

This section of the notes provides information about items that are not recognised in the financial statements as they do not satisfy the relevant recognition criteria.

In addition to the items and transactions disclosed below, there are also:

(a) Unrecognised tax amounts – see note 8
(b) Non-cash investing and financing transactions – see note 15.

18 Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Capital commitments

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated 2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Property, plant and equipment	5,976	-

At 31 December 2013, the Group had approximately $9.236 million committed for mining, medical, catering and assaying services related to the Kipoi project. There were no such commitments at 31 December 2014.

(b) Contingent liabilities

Tax liabilities

SEK has received notice of assessments for taxation in addition to the amounts paid in respect to its 2012 and 2013 income tax returns respectively. SEK's external advice is that there is no legal basis for the assessments and SEK is seeking to have them withdrawn. Progress is not yet at a stage that it can be reliably determined if further income tax expense will be incurred.

However, it should be noted that there is an inherent and inevitable uncertainty in the outcome of disputed tax assessments which depend, amongst other things, on differing interpretations of tax legislation and its application in individual cases. Therefore whilst SEK is confident, based on its external advice, of a favourable outcome to the disputed tax assessments, there can be no absolute assurance that the final outcome will not result in a material liability to SEK.

19 Events subsequent to balance date

On 11 February 2015 the Company agreed amended terms with Taurus in respect of the US$100 million acquisition finance facility entered into on 27 August 2014, whereby the facility is available for working capital purposes, and the Company has the right to extend the facility from 17 October 2015 (the current expiry date of the facility) to 31 January 2016 at an interest rate of 11% per annum. The agreement is subject to the issue of 55 million options to Taurus with a four-year term exercisable at A$0.10, of which 7,900,000 were issued on 9 March 2015, and the balance is to be issued on or before 31 May 2015.

Except for the matter discussed above, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2014 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Group's operations in future financial years, the results of those operations in future financial years, or the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Other information

This section of the notes includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with the accounting standards and other pronouncements, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the financial statements.

20 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

	Consolidated 2014 Cents	Consolidated 2013 Cents
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	0.34	2.30
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	0.34	2.30

(b) Diluted earnings per share

	Consolidated 2014 Cents	Consolidated 2013 Cents
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	0.34	2.28
Total diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	0.34	2.28

	$'000	$'000
Net profit used in calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share	3,160	15,868

	2014 Number	2013 Number
Weighted average number of shares on issue during the financial year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	933,889,463	690,345,256
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share - options/performance rights	2,203,934	5,051,446
Weighted average number of shares on issue and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	936,093,397	695,396,702

21 Key management personnel compensation

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Short-term	1,859,808	2,163,378
Post-employment	36,326	34,037
Share-based remuneration	536,452	340,688
	2,432,586	2,538,103

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Options provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise of such options

Details of options provided as remuneration and shares issued on the exercise of such options, together with terms and conditions of the options, can be found in section e) Details of share-based compensation in the Remuneration Report.

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of Tiger Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties are set-out in the tables below.

2014	Balance at 1 January 2014	Granted as compen-sation	Lapsed	Exercised (option)/ Vested (rights)	Balance at 31 December 2014	Vested and exercisable
Non-executive Directors						
N Fearis	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
D Constable	600,000	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
M Griffiths	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors						
B Marwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Hills	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-
Other executives						
C Brown	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
S Shah	300,000	150,000	(150,000)	-	300,000	300,000
	2,900,000	150,000	(650,000)	-	2,400,000	2,400,000

2013	Balance at 1 January 2013	Granted as compen-sation	Lapsed	Exercised (option)/ Vested (rights)	Balance at 31 December 2013	Vested and exercisable
Non-executive Directors						
R Brans	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-
D Constable	600,000	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
N Fearis	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Executive Directors						
B Marwood	3,000,000	-	-	(3,000,000)	-	-
S Hills	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Other executives						
C Brown	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
S Shah	150,000	150,000	-	-	300,000	300,000
	6,250,000	150,000	-	(3,500,000)	2,900,000	2,900,000

All vested options were exercisable at the end of the period. No amounts were unpaid on any shares issued on the exercise of options.

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel (continued)

(ii) Share holdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of Tiger Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the tables below.

2014	**Balance at 1 January 2014**	**(Disposal)/ Purchase**	**Exercise of options/ Performance rights vested**	**Balance at 31 December 2014**
Non-Executive Directors				
N Fearis	-	200,000	-	200,000
D Constable	50,000	100,000	-	150,000
M Griffiths	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors				
B Marwood	2,083,728	704,314	371,188	3,159,230
S Hills	383,625	1,000,000	230,238	1,613,863
Other executives				
C Brown	-	1,115,800	-	1,115,800
S Shah	150,000	-	-	150,000
	2,667,353	3,120,114	601,426	6,388,893

2013	**Balance at 1 January 2013**	**(Disposal)/ Purchase**	**Exercise of options/ Performance rights vested**	**Balance at 31 December 2013**
Non-executive Directors				
D Constable	50,000	-	-	50,000
Executive Directors				
B Marwood	2,083,728	-	-	2,083,728
S Hills	383,625	-	-	383,625
Other executives				
S Shah	150,000	-	-	150,000
	2,667,353	-	-	2,667,353

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel (continued)

(iii) Performance rights

The number of performance rights in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of Tiger Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the tables below.

2014	Balance at 1 January 2014	Performance rights acquired	Lapsed/ other movement	Performance rights vested/ converted to shares	Balance at 31 December 2014	Vested balance at 31 December 2014
Non-executive Directors						
N Fearis	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Constable	-	-	-	-	-	-
M Griffiths	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors						
B Marwood	2,526,420	1,593,750	-	(371,188)	3,748,982	-
S Hills	1,207,643	604,688	-	(230,238)	1,582,093	-
Other executives						
C Brown	945,430	-	-	-	945,430	628,826
S Shah	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,679,493	2,198,438	-	(601,426)	6,276,505	-

2013	Balance at 1 January 2013	Performance rights acquired	Lapsed/ other movement	Performance rights vested/ converted to shares	Balance at 31 December 2013	Vested balance at 31 December 2013
Executive Directors						
B Marwood	1,189,915	1,336,505	-	-	2,526,420	-
S Hills	608,162	599,481	-	-	1,207,643	-
Other executives						
C Brown	316,604	628,826	-	-	945,430	-
	2,114,681	2,564,812	-	-	4,679,493	-

(c) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the current financial year (2013: nil).

(d) Other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

Corporate Consultants Pty Limited, a Company related to Mr Susmit Shah, received aggregate fees of $98,309 (2013: $66,228) relating to the provision of company secretarial and administrative services.

All transactions with related parties were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

22 Related party transactions

(a) Parent entities

The parent entity within the Group is Tiger Resources Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 14(a).

(c) Related parties

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 21.

23 Share-based payments

(a) Non-plan based payments

The Company makes share based payments to executive Directors, consultants and/or service providers from time to time, not under any specific plan. The shares and options are issued for nil consideration and in accordance with the specific guidelines established by the Directors of Tiger Resources Limited. Any share based payment to executive Directors requires the approval of shareholders at a general meeting.

The vesting period and maximum term of shares or options granted vary according to Board's discretion.

(b) Employee Share Option Plan (EOP)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited EOP at the Annual General Meeting held on 22 May 2012. The EOP is designed to provide incentives, assist in the recruitment, reward, retention of employees and key consultants, so as to provide opportunities for employees (both present and future) to participate directly in the equity of the Company. The contractual life of each option granted is between two to three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

The EOP does not allow for the issue of options to Directors of the Company.

Each option issued under share-based payments converts into one ordinary share in the Company on exercise. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights.

(c) Performance Rights Plan (PRP)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited PRP at the Annual General Meeting held on 26 May 2011. The PRP is designed to more closely align rewards for performance with the achievement of the Company's growth and strategic objectives.

The Board believes that the grant of performance rights under the PRP to eligible participants will underpin the employment strategy of attracting and retaining high calibre staff capable of executing the Company's strategic plans, and will maximise the retention of key management and operational staff; enhance the Company's ability to attract quality staff in the future, link the rewards of key staff with the achievement of strategic goals and the long term performance objectives of the Company, and provide incentives to participants of the Plan to deliver superior performance that creates shareholder value.

The PRP provides for the issue of performance rights which, upon determination by the Board that the performance conditions attached thereto have been met and subject to the terms of the PRP, convert into fully paid ordinary shares. Where the participant is a Director or other related party of the Company, specific shareholder approval will have to be sought under the ASX Listing Rules prior to the grant of performance rights to such an individual.

The exercise price, if any, for performance rights will be determined by the Board in its discretion and set out in the related invitation. The exercise price may be any amount and may be as low as zero, in which case a statement to that effect will be set out in the related invitation.

The aggregate share based payment expense recognised in the profit and loss in relation to share-based payments is disclosed in Note 7.

Please refer to Note 11(c) and 11(d) for the summaries of options and performance rights granted under share-based payments.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the year was 3.06 years (2013: 0.97 years).

(c) Performance Rights Plan (PRP) (continued)

The weighted average remaining contractual life of performance rights outstanding at the end of the year was 1.69 years (2013: 1.9 years).

Fair value of options and performance rights granted

The fair values at grant date are independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model or Monte Carlo Simulation (refer to Note 26(v)(iii)) that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the options or rights, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the options or rights.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31 December 2014 included:

	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Exercise price	A$0.40	A$0.35
Grant date	10 Apr 2014	28 Mar 2013
Expiry date	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2014
Share price at grant date	A$0.39	A$0.325
Expected volatility	64%	62%
Risk free rate	2.76%	2.88%

The model inputs for performance rights granted during the year ended 31 December 2014 included:

	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Exercise price	nil	nil
Grant date	20 May 2014 - 21 May 2014	27 Mar 2013 - 14 Aug 2013
Expiry date	20 May 2017	22 May 2016 - 13 Aug 2016
Share price at grant date	A$0.34 - A$0.36	A$0.23 - A$0.32
Expected volatility	53%	62% - 63%
Risk free rate	3.06%	3.58% - 3.86%

Total share-based payment transactions recognised during the period were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2014 **$'000**	**2013** **$'000**
Non Plan based payments		
Options/performance rights issued to executive Directors	398	357
Plan based payments		
Performance rights issued under PRP	301	-
Options issued under EOP	183	238
	882	595

24 Remuneration of auditors

(a) PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

(i) Audit and other assurance services

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Audit and review of financial reports	138,417	88,038
Other assurance services	345,483	-
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	483,900	88,038

(ii) Taxation services

Tax consulting	7,748	15,931
Total remuneration for taxation services	7,748	15,931

(b) Network firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers

(i) Audit and other assurance services

Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial reports	126,488	83,488
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	126,488	83,488
Total auditors' remuneration	618,136	187,457

25 Parent entity financial information

(a) Summary financial information

The individual Financial Statements for the Parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Balance sheet		
Current assets	16,657	31,045
Total assets	193,303	103,606
Current liabilities	(3,592)	(893)
Non-current liabilities	(729)	-
Total liabilities	(4,321)	(893)
Shareholders' equity		
Issued capital	273,537	179,196
Available-for-sale financial assets reserve	(2,194)	(694)
Reserves - share-based payments	22,287	21,405
Accumulated losses	(104,648)	(97,194)
	188,982	102,713
Profit/(loss) for the year	(7,451)	(1,674)
Total comprehensive income	(8,952)	(4,461)

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

No guarantees had been entered into by the parent entity at 31 December 2014 or 31 December 2013.

(c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

The Parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2014 or 31 December 2013. For information about guarantees given by the Parent entity, please see above.

(d) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

The parent entity did not have any contractual commitments as at 31 December 2014 or 31 December 2013.

26 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Tiger Resources Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated Financial Statements of the Tiger Resources Limited Group comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of available-for sale financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has elected to apply AASB 9 Financial Instruments as issued in December 2010 and amended by AASB 2012-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures, AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) from 1 January 2014, because the new accounting policies provide more reliable and relevant information for users to assess the amounts, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows. In accordance with the transition provisions in AASB 2012-6, comparative figures have not been restated. See note 27 below for further details on the impact of the change in accounting policy.

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2014 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers* - IFRS 15 establishes principles for reporting the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer, therefore the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.
The new standard is effective 1 January 2017. The group has not yet assessed impact of this new standard.

(b) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Class Order 98/100, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Financial Statements. Amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded off in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

(c) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (refer to note 26(g)).

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

(c) Principles of consolidation (continued)

(ii) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of Tiger Resources Limited.

When the Group ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, jointly controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a jointly-controlled entity or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated Financial Statements are presented in US dollars, which is Tiger Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the consolidated income statement, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated income statement on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses for each consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The sales price is determined provisionally at the date of sale, with the final price determined at a mutually agreed date, generally at a quoted market price at that time. This contractual feature has the character of a commodity derivative. As a result, the invoice price on these sales is marked-to-market at balance sheet date based on the forward metal prices for the relevant quotation period. This ensures that revenue is recorded at the fair value of consideration to be received. All mark-to-market adjustments are recorded in sales revenue.

During the pre-production phase, Australian Accounting Standards allow for pre-production related costs to be capitalised up to the point where commercial production is attained. All costs directly incurred to achieve commercial production (operating as intended by management) from the processing plant are capitalised accordingly. Revenues from the sale of production during the pre-production phase are applied against capitalised pre-production related costs.

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(ii) Commodity sales

Revenue associated with the sale of commodities is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset sold are transferred to the customer, usually when insurance risk has passed to the customer and the commodity has crossed the DRC border. At this point the Group retains neither continuing management involvement to the degree associated with ownership nor effective control over the commodities and the costs incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of the sale can be reliably measured.

(iii) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits. However, the investment may need to be tested for impairment as a consequence, refer note 26(l).

(f) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated Financial Statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

(f) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(g) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred
- equity interests issued by the Group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquired entity’s net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity’s incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. See note 9(b) for further information about the Group’s accounting for trade receivables and note 17(d) for a description of the Group's impairment policies.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(k) Inventories

(i) Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories of broken ore and concentrate are initially physically measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile. At month end, survey equipment is used to obtain the exact stockpile numbers and adjustments are made to ensure stockpile agrees to measurement from the survey equipment.

Cost represents weighted average cost and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenditure, including depreciation and amortisation.

(l) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- loans and receivables,
- held-to-maturity investments, and

(l) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

- available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period. See note 9 for details about each type of financial asset.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting
Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit or loss and are included in other income or 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. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables and receivables in the balance sheet.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long-term.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date - the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in profit or loss within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the net gains/(losses).

Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in note 9(b)

(l) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(iv) Impairment

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in note 9(b).

Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in a subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(m) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

(n) Property, plant and equipment

The Group's accounting policy for land and buildings is explained in note 10(c). All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(n) Property, plant and equipment

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the Group are disclosed in note 10(c).

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 (note 26(h)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is Group policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(o) Mine properties and development

Mine development expenditure incurred is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable resources have been identified. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure, but does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific connection with a particular area of interest, which is expensed in the year it is incurred.

Once a development decision has been taken, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation acquisition costs in respect of the area of interest is aggregated with the development expenditure and classified under non-current assets as “mine development”.

Development expenditure is reclassified as a “mine properties” at the end of the commissioning phase, when the mine is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

No depreciation is recognised in respect of development expenditure until reclassified as “mine properties”. Development expenditure is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy in note 26(h).

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mine properties after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the mining property when it is probable that additional future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the consolidated entity. Otherwise such expenditure is classified as a cost of production. Depreciation is charged using the units-of-production method, with separate calculations being made for each area of interest. The units-of-production basis results in a depreciation charge proportional to the depletion of proved reserves. Mine properties are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy note 26(h).

Costs associated with the commissioning period are capitalised where the asset is available for use, but incapable of operating at normal levels without a commissioning period.

Deferred purchase consideration amounts are disclosed as contingent liabilities until they are able to be reliably measured. At the point these amounts are reliably measurable they are recognised as mine properties expenditure.

(p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within x months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST) & Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST) & Value Added Tax (VAT)

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(r) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(s) Rehabilitation Provision

A provision for restoration and rehabilitation is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of development activities undertaken, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations may include the costs of abandoning sites, removing facilities and restoring the affected areas.

A provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the balance date. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each balance date.

The initial estimate of the restoration and rehabilitation provision is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and amortised on the same basis as the related asset, unless the present obligation arises from the production of inventory in the period, in which case the amount is included in the cost of production for the period. Changes in the estimate of the provision for restoration and rehabilitation are treated in the same manner, except that the unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost rather than being capitalised into the cost of the related asset.

(t) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

(t) Borrowings

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(u) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(v) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of government bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Share-based payments

The Group provides benefits to Directors, employees and consultants in the form of share, performance rights and option-based payments. The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using an appropriate valuation technique that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The fair value of options granted under the Tiger Resources Limited Employee Option Plan and performance rights granted under the Performance Rights Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or performance rights granted, which includes any market performance conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(w) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(w) Contributed equity

Where any Group company purchases the Group's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of Tiger Resources Limited as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of Tiger Resources Limited.

(x) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(y) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker who is the Managing Director is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

27 Changes in accounting policies

The Group has adopted revisions to accounting standards this year. However, the Group did not have to change its accounting policies or make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting these standards.

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

The consolidated entity has early adopted AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (as amended to September 2012) with effect from 1 January 2014. AASB 9 provides an option to designate and measure an investment in equity instruments at fair value with changes recognised in other comprehensive income, with only dividends being recognised in profit or loss. Tiger’s investment in Chrysalis is of a strategic and long-term nature and the Group therefore considers that variability in the fair value of this investment should not impact operating profit or loss. Applying AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (as amended to September 2012) achieves this by quarantining the fair value adjustments to other comprehensive income. These changes have been adopted retrospectively with no impact on retained earnings in previous financial periods. Had the Group not adopted this standard, accumulated losses would have been higher by $2.195 million. There is no change in the valuation methodology applied to this investment as a result of the early adoption of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (as amended to September 2012).

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

(a) the Financial Statements and notes set out on pages 24 to 76 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and

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

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

Note 26(a) confirms that the Financial Statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Managing Director and Finance Director required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Perth, Western Australia
31 March 2015

Brad Marwood
Managing Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tiger Resources Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Tiger Resources Limited (the company), which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for Tiger Resources Limited (the consolidated entity). The consolidated entity comprises the company and the entities it controlled at year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 26(a), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the consolidated entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Tiger Resources Limited (continued)

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Tiger Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

(b) the financial report and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 26(a).

Material Uncertainty Regarding Continuation as a Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which indicates that the consolidated entity has a net current asset deficiency of $108,377,000 as at 31 December 2014 and comments on the consolidated entity's need to negotiate a refinancing package. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 11 to 19 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2014. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Tiger Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Craig Heatley
Partner

Perth
31 March 2015