MEDUSA

MEDUSA MINING LIMITED

ABN 60 099 377 849

Consolidated Entity

ASX APPENDIX 4E AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Appendix 4E

Preliminary final report
Period ending 30 June 2015

Name of entity

MEDUSA MINING LIMITED

ABN or equivalent company reference	Half yearly (tick)	Preliminary final (tick)	Half year/ financial ended ("current period")
60 099 377 849		√	**30 June 2015**

Results for announcement to the market

Revenues and profits:		US$'000		US$'000
Revenues from ordinary activities	Up 46%	84,196	to	123,204
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	down 806%	30,871	to	(218,109)
Net profit for the period attributable to members	down 806%	30,871	to	(218,109)

(All comparisons to the previous period ended 30 June 2014)

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

No dividends were declared and paid for period ended 30 June 2015.

Net tangible assets per share:

The net tangible assets per share as at 30 June 2015 was US$0.909 (30 June 2014: US$2.055)

Change in control of entities:

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

Associates and Joint Venture entities:

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

Other information:

This report is based on accounts which are audited.

Except for matters noted above, all disclosure requirements pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 4.3A are contained within the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 which accompany this report.

1. DIRECTORS

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

Name of Director	Period of Directorship
Non-Executive Directors:	
Mr Andrew Boon San Teo (Chairman)	since 15 February 2010 (appointed Chairman on 22 Nov 2013)
Dr Robert Maurice Weinberg	since 01 July 2006
Mr Ciceron Angeles	since 28 June 2011
Mr Gary Raymond Powell	since 24 January 2013 (resigned 7 December 2014)
Executive Directors:	
Mr Peter Gordon Hepburn-Brown (Managing Director)	since 15 September 2009 (resigned on 19 August 2014)
Mr Raul Conde Villanueva	since 24 January 2013

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

2. DIRECTORS' INFORMATION

Mr Andrew Boon San Teo
B.Com, UWA, (CPA)
Independent Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 22 November 2013)

Mr Teo is an accountant with 36 years of extensive and diversified experience in accounting, treasury, corporate, legal and business administration across several industries, including the mining industry. He is currently the Chief Financial Officer/Executive Director of BGC (Australia) Pty Ltd, one of Australia's largest privately owned companies, with annual turnover in excess of $2 billion and 7,000 plus staff (including sub-contractors).

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

Dr Robert Maurice Weinberg
BA (Hons) Geology, MA, DPhil, FGS, FIMMM
Independent Non-Executive Director

London based Dr Robert Weinberg gained his doctorate in geology from Oxford University and has over 40 years' experience in the international mining industry. He is an independent mining analyst and consultant, a Fellow of the Geological Society of London and also a Fellow of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining.

Dr Weinberg brings a wealth of gold marketing and investment banking experience to the Company having held executive positions that include being Managing Director, Institutional Investments at the World Gold Council, and Director of the Investment Banking & Equities division at Deutsche Bank in London, Head of the Global Mining Research team at SG Warburg Securities. Dr Weinberg has also held senior positions within Société Générale and was head of the mining team at James Capel & Co. He was formerly marketing manager of the gold and uranium division of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

Dr Weinberg is currently an independent Non-Executive Director of Solomon Gold plc (appointed 22 November 2005), a company listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM), London. Dr Weinberg was an independent Non-Executive Director of Chaarat Gold Holdings Ltd (from 10 January 2011 to 4 May 2014), also listed on AIM and Kasbah Resources Ltd (from 15 November 2006 to 10 June 2015), an ASX listed entity.

Dr Weinberg is Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and is also a member of the Safety, Health & Environment Committee and Audit Committee.

Mr Ciceron. A. Angeles
B.Sc (Geology), MAppSc (Mineral Exploration), FAusIMM (CP), FSEG.
Independent Non-Executive Director

Philippines based, Mr Angeles is a geologist with over 35 years of experience in gold and base metal exploration in Asia, mainly Philippines, Indonesia, China, Malaysia and Iran. His specialisations include epithermal gold-silver, porphyry copper-gold and Carlin styles of mineralisation.

Mr Angeles obtained his MAppSc in Mineral Exploration from the University of New South Wales, Australia in 1985 and is a Fellow and accredited Chartered Professional (CP) in the discipline of geology of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists. He was also the Asia Exploration Manager for Newcrest Mining during which time Newcrest brought the Gosowong Gold Mine into production.

Mr Angeles was the Technical Director of GGG Resources plc, a company listed on the ASX in Australia and AIM in London, from 3 September 2009 until his resignation on 15 March 2012.

Mr Angeles is Chairman of the Nomination Committee and Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee.

Mr Gary Raymond Powell
B.App.Sc. (Geology)
Member, Australian Institute of Geoscientists
Member, Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy
Independent Non-Executive Director
Resigned 8 December 2014

Mr Gary Powell was appointed Non-executive Director on 24 January 2013 and brings Philippines operating experience to the Board. Mr Powell is a geologist with 32 years of experience working in Australia, Central Asia and importantly, since 1997, the Philippines.

Mr Powell has worked for major and junior companies as an employee and on a consulting basis. He was a founding and Managing Director of ASX listed Egerton Gold NL from 1993 to 2000, and more recently a founding, Non-Executive and then Executive Director from 2004 to 2009 of Metals Exploration plc listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) in the United Kingdom. In his role with Metals Exploration plc, Mr Powell managed the progressing of the Runruno Gold Deposit in the Philippines to the drilled up resource stage (and which is now in construction with forecast production in 2015).

Mr Powell has been overseeing the resource definition at the Company's Co-O Mine and Bananghilig Project and continues to consult to the Company as required.

Mr Powell was appointed as the Chairman of the Audit Committee on 26 February 2014.

Mr Powell resigned from the Board and the Audit Committee on 8 December 2014.

Mr Peter Gordon Hepburn-Brown
BAppSc-Mining Engineering (1980), Grad Dip Human Resources (1996), Member of Inst of Engineers, Australia
Managing Director
Resigned 19 August 2014

Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown who was appointed Managing Director on 9 June 2011, joined the Board of Medusa on 15 September 2009, and was the Company's Executive Director - Operations since 27 July 2010. He is a mining engineer with 36 years of experience in a wide range of mining situations, commodities and overseas jurisdictions. He has held senior management positions such as Executive Director Operations for Harmony Gold Australia, General Manager Operations for Great Central Mines, as well as other executive, operational and consulting positions.

Mr Hepburn-Brown's experience includes hands-on shaft sinking and airleg mining in narrow vein mines, experience that is well suited to the Company's current operations in the Philippines, as well as mining large open pit, disseminated ore bodies. Mr Hepburn-Brown has a proven track record and his skills and experience complement those of his fellow Board members.

Mr Hepburn-Brown was appointed an independent Non-Executive Director of MRL Corporation Limited, a company listed on the ASX in Australia, on 7 February 2014. Mr Hepburn-Brown was a Non-Executive Director of Alloy Resources Limited, an ASX listed entity, from 2 June 2004 to 30 November 2010. During the past three years, Mr Hepburn-Brown also served as a Non-executive Director of Morning Star Gold NL, an entity listed on the ASX from 18 February 2010 to 1 February 2011.

Mr Hepburn-Brown was also the Chairman of the Health & Safety and Nomination Committees and was appointed to the Remuneration Committee on 22 November 2013.

Mr Hepburn-Brown has resigned as Managing Director and as a member of all Committees on 19 August 2014.

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

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

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

3. COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Peter Alphonso
B.Com, UWA (CPA)

Mr Peter Alphonso was appointed Company Secretary on 11 December 2007.

Mr Alphonso's 37 years of experience has included associations with the auditing, engineering and communications industries, with the majority of his experience centred on the gold and nickel sectors of the mining industry. Mr Alphonso's experience has included associations with Coopers and Lybrand, Western Mining Corporation, Great Central Mines and Tiwest Joint Venture.

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

Mr Peter Alphonso was appointed Chief Financial Officer on 1 July 2013.

4. MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

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

	Board of Directors Meetings		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee		SHE Committee		Nomination Committee	
Name of Director	No. of meetings(1)	No. attended	No. of meetings(1)	No. attended	No. of meetings(1)	No. attended	No. of meetings(1)	No. attended	No. of meetings(1)	No. attended
Peter Hepburn-Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Weinberg	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	-	-
Andrew Teo	4	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1
Ciceron Angeles	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Raul Villanueva	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Gary Powell	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office during the year

5. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

6. OPERATING RESULTS

The net consolidated loss for the financial year attributable to members of Medusa Mining Limited after provision of income tax was US$218.1 million (and includes impairment losses of US$259.6) [2014: Consolidated profit of US$30.9 million].

Key financial results:

Key Results	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	Variance	(%)
Revenues	US$123.2M	US$84.2M	US$39.0M	46%
EBITDA	(US$186.8M)	US$48.3M	(US$235.1M)	(487%)
NPAT	(US$218.1M)	US$30.9M	(US$249.0M)	(806%)
EPS (basic)	(US$1.050)	US$0.154	(US$1.204)	(782%)
Dividend per share	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A

Medusa recorded a net loss after tax ("NPAT") of (US$218.1 million) and earnings before interest, tax depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") of (US$186.8 million) for the full year to 30 June 2015, compared to US$30.9 million and US$48.3 million respectively in the previous year.

The Company recorded Revenues of US$123.0 million compared to US$84.2 million for the previous year. Medusa is an un-hedged gold producer and received an average price of US$1,220 per ounce from the sale of 97,200 ounces of gold for the year (previous year: 65,943 ounces at US$1,299 per ounce).

As at year end, the Company had total cash and cash equivalent in gold on metal account of US$14.60 million (2014: US$13.68 million).

During the year:

- The Co-O Mine produced 98,359 ounces of gold for the year, at an average recovered grade of 5.61 g/t gold (2014: 59,904 ounces at average recovered grade of 4.76 g/t gold)
- The average cash cost for the year of US$385 per ounce was marginally lower than the previous year's average cash cost of US$418 per ounce.
- Depreciation of fixed assets and amortisation of capitalised mine development and mine exploration was US$31.7 million (2014: US$17.5 million);
- US$11.3 million was expended on exploration activities (2014:US$15.8 million);
- Capitalised mine development costs totalled US$37.7 million for the year (2014: US$36.3 million);
- US$11.2 million was expended on capital works associated with the new mill construction and infrastructure, mine expansion and sustaining capital at the mine and mill (2014: US$23.6 million);

7. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

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

8. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were declared during the financial year.

9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

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

- On 19 August 2014 Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown resigned as Managing Director and as a member of all Committees
- On 1 September 2014 Mr Geoffrey Davis assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer for an interim period following the resignation of Peter Hepburn-Brown as Managing Director
- The Company recognised and Impairment changes of US$259.6 million (refer note 13)

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

10. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

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

11. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS

The Group will continue its policy of organic growth within its land-holdings in the Philippines and test attractive mineral properties with a view to developing properties capable of economic mineral production.

12. DIRECTORS' INTEREST

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

Name of Director	No. of fully paid ordinary shares	No. of options over ordinary shares	No. of performance rights over ordinary shares
Andrew Teo	95,000	-	-
Robert Weinberg	82,675	-	-
Ciceron Angeles	-	-	-
Raul Villanueva	50,000	500,000	-

13. REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

The Directors of Medusa Mining Ltd ('the Group') present the Remuneration Report for Key Management Personnel, prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Other than the Managing Director and Executive Officers listed below, no other person is concerned in, or takes part in, the management of the Group; or has authority or responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

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

Directors

Non-Executive Directors:

Andrew Teo, Chairman (Chairman)

Robert Weinberg

Ciceron Angeles

Gary Powell (resigned 7 December 2014)

Executive Directors:

Peter Hepburn-Brown, Managing Director (resigned 19 August 2014)

Raul Villanueva

Executive Officers

Geoffrey Davis - Interim CEO appointed 1 September 2014

Robert Gregory - Chief Operating Officer appointed 19 November 2014

Peter Alphonso - Company Secretary

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

The following tables provides the details of the remuneration of all Directors and Executives of the Group and the nature and amount of the elements of their remuneration (in US$'s) for the year ended 30 June 2015 and the previous financial year.

		Short term benefits				Post-employment benefits		Long-term benefits		Equity-settled share-based payments		Cash-settled share-based payments	Termination benefits		Proportion of remuneration performance related	Value of options as proportion of remuneration
Name	Year	Salary/ fees	Directors ' fees	Non-monetary	Bonus (3)	Super-annuation	Other(6)	Incentive plans	LSL(7)	Shares/ units	Options/ rights (8)			TOTAL		
Directors																
Non-Executive																
Andrew Teo	2015	-	80,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,850	-	-
	2014	-	81,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,982	-	-
Robert Weinberg	2015	-	60,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,287	-	-
	2014	-	68,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,089	-	-
Ciceron Angeles	2015	52,624	60,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,911	-	-
	2014	42,921	68,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,010	-	-
Gary Powell (1)	2015	168,548	27,836	-	-	15,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,392	-	-
	2014	269,607	68,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,696	-	-
Executive																
Peter Hepburn-Brown (5),	2015	80,142	-	-	-	1,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	498,285	580,152	-	-
	2014	696,147	-	-	-	31,955	87,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	815,462	-	-
Raul Conde Villanueva (2)	2015	438,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,000	-	-	642,663	-	31.7%
	2014	373,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,910	-	-
Executives																
Geoffrey Davis (4)	2015	541,287	-	-	-	28,983	50,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	620,471	-	-
	2014	224,587	35,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,799	-	-
Peter Alphonso	2015	315,727	-	-	-	28,158	27,611	-	6,524	-	54,120	-	-	432,140	-	12.5%
	2014	331,758	-	-	-	22,827	97,747	-	74,371	-	-	-	-	526,703	-	-
Robert Gregory (9)	2015	336,042	-	-	-	19,961	21,963	-	-	-	164,000			541,966		30.2%
	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2015	1,933,033	229,260	-	-	93,835	99,775	-	6,524	-	422,120	-	-	2,784,547	-	15.2%
	2014	1,938,930	321,461	-	-	54,782	185,107	-	74,371	-	-	-	-	2,574,651	-	-

(1) Mr Gary Powell appointed as a Director on 24 January 2013 and resigned on 7 December 2014.
(2) Mr Raul Villanueva appointed 24 January 2013
(3) Bonuses are generally paid in October and relate to the previous year's financial results. No bonuses will be paid to any Senior Executives during 2015/16 relating to the financial year ended 30 June 2015.
(4) Mr Geoffrey Davis retired as a Director on 22 November 2013 and appointed as interim CEO on 19 August 2014.
(5) Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown resigned 19 August 2014
(6) Comprises Annual Leave accrued during the year but not paid
(7) Comprises Long Service Leave accrued during the year but not paid
(8) Comprises value of Options granted but not yet vested
(9) Robert Gregory was appointed Chief Operating Officer on 19 November 2014

(c) Remuneration options and equity based instruments

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

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

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

(e) Option/rights holdings

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

Financial year 2014/2015

Name	Balance 01/07/14	Options/rights granted as remuneration	Options/ rights exercised	Options/ Rights not exercised and lapsed	Balance held 30/06/15	Vested & exercisable 30/06/15 (1)	Total not exercisable 30/06/15 (2)
Directors							
Andrew Teo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Weinberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ciceron Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raul Villanueva	300,000	500,000	-	(300,000)	500,000	-	500,000
Gary Powell(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives							
Geoffrey Davis (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Gregory (5)	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Peter Alphonso	-	165,000	-	-	165,000	-	165,000

(1) Options vested and exercisable are all the options vested at the reporting date;
(2) Options that are not exercisable have not vested at the reporting date
(3) Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown resigned 19 August 2014
(4) Mr Gary Powell resigned 7 December 2014
(5) Mr Robert Gregory was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on 19 November 2014

Financial year 2013/2014

Name	Balance 01/07/13	Options/rights granted as remuneration	Options/ rights exercised	Options/ Rights not exercised and lapsed	Balance held 30/06/14	Vested & exercisable 30/06/14 (1)	Total not exercisable 30/06/14 (2)
Directors							
Geoffrey Davis (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hepburn-Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Weinberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andrew Teo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ciceron Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raul Villanueva	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-
Gary Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives							
Peter Alphonso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Options vested and exercisable are all the options vested at the reporting date;
(2) Options that are not exercisable have not vested at the reporting date
(3) Mr Geoffrey David retired 22 November 2013

(f) Share holdings

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

Financial year 2014/15

Name	Balance 30/06/14	Shares held at appointment	Bonus Issue of shares	Shares purchased	Options exercised	Shares sold	Balance 30/06/15
Non-Executive Directors							
Andrew Teo	75,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	95,000
Robert Weinberg	62,675	-	-	20,000	-	-	82,675
Ciceron Angeles	-	-	-		-	-	-
Gary Powell [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors							
Peter Hepburn-Brown [2]	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
Raul Villanueva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives							
Geoffrey Davis [3]	-	4,102,750	-	-	-	867,941	3,234,809
Robert Gregory[4]	-	-	-	23,950	-	-	23,950
Peter Alphonso	127,500	-	-	-	-	-	127,500

(1) Mr Gary Powell resigned 7 December 2014
(2) Mr Peter Hepburn-Brown resigned 19 August 2014
(3) Mr Geoffrey Davis was appointed as Interim CEO on 1 September 2014
(4) Mr Robert Gregory was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on 19 November 2014

Financial year 2013/14

Name	Balance 30/06/13	Shares held at appointment	Bonus Issue of shares	Shares purchased	Options exercised	Shares sold	Balance 30/06/14
Non-Executive Directors							
Andrew Teo	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Geoffrey Davis [1]	4,102,750	-	-	-	-		4,102,750
Robert Weinberg	62,675	-	-	-	-	-	62,675
Ciceron Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gary Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors							
Peter Hepburn-Brown	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	22,000
Raul Villanueva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives							
Peter Alphonso	127,500	-	-	-	-	-	127,500

(1) Mr Geoffrey Davis retired 22 November 2013

(g) Remuneration policies

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for determining, reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on compensation arrangements for the Non-Executive Directors, Managing Director and Executive Officers.

The Remuneration Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on an annual basis by reference to relevant market conditions. It is empowered to engage the assistance of external consultants specialising in remuneration of executives and personnel in the mining industry to provide analysis and advice to ensure executive remuneration packages reflect relevant international employment market conditions. During the financial year, the Board did not obtain any independent advice from external consultants.

Remuneration Philosophy

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

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

Non-Executive Directors remuneration:

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

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

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

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

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

- Andrew Boon San Teo (Non-Executive Chairman): A$100,000 per annum;
- Dr Robert Weinberg (Non-Executive Director): A$75,000 per annum;
- Ciceron Angeles (Non-Executive Director): A$75,000 per annum

Executive Remuneration:

Objective

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

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

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

The remuneration of Executives, including the Managing Director, is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee, with the review taking into consideration the contribution of the individuals commensurate with the performance of the business unit within their responsibility, the overall performance of the Company and comparable employment market conditions internationally.

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base salary, any non-monetary benefits and employer contributions to superannuation funds.

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both appropriate to the position and is competitive in the market. Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee.

When appropriate, external remuneration consultants provide analysis and independent advice to ensure that Executives' remuneration levels are competitive in the international market place. During the financial year, the Board did not obtain any independent advice from external consultants.

Variable Remuneration

Variable remuneration is performance linked and includes both short-term and long-term incentives and is designed to reward key management personnel for meeting or exceeding their financial and personal objectives. The short-term incentive is an 'at risk' bonus provided in the form of cash whilst the long-term incentive is provided as options over ordinary shares or performance rights to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in the Company.

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

  Each year, the Board sets key performance indicators ("KPIs") for key management personnel. The KPIs generally include measures relating to the Group, the relevant segment, and the individual, and include financial, people, strategy and risk measures. The measures are chosen as they directly align the individual's reward to the KPIs of the Group and to its strategy and performance.

  During the financial year, the Board set the following KPIs that applied to each member of Key Management Personnel:

  - The Group meeting or exceeding annual production targets set by the Board based on a combination of physical parameters that include development meterage achieved, total ore mined and milled and ounces produced during the financial year. This KPI was chosen as the Board considers it to be the most significant Group controlled factor directly impacting the profitability of the Group;
  - The Group's exploration drilling rates based on drilling targets set by the Board. This KPI was chosen as the Board considers exploration rates to be a key factor supporting the identification and development of the Group's growth projects and sustaining the Group's production into the future;
  - The Group's level of compliance with its sustainability policy as outlined in the Review of Operations. This includes compliance with environmental obligations and health and safety regulations and guidelines and is assessed by reference to the level of non-compliance (if any) by the Group with its obligations. This KPI was chosen as the Company is committed to its environmental performance and considers health and safety to be a leading indicator of management and operational performance.

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

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

  No STIs were granted to any key management personnel in the subsequent period since the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

- *Long-term Incentive ("LTI")*

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

  The primary objective of Medusa's LTI based remuneration is and will continue to be, to reward key management personnel in a manner which aligns this element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. The Board takes into account and will continue to take into account, appropriate measures of shareholder wealth, including those outlined in section 13(h) below and Company performance in setting the performance criteria applicable to its LTI based remuneration.

  At a General Meeting held on 28 January 2015 shareholders approved the issue of options to the following key management personnel.

RAUL VILLANUEVA - Executive Director

Number of Options	Vesting dates	Expiry date	Exercise price
500,000	• 150,000 Options on the 1st anniversary of the Issue Date – 9 February 2016 • 150,000 Options on the 2nd anniversary of the Issue Date – 9 February 2017 • 200,000 Options on the 3rd anniversary of the Issue Date – 9 February 2018	On the 4th anniversary of the Issue Date – 9 February 2019	$1.00

ROBERT GREGORY - Chief Operating Officer

Number of Options	Vesting dates	Expiry date	Exercise price
500,000	• 150,000 Options on the 1st anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2015 • 150,000 Options on the 2nd anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2016 • 200,000 Options on the 3rd anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2017	On the 4th anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2018	$1.00

PETER ALPHONSO – Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer

Number of Options	Vesting dates	Expiry date	Exercise price
165,000	• 49,500 Options on the 1st anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2015 • 49,500 Options on the 2nd anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2016 • 66,000* Options on the 3rd anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2017	On the 4th anniversary of the Issue Date – 16 December 2018	$1.00

(h) Company performance

In considering the Company's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Remuneration Committee take into account the following indices in respect of the current financial year and the previous four financial years.

Year ended 30 June	Note	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Basic earnings per share (EPS)	(1)	US$0.587	US$0.261	US$0.266	US$0.154	(US$1.050)
Share price at 30 June		A$6.59	A$4.83	A$1.55	A$1.85	A$0.84
Share price increase	(2)	A$2.69	(A$1.76)	(A$3.28)	A$0.30	(A$1.01)
Total shareholder returns (TSR)	(3)	69.0%	(26.7%)	(67.5%)	19.4%	(54.6%)

(1) Basic EPS is calculated as net profit after tax divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares;

(2) Share price movement during the financial year;

(3) TSR is defined as the growth/decline (in percentage terms) in the share price, taking into account dividends paid over the previous financial year ending 30 June. No dividends were paid during the current and 2014 financial years. (Dividends totalling A$0.10 were paid in the 2011 and 2012 financial years and A$0.02 was paid for the financial year ending 2013 No dividends were paid or capital returned in the previous respective years from 2008 to 2010).

(i) Board policy in relation to limiting exposure to risk in securities

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

(j) Employment contracts

Executive Directors

Peter Hepburn-Brown (Managing Director) (Resigned 19 August 2014)

Contract description:	Employment contract between the Company and Peter Hepburn-Brown ("Employee").
Term:	An initial term ending on 8 June 2016 (subject to earlier termination) ("Initial Term"). If not terminated on or prior to 8 June 2016, the agreement will continue until terminated.
Services:	The Employee is employed as Managing Director of the Company and will be responsible for the overall management of the Company (subject to the direction of the Board); and its operations and strategic development.
Remuneration:	<u>Fixed remuneration:</u> A$725,000 per annum plus a superannuation contribution of A$25,000 per annum, subject to annual review by the Board. During the review, the Board will consider the progress of the Company and comparable industry standard. <u>Variable remuneration - Short term incentive:</u> The Employee maybe entitled to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board. In determining eligibility, the Board will consider without limitation, the performance of the Company, the Employee's performance and prevailing market conditions. The quantum of any bonus paid must fall within 0.5% of NPAT and not to exceed 50% of an individual's fixed remuneration. <u>Variable remuneration - Long term incentive:</u> On 10 November 2011 shareholders approved the issue of 250,000 Performance Rights subject to specific terms and conditions. Due to performance criteria not being met the Performance Rights lapsed on 30 June 2013.
Termination:	Termination by the Company During the Initial Term (other than as set out below in relation to a "Material Diminution" or default by the Employee), the Company may terminate the agreement by notice or payment in lieu of notice of a notice period equal to: (a) the number of months remaining in the Initial Term; or (b) 12 months, if the number of months remaining in the Initial Term is less than 12. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement in certain circumstances, including if the Employee is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default in addition to other standard default situations.
	Termination by the Employee The Employee may terminate the agreement at any time by giving 3 months' written notice or immediately in certain circumstances, including if the Company is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default and in certain other standard default situations, in which case the Consultant will be entitled to payment in lieu of notice.
	Termination by reason of Material Diminution A "Material Diminution" is a change in the Employee's status as Managing Director of the Company, including a material change in his authority in respect of the business of the Company or any member of the Company's group; or a change in his reporting relationship with the Board. If a Material Diminution occurs, within 3 months of this occurring, the Employee may give the Company 2 weeks' written notice of termination of this agreement. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company must make a payment in lieu of a notice period equal to: (a) the number of months remaining in the Initial Term; or (b) 12 months, if the number of months remaining in the Initial Term is less than 12. After expiration of the Initial Term, the Company must make a payment to the Employee in lieu of a notice period equal to 12 months.
Protection of the Company's interests:	The Employee's contract also contains provisions for the protection of the Company's interest in such areas as confidentiality, conflict of interests and business dealings.

(j) Employment contracts (continued)

Peter Alphonso (Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer)

Contract description:	Employment contract between the Company and Peter Alphonso ("Employee").
Term:	An initial term ending on 30 September 2015 (subject to earlier termination) ("Initial Term"). If not terminated on or prior to 30 September 2015, the agreement will continue until terminated.
Role:	The Employee is initially employed in the role of Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer and may subsequently be employed in other comparable roles as determined by the Employer. The Employee will be responsible for the day to day management of all financial, administrative and corporate functions of the Company.
Remuneration:	<u>Fixed remuneration:</u> A$300,000 per annum (inclusive of superannuation), subject to annual review by the Board. During the review, the Board will consider the progress of the Company and comparable industry standard. <u>Variable remuneration - Short term incentive:</u> The Employee may be entitled to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board. In determining eligibility, the Board will consider without limitation, the performance of the Company, the Employee's performance and prevailing market conditions.
Termination:	Termination by the Company During the Initial Term (other than as set out below in relation to a "Material Diminution" or default by the Employee), the Company may terminate the agreement by notice or payment in lieu of notice of a notice period equal to: (a) the number of months remaining in the Initial Term; or (b) 12 months, if the number of months remaining in the Initial Term is less than 12. The Company may immediately terminate the agreement in certain circumstances, including if the Employee is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default in addition to other standard default situations.
	Termination by the Employee The Employee may terminate the agreement at any time by giving 3 months' written notice or immediately in certain circumstances, including if the Company is in default of its obligations and does not remedy that default and in certain other standard default situations, in which case the Consultant will be entitled to payment in lieu of notice.
	Termination by reason of Material Diminution A "Material Diminution" is a change in the Employee's status as Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer of the Company, including a material change in his authority in respect of the business of the Company or any member of the Company's group; or a change in his reporting relationship with the Board. If a Material Diminution occurs, within 3 months of this occurring, the Employee may give the Company 2 weeks' written notice of termination of this agreement. Subject to the Corporations Act, the Company must make a payment in lieu of a notice period equal to: (a) the number of months remaining in the Initial Term; or (b) 12 months, if the number of months remaining in the Initial Term is less than 12. After expiration of the Initial Term, the Company must make a payment to the Employee in lieu of a notice period equal to 12 months.
Protection of the Company's interests:	The Employee's contract also contains provisions for the protection of the Company's interest in such areas as confidentiality, conflict of interests and business dealings.

(j) Employment contracts (continued)

Raul Conde Villanueva (Executive Director of Medusa Mining Limited and President of Philsaga Mining Corporation).

On 10 December 2012, Philsaga executed an employment contract with Raul Conde Villanueva. Under the terms of the contract, Philsaga has engaged Mr Villanueva to adopt the role of President of Philsaga as well as assume the position of Executive Director on the Board of Medusa Mining Limited, supervise and manage the business affairs of the corporation, implement administrative and operational policies, attend to industrial relation matters and any other mining activities and associated complimentary services.

According to the contract Philsaga will pay Mr Villanueva A$20,000 per month which is subject to annual reviews by the Board. Philsaga will additionally reimburse Mr Villanueva for all reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of his services including entertainment, accommodation, meals, telephone and travelling.

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

(k) Related Parties

Related parties:	Geoffrey Davis, Robert Weinberg, Peter Hepburn-Brown, Andrew Teo, Ciceron Angeles, Raul Villanueva and Gary Powell.
Type of transaction:	Director Protection Deed ("Deed")
Transaction details:	The Deed entered into by the Company with each of the Directors of the Company, indemnifies the Directors to the extent permitted by law, against any liability, which he may incur whilst carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company and against any costs and expenses incurred in defending legal proceedings brought against him as a Director. The Deed requires the Company to maintain in force Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance, with an agreed cover level, for the duration of the Directors' term of office and a period of 7 years thereafter. The Deed also provides for the Directors to have access to the Company's documents (including Board papers) for a period of 7 years after he ceases to be a Director, subject to certain confidentiality and other requirements being observed.
Related party:	Cedardale Holdings Pty Ltd
Nature of relationship:	Director related entity (Geoffrey Davis – resigned 22 November 2013. Appointed as Interim CEO on 1 September 2014).
Type of transaction:	Lease of office premises.
Transaction details:	The Company occupies and leases its office premises (inclusive of parking bays) from Cedardale Holdings Pty Ltd at an average rate of A$6,273; (2014: A$6,091) per month. Cedardale Holdings Pty Ltd charged the Company A$75,281; (2014: A$30,453) for the lease of office premises. No amounts were outstanding at year end (2014: nil).
Related party:	Harvest Services Aust Pty Ltd
Nature of relationship:	Director related entity (Geoffrey Davis) – Resigned 22 November 2013. Appointed as interim CEO 1 September 2014.
Type of transaction:	Consultancy Services Agreement
Transaction details:	Under the terms of this Consultancy Services Agreement, Harvest Services Aust Pty Ltd ("Harvest Services"), a Company associated with Geoffrey Davis, agrees to provide the services of Geoffrey Davis to the Company, commencing 1 July 2011. Harvest is entitled to receive a consultancy fee of A$3,000 per day (excluding GST) and the reimbursement of out of pocket expenses in respect of the provision of services as and when reasonably required by the Company. The Company does not guarantee to make a minimum number of requests for the provision of services. During the year, Harvest Services charged the Company fees of Nil (2014: A$217,990). No amount remains outstanding. (2014: nil).
Related party:	Boonjarding Ltd
Nature of relationship:	Director related entity (Gary Powell) – Resigned 7 December 2014.
Type of transaction:	Mining & Mineral exploration consultancy services
Transaction details:	During the financial year consultancy fees of Nil (2014:US$269,607) was charged to Philsaga.

(l) Un-issued shares under options/rights

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

Expiry date	Exercise price	No. of options/rights	No. of shares issued if options/rights exercised
Employee options			
16 December 2018	A$1.00	3,200,000	3,200,000
9 February 2019	A$1.00	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total		4,200,000	4,200,000

(m) Shares issued on exercise of options/rights

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

14. INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Indemnification

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

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

Insurance premiums

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

15. INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITORS

The Company's auditor is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd ("Grant Thornton"). The Company has agreed with Grant Thornton, as part of its terms of engagement, to indemnify Grant Thornton against certain liabilities to third parties arising from a breach by the Group under the terms of engagement or as a result of reliance on information provided by the Group that is false, misleading or incomplete. The indemnity does not extend to any liability resulting from [a negligent, wrongful or wilful act or omission] of Grant Thornton.

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

16. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

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

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

17. PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

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

18. NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year, Grant Thornton, the Company’s auditors, performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties.

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

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

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

c) Grant Thornton’s services have not involved reviewing or auditing Grant Thornton’s own work or acting in a managerial or decision-making capacity within the Group; and

d) There is no reason to question the veracity of Grant Thornton’s Independence Declaration.

The following fees were paid or payable to Grant Thornton for non-audit services provided during the year ended 30 June 2015.

	2015 (US$)	2014 (US$)
Taxation services	15,000	5,000
Total non-audit services	15,000	5,000

19. AUDITOR’S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Lead Auditor’s Independence Declaration for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found on page 20 of the Financial Report.

20. ROUNDING OFF AMOUNTS (ASIC Class Order 98/100)

The Company is an Entity to which ASIC Class Order 98/100 applies and accordingly, amounts in the Financial Statements and Directors’ Report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

Andrew Teo
Chairman

Dated at Perth this 27th day of August 2015

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Auditor's Independence Declaration
To the Directors of Medusa Mining Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Medusa Mining Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, 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.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

J W Vibert
Registered Company Auditor

Perth, 27 August 2015

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd ACN 130 913 594
a subsidiary or related entity of Grant Thornton Australia Ltd ABN 41 127 556 389

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2015

		Consolidated	
		2015	**2014**
	Note	US$000	US$000
Revenue	2	123,204	84,196
Cost of sales		(71,976)	(42,806)
Exploration & evaluation expenses	3	(267)	(107)
Administration expenses		(8,428)	(8,265)
Impairment expense	3,13	(259,595)	-
Other expenses		(1,732)	(2,358)
(Loss) / Profit before income tax expense		(218,794)	30,660
Income tax benefit	5	685	211
(Loss) / Profit attributable to members of the Group		(218,109)	30,871
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of income tax:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and other comprehensive income /(loss) for the year		(2,493)	(4,837)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(220,602)	26,034
Overall operations:			
Basic (loss) / earnings per share (US$ per share)	6	(1.050)	0.154
Diluted (loss) / earnings per share (US$ per share)	6	(1.035)	0.153

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2015

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	Note	Consolidated 2015 US$000	2014 US$000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	23	9,987	13,063
Trade & other receivables	7	22,585	12,030
Inventories	8	19,837	18,084
Other current assets	9	615	512
Total Current Assets		53,024	43,689
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade & other receivables	10	16,311	21,489
Property, plant & equipment	11	45,022	115,470
Intangible Assets		632	96
Exploration, evaluation & development expenditure	12	98,075	261,743
Deferred tax assets	16	3,755	2,983
Total Non-Current Assets		163,795	401,781
TOTAL ASSETS		216,819	445,470
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade & other payables		16,282	19,954
Borrowings	14	3,822	7,132
Employee benefits	15	504	740
Total Current Liabilities		20,608	27,826
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	14	2,151	2,202
Deferred tax liability	16	290	1,782
Employee benefits	15	1,762	1,354
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,203	5,338
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,811	33,164
NET ASSETS		192,008	412,306
EQUITY			
Issued capital	18	102,902	102,902
Reserves	19	6,613	13,440
Retained profits	22	82,493	295,964
TOTAL EQUITY		192,008	412,306

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Share Capital Ordinary US$000	Retained Profits US$000	Option and Performance Rights Reserve US$000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US$000	Total US$000
CONSOLIDATED						
Balance at 30 June 2013		**73,070**	**265,093**	**4,448**	**13,639**	**356,250**
Comprehensive Income						
Net profit after tax		-	30,871	-	-	30,871
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(4,837)	(4,837)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	30,871	-	(4,837)	26,034
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers						
issued during the period	18	29,832	-	-	-	29,832
Share options issued during the period in accordance with AASB 2 - share based payment	20	-	-	190	-	190
Sub-total		102,902	295,964	4,638	8,802	412,306
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014		**102,902**	**295,964**	**4,638**	**8,802**	**412,306**
Comprehensive Income						
Net profit /(loss)after tax		-	(218,109)	-	-	(218,109)
Other comprehensive income /(loss)		-	-	-	(2,493)	(2,493)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(218,109)	-	(2,493)	(220,602)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers						
Transfer from Option Reserve		-	4,638	(4,638)	-	-
Share options issued during the period in accordance with AASB 2 - share based payment	20	-	-	304	-	304
Sub-total		102,902	82,493	304	6,309	192,008
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015		**102,902**	**82,493**	**304**	**6,309**	**192,008**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		122,570	86,206
Payments to suppliers & employees		(58,071)	(36,637)
Interest received		73	153
Net cash provided by operating activities	23	64,572	49,722
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for plant & equipment		(13,235)	(20,224)
Payments for intangible assets		(534)	(96)
Payments for exploration & evaluation activities		(4,461)	(8,196)
Payment for development activities		(42,070)	(45,318)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		(60,300)	(73,834)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	29,832
Payments for dividends		-	-
Proceeds from bank loans		(3,360)	7,081
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(3,360)	36,913
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		912	12,801
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		13,063	4,698
Exchange rate adjustment		(3,988)	(4,436)
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	23	9,987	13,063

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2015

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Medusa Mining Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements were authorised by the Directors on 26 August 2015.

Basis of preparation

Reporting Basis and Conventions

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

(a) Principles of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2015. The Parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 30 June.

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

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

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

A list of controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2015 is presented in note 21.

(b) Comparative figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(c) Change in accounting policy

The Group has adopted the following revisions and amendments to AASB's issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board which are relevant to and effective for the Group's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1July 2014.

New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

A number of new or amended standards became applicable for the current reporting period, however, the Group did not have to change its accounting policies or make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting these standards. Information on these new standards which are relevant to the Group is presented below.

AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

AASB 2012-3 adds application guidance to AASB 132 to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

AASB 2012-3 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and has been adopted in this financial report. The adoption of these amendments has not had a material impact on the Group as the amendments merely clarify the existing requirements in AASB 132.

AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

These narrow-scope amendments address disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

When developing IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the IASB decided to amend IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to require disclosures about the recoverable amount of impaired assets. The IASB noticed however that some of the amendments made in introducing those requirements resulted in the requirement being more broadly applicable than the IASB had intended. These amendments to IAS 36 therefore clarify the IASB's original intention that the scope of those disclosures is limited to the recoverable amount of impaired assets that is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

AASB 2013-3 makes the equivalent amendments to AASB 136 Impairment of Assets and is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The adoption of these amendments in this financial report has not had a material impact on the Group as they are largely of the nature of clarification of existing requirements.

AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part A: Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles)

Part A of AASB 2014-1 makes amendments to various Australian Accounting Standards arising from the issuance by the IASB of International Financial Reporting Standards Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle.

Among other improvements, the amendments arising from Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle:

clarify that the definition of a 'related party' includes a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity (either directly or through a group entity)

amend AASB 8 Operating Segments to explicitly require the disclosure of judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria

Among other improvements, the amendments arising from Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle clarify that an entity should assess whether an acquired property is an investment property under AASB 140 Investment Property and perform a separate assessment under AASB 3 Business Combinations to determine whether the acquisition of the investment property constitutes a business combination.

Part A of AASB 2014-1 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. The adoption of these amendments has not had a material impact on the Group as they are largely of the nature of clarification of existing requirements.

Note 1 (b) Impact of standards issued but not yet applied by the Group

New and revised accounting standards and amendments that are currently issued for future reporting periods that are relevant to the Group include:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 9. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019.

AASB 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

AASB 14 permits first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards who conduct rate-regulated activities to continue to account for amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP. Accordingly, an entity that applies AASB 14 may continue to apply its previous GAAP accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of its regulatory deferral account balances. This exemption is not available to entities who already apply Australian Accounting Standards.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When AASB 14 becomes effective for the first time for the year ending 30 June 2017, it will not have any impact on the entity.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118: Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations. In summary, AASB 15:

- *establishes a new revenue recognition model;*
- *changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time at a point in time;*
- *provides a new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (eg multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return and warranties); and*
- *expands and improves disclosures about revenue.*

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 15. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018.

AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

This amendment impacts on the use of AASB 11 when acquiring an interest in a joint operation.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to AASB 116 prohibit the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for property, plant and equipment. Additionally, the amendments provide guidance in the application of the diminishing balance method for property, plant and equipment.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments introduce the equity method of accounting as one of the options to account for an entity's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the entity's separate financial statements.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address a current inconsistency between AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011). The amendments clarify that, on a sale or contribution of assets to a joint venture or associate or on a loss of control when joint control or significant influence is retained in a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, any gain or loss recognised will depend on whether the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Full gain or loss is recognised when the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, whereas gain or loss attributable to other investors' interests is recognised when the assets or subsidiary do not constitute a business.

The effective date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the relevant reporting period when there has been a significant transfer of risks and rewards to the customer and no further processing is required by the Group's operations. In addition, the quality and quantity of the goods must be determined with reasonable accuracy, the price is known or determinable and collectability is probable. The point, at which risk passes, for the Group's sales, is for the majority of the time, upon receipt of the bill of lading or equivalent when the commodity is actually delivered for shipment.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Gold and silver sales

Revenue from the production of gold and silver is recognised when the group had a significant transfer of risk and rewards to the buyer.

Bill and hold sales,

Bill and hold sales in which delivery is delayed at the buyer's request but the buyer takes title and accepts billing revenue is recognised when the buyer takes title, provided:

a) It is probable that delivery will be made
b) The item on hand, identified and ready for delivery to the buyer at the time the sale is recognised
c) The buyer specifically acknowledges the deferred delivery instructions and
d) The usual payment terms apply.

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

(e) Income tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax

liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

(h) Operating leases

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Payables

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and due to their short term nature they are measured at amortised cost and not discounted.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an on-going basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity 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 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable may be 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.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

(k) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group is accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises direct costs and does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific nexus with a particular area of interest.

Exploration expenditure for each area of interest is carried forward as an asset provided the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and one of the following conditions is met:

- The exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; and
- Exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest is continuing.

Exploration expenditure is written off when it fails to meet at least one of the conditions outlined above or an area of interest is abandoned.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount the impairment loss will be measured and disclosed in accordance with AASB 136 Impairment of Assets.

When a decision is made to develop an area of interest, all carried forward exploration expenditure in relation to the area of interest is transferred to development expenditure.

(l) Development expenditure

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

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

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Rehabilitation costs

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

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

(n) Employee benefits

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

Other employee benefits payable later than 12 months have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Contributions are made by the Group to several employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

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

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

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

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

(o) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax ("GST"), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the relevant taxing authority. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

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

(p) Operating Segments

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Earnings per share

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

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

(r) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

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

Transaction and balances

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

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

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

Group companies

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

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

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

The functional currency of the parent entity, Medusa Mining Limited is Australian dollar, Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation is United States dollar and the remaining entities are Philippine pesos. The reason for using US dollar as the presentation currency is that the US dollar is the primary currency used in the global gold market.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) Financial instruments

Recognition, Initial Measurement and Derecognition

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

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

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

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each

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

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

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not

quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

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

HTM Investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as HTM if the Group has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. The Group currently holds listed bonds designated into this category.

HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any change to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, ore stockpiles and work in progress and finished gold stocks are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value less costs to sell is assessed annually based on the amount estimated to be obtained from sale of the item of inventory in the normal course of business, less any anticipated costs to be incurred prior to its sale.

Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure and depreciation and amortisation relating to mining activities, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories of consumable supplies and spare parts expected to be used in production are valued at the lower of weighted average cost, which includes the cost of purchase as well as transportation and statutory charges, or net realisable value. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific stock items identified.

Gold Inventory is comprised of gold in circuit and gold dore held at site where risk and reward has not passed to the customer. During the exploration and development phase, where the cost of extracting the ore exceeds the likely recoverable amount, work in progress inventory is written down to net realisable value.

(v) Share based payments

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

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

(w) Defined Benefit Fund

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

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

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

(x) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

Key estimates - Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group that may lead to impairment of non-financial assets (refer note 1(g)). Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. Refer to details of key elements and carrying values of non-financial assets at note 13.

Key estimates - Recoverability of long lived assets

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Key estimates - Determination of ore reserves and remaining mine life

The Company estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by Competent Persons (as defined in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as revised June 2012 code (the JORC code)). Reserves determined in this way are taken into account in the calculation of depreciation of mining plant and equipment (refer to note 11), amortisation of capitalised development expenditure (refer to note 12), and impairment relating to these assets (refer to note 13).

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

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

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

Key estimates - Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The consolidated entity's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure (refer to note 12) results in certain items of expenditure being capitalised for an area of interest where it is considered likely to be recoverable by future exploitation or sale where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. This policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having capitalised the expenditure under the policy, a judgement is made that recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount will be written off to profit or loss.

Key estimates - Development expenditure

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

Key estimates - Share based payments

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

Key estimates - VAT

The company has net VAT of $19m that comprises tax credit certificates (TCC) and VAT claimable for cash. The current asset portion of VAT $3m comprises amounts that are estimated to be utilised by TCC to offset various indirect taxes within the current period. The non-current amount of VAT receivable of $16m represents the estimated amount utilised in future periods against tax liabilities of $16m.

(y) Rounding of amounts

The Company has applied the relief available to it under Class Order 98/100 and accordingly, amounts in the financial report and directors' report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000

	Note	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
2. REVENUE			
Operating activities:			
Gold and silver sales		123,093	83,882
Non-operating activities:			
Interest revenue		79	160
Foreign exchange gain		-	72
Other		32	82
Total revenue		123,204	84,196
3. EXPENSES			
Profit /(loss) before income tax expense/(income) has been determined after charging/(crediting) the following items:			
Depreciation of non-current assets		12,449	9,062
Amortisation expense		19,240	8,479
Total depreciation & amortisation		31,689	17,541
Employee benefits expense		8,332	5,954
Defined Contribution plans		123	90
Defined Benefit plans		291	480
Exploration expenditure written off		267	107
Foreign exchange gain		224	-
Impairment losses:			
- impairment expense	13	259,595	-
- assets written off		819	552
		260,414	552
Operating lease rental:			
- minimum lease payments		37	102
4. DIVIDENDS			
No Final dividend was declared (2014: No Final dividend was declared)		-	-
No Interim or final dividend was declared or paid during the current or previous financial years.		-	-

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000

5. TAXATION

(a) The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	1,578	-
Deferred tax	(2,263)	261
Under / Over	-	(472)
	(685)	(211)
(b) The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Operating profit before income tax	(218,795)	30,660
Prima facie income tax expense/(credit) at 30% (2014: 30%) on operating profit	(65,638)	9,198
less - tax effect of:		
Other non-deductible/(non-assessable) expenses	424	1,162
Difference of effective foreign income tax rates	(18,467)	(10,349)
Deferred tax adjustment	649	250
Impairment of assets	82,273	-
Share based payments expense	91	-
Non-deductible foreign expenditure	1,124	-
Foreign Exchange	(1,946)	-
Charitable contribution	157	-
Under / Over	648	(472)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(685)	(211)
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:		
The reason for the 0% weighted average effective tax rate for the current year is due to the impact of the tax free holiday in Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation, a subsidiary of the parent entity, through which sales of bullion are recorded.	30%	-
(c) Deferred tax assets not brought to account, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(e) occur:-		
- Temporary differences	165	263
- Australian tax losses	3,576	3,290
- Philippine tax losses	-	-
	3,741	3,553

The benefit of tax losses will only be obtained if:

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

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

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

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings used to calculate basic and diluted EPS	(218,109)	30,871
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of the basic earnings per share.	207,794,301	200,632,560
Weighted average unlisted options outstanding	2,859,315	1,632,692
Weighted average of ordinary shares diluted as at 30 June 2015	210,653,616	202,265,252

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
7. CURRENT RECEIVABLES			
Gold awaiting settlement		4,626	619
GST/VAT receivables		17,165	8,410
Other receivables		794	3,001
Total current receivables		22,585	12,030
Refer ageing analysis in Financial Instruments Note 25(b).			
8. INVENTORIES			
Consumables - at cost		14,965	9,916
Ore stockpile - at cost		2,270	2,862
Gold Inventory - at cost		2,602	5,306
Total inventories		19,837	18,084
9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
Prepayments		615	512
10. NON CURRENT RECEIVABLES			
GST/VAT receivables		16,311	21,489
Total non-current receivables		16,311	21,489
11. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT			
Plant & equipment:			
At cost		157,334	147,660
less - provision for impairment		(67,873)	-
less - accumulated depreciation		(44,439)	(32,476)
Total plant and equipment at net book value		45,022	115,184
Furniture & fittings:			
At cost		908	799
less – provision for impairment		(253)	-
less - accumulated depreciation		(655)	(513)
Total furniture & fittings at net book value		-	286
Total carrying amount at end of year		45,022	115,470
Reconciliations:			
Plant and equipment:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		115,184	101,178
plus - additions		11,247	23,582
less - disposal		(1,259)	(131)
Less – forex differences on translation		-	(570)
less - impairment	13	(67,872)	-
less - depreciation		(12,278)	(8,875)
Carrying amount at end of year		45,022	115,184

	Note	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
11. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (continued)			
Furniture & fittings:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		286	371
plus - additions		109	39
less - disposals		-	(61)
Less – forex differences on translation			56
less - impairment	13	(254)	-
less - depreciation		(141)	(119)
Total Carrying amount at end of year		-	286

12. EXPLORATION , EVALUATION & DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	Note	2015 US$000	2014 US$000
Exploration and evaluation expenditure:			
At cost		15,157	29,857
less – provisions for impairment		(4,130)	-
Total carrying amount at end of year		11,027	29,857
Development expenditure:			
At cost		326,654	264,991
less – provisions for impairment		(187,339)	-
less - accumulated amortisation		(52,267)	(33,105)
Net development expenditure		87,048	231,886
Total carrying amount at end of year		98,075	261,743

Reconciliations:

	Note	2015 US$000	2014 US$000
Exploration and evaluation expenditure:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		29,857	29,186
plus - costs incurred		10,122	15,768
less - transferred to development		(21,842)	(10,949)
less - expenditure written off		(266)	(107)
less - impairment	13	(4,130)	-
plus/(less) - forex differences upon translation		(2,714)	(4,041)
Carrying amount at end of year		11,027	29,857
Development expenditure:			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		231,886	190,776
plus - costs incurred		36,635	36,329
plus - transferred from exploration		21,842	10,949
less - amortisation expense		(19,193)	(8,399)
plus - impairment	13	(187,339)	-
plus - forex differences upon translation		3,217	2,231
Carrying amount at end of year		87,048	231,886

13. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

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

When indicators of impairment exist, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made. External and internal indicators of impairment as at 30 June 2015 included;

- *Updated life of mine ('LOM') plans resultant from the JORC 12 Compliance Statement Review;*
- *Increased expected future costs of production; and*
- *Reduction in the Group's market capitalisation relative to the carrying values of non-current assets.*

Due to the indicators above, the Group assessed the recoverable amounts of its major cash-generating unit ('CGU), relating to the Co-O mining operations.

a) Impairment testing

i) Methodology

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

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

The estimates in the value in use calculation are considered to be level 3 measurements as they are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data. The Group considers the inputs and the valuation approach to be consistent with the approach taken by similar market participants.

Estimates of quantities of recoverable minerals, production levels, operating costs and capital requirements are sourced from the Group planning and budgeting process, mill capacity levels and mining plans for the following year. The 2016 budget and mine plan were developed in the context of the current gold price environment.

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

ii) Key Assumptions

The table below summarises the key assumptions used in the 30 June 2015 carrying value assessments. Comparison to the prior period has been provided.

Assumptions	**2015**	**2014**
	2016-2020	**2015-2019**
Gold (US$ per ounce)	1,200	1,300
Post-Tax Discount rate (%)	11.1	10
Probable reserves	590,000	820,000
Production capacity per annum	135,000-150,000	120,000

Commodity prices

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

Discount rate

The future cash flows of the CGU are discounted by the estimated real after tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC), pursuant to the Capital Asset Pricing Model. This has been estimated based on the Group level WACC rate as the Co-O mining operation is the Group's primary asset.

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

Resources and reserves
Resource and Reserve ounces were based on JORC 2012 and disclosed in the Review of Operations section of the Group's Annual Report.

iii) Impacts
The estimated recoverable amount of the Group's Co-O mining operations CGU after reflecting the impairment write downs has resulted in a non-current assets impairment charge of $259.6million after tax, as summarised in the table below:

	Note	Carrying amount $'000	Impairment $'000	Balance $'000
Development	12	274,386	(187,339)	87,047
Plant & Equipment	11	113,148	(68,126)	45,022
Mineral properties	12	15,156	(4,130)	11,027
	3	402,691	(259,595)	143,096

b) Sensitivity Analysis
The impairment of the Co-O CGU has resulted in the recoverable amount of these assets being equal to their revised carrying amounts as at 30 June 2015. Variation movements in any key assumptions described above would result in a change to the estimated recoverable amount. Variations to the above assumption could have a negative impact on recoverable amount which could indicate additional impairment to non-current assets.

The changes to estimated key assumptions would have the following approximate impact on the recoverable amount of the CGU in its functional currency that has been subject to impairment in the 30 June 2015 statutory accounts:

Assumption changes	Effect on Impairment of Co-O CGU $'000
US $100 per ounce change in gold price	54,200
1 percent increase/decrease in the discount rate	4,780
5 percent increase in operating costs	36,700

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

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

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	US$000	US$000
14. BORROWINGS		
Current borrowings		
Unsecured liability – Interest bearing loan	3,822	7,132
Total Current borrowings	3,822	7,132
Non-Current borrowings		
Secured liability – Interest bearing loan	873	662
Unsecured liability – Interest bearing loan	1,278	1,540
Total Non-Current borrowings	2,151	2,202
Total	5,973	9,334

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company

Philsaga Mining Corporation ("Philsaga"), a subsidiary of the Company, obtained loans from Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company in 2015 and 2014 amounting to U$5.4M and U$13.4M, respectively. These loans bear interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 4.00% and have terms of one (1) to sixty (60) months. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the outstanding balances of these loans amounted to U$5.4M and U$8.2M, respectively. These amounts include loans that are denominated in Euro and Dollar acquired during the year.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2015	2014
Current:		
Employee benefits	504	740
Total current employee benefit	504	740
Non-Current:		
Retirement Benefit	1,762	1,354
Total current employee benefit	1,762	1,354

The Retirement benefit in Non-current liabilities relates to Philippine based employees defined benefit plan. The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2014. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost was measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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

	2015	2014
Discount Rate –	4.65%	5.15%
Expected rate of salary increase -	3.00%	3.00%

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

	2015	2014
	US$000	US$000
15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:		
Current service cost	369	280
Interest on obligation	63	55
Amortisation of past service cost-non vested	-	40
Total	432	375
The amount included in the statements of financial position arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:		
Present Value of defined benefit obligation	2,172	1,745
Unrecognised actuarial loss	313	(276)
Unamortised past service cost-non vested	97	(115)
Total	1,762	1,354
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current period were as follows:		
Balance beginning	1,745	910
Current service cost	369	280
Interest Cost	63	55
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial loss	(6)	-
Unrecognised actuarial loss	-	313
Past service cost – non vested	-	(157)
Foreign exchange gains/(loss)	1	344
Balance ending	2,172	1,745

The Company has no plan assets held by trustees but an employee retirement fund amounting to US$1,129,391(2013:US$1,145,538) was appropriated as at June 30, 2014. The employee retirement fund is presented as part of cash at bank.

	Consolidated			
	Opening Balance	Forex on translation	Credit/ (charged) to Income	Closing Balance
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
16. DEFERRED TAX				
Consolidated Group				
30 June 2015				
Deferred tax liability				
Capitalised exploration & evaluation expenditure	1,782	-	(1,492)	290
Deferred tax assets				
Carried forward tax losses	1,453	-	555	2,008
Other	1,530	-	217	1,747
Carried forward tax losses	2,983	-	772	3,755

	Consolidated			
	Opening Balance	Forex on translation	Credit/ (charged) to Income	Closing Balance
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
16. DEFERRED TAX (continued)				
Consolidated Group				
30 June 2014				
Deferred tax liability				
Capitalised exploration & evaluation expenditure	141	-	1,641	1,782
Deferred tax assets				
Carried forward tax losses	1,451	-	2	1,453
Other	152	-	1,378	1,530
Carried forward tax losses	1,603	-	1,380	2,983

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000
17. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
Remuneration received or due and receivable by the Company's auditors, Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd for:		
• auditing or reviewing the financial reports	110	149
• other services:		
- other services provided by related practice of auditor - taxation and compliance	15	5
Total auditor's remuneration	125	154
Remuneration of other auditors of the Company's Philippines subsidiaries for:		
• auditing or reviewing the financial reports	97	73
• other services:		
- other services provided by related practice of auditor - legal and taxation	5	5
Total auditor's remuneration	102	78

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
18. ISSUED CAPITAL		
207,794,301 ordinary shares (30 June 2014: 207,794,301)	102,902	102,902
Total issued capital	102,902	102,902
Ordinary shares		
Balance at beginning of year	102,902	73,070
Ordinary shares issued during the year:		
(i) Ordinary shares issued - new issues	-	29,832
Balance at end of year	102,902	102,902

Ordinary shares

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

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

	2015	2014
Balance at beginning of year	207,794,301	188,903,911
Ordinary shares issued during the year:		
07 November 2013 @ A$1.80 pursuant to share placement	-	9,445,195
25 November 2013 @ A$1.80 pursuant to share placement	-	9,445,195
Balance at end of year	207,794,301	207,794,301

Capital Management

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

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

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

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
Capital for the reporting period under review is summarised as follows:		
Total Equity	192,008	412,306
Cash and cash equivalents	(9,987)	(13,063)
Capital	182,021	399,243
Total equity	192,008	412,306
Borrowings	5,973	9,334
Overall financing	197,981	421,640
Capital-to-overall financing ratio	92%	95%

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000
19. RESERVES		
Option and performance rights reserve	304	4,638
Foreign currency translation reserve	6,309	8,802
Total reserves	6,613	13,440

(a) Option and performance rights reserve

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

Unlisted options over ordinary shares at 30 June 2015
(unless otherwise stated, all unlisted options and performance rights have full vesting rights)

- 3,200,000 options expiring 16 December 2018 and exercisable at A$1.00 each
(the options were not vested at reporting date).
- 1,000,000 options expiring 9 February 2019 and exercisable at A$1.00 each
(the options were not vested at reporting date).

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

(b) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

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

20. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The following share based payment arrangements existed during 30 June 2014:

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

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

	2015		2014	
Share based options	Number of options and performance rights	Weighted average exercise price (A$)	Number of options and performance rights	Weighted average exercise price (A$)
Outstanding at start of year	1,575,000	6.0487	1,715,000	4.4000
Granted	4,200,000	1.0000	-	-
Forfeited			(140,000)	-
Expired	(1,575,000)	6.0487	(140,000)	-
Exercised				
Outstanding at year end	4,200,000	1.000	1,575,000	6.0487
Exercisable at year end	-	1.000	-	4.4000

During the year 2015, 1,575,000 Options expired.

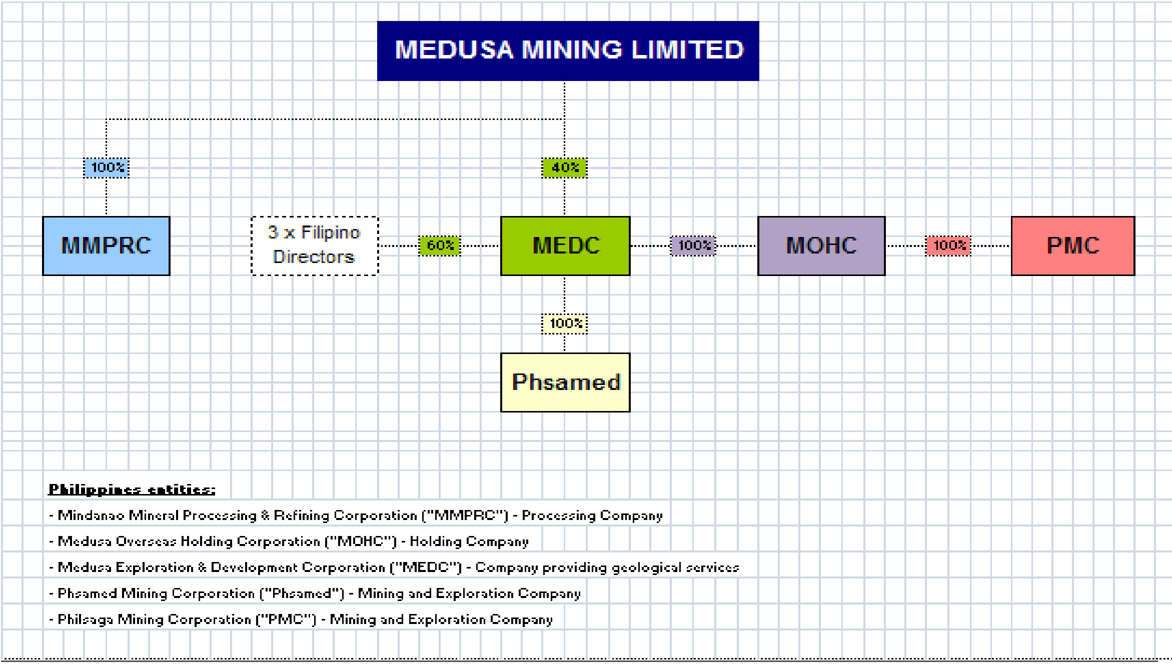
The options outstanding at 30 June 2015 (all of which are unlisted) had a weighted average exercise price of A$1.00 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 42.60 months.

Included under administration expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income is US$304,025 (2014: US$190,547) and relates, in full, to equity-settled share based payment transactions relating to employees.

21. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

The following companies are controlled entities of Medusa Mining Limited as at 30 June 2015:

Controlled Entities	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation	% interest held 2015	% interest held 2014
Medusa Exploration & Development Corporation	29 May 2003	Philippines	40%	40%
Phsamed Mining Corporation	23 Apr 2003	Philippines	40%	40%
Medusa Overseas Holding Corporation	08 May 2003	Philippines	40%	40%
Philsaga Mining Corporation	17 May 2001	Philippines	40%	40%
Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation	03 Nov 2005	Philippines	100%	100%



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

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
22. RETAINED PROFITS		
Retained profit at start of year	295,964	265,093
Net (loss) /profit attributable to members of Company	(218,109)	30,871
Transfer from share option reserve	4,638	-
Retained profits at end of year	82,493	295,964

23. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of cash:

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

Cash at bank	9,986	13,062
Cash on hand	1	1
Total cash assets	9,987	13,063

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

(Loss) /Profit after income tax	(218,109)	30,871
add/(less)-		
Non-cash items:		
- Depreciation/amortisation	31,689	17,541
- Exploration expenses written off	267	106
- Recognition of share based expenses	304	191
- Impairment expense	259,595	-
- Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	223	(72)
- Bad debts written off	393	-
- VAT write off	188	332
- Deferred tax credit	(283)	-
- Loss on asset disposal / write off	222	(19)
- Income tax credit /(expense)	1,540	(253)
	76,029	48,697
add/(less) -		
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- Decrease in trade and other receivables	(5,376)	(1,303)
- Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments	(103)	150
- (Increase) in inventories	(1,756)	255
- Decrease in trade & other payables	(3,501)	1,662
- (decrease) in deferred taxes payable	(721)	261
Net cash provided by operating activities	64,572	49,722

(c) Restricted Funds

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

(i) A Rehabilitation fund of US$463,363 (2014: US$359,823) to be used at the end of life of mine for environmental rehabilitation.

(ii) An Employee Retirement fund of US$1,100,879 (2014: US$1,129,391) established to meet employee entitlements on retirement.

(iii) The Company has a Provident fund of US$266,673 (2014: US$258,020) that is intended to be used as payment to employees upon retirement, which is unrestricted as to withdrawal.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial Risk Management Policies

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

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

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

(i) Treasury risk management

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

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

(ii) Financial risk exposures and management

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

Interest rate risk

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

Price risk

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

Liquidity risk

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

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on, its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted the policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The maximum credit risk on financial assets of the Group which have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, other than investment in shares, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment.

There are no other material amounts of collateral held as security.

The Company holds bullion in an unallocated account (referred to as "Gold awaiting settlement" in the Current Receivables of the Statement of Financial Position) with a single reputable refiner.

The consolidated group does not have any other material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the consolidated group.

Foreign currency risk

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

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

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Financial instrument composition and maturity analysis:

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

	Weighted Average Effective interest		Floating Interest Rate		Within 1 Year		Non-Interest Bearing		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	%	%	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Consolidated Group										
Financial Assets										
Cash & cash equivalent	0.32	0.71	8,283	12,265	-	-	1,704	798	9,987	13,063
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,420	3,620	5,420	3,620
			8,283	12,265	-	-	7,124	4,418	15,407	16,683
Financial Liabilities										
Financial liabilities at amortised cost										
Bank Loan - Current	-	-	-	-	3,822	7,132	-	-	3,822	7,132
Bank Loan – Non Current	-	-	-	-	2,151	2,202	-	-	2,151	2,202
Trade & sundry payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,282	19,954	16,282	19,954
			-	-	5,973	9,334	16,282	19,954	22,255	29,288

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000
Receivables are expected to be collected as follows:		
Less than 6 months	5,420	3,620
6 months to 1 year	-	-
	5,420	3,620

As at 30 June 2015 and 2014, all receivables were neither past due nor impaired.

Trade and sundry payables are expected to be paid as follows:		
Less than 6 months	16,282	19,891
	16,282	19,891

(ii) Net fair values

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

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

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

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2015, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000
Change in profit before income tax / equity		
- increase in interest rate by 100 basis points	87	123
- decrease in interest rate by 100 basis points	(87)	(123)

Foreign currency risk sensitivity analysis

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the consolidated entity's functional currency. The consolidated entity operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the United States dollar. No programs for hedging foreign exchange risk were implemented by the consolidated entity in the 2014 and 2015 financial years.

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

	Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities) in US$000			
Consolidated	AUD	US$	PHP	TOTAL US$
2015				
Functional Currency of Group Entity				
Australian Dollar	n/a	1,114	-	1,114
US Dollar	-	-	273	273
Philippine Peso	-	2,912	-	2,912
	-	4,026	273	4,299
2014				
Functional Currency of Group Entity				
Australian Dollar	n/a	574	-	574
US Dollar	-	-	707	707
Philippine Peso	-	740	-	740
	-	1,314	707	2021

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000
Change in profit /(loss) before income tax / equity		
- strengthening of A$ to US$ by 15%	(145)	(75)
- strengthening of Philippine Peso to US$ by 15%	(401)	(19)
	(546)	(94)
- weakening of A$ to US$ by 15%	145	75
- weakening of Philippine Peso to by 15%	401	19
	546	94

Price risk sensitivity analysis

The policy of the Company is to sell gold at spot price and has not entered in hedging contracts. The Company's revenues were exposed to fluctuations in the price of gold. If the average selling price of gold of US$1,168 (2014: US$1,299) for the financial year had increased/decreased by 10% the change in the profit before income tax for the consolidated group would have been an increase/decrease of US$11.356 million (2014: US$8.564 million). The above interest rate, foreign exchange rate and price risk sensitivity analysis has been performed on the assumption that all other variables remain unchanged.

25. COMMITMENTS

(a) Exploration commitments:

The Company has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work to maintain rights of tenure to its exploration tenements. These obligations may vary from time to time in accordance with tenements held and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations of the Group so as to avoid forfeiture of any tenement.

These obligations are not provided in the financial report and are payable:

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
- no later than 1 year	3,140	3,171
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	3,129	3,158
Total exploration commitments	6,269	6,329

(b) Operating lease expense commitments:

Non-cancellable operating lease contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements.

The Group leases office premises under two operating leases expiring in June 2016 and July 2016. Under the terms of the operating leases, the Group is provided with a right of renewal and the lessor has the right to increments in lease payments on an annual basis based on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

These obligations are not provided in the financial report and are payable:

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
- no later than 1 year	85	9
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	3	-
Total operating lease expense commitments	88	9

(c) Other contractual commitments:

(i) On 26 March 2008, Philsaga was granted Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") number 262-2008-XIII over the Co-O mine. Under the terms of the Agreement Philsaga is committed to mine related expenditure in the Philippines as follows:

These commitments are not provided in the financial report and are payable:

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
- no later than 1 year	62	45
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	249	460
Total other commitments	311	505

(ii) On 24 November 2009 Philsaga was granted Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") number 299-2009-XIII over the Co-O mine. Under the terms of the Agreement Philsaga is committed to mine related expenditure in the Philippines as follows:

These commitments are not provided in the financial report and are payable:

	Consolidated 2015 US$000	Consolidated 2014 US$000
- no later than 1 year	51	44
- 1 year or later and no later than 5 years	259	454
Total other commitments	310	498

26. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

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

27. SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

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

Segment Result, Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities

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

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

Segment Revenues represent gold and silver sales at spot prices.

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

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

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

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

	Mining	Exploration	Other	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
12 months to June 2015:				
Segment revenue	123,093	-	-	123,093
Reconciliation of segment revenue to Group revenue				
add:				
Interest income				79
Other				32
Group Revenue				123,204
Segment result	(208,421)	(4,426)	(4,688)	(217,535)
Reconciliation of segment result to group result:				
add back:				
Gain on disposal of asset				-
Other revenue				32
Interest revenue				79
less:				
Income tax expense				685
Group profit				(218,109)
Segment assets	209,591	1,047	2,426	213,064
Reconciliation of segment asset to group assets:				-
plus: Deferred tax assets				3,755
Total Group assets				216,819
Segment liabilities				
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities	23,462	12	1,047	24,521
plus: Deferred liabilities				290
Total Group liabilities				24,811
12 months to June 2014:				
Segment revenue	83,882	-	-	83,882
Reconciliation of segment revenue to Group revenue				
add:				
Interest income				160
Other				154
Group Revenue				84,196
Segment result	35,508	(20)	(4,739)	30,749
Reconciliation of segment result to group result:				
add back:				
Gain on disposal of asset				19
Other revenue				154
Interest revenue				160
less:				
Income tax expense				211
Group profit				30,871
Segment assets	434,822	3,836	3,829	442,487
Reconciliation of segment asset to group assets:				
plus: Deferred tax assets				2,983
Total Group assets				445,470
Segment liabilities	29,373	5	2,004	31,382
Reconciliation of segment liabilities to group liabilities				
plus: Deferred liabilities				1,782
Total Group liabilities				33,164

Revenue and non-current assets by geographical region	**Australia**	**Philippines**	**Total**
	US$000	US$000	US$000
12 months to June 2015:			
Segment Revenue	-	123,093	123,093
Non-Current Assets	31,906	128,134	160,040
12 months to June 2014:			
Segment Revenue	-	83,882	83,882
Non-Current Assets	41,946	356,852	398,798

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

The Group sells its gold on the open market. Selection of a customer is at the Group’s discretion and there is no commitment to exclusive sales to a particular customer. During the financial year ended 30 June 2015, all of the Group's revenues depended on a single customer (2014:100%).

28. PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

	2015	**2014**
	US$000	US$000
Parent Entity:		
Current Assets	2,247	3,636
Total Assets	34,248	45,707
Current Liabilities	1,047	2,004
Total Liabilities	1,047	2,004
Net Assets	33,201	43,703
Issued Capital	102,902	102,902
Option Premium Reserve	304	4,638
Foreign Exchange Reserve	11,894	14,596
Accumulated Losses	(39,630)	(36,164)
Dividends paid	(42,269)	(42,269)
Total Equity	33,201	43,703
Profit/(loss) for the year	(3,466)	(4,704)
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss)	(6,168)	(4,073)

29. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the entity in the period of initial application. They are available for early adoption at 30 June 2014, but have not been applied in preparing this financial report.

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

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The entity has not yet assessed the full impact of AASB 9 as this standard does not apply mandatorily before 1 January 2018 and the IASB is yet to finalise the remaining phases of its project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (AASB 139 in Australia).

AASB 2012-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

AASB 2012-3 adds application guidance to AASB 132 to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

- When AASB 2012-3 is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2015, there will be no impact on the entity as this standard merely clarifies existing requirements in AASB 132.

AASB 2013-3 *Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets*

These narrow-scope amendments address disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. When developing IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the IASB decided to amend IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to require disclosures about the recoverable amount of impaired assets. The IASB noticed however that some of the amendments made in introducing those requirements resulted in the requirement being more broadly applicable than the IASB had intended. These amendments to IAS 36 therefore clarify the IASB's original intention that the scope of those disclosures is limited to the recoverable amount of impaired assets that is based on fair value less costs of disposal. AASB 2013-3 makes the equivalent amendments to AASB 136 Impairment of Assets.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2015, they are unlikely to have any significant impact on the entity given that they are largely of the nature of clarification of existing requirements.

AASB 2014-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* (Part A: Annual Improvements 2010–2012 and 2011–2013 Cycles)

Part A of AASB 2014-1 makes amendments to various Australian Accounting Standards arising from the issuance by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) of International Financial Reporting Standards Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle and Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle.

Among other improvements, the amendments arising from Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle:

clarify that the definition of a 'related party' includes a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity (either directly or through a group entity); and

amend AASB 8 Operating Segments to explicitly require the disclosure of judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria.

Among other improvements, the amendments arising from Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle clarify that an entity should assess whether an acquired property is an investment property under AASB 140 Investment Property and perform a separate assessment under AASB 3 Business Combinations to determine whether the acquisition of the investment property constitutes a business combination.

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2015, there will be no material impact on the entity.

AASB 2014-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* (Part B: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to AASB 119))

Part B of AASB 2014-1 makes amendments to AASB 119 Employee Benefits to incorporate the IASB's practical expedient amendments finalised in International Financial Reporting Standard Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19) in relation to the requirements for contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service.

The amendments clarify that if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, instead of attributing the contributions to the periods of service. In contrast, if the amount of the contributions is dependent on the number of years of service, an entity is required to attribute those contributions to periods of service using the same attribution method required by paragraph 70 of AASB 119 for the gross benefit.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2015, there will be no material impact on the entity.

AASB 2014-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* (Part E: Financial Instruments)

Part E of AASB 2014-1 makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to reflect the AASB's decision to defer the mandatory application date of AASB 9 Financial Instruments to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Part E also makes amendments to numerous Australian Accounting Standards as a consequence of the introduction of Chapter 6 Hedge Accounting into AASB 9 and to amend reduced disclosure requirements for AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015).

- *The entity has not yet assessed the full impact of these amendments.*

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

IFRS 15:

- replaces IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations
- establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model
- changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time
- provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (e.g., multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return, warranties and licensing)
- expands and improves disclosures about revenue

In the Australian context, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) is expected to issue the equivalent Australian Standard (AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers), along with a new Exposure Draft (ED) on income from transactions of Not-for-Profit (NFP) entities by September 2014.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

This standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018, the Company has not yet assessed the impact of the transactions and balances to be recognised in the financial statements.

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)

The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for property, plant and equipment. Additionally, the amendments provide guidance in the application of the diminishing balance method for property, plant and equipment.

The amendments to IAS 38 present a rebuttable presumption that a revenue-based amortisation method for intangible assets is inappropriate. This rebuttable presumption can be overcome (i.e. a revenue-based amortisation method might be appropriate) only in two limited circumstances:

- the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, for example when the predominant limiting factor inherent in an intangible asset is the achievement of a revenue threshold (for instance, the right to operate a toll road could be based on a fixed total amount of revenue to be generated from cumulative tolls charged); or
- when it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) is expected to issue the equivalent Australian amendment shortly.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

***A*ccounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)**

The amendments to IFRS 11 state that an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a 'business', as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, should:

- apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 and other IFRSs except principles that conflict with the guidance of IFRS 11. This requirement also applies to the acquisition of additional interests in an existing joint operation that results in the acquirer retaining joint control of the joint operation (note that this requirement applies to the additional interest only, i.e. the existing interest is not remeasured) and to the formation of a joint operation when an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation; and
- provide disclosures for business combinations as required by IFRS 3 and other IFRSs.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) is expected to issue the equivalent Australian amendment shortly.

Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

- *The entity has not yet assessed the full impact of AASB 9 as this standard does not apply mandatorily before 1 January 2018.*

30. FRANKING ACCOUNT

The Company has no franking credits available.

31. COMPANY DETAILS

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

Suite 7
11 Preston Street
Como
Western Australia 6152

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION

for the year ended 30 June 2015

1. In the opinion of the Directors of Medusa Mining Limited (the "Company"):

   (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 26 to 59 and the remuneration disclosures that are contained in pages 7 to 18 of the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

      (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and

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

      (iii) complying with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

   (b) the remuneration disclosures that are contained in pages 7 to 18 of the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report comply with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and

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

2. The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

____

Andrew Teo
Chairman

Dated at Perth this 27 day of August 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Medusa Mining Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Medusa Mining Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors also state, in the notes to the financial report, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, 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 us to 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 Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. 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.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

a the financial report of Medusa Mining 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 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

b the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 10 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. 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 on the remuneration report

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Medusa Mining Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

J W Vibert
Registered Company Auditor

Perth, 27 August 2015

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Name	Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Company's Interest [1] at		Royalty [2]	Area (hectares) at	
			30-Jun-14	30-Jul-15		30-Jun-14	30-Jul-15
Co-O Mine	MPSA 262-2008-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	2,539	2,539
	MPSA 299-2009-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	2,200	2,200
Co-O Regional	APSA 00012-XIII	BMMRC	100%	100%	-	340	340
	APSA 00087-XIII	Afdal	100%	-	-	846	-
	APSA 00088-XIII [3]	Phsamed	100%	100%	-	7,304	4,742
	APSA 00098-XIII [3]	Philcord	100%	100%	1% NPI	1,184	507
	APSA 00099-XIII [3]	Philcord	100%	100%	1% NPI	677	592
Saugon	EP 017-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	3,132	3,132
	EP 031-XIII [3]	PMC	100%	100%	-	3,979	2,456
	EP 032-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	3,048	3,048
	EPA 00066-XIII	PMC	100%	100%	-	6,769	6,769
	EPA 00067-XIII	Afdal	100%	-	-	1,693	-
	EPA 00069-XIII [3]	Phsamed	100%	100%	-	7,790	2,540
	EPA 00087-XIII [3]	PMC	100%	100%	-	764	84
Tambis	MPSA 344-2010-XIII	Philex	100%	100%	7% NSR	6,208	6,208
Das-Agan	MPSA 343-2010-XIII	Das-agan	100%	100%	3% GSR	3,810	3,810
Apical	APSA 00028-XIII [3]	Apmedoro	Earning 70% (JV)		-	2,084	1,235
Corplex	APSA 00054-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	3% NSR	2,118	2,118
	APSA 00056-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	-	162	162
	APSA 00077-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	4% GSR	810	810
	EPA 00186-XIII	Corplex	100%	100%	3% NSR	7,111	7,111
Tagbina	EPA 00176-XIII	Sunsur	100%	-		3,823	-
	EPA 00180-XIII	Sunsur	100%	-		5,948	-
	EPA 00181-XIII	Sunsur	100%	-		6,118	-
Sinug-ang	EPA 00114-XIII	Salcedo / PMC	100%	100%	-	190	190
	SubTotal					**806**	**530**
Coal Project	COC Area 6	Philsaga	-	100%	-	-	4,000
	COC Area 7	Philsaga	-	100%	-	-	5,000
	Total					**806**	**620**

NOTES:

1. There have been material changes to the Company's interest since 30 June 2014, as reflected in the above table.
2. Royalties payable to registered holders, aside from the prescribed royalties payable to the Philippine government and the Indigenous People.
3. Awaiting for approval and confirmation by MGB of area reduction.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Tenement Types

MPSA	Mineral Production Sharing Agreement	APSA	Application for Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
EP	Exploration Permit	EPA	Application for Exploration Permit

Registered Holders

PMC	Philsaga Mining Corporation	Alcorn	Alcorn Gold Resources Corporation
BMMRC	Base Metals Mineral & Resources Corporation	Afdal	Samuel Afdal
Phsamed	Phsamed Mining Corporation	Das-Agan	Das-Agan Mining Corporation
Philcord	Mindanao Philcord Mining Corporation	Apmedoro	APMEDORO Mining Corporation
Philex	Philex Gold Philippines Incorporated	Salcedo	Neptali P. Salcedo
Corplex	Corplex Resources Incorporated	Sursur	Sursur Mining Corporation