TANAMI GOLD NL

ABN 51 000 617 176

2015 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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The Directors present their report together with the consolidated financial report of the Consolidated Entity, being the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2015 and the auditor's report thereon.

1. Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Non-Executive Chairman – Gerard J McMahon (appointed 23 April 2013 as a Non-Executive Director and Chairman as of 6 June 2013)

Mr Gerard McMahon is admitted as a Barrister in Hong Kong and New South Wales and has been living and working in Hong Kong for over 35 years. He is a Non-Executive Chairman of ASX listed Oriental Technologies Investment Limited (appointed 1999), Non-Executive Director of Hong Kong listed Guangnan (Holdings) Limited (appointed 2000), and Non-Executive Director of Indonesian Investment Fund Limited (appointed 2001) a company listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. Mr McMahon is also a consultant to Asian Capital (Corporate Finance) Limited, a Hong Kong based corporate finance and advisory firm which he co-founded. Over the past 30 years, Mr McMahon has been a Director of other listed Companies in the Asia Pacific region which are involved in the banking, manufacturing, retailing, information technology, medical, telecoms & mining industries. Mr McMahon's past experience includes extensive involvement in Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission as Chief Counsel, Member and Executive Director and is specialised in Hong Kong company law, securities and banking law and takeovers and mergers regulations.

Special responsibilities - Member of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Non-Executive Director – Arthur G Dew, B.A., L.L.B. (appointed 2 December 2011)

Mr Arthur Dew is a non-practising Barrister with a broad range of corporate and business experience and has served as a Director, and in some instances Chairman of the Board of Directors, of a number of publicly listed companies in Australia, Hong Kong and elsewhere. He is Non-Executive Director and Chairman of Allied Group Limited; a Hong Kong listed company which is the ultimate holding company of the Company's largest shareholder. Mr Dew is also Non-Executive Director and Chairman of Hong Kong listed company, Allied Properties (H.K.) Limited, which is indirectly the Company's largest shareholder, and is a Non-Executive Director of Hong Kong listed SHK Hong Kong Industries Limited. Mr Dew was appointed a Non-Executive Director of ASX listed Eurogold Limited on 23 October 2012 (resigned 17 November 2014) and as a Non-Executive Director and Chairman of ASX listed Dragon Mining Limited on 7 February 2014.

Special responsibilities – Mr Dew was a Member of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee until 6 June 2013.

Non-Executive Director – Carlisle C Procter, B.Ec, M.Ec, FFin, (appointed 9 December 2011)

Mr Carlisle Procter graduated from the University of Sydney with a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree in Economics. He is a fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FFin.). Based in Australia, Mr Procter worked in the Reserve Bank of Australia for over 30 years, holding various senior management positions. Since leaving the Reserve Bank, he has worked as a consultant to the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank and has also undertaken private consulting work in the Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in the areas of bank supervision, anti-money laundering and corporate governance respectively. Mr Procter has been a Non-Executive Director of a number of public companies. He was appointed a Non-Executive Director of ASX listed Companies Eurogold Limited on 29 November 2012 (resigned 17 November 2014) and Dragon Mining Limited on 19 May 2015.

Special responsibilities – Chairman of the Audit Committee and Member Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Non-Executive Director – Brett Montgomery (appointed 6 February 2013)

Mr Brett Montgomery has extensive experience in the management of publicly listed mining companies having previously been the Managing Director of Kalimantan Gold NL, a Director of Grants Patch Mining Limited and Chairman and Joint Managing Director of Eurogold Limited. Mr Montgomery was appointed a Non-Executive Director of Magnum Gas and Power Limited on 9 October 2008 and Non-Executive Director of EZA Corporation Ltd on 19 November 2014 and Non-Executive Director of Eurogold Limited on 17 November 2014.

Special responsibilities - Member of the Audit Committee and Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

2. Company Secretary

Pauline Collinson was appointed Company Secretary on 18 July 2013 and has over 25 years' experience in the mining industry.

3. Directors' Meetings

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings	
	Eligible to Attend	Attended	Eligible to Attend	Attended	Eligible to Attend	Attended
Mr G McMahon	9	9	2	2	-	-
Mr A Dew	9	9	-	-	-	-
Mr C Procter	9	8	2	1	-	-
Mr B Montgomery	9	9	2	2	-	-
Mr M Wong*	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Alternate for Mr Dew

4. Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

The Company is a no liability company and is domiciled and incorporated in Australia. The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity during the course of the financial year was gold exploration. The Company's exploration centres are situated in the Tanami Desert straddling the Western Australian and Northern Territory border. The Company's Coyote Gold Project ("Coyote"), placed on care and maintenance in April 2013, is located in Western Australia and consists of a 350,000 tonnes per annum carbon-in-leach treatment plant, an underground mine, and the surrounding Western Tanami Tenements. The Company's principal asset, the Central Tanami Project ("CTP") in the Northern Territory is located adjacent to the Tanami Track and approximately 90 kilometres east of Coyote.

5. Operating and Financial Review

During the financial year, the Company completed the following transactions which the Board considers are significant to the Company's future operations:

- The Company negotiated a Farm-in and Joint Venture Heads of Agreement with Northern Star Resources Limited ("NST HoA") for the CTP. Shareholders' approval was obtained for this transaction; and

- The Company negotiated the lease of the Coyote gold plant and associated infrastructure ("Coyote Plant Agreement") to ABM Resources Limited ("ABM") and obtained shareholder approval to the lease. The Initial Lease Term commenced subsequent to year end.

Joint Venture with Northern Star Resources Limited

On 26 February 2015, the Company announced it had entered into the NST HoA. The key terms of the NST HoA include:

1. NST, at Completion, acquiring a 25% interest ("Initial Interest") in the CTP for $20.0 million, comprising of:

   a. An $11.0 million cash payment; and
   b. The issue of 4,290,228 fully paid ordinary shares in NST, which have a value of $9.0 million (based on their five day volume weighted average price prior to the date of the announcement).

2. Upon completion of NST's acquisition of the Initial Interest (Completion);

   a. The Company and NST forming an unincorporated JV with NST as the manager of the JV; and
   b. NST earning a further 35% (for a total JV interest of 60%) by sole funding all expenditure and costs required to bring the CTP back into commercial production. Commercial production will be achieved once the CTP process plant has been refurbished and is operated for a 30 day period or has produced 5,000 ounces of gold ("Commercial Production").

3. During the sole funding period, NST carrying out exploration on the tenements (which form part of the CTP) that it considers appropriate and consistent with good exploration practice and will proceed to refurbish the plant at the CTP in accordance with good mining and engineering practice.

4. NST has granted to the Company two put options to sell its remaining interest (40%) in the CTP as follows:

   a. The first put option grants the Company the right to sell 15% of the CTP for $20.0 million in cash or equivalent NST shares (valued at their five day volume weighted average price prior exercise of the put option) at the Company's election, at any time up to the earlier of 30 calendar days following achievement of Commercial Production or three years after Completion. If Commercial Production is achieved more than three years after Completion, the Company may exercise this option at any time up to 30 calendar days following achievement of Commercial Production; and

Joint Venture with Northern Star Resources Limited (continued)

b. The second put option grants the Company the right to sell 25% of the CTP for $32.0 million in cash or equivalent NST shares (valued at their five day volume weighted average price prior exercise of the put option) at the Company's election, at any time up to six calendar months following the achievement of Commercial Production.

As at 30 June 2015, Completion of the NST HoA remained subject to a number of conditions, including various regulatory and third party approvals.

Refer to section 9 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date for further information.

Coyote Plant Agreement with ABM Resources NL

On 7 July 2014, the Company announced that it had entered into the Coyote Plant Agreement subject to conditions precedent. The Agreement includes an option for ABM to purchase Coyote, the associated infrastructure and the underlying mineral leases. The Agreement also grants pre-emptive rights to ABM on the Company's surrounding exploration licences. The proposed leasing arrangements and associated options were approved by shareholders at a general meeting held on 25 August 2014.

Subject to conditions precedent the terms of the lease agreement include:

- A $2.0 million lease payment made in advance for the first 12 months of production;
- An option to extend the lease for a further 12 months for a further lease payment of $2.0 million;
- An option to purchase Coyote for $3.0 million; and
- ABM agreed to contribute up to $150,000 per month towards the care and maintenance at Coyote up to the commencement of the lease.

Refer to section 9 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date for further information.

Exploration

The Company's exploration activity during the year has been focused on regional exploration and progressive assessment of its prospective tenements at CTP. Exploration at the CTP was conducted prior to the Company obtaining shareholder approval to advance the Farm-in and Joint Venture Heads of Agreement with Northern Star Resources Limited.

During the year, Aircore drilling, soil sampling, XRF surveys and geologic mapping was undertaken with approximately 10,000 metres drilled and 300 surface samples collected.

Central Tanami Exploration

Following on from broad scale reviews carried out in the first half of 2014, the Company engaged in multiple reconnaissance exploration programs over 4 main areas- Cave Hills, Jims South, Beaver Creek and Groundrush (Figure 1). This work contributed to the identification of several drilling targets that were subsequently tested in October\November 2014 (and are summarised below).

Cave Hills Drilling

The Caves Hills drilling program confirmed the presence of a broad low level gold anomaly identified in surface sampling, with no significant gold mineralisation identified below. This low level anomaly appears to be associated with the type of basalts similar in appearance to the main Mt Charles Formation, which hosts several of the Company's gold deposits, with these basalts lacking the structural features seen in the other deposits.

Jims South Drilling

Drilling was conducted to the southeast of the existing Jims South Deposit (116Koz mined), targeting potential continuation of the Jims mineralisation to the southeast along an interpreted fault zone. Drilling intercepted basalts and sediments with narrow quartz veins with sporadic gold mineralisation associated with the quartz veining. These veins correlate well with existing gold anomalies identified at surface and suggest mineralisation is localised and discontinuous with limited economic potential.

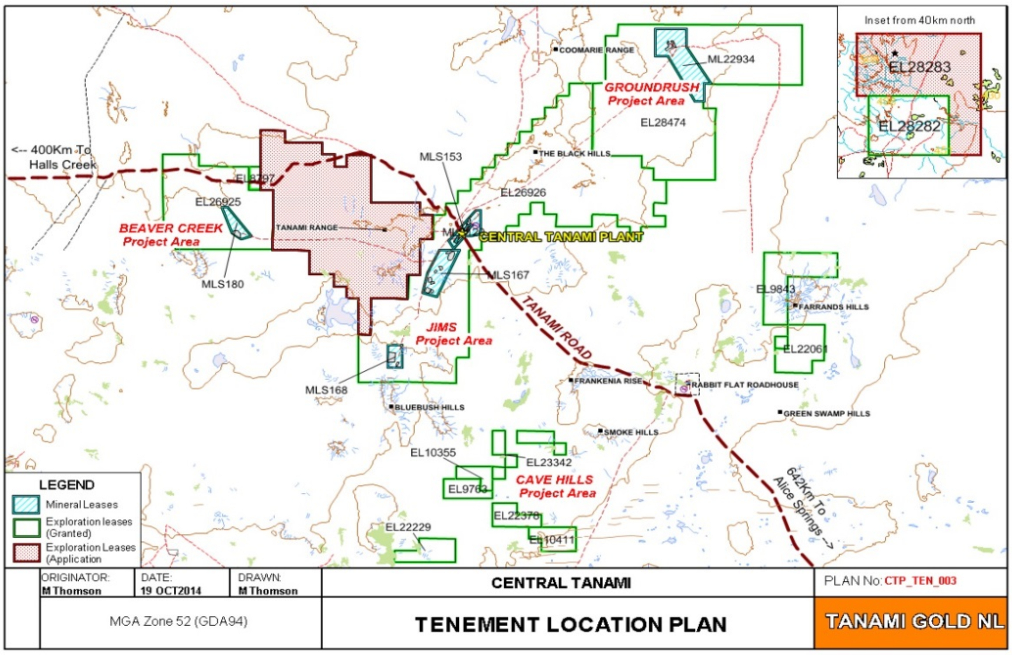
Beaver Creek

Drilling was focused on testing the extent of previous mineralisation intersection in BVRC0033 (16m @ 7.0 g/t Au). The drilling successfully intercepted the lode with 9m @ 10.3 g/t Au in BVRC0057. Drilling indicates that both these significant intercepts are likely related to a plunging high grade that could be mined in any potential cutback to the Beaver Creek open pit but is likely not of a scale to be an independent mine. Further drilling is required to test this structure at depth.

Groundrush Drilling

A targeting drilling program was carried out to test a sub-parallel quartz vein to the south east of the current Groundrush deposit. Veining was confirmed at depth, although no mineralisation was present.

Figure 1

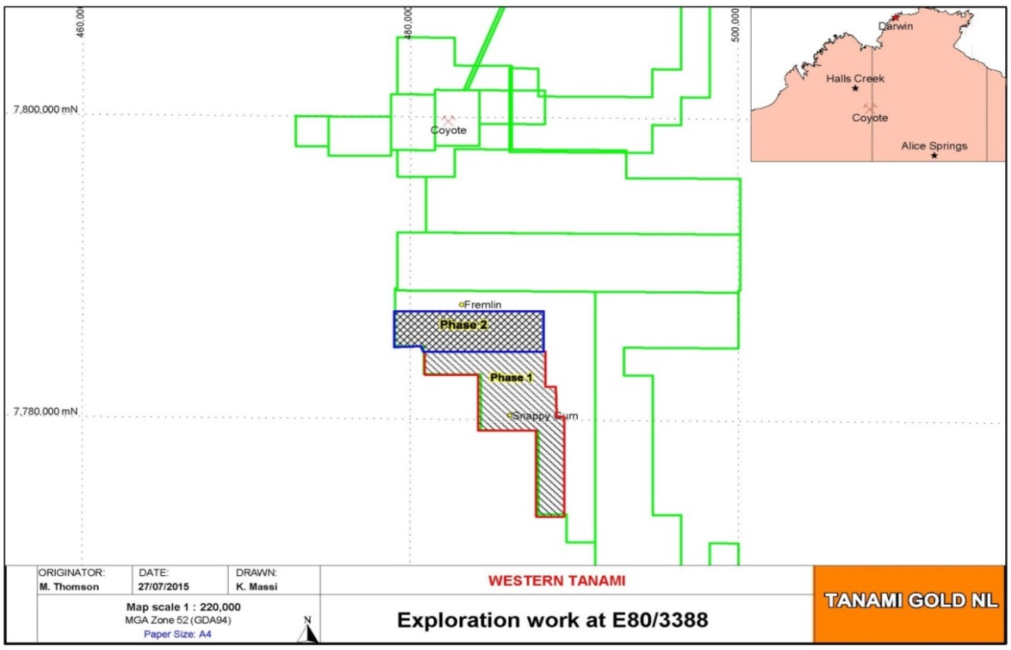


In addition, field mapping carried out in the Black Flag area (7km north of Central Tanami Mine) identified several locations with gold bearing quartz and silicified basalt that appear to be related with cross cutting fault zones. This area is considered a high priority drill target.

Western Tanami Exploration

Exploration on the Western Tanami tenements consisted of reconnaissance work south of the Coyote minesite. This included geological mapping and XRF field surveys from south of the Snappy Gums prospect to further north over the Fremlin Prospect (Figure 2). While the survey work is ongoing, the combination of these two field exploration methods is proving to be successful in identifying the geological sequence (which is significantly folded) and will aid in future regional drill targeting should ABM not take up its rights.

Figure 2



Consolidated Financial Overview

The Consolidated Entity generated a total comprehensive loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 of $6,611,780 (2014: Loss $19,627,687).

Notable items during the financial year included:

- Exploration expenditure $2.3 million (2014: $5.1 million); and

- Receipt of over $1.3 million from ABM towards the care and maintenance costs associated with Coyote.

A$15.0 Million Loan Facility with Sun Hung Kai International Bank [Brunei] Limited

On 24 July 2014 and 19 December 2014, the Company made two drawdowns of A$2.0 million each from its unsecured A$15.0 million Loan Facility ("Loan Facility") with Sun Hung Kai International Bank [Brunei] Limited ("SHKIBBL") leaving A$4.0 million undrawn. These funds were used to provide additional working capital.

On 30 June 2015, the Company and SHKIBBL executed an agreement to amend the Loan Facility repayment date from 31 March 2015 to 30 September 2015.

Refer to section 9 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date for further information on drawdowns and repayments.

Loan Facility with AP Finance Limited

On 2 September 2014, the Company obtained a new legally binding letter of support from AP Finance Limited for the continuation of its offer to provide an unsecured Loan Facility of approximately A$12.0 million ("Loan Offer"). The Loan Offer repayment date has been extended to 31 March 2016 and the Company has not made any drawdowns (all terms and conditions are consistent with the original letter of support).

Business Strategies and Prospects

During the year, the Board maintained its focus on reducing costs across the entire Company and expended considerable effort toward completing the NST HoA and the Coyote Plant Agreement. Subsequent to the end of the year, the Board reported the NST HoA had been completed and the Coyote Initial Lease Term had commenced with ABM (refer to section 9 Events Subsequent to Reporting Date). The Board's primary focus over the past few years has been and continues to be the restoration and growth of shareholder value.

Risks

As has been reported above, the Company has entered into the Coyote Plant Agreement to lease the Coyote plant and associated infrastructure to ABM. Under the terms of the agreement, ABM has the option to renew the Initial Lease Term for a further term of 12 months and/or exercise an option to purchase Coyote. ABM has not yet advised the Company of its intention to renew and does not need to do so until 3 months before the expiry date of the Initial Lease Term. ABM is yet exercise the option to purchase Coyote which it may do at any time during the Option Period.

As has also been reported above, the Company has entered into the NST HoA which obliges NST to return the CTP to commercial production. Whilst the Board believes that this will be achieved, there are risks and uncertainties. These include, but are not limited to, the gold price and a risk that the CTP exploration programme to be undertaken by NST does not produce a commercial outcome. Also, the Company has ongoing legal procedures with Metals X Limited in connection with this transaction, in respect of which the Company has recognised a contingent liability. Full details are available in note 19 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Other risks are set out in note 28 of the Financial Statements.

Community Relations

The Company recognises the importance of developing relationships with the Traditional Owners that are based on trust and mutual advantage and of are respectful of the needs and concerns of the communities located within the regions in which it operates.

The Company has agreements in place with the Traditional Owners and is committed to building strong relationships by:

- Being open and transparent in its communications;
- Improving cross-cultural awareness through training and education;
- Developing community relations management procedures that include business alliances;
- Being sensitive to the values and heritage issues of the local communities; and
- Being a good neighbour.

During the year, one meeting was held with the Traditional Owners at Central Tanami as well as several other meetings with the Central Lands Council, representing the Traditional Owners.

6. Environmental Regulation

The Consolidated Entity's operations are subject to environmental regulations under Commonwealth and State legislation. The Directors believe that the Consolidated Entity has adequate systems in place for the management of the requirements under those regulations, and are not aware of any breach of such requirements as they apply to the Consolidated Entity.

7. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

Significant changes to the Company's State of Affairs have been set out in the Operating and Financial Review above and in the Events Subsequent to Reporting Date below.

8. Dividends

The Directors have not recommended the declaration of a dividend. No dividends were paid or declared during the year.

9. Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

On 6 July 2015, the Company made an A$1.0 million drawdown from its unsecured A$15.0 Loan Facility ("Loan Facility") with Sun Hung Kai International Bank (Brunei) Limited ("SHKIBBL") leaving A$3.0 million undrawn. The funds were used to provide the Company with additional working capital.

On 16 July 2015, the Company announced that the conditions precedent to the Coyote Plant Agreement with ABM had been met and consequently ABM had made a $2.0 million payment for the Initial Term of the Lease for the Coyote gold plant and associated infrastructure. The Lease Term is for 12 months commencing 14 July 2015. The future accounting treatment of this transaction has not yet been determined.

On 17 July 2015, the Company, using the funds from the $2.0 million payment for the initial Term of the Lease from ABM, made an A$1.0 million voluntary prepayment towards its Loan Facility with SHKIBBL. The Loan Facility balance owing was reduced to $11.0 million at that date.

On 3 August 2015, the Company announced that the conditions precedent to the NST HoA for the CTP had been satisfied and Completion had occurred. In accordance with the NST HoA:

- An unincorporated joint venture ("JV") came into existence;
- NST paid the Company $11.0 million in cash and issued 4,290,228 NST shares to the Company (the shares are not subject to escrow provisions);
- NST will be the Manager of all JV activities and will sole fund all JV expenditure;
- JV expenditure will include all costs in connection with the JV activities, including management, exploration, evaluation, assessment, development, mining the tenements which are subject of the JV and, in addition, refurbishing the CTP process plant and associated infrastructure; and
- The future accounting treatment of this transaction has not yet been determined.

On 12 August 2015, the Company announced that it had made an additional voluntary prepayment of A$11.0 million (plus accrued interest and facility fees to that date) to fully repay its Loan Facility with SHKIBBL.

On 25 September 2015, the Company sold 1,000,000 shares in NST at an average price of $2.55 per share receiving approximately $2.54 million.

10. Likely Developments

Following on from the NST HoA, it is expected that NST will commence a drilling programme at CTP shortly.

11. Directors' Interests

The relevant interest of each director in shares and options of the Company, as notified by the directors to the Australian Securities Exchange in accordance with section S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001, at the date of this report is as follows:

Directors	Relevant Interest of Directors in Securities of Tanami Gold NL	
	Fully Paid Shares	Unquoted Options
Mr G McMahon	1,500,000	-
Mr A Dew	-	-
Mr C Procter	-	-
Mr B Montgomery	20,000,000	-

12. Share Options

Options granted to Directors and Executives of the Company

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has not granted any options over unissued ordinary shares in the Company to any of the directors as part of their remuneration.

Unissued shares under option

At the date of this report the unissued ordinary shares in the Company under option are:

Number	Type	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
*300,000	Unquoted	$1.34	21 December 2016

* The 300,000 options granted to Mr Alan Senior, a former Director of the Company will expire on 21 December 2016 and not before.

During the year, the following options were forfeited due to performance criteria not being achieved or cessation of employment.

Exercise Price	Number of Options	Grant Date	Expiry Date
$0.90	212,500	29 March 2012	28 March 2017
$1.00	200,000	29 March 2012	28 March 2017

Shares issued

Since the end of the financial year, there were no shares issued.

Shares issued on exercise of options

During the financial year no shares were issued by the Company as a result of the exercise of options.

13. Remuneration Report – audited

Remuneration is referred to as compensation throughout this report.

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and the Consolidated Entity. Key management personnel comprise the directors of the Company and executives of the Company and the Consolidated Entity.

Compensation levels for key management personnel of the Company and relevant key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors and executives.

The compensation structures explained below are designed to attract suitably qualified candidates, reward the achievement of strategic objectives, and to achieve the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders. Compensation packages include a mix of fixed compensation and equity-based compensation as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds.

Shares and options may only be issued to directors subject to approval by shareholders in a general meeting.

The Board has no established retirement or redundancy schemes.

13.1.1 Fixed Compensation

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation (which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits), as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds.

Compensation levels are reviewed annually through a process that considers individual performance and the overall performance of the Consolidated Entity.

13.1.2 Performance-linked Compensation (short-term incentive bonus)

Performance linked compensation includes both short-term and long-term incentives, and is designed to reward senior executives for meeting or exceeding their financial and personal objectives.

The Company has not paid any performance linked short-term incentives to key management personnel during the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

13. Remuneration Report – audited (continued)

13.1.3 Equity-based Compensation (long-term incentive bonus)

The Company has in place an Option and Performance Rights Plan. Options may only be issued to directors subject to approval by shareholders in a general meeting.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee uses equity-based long-term incentives (LTIs) where appropriate to promote continuity of employment and to provide additional incentive to increase shareholder wealth. LTIs are provided as options over ordinary shares of the Company and are provided to key management personnel and employees based on their level of seniority and position within the Company and are exercisable on various dates.

LTIs shall be in such form and content and with such terms and conditions as the Board determines, including exercise price, vesting conditions, disposal conditions and terms of expiry.

If the option holder ceases to be a director and/or employee of the Company during the vesting period for any reason, the options will expire six months after cessation (subject to the exercise of discretion by the Board) and cease to carry any rights or benefits unless otherwise approved by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

There are no voting or dividend rights attached to the options. Voting rights will be attached to the ordinary issued shares when the options have been exercised.

There were no LTI paid during the year.

On 20 September 2012 the Company introduced a policy that prohibits those that are granted share-based payments as part of their remuneration from entering into other arrangements that limit their exposure to losses that would result from share price decreases. Entering into such arrangements has been prohibited by law since 1 July 2011.

13.1.4 Consequences of Performance on Shareholder Wealth

The Company continues to focus on enhancing shareholder value through the leasing of Coyote and the Farm-Out and Joint Venture Agreement with NST at Central Tanami Project outlined previously. To assist shareholders in assessing the Consolidated Entity's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Company reports the following data for the current financial year and the previous four financial years:

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	($6,611,780)	($19,627,687)	($68,032,870)	($27,162,014)	($19,313,174)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-
Share price as at 30 June	$0.028	$0.016	$0.054	$0.730	$0.895

13.1.5 Service Contracts

Compensation and other terms of employment for directors and key management personnel are formalised in contracts of employment. The major provisions of the agreements relating to compensation are set out below.

Mr Daniel Broughton – Chief Financial Officer
Mr Broughton is employed on a contract basis as Chief Financial Officer. The arrangement can be terminated by either party without notice and without a termination payment. Mr Broughton has been Chief Financial Officer since 8 September 2014.

No remuneration consultants were engaged by the Company during the year.

13.2 Non-executive directors

Non-executive directors do not receive performance related compensation. Directors' fees cover all main board activities and membership of any committee. The Board has not established retirement or redundancy schemes in relation to non-executive directors. During the year two of the Non-Executive Directors, Mr Gerard McMahon and Mr Brett Montgomery, each continued their significantly expanded roles in the day-to-day running of the Company. As a result, their contracted remuneration is increased above the base director fees.

13. Remuneration Report – audited (continued)

13.3 Directors' and executive officers' remuneration

Details of the nature and amounts of each major element of the remuneration of each director of the Company and each of the named officers of the Company and the Consolidated Entity receiving the highest remuneration are:

		Short Term			Post Employment		Share Based Payments			
In dollars		**Salary & Fees**	**Accrued Remuneration**	**Other Long Term Benefits**	**Super-annuation Benefits**	**Termination Benefits**	**Calculated Value of Options (Non Cash)**	**Total Remuneration**	**Proportion of Remuneration Performance Related %**	**Value of Options as a Proportion of Total Remuneration**
Directors		**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**%**	**%**
G McMahon	2015	100,000	-	-	9,500	-	-	109,500	-	-
(Non-Executive Chairman)	2014	93,750	-	-	8,672	-	-	102,422	-	-
A Dew	2015	25,000	-	-	2,375	-	-	27,375	-	-
(Non-Executive Director)	2014	32,500	-	-	3,006	-	-	35,506	-	-
C Procter	2015	40,000	-	-	3,800	-	-	43,800	-	-
(Non-Executive Director)	2014	44,583	-	-	4,124	-	-	48,707	-	-
B Montgomery	2015	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-
(Non-Executive Director)	2014	103,750	-	-	-	-	-	103,750	-	-
Total all specified Directors	**2015**	**285,000**	**-**	**-**	**15,675**	**-**	**-**	**300,675**	**-**	**-**
	2014	**274,583**	**-**	**-**	**15,802**	**-**	**-**	**290,385**	**-**	**-**
Executives										
D Broughton (i)	2015	80,300	-	-	-	-	-	80,300	-	-
(Chief Financial Officer)	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all named Executives	**2015**	**80,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,300**	**-**	**-**
	2014	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total all specified Directors	**2015**	**365,300**	**-**	**-**	**15,675**	**-**	**-**	**380,975**	**-**	-
and Executives	**2014**	**274,583**	**-**	**-**	**15,802**	**-**	**-**	**290,385**	**-**	-

(i) Appointed 8 September 2014.

The prior year directors and executive officers remuneration figures have been adjusted to remove those executive officers who ceased to be employed by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2014.

13. Remuneration Report – audited (continued)

13.4 Equity instruments - audited

13.4.1 Options over equity instruments granted as compensation - audited

No options over ordinary shares in the Company were granted as compensation to key management personnel during the reporting period and no options vested during the reporting period.

13.4.2 Modifications of terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions

No terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions (including options and rights granted as compensation to key management personnel) have been altered or modified by the issuing entity during the reporting period or the prior period.

13.4.3 Exercise of options granted as compensation

During the financial year, no shares were issued on the exercise of options previously granted as compensation to key management personnel.

13.4.4 Analysis of options and rights over equity instruments granted as compensation - audited

No options have been issued, granted or will vest to key management personnel of the Company.

13.4.5 Analysis of movements in options and rights

There were no options granted during the financial year ended 30 June 2015 to key management personnel. There were no options exercised and 412,500 options were forfeited due to performance criteria not being achieved or cessation of employment.

13.4.6 Shareholdings of Directors and Key Management Personnel

2015

Ordinary Fully Paid Shares	Balance 1 July 2014	Granted as Remuneration	On Market Purchases/ (Sales)	Net change other	Balance 30 June 2015
Directors					
Mr G McMahon	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Dew	-	-	-	-	-
Mr C Procter	-	-	-	-	-
Mr B Montgomery	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000
Key Management Personnel					
Mr Daniel Broughton	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**20,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,000,000**

2014

Ordinary Fully Paid Shares	Balance 1 July 2013	Granted as Remuneration	On Market Purchases/ (Sales)	Net change other	Balance 30 June 2014
Directors					
Mr G McMahon	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Dew	-	-	-	-	-
Mr SH Lee[1]	142,818,734	-	-	(142,818,734)	-
Mr C Procter	-	-	-	-	-
Mr B Montgomery	-	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Former Key Management Personnel					
Mr J Latto[2]	165,002	-	-	(165,002)	-
Total	**142,983,736**	**-**	**20,000,000**	**(142,983,736)**	**20,000,000**

[1] Net change due to resignation 7 November 2013.
[2] Net change due to resignation 18 July 2013.

13. Remuneration Report – audited (continued)

13.4.7 Options of Directors and Key Management Personnel

2015
No options were issued during the year.

2014

Options	Balance 1 July 2013	Granted as Remuneration	Options Forfeited	Balance 30 June 2014	Vested 30 June 2014
Directors					
Mr G McMahon	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Dew	-	-	-	-	-
Mr SH Lee	-	-	-	-	-
Mr C Procter	-	-	-	-	-
Mr B Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-
Former Key Management Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Czerw[4]	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-
Mr J Latto[4]	250,000	-	(250,000)	-	-
Total	**750,000**	**-**	**(750,000)**	**-**	**-**

[4] Net change due to resignation 18 July 2013.

All equity transactions with directors other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the entity would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

14. Non-Audit Services

During the prior year KPMG, the Consolidated Entity's auditor, did not perform any other services in addition to their statutory duties.

The Board has established certain procedures to ensure that the provision of non-audit services are compatible with, and do not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. These procedures include:

a. Non-audit services will be subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and will be reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor.

b. Ensuring non-audit services do not involve the auditors reviewing or auditing their own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor of the Company, KPMG, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	**2014 $**
Audit services		
Auditors of the Company:		
Audit and review of financial reports	40,000	40,000

15. Indemnification and Insurance of Officers

Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify both the current directors of the Company and former directors against liability incurred to a third party (not being the Company or any related company) that may arise from their positions as directors or officers of the Company and its controlled entities, unless the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

The Company has also agreed to cover the costs and expenses incurred in successfully defending civil or criminal proceedings, or in connection with a successful application for relief under the Corporations Act 2001. The Company also provides indemnity against costs and expenses in connection with an application where a court grants relief to a director or officer under the Corporations Act 2001.

Insurance Premiums

Since the end of the 2012 financial year, the Company has paid insurance premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance, for the directors of the controlled entity. In accordance with subsection 300(9) of the Corporations Act 2001, further details have not been disclosed due to confidentiality provisions of the insurance contracts.

16. Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 16 and forms part of the directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

17. Rounding off

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

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 29th day of September 2015.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Gerard McMahon
Non-Executive Chairman
Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2015

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To: the directors of Tanami Gold NL

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

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

KPMG.

KPMG

R Gambitta
Partner

Perth

29 September 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		Consolidated	
		2015	2014
	Note	$'000	$'000
Revenue from operating activities	3	30	1,609
Profit on sale of assets		263	784
Other income	3	1,355	17
Care and maintenance costs (includes depreciation, amortisation and impairment)	4	(2,955)	(12,370)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	13	(2,296)	(5,103)
Corporate and other expenses		(1,587)	(3,148)
Results from operating activities		(5,190)	(18,211)
Financial income	6	57	167
Financial expenses	6	(1,479)	(1,584)
Net finance expense		(1,422)	(1,417)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Loss for the year		(6,612)	(19,628)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		(6,612)	(19,628)
Earnings per share			
Basic loss per share	25	(0.006)	(0.022)
Diluted loss per share	25	(0.006)	(0.022)

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		Consolidated	
		2015	2014
Assets	**Note**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	196	925
Other receivables	10	378	204
Inventories	11	852	1,482
Total current assets		1,426	2,611
Non-current assets			
Other receivables	10	2,513	2,714
Property, plant and equipment	12	4,784	7,086
Acquired exploration and evaluation	13	20,719	20,719
Total non-current assets		28,016	30,519
Total assets		29,442	33,130
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	14	11,231	7,372
Trade and other payables	15	989	785
Provisions	16	47	155
Total current liabilities		12,267	8,312
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	10,076	11,108
Total non-current liabilities		10,076	11,108
Total liabilities		22,343	19,420
Net assets		**7,099**	**13,710**
Equity			
Issued capital	17	317,637	317,637
Accumulated losses	18	(310,668)	(305,800)
Reserves		130	1,873
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**7,099**	**13,710**

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Issued Capital $'000	Accumulated Losses $'000	Share Based Payment Reserve $'000	Total $'000
Consolidated				
Balance at 1 July 2013	306,661	(286,172)	1,854	22,343
Total comprehensive income for the year				-
Loss for the year	-	(19,628)	-	(19,628)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(19,628)	-	(19,628)
Transactions with owners, recorded direct to equity				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Share based payments transactions	-	-	19	19
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	19	19
Shares issued during the year, net of issue costs	10,976	-	-	10,976
Total transaction with owners	10,976	-	19	10,995
Balance at 30 June 2014	317,637	(305,800)	1,873	13,710
Consolidated				
Balance at 1 July 2014	317,637	(305,800)	1,873	13,710
Total comprehensive income for the year				-
Loss for the year	-	(6,612)	-	(6,612)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,612)	-	(6,612)
Transactions with owners, recorded direct to equity				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Share based payments transactions	-	1,743	(1,743)	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	1,743	(1,743)	-
Total transaction with owners	-	1,743	(1,743)	-
Balance at 30 June 2015	317,637	(310,668)	130	7,099

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	Consolidated For year ended 30 Jun 2015 $'000	For year ended 30 Jun 2014 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		30	1,626
Cash receipts from ABM for care and maintenance		1,301	-
Cash payments in the course of operations		(3,758)	(9,765)
Cash payments for withholding tax		(59)	(62)
Interest received		63	147
Interest paid		(500)	(708)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(2,296)	(5,362)
Payments for exploration security deposits		-	(71)
Proceeds from exploration security deposit refunds		201	2,719
Net cash used by operating activities	26(b)	(5,018)	(11,476)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(45)	(476)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		664	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		-	2,669
Net cash provided from investing activities		619	2,193
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from issue of shares and options		-	11,133
Proceeds from borrowings		4,000	8,000
Repayment of borrowings		-	(10,000)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		(330)	(548)
Net cash provided from financing activities		3,670	8,585
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		(729)	(698)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		925	1,623
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	26(a)	196	925

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting Entity

Tanami Gold NL ('the Company') is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Unit B1, 431 Roberts Road, Subiaco Western Australia 6008. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2015 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Consolidated Entity") and the Consolidated Entity's interest in associates. The Consolidated Entity is a for profit entity and is primarily involved in gold exploration.

(b) Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2015.

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going Concern Basis of Preparation

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

The Consolidated Entity has generated a total comprehensive loss for the year ended 30 June 2015 of $6,611,780 (2014: Loss $19,627,687). At 30 June 2015, the Company had a net working capital deficit of $10,453,042 (2014: Deficit $5,701,653).

On 2 September 2014, the Company obtained a new legally binding letter of support from AP Finance Limited for the continuation of its offer to provide an unsecured Loan Facility of A$12.0 million. The Loan Facility repayment date was extended to 31 March 2016 and the Company has not made any drawdowns (all terms and conditions are consistent with the original letter of support).

On 13 April 2015, the Company announced it had received shareholder approval of the Farm-out and Joint Venture Heads of Agreement with Northern Star Resources Limited ("NST HoA). On 3 August 2015, the Company announced that the conditions precedent to the NST HoA had been satisfied and Completion had occurred. With this the Company received $11.0 million cash and the allotment of 4,290,228 NST shares (the shares are not subject to any escrow provisions). As at the date of this report, the market value of those shares is approximately $10,940,081 ($2.55 per share).

At 30 June 2015, the Company had drawn down a total of A$11.0 million under its existing A$15.0 million Loan Facility with Sun Hung Kai International Bank (Brunei) Limited ("SHKIBBL"). The Loan Facility is classified as a current liability at 30 June 2015 and has a repayment date of 30 September 2015. On 12 August 2015, the Company announced that it had repaid the Loan Facility balance of $11.0 million (plus interest and facility fees to that date).

On 16 July 2015, the Company announced that ABM Resources NL ("ABM") had paid $2.0 million for the initial Term of the Lease which is a period of 1 year from 14 July, 2015. The terms of the Lease provide an option for ABM to renew for a second year upon payment of an additional $2.0 million or the outright purchase of the Coyote Gold Plant and associated infrastructure for $3.0 million.

The Company's cashflow forecast shows the Company will be able to fund its ongoing activities at least 12 months from the signing date of this report.

Given the above, the Directors consider that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable and the Directors are confident that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements made by management in the application of the Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effect on the financial report and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed below.

Accounting estimates and judgements

Management discussed with the Audit Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Consolidated Entity's critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies, estimates and judgements. The estimates and judgements that may have a significant impact on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

(i) Mine rehabilitation and site restoration provision

The Consolidated Entity assesses its mine rehabilitation and site restoration provision at each balance date in accordance with accounting policy note 1(i). Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation and site restoration as there are many transactions and other factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable to rehabilitate and restore the mine sites and related assets. Factors that will affect this liability include future development, changes in technology, price increases and changes in interest rates. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact the site restoration provision and asset in the period in which they change or become known.

(ii) Determination of ore reserves and mineral resource

The Consolidated Entity estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by competent persons in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves December 2004 (the JORC code). Reserves and where applicable resources determined in this way are used in the calculation of amortisation and impairment charges, the assessment of mine lives and for forecasting the timing of the payment of restoration costs.

When a change in estimated recoverable gold ounces contained in proved and probable ore reserves, and where applicable, resources, is made, amortisation and depreciation is accounted for prospectively.

(iii) Impairment

In accordance with accounting policy note 1(h), the Consolidated Entity, in determining whether the recoverable amount of its cash generating unit is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use against which asset impairment is to be considered, undertakes future cash flow calculations which are based on a number of critical estimates and assumptions including, for its mine properties, forward estimates of:

- mine life, including quantities of mineral reserves and resources for which there is a high degree of confidence of economic extraction with given technology;
- production levels and demand;
- metal price;
- inflation;
- cash costs of production; and
- discount rates applicable to the cash generating unit; and or
- offers to purchase the CGU.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Preparation (continued)

(iv) Impairment of exploration and evaluation of assets, investment in subsidiary and loans to subsidiary

The ultimate recoupment of the value of exploration and evaluation assets, the Company's investment in its subsidiaries and loans to its subsidiaries is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale, of the underlying mineral exploration properties. The Consolidated Entity undertakes at least on an annual basis, a comprehensive review of indicators of impairment of these assets. There is significant estimation and judgement in determining the inputs and assumptions used in determining the recoverable amounts where there are impairment indicators.

The key areas of estimation and judgement that are considered in this review include:
- recent drilling results and reserves and resource estimates;
- environmental issues that may impact the underlying tenements;
- the estimated market value of assets at the review date;
- independent valuation of underlying assets that may be available;
- fundamental economic factors such as the gold price, exchange rates and current and anticipated operating costs in the industry; and
- the Consolidated Entity's market capitalisation compared to its net assets.

Information used in the review process is tested against externally available information as appropriate.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(c) Removal of Parent Entity Financial Statements

The Consolidated Entity has applied amendments to the Corporations Act (2001) that remove the requirement for the Consolidated Entity to lodge parent entity financial statements. Parent entity financial statements have been replaced by the specific parent entity disclosure in note 29.

(d) Basis of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements comprise the separate financial statements of Tanami Gold NL and its subsidiaries (including structured entities) as at 30 June each year (the "Group"). Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls a subsidiary if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries (continued)

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- de-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- de-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- de-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss of retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

All such assets, except freehold land, are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight line, reducing balance or production output basis, as considered appropriate, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "Profit on Sale of Assets" in profit or loss.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Consolidated Entity and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated depreciation rates for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Major depreciation periods are:	**2015**	**2014**
Buildings	2.5%	2.5%
Plant and equipment	15–33%	15–33%
Motor vehicles	13-33%	13-25%
Furniture and fittings	7.5-40%	7.5-40%
Mine development costs	Units of production	Units of production

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(i) Useful lives

Mine development costs are depreciated or amortised over the lower of their estimated useful lives and the estimated remaining life of the mine. The estimated remaining life of the mine is based upon geological resources. Assets not linked to the mining operation are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

(ii) Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement, except to the extent that it is included in the carrying amount of another asset as an allocation of production overheads.

Mine development costs are amortised on a units of production basis over economically recoverable resources. Any rehabilitation asset is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the mine.

Amortisation is not charged on costs carried forward in respect of interest in the development phase until commercial production commences.

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

(f) Exploration and Evaluation

Acquisition costs and acquired exploration and evaluation expenditure which are acquired are capitalised, until such times as impairment is considered.

Pre-licence costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred on licenses where the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources has not yet been established is expensed as incurred. The directors of the Company generally consider a project to be economically viable on the satisfactory completion of a feasibility study and a JORC reserve estimate.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incudes the costs of acquiring and maintaining the rights to explore, investigate, examine and evaluate an area of mineralisation, and assessing the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resources from that area.

(g) Acquisition of Assets

Assets acquired are recognised at cost. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition. When equity instruments are issued as consideration, their market price at the date of acquisition is used as fair value. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable are recorded at their present value, discounted at the rate applicable to the Company if a similar borrowing were obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Costs incurred on assets subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the original performance of the asset will flow to the Company in future years. Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.

(h) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Provision

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Consolidated Entity has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be measured reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

A provision is made for the estimated cost of rehabilitation relating to areas disturbed during the mine's operation up to reporting date but not yet rehabilitated. Provision has been made in full for all disturbed areas at the reporting date based on current estimates of costs to rehabilitate such areas, discounted to their present value based on expected future cash flows. The estimated cost of rehabilitation includes the current cost of re-contouring, topsoiling and revegetation, employing legislative requirements. Changes in estimates are dealt with on a prospective basis as they arise.

Uncertainty exists as to the amount of rehabilitation obligations which will be incurred due to the impact of changes in environmental legislation. The amount of the provision relating to rehabilitation of mine infrastructure and dismantling obligations is recognised at the commencement of the mining project and/or construction of the assets where a legal or constructive obligation exists at that time. The provision is recognised as a non-current liability with a corresponding asset included in property, plant and equipment.

At each reporting date the rehabilitation liability is re-measured in line with changes in discount rates and timing or amount of costs to be incurred. Changes in the liability relating to rehabilitation of mine infrastructure and dismantling obligations are added to or deducted from the related asset, other than the unwinding of the discount which is recognised as finance costs in profit or loss as it occurs.

If the change in liability results in a decrease in the liability that exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the asset is written-down to nil and the excess is recognised immediately in the income statement. If the change in the liability results in an addition to the cost of the asset, the recoverability of the new carrying amount is considered. Where there is an indication that the new carrying amount is not fully recoverable, an impairment test is performed with the write-down recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it occurs.

(j) Expenses

(i) Operating lease payments
Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense and spread over the lease term.

(ii) Net financing costs
Net financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, finance establishment costs, discount unwind on the restoration and rehabilitation provision, interest receivable on funds invested, foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses on sale of financial assets, and gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in the income statement.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method. The interest expense component of finance lease payments is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

(k) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress (stockpiles and gold in circuit) and finished goods (bullion) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. 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.

Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Cost includes direct material, overburden removal, mining, processing, labour related transportation cost to the point of sale, mine rehabilitation costs incurred in the extraction process and other fixed and variable costs directly related to mining activities.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement. Gains or losses on available for sale investments (which comprise equity securities) are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Consolidated Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification.

Other long-term investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the period to maturity.

For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in income when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to ASX quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

For investments where there is not a quoted market price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.

(m) Other Receivables

Other receivables are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds due and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

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

(o) Interest-Bearing Liabilities

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

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

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

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits
Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Consolidated Entity expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

No provision is made for non-vesting sick leave as the anticipated pattern of future sick leave taken indicates that accumulated non-vesting leave will never be paid.

Other long-term benefits
The Consolidated Entity's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on-costs. Provision for long service leave together with the associated employment on-costs are measured at their nominal amounts based on remuneration rates expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The non-current portions of long service leave and its associated employment on-costs are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows.

Defined contribution plans
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as a personnel expense in profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed as incurred.

(q) Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Consolidated Entity substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

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

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

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease
At inception of an arrangement, the Consolidated Entity determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of the specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the Consolidated Entity the right to control the use of the underlying asset. At inception or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the Consolidated Entity separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Consolidated Entity concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payment reliably, an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the Consolidated Entity's incremental borrowing rate.

(r) Revenue

Goods sold
Revenue from the sale of gold is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be measured reliably which is generally on receipt of funds from gold sales, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Consolidated Entity takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Consolidated Entity believes its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Consolidated Entity to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. The Company recognises deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the tax-consolidated group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the tax-consolidated group will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Tax Consolidation
The Company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax-consolidated group with effect from 1 July 2002 and are therefore taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidated group is Tanami Gold NL.

(t) Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, 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 taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part 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 ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet.

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 ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(u) Issued Capital

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

(v) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their amortised cost.

(w) Earnings Per Share

The Consolidated Entity presents basic earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for shares held by the Company's sponsored employee share plan trust, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(x) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Consolidated Entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The Consolidated Entity operates in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, in the gold exploration industry. All operating segments' operating results are regularly reviewed by the Consolidated Entity's Managing Director/CEO (or equivalent) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Managing Director/CEO (or equivalent) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets, head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total costs incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment.

(y) Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments
Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Non-trading derivatives
When a derivative financial instrument is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(z) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

In the year ended 30 June 2015, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to the Group and effective for the current annual reporting period.

As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(aa) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the year ended 30 June 2015. These are outlined in the table below. The impact of these standards has not been determined on the financial statements.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of Standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2014-4	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to AASB 116 and 138)	AASB 116 and 138 both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 2015-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure initiative: Amendments to AASB 101	The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements arising from the IASB's Disclosure Initiative project. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgement in determining what information to disclose in the financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. The amendments also clarify that companies should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of Standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2015-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle	The subjects of the principal amendments to the Standards are set out below: AASB 119 Employee Benefits: • Discount rate: regional market issue – clarifies that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations should be denominated in the same currency as the liability. Further it clarifies that the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at the currency level. AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting: • Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' amends AASB 134 to clarify the meaning of disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' and to require the inclusion of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of this information.	1 January 2016	1 July 2016
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below. (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. (b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. (c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit and loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. Where the fair value option used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: a) The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income. b) The remaining change is presented in profit or loss.	1 Jan 2018	1 Jul 2018

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of Standard	Application date for Group
		If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in the profit or loss. Further amendments were made by AASB 2012-6 which amends the mandatory effective date to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. AASB 2012-6 also modifies the relief from restating prior periods by amending AASB 7 to require disclosures on transition to AASB 9 in some circumstances. Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7 and 2010-10.		
AASB 2015-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality	The Standard completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.	1 Jul 2015	1 Jul 2016

The Directors have reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2015. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no material impact, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

2. Determination of fair values

a) The fair value of investments in quoted equity securities is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date.

3. REVENUE & OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated 2015 $'000	Consolidated 2014 $'000
From operating activities		
Gold sales	30	1,609
	30	1,609
Other income	1,355	17
	1,385	1,626

For the year ended 30 June 2015, the Company was a gold exploration company. Gold sales during the year were from the successful recovery of approximately 23 ounces of gold through continued clean-up of the Coyote processing plant. Other income was primarily amounts received from ABM Resources Ltd for licence fees in relation to the Company's monthly Coyote care and maintenance costs incurred during the licence term.

4. CARE AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Care and maintenance costs	2,955	12,370
which includes:		
Site administration	1,862	2,061
Depreciation - plant and equipment	1,947	1,318
Rehabilitation expense	(1,240)	143
Mining	-	8,665
Processing	-	183
Impairment - inventory	386	-
	2,955	12,370

Management of the Group has identified one Cash Generating Unit ('CGU'), the Coyote Gold Project. The Company carried out impairment testing by comparing the CGU recoverable amount (fair value less costs to sell) represented by current market prices (such as the NST transaction) against the carrying value of the CGU net assets. As a result, the Company determined no impairment should be reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the full year ending 30 June 2015 (2014: nil).

5. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Wages and salaries	1,097	1,431
Redundancy costs	124	1,299
Superannuation costs	114	284
Decrease in liability for annual leave	(23)	(108)
Share based payments	-	20
Total personal expenses	1,312	2,926

6. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSE

Finance income:		
Interest income	57	156
Dividend income	-	11
Finance income	57	167
Finance expense:		
Interest - borrowings	(579)	(704)
Borrowing costs	(650)	(693)
Unwind of discount on site restoration provision	(250)	(187)
Finance expense	(1,479)	(1,584)
Net finance expense	(1,422)	(1,417)

7. TAXATION

	Consolidated 2015 $'000	Consolidated 2014 $'000
Major components of income tax expense are as follows:		
Income statement		
Current income tax expense/(benefit)		
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Deferred income tax expense		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,045)	(5,886)
Deferred tax assets not recognised in the current period	2,045	5,886
Income tax benefit/(expense) reported in income statement	-	-
The components of recognised deferred tax balance are as follows:		
CONSOLIDATED		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Consumables	372	445
Deferred tax asset offset against deferred tax liability	(372)	(445)
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions	312	430
Accruals	59	15
Deferred tax asset offset against deferred tax liability	(372)	(445)
Gross deferred income tax assets	-	-
Reconciliation to income tax benefit on account loss		
Loss before income tax	(6,612)	(19,628)
Prima facie tax payable at the statutory income tax rate	(1,984)	(5,888)
Non-deductible expenses		
Prior period adjustment	(62)	4
Share based payments	-	7
Other	-	(9)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	2,045	5,886
Income tax (benefit)/expense	-	-
Deferred tax asset (30%) not recognised arising on:		
Tax losses	64,370	59,395
Temporary differences	30,825	33,754
	95,195	93,149

8. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$	$
Audit services		
Amounts paid, or due and payable, to the auditor KPMG for:		
Audit and review of the financial statements	40,000	40,000
	40,000	40,000

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and on hand	196	925
	196	925

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 28.

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Current		
GST receivable	44	-
Prepayments	61	133
Other debtors	273	71
	378	204
Non-current		
Other debtors (a)	2,513	2,714
	2,513	2,714

(a) Non-current other debtors represent term deposits placed in support of environmental performance bonds lodged with Newmont Australia Limited $850,000 (2014: $1,105,000) and the Department of Resources (NT) $1,663,371 (2014: $1,479,136).

11. INVENTORIES

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Current		
Raw material and stores (net of impairment)	852	1,482
	852	1,482

In line with accounting policy note 1 (h), inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. An impairment loss of $386,264 has been recognised against stores inventory at 30 June 2015 (refer to note 4).

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Buildings at cost	7,373	7,373
Less: accumulated depreciation	(64)	(41)
Less: accumulated impairment	(6,429)	(6,429)
	880	903
Plant and equipment at cost	45,689	48,573
Less: accumulated depreciation	(12,701)	(13,368)
Less: accumulated impairment	(29,248)	(29,248)
	3,740	5,957
Motor vehicles at cost	1,352	1,591
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,051)	(1,236)
Less: accumulated impairment	(214)	(214)
	87	141
Furniture and fittings at cost	1,103	1,103
Less: accumulated depreciation	(959)	(951)
Less: accumulated impairment	(124)	(124)
	20	28
Mine development costs	67,481	67,481
Less: accumulated depreciation	(61,693)	(61,693)
Less: accumulated impairment	(5,788)	(5,788)
	-	-
Capital works in progress	57	57
Total property, plant and equipment	4,784	7,086

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

Buildings

Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	903	928
Transfers/depreciation	(23)	(25)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	880	903

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	5,957	7,338
Transfers/additions	45	533
Disposals	(2,928)	(2)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	2,529	-
Depreciation	(1,862)	(1,912)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	3,741	5,957
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	141	198
Depreciation	(54)	(57)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	87	141
Furniture and fittings		
Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	28	42
Depreciation	(8)	(14)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	20	28
Capital works in progress		
Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	57	73
Additions	45	516
Transfers to other asset classes	(45)	(532)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	57	57
Total property plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning of financial year	7,086	8,579
Additions	45	517
Disposals	(3,168)	(2)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	2,768	-
Depreciation	(1,947)	(2,008)
Carrying amount at end of financial year	4,784	7,086

13. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

Acquired exploration and evaluation costs carried forward	20,719	20,719
Current period expenditure	2,296	5,103

*The acquired exploration and evaluation costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest represents the purchase price for Central Tanami.

14. INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

	Consolidated 2015 $'000	Consolidated 2014 $'000
Current		
Finance lease liabilities	-	319
Loan (i)	11,231	7,052
	11,231	7,372

(i) Loan (unsecured)

	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity	30 June 2015 Carrying Amount $'000	30 June 2014 Carrying Amount $'000
A$ 11.0 million	(a)	30 September 2015	11,231	7,052
			11,231	**7,052**

(a) At 30 June 2015, the Company had drawn down A$11.0 million from its A$15.0 million unsecured Loan Facility ("Loan Facility") with Sun Hung Kai International Bank (Brunei) Limited. The Loan Facility has an interest rate of 6% per annum, a refundable facility fee of 3% per annum (where facility fees payable in advance are refunded on a pro-rated basis if loan repayments are made) and a non-refundable facility fee of 3% per annum. On 12 August 2015, the Loan Facility was repaid in full (refer to note 27).

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2015 $'000	Consolidated 2014 $'000
Current		
Trade creditors	650	108
Other creditors and accruals	339	677
	989	785

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 28.

16. PROVISIONS

	Consolidated 2015 $'000	Consolidated 2014 $'000
Current		
Employee entitlements	47	155
	47	155
Non-current		
Employee entitlements	22	64
Site and mine restoration	10,054	11,044
	10,076	11,108
Reconciliation of site and mine restoration		
Opening Balance at 1 July	11,044	5,230
Reduction in provision made during year	(1,240)	5,627
Unwind of discount	250	187
Balance at 30 June	10,054	11,044

Annual Leave
Current employee entitlements comprise annual leave that is expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date and represents present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date. Current employee entitlements are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Consolidated Entity expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

Site and mine restoration
In accordance with the Consolidated Entity's environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site restoration and mine rehabilitation is recognised when the land is disturbed. The basis of accounting is set out in note 1(i) of the significant policies.

Long service leave
Long service leave that is due and payable is disclosed as a non-current employee provision.

17. ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Share capital		
1,175,097,046 (2014: 1,175,097,046) ordinary shares, fully paid	317,637	317,637
	317,637	317,637
Movements in issued capital		
Balance at 1 July	317,637	306,661
Shares issued		
Derecognition of limited recourse loans	-	(156)
Shares issued (net of transaction costs)	-	11,132
Balance at 30 June	317,637	317,637

18. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

Balance at 1 July	(305,800)	(286,172)
Net loss for the year	(6,612)	(19,628)
Transfer of share option reserve	1,743	-
Balance at 30 June	(310,668)	(305,800)

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 10 March 2015, the Company received a letter from the solicitors for Metals X Limited (“MLX”) in respect to the MLX Heads of Agreement (“MLX HoA”) and Northern Star Resources Limited Heads of Agreement (“NST HoA”). MLX have made various allegations, including the allegations that:

- the Company had breached the MLX HoA by engaging with NST, negotiating a deal with NST and putting that deal to the Company shareholders as an alternative to the MLX deal and by recommending the Company’s shareholders vote in favour of the NST deal and against the MLX deal; and

- the Company’s announcement to shareholders on 26 February 2015 was misleading or deceptive by reason of stating that the opinion of the Board was that the NST deal was superior to the MLX deal, as the opinion of the Board did not take into account the claim for damages which MLX proposes to make.

The Company’s board notes that the NST proposal was unsolicited and specifically disputes MLX’s allegations and specifically disputes that it has ever recommended to the Company’s shareholders that they vote in favour of the NST deal and against the MLX deal.

At the general meeting of the Company held on 13 April 2015, the shareholders did not approve the Farm-out and Joint Venture arrangements contemplated by the MLX HoA and approved the Farm-out and Joint Venture arrangement contemplated by the NST HoA.

On 13 April 2015, the Company commenced legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of Western Australia against MLX for relief in the form of a declaration that as a result of the vote at the general meeting on 13 April 2015, the condition of the MLX HoA in relation to shareholder approval required by the Company has not been satisfied.

On 6 May 2015 the Company filed an Amended Writ of Summons and its Statement of Claim seeking a declaration that the MLX HoA has terminated.

On 29 May 2015 MLX filed its Defence and Counterclaim alleging that MLX has suffered loss and damages.

The Company’s Board denies the legal and factual basis of MLX’s claims; the matter is scheduled for a Mediation Conference on 25 November 2015.

All legal costs incurred associated with the above matter have been expensed as incurred.

20. COMMITMENTS

a) Exploration Expenditure

The Consolidated Entity has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work on mineral leases held. These obligations may vary over time, depending on the Consolidated Entity's exploration program and priorities. These obligations are also subject to variations by negotiation, joint venturing or relinquishing some of the relevant tenements. As at balance date, total exploration expenditure commitments of the Consolidated Entity which have not been provided for in the financial statements are outlined below. The Consolidated Entity's tenement commitment can be reduced by obtaining expenditure exemptions, joint venturing and/or relinquishment of tenements.

Exploration Expenditure Commitments

	Consolidated	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Within one year	713	1,937

b) Operating lease

The Consolidated Entity sub-leases the corporate office under an operating lease. The Company has a new operating sub-lease arrangement which runs for 1.5 years commencing 28 July 2014 and is expected to be renewed on 31 December 2015. Lease payments are adjusted annually to reflect market rentals. During the year ended 30 June 2015 $40,929 (2014: $553,226) was recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in respect to the operating lease.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Within one year	41	101
Between two and five years	166	64
	206	165

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Options

During the prior year no options were issued, exercised or lapsed unexercised.

During the year the following options were forfeited due expiry/cessation of employment:

Exercise Price ($)	Number of Options	Grant Date	Expiry Date
$0.90	212,500	29 March 2012	28 March 2017
$1.00	200,000	29 March 2012	28 March 2017

At 30 June 2015, there were 300,000 unissued ordinary shares, in respect of unquoted options, remaining:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Type	Exercise Price	2015 Number	2014 Number
22 December 2011	21 December 2016	Unquoted	$1.34	300,000	300,000
29 March 2012	28 March 2017	Unquoted Tranche 1	$0.90	-	212,500
29 March 2012	28 March 2017	Unquoted Tranche 2	$1.00	-	200,000
				300,000	712,500

On 22 December 2011, 300,000 options were granted to Mr Alan Senior, a former Director of the Company. The options were valued using the Black Scholes option valuation model and the option term is 5 years from the date of grant. The options will expire on 21 December 2016 and not before.

The significant assumptions used in the valuation at that time were:

- Volatility: 90%;
- Risk free rate: 4.25% per annum;
- Underlying security spot price: $0.705;
- Exercise price: $1.34; and
- Valuation per option: $0.434.

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2015	2014
Amounts expensed for options issued	-	$18,329

Summary of option movements for the financial year:
Number of options at 30 June 2015

Grant Date	Exercise Date on or after	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of options at beginning of year	Options Granted	Options Expired/ Forfeited	Options Exercised	On Issue	Vested
22 Dec 2011	22 Dec 2011	21 Dec 2016	$1.34	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000
29 Mar 2012	29 Mar 2013	28 Mar 2017	$0.90	212,500	-	212,500*	-	-	-
29 Mar 2012	29 Mar 2014	28 Mar 2017	$1.00	200,000	-	200,000*	-	-	-

*These options expired/forfeited due to cessation of employment

22. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

a) **Details of Key Management Personnel**

(i) Specified Directors

Gerard McMahon (Non-Executive Chairman)	(appointed April 2013)
Arthur Dew (Non-Executive Director)	(appointed December 2011)
Carlisle Procter (Non-Executive Director)	(appointed December 2011)
Brett Montgomery (Non-Executive Director)	(appointed February 2013)

(ii) Specified Executives

Daniel Broughton (Chief Financial Officer)	(appointed 8 September 2014)

The key management personnel compensation included in 'personnel expenses' (see note 5) is as follows:	Consolidated 2015 $	2014* $
In AUD		
Short-term employee benefits	365,300	323,603
Post-employment benefits	15,675	104,759
Other long term benefits	-	62,640
Total	380,975	491,002

*2014 KMP personnel expenses include benefits provided to KMP who are no longer employed by the Company.

(i) Individual directors and executives compensation disclosures

Information regarding individual director's and executive's compensation and some equity instruments disclosures as required by Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03 and 2M.6.04 is provided in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

b) Other transactions with the Company or its controlled entities

Specified directors hold positions in other entities that resulted in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. These entities transacted with the Company or its subsidiaries during the financial year. The terms and conditions of those transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to unrelated entities on an arm's length basis.

23. NON-KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

Wholly-Owned Group
Tanami Exploration NL and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd are both wholly owned subsidiaries of Tanami Gold NL.

Loan from Related Parties
During the year ended 30 June 2015, the Company has continued to use its unsecured $15.0 million Loan Facility with Sun Hung Kai International Bank (Brunei) Limited ('SHKIBBL') to assist with funding its working capital. The Company had drawn down $11.0 million from the Loan Facility leaving it with $4.0 million in undrawn funds at that date. During the year the Company paid $499,728 interest and $445,153 by way of facility fees to SHKIBBL. Subsequent to 30 June 2015, the Loan Facility was repaid in full.

The ultimate holding company of SHKIBBL is Allied Group Limited ("AGL") (also the holding company of the Company's largest indirect shareholder Allied Properties (H.K.) Ltd ("APL")). Mr Arthur Dew, a Director of the Company, is also Non-Executive Director and Chairman of AGL and APL.

24. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Consolidated Entity operates predominantly in the gold exploration and gold mining industry.

Information about reportable segments

	Gold Production		Exploration		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues	30	1,609	-	-	30	1,609
Interest Income	-	-	55	116	55	116
Interest Expense	-	-	(261)	(232)	(261)	(232)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(707)	(1,990)	(707)	(1,990)
Impairment	-	-	(386)	-	(386)	-
Reportable segment loss before income tax	30	1,609	(5,455)	(17,573)	(5,425)	(15,964)
Reportable segment assets	-	-	29,245	31,992	29,245	31,992
Reportable segment liabilities	-	-	22,280	19,414	22,280	19,414
Capital Expenditure	-	-	(45)	(516)	(45)	(516)

Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities and other material items

	Consolidated	
	2015 $'000	2014* $'000
Revenue and other income		
Total revenue and other income for reportable segments	30	1,609
Consolidated revenue and other income	30	1,609
Profit or loss		
Total loss for reportable segments	(5,425)	(15,964)
Profit on sale of assets	263	784
Other income	1,355	17
Unallocated amounts: other corporate expenses	(2,805)	(4,465)
Consolidated loss before income tax	(6,612)	(19,628)
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	29,245	31,992
Other unallocated amounts	197	1,138
Consolidated total assets	29,442	33,131
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	22,280	19,414
Other unallocated amounts	63	6
Consolidated total liabilities	22,343	19,420

Major customer
During the year ended 30 June 2015, the Company sold gold on-market through third parties and is not able to identify the end customer.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Number of shares	
	2015	2014
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in the calculation of basic earnings per share	1,175,097,046	884,081,838

Basic earnings/(loss) per share
The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2015 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of $6,611,780 (2014: Loss $19,627,687) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 1,175,097,046 (2014: 884,081,838), calculated as follows.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares	2015	2014
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	1,175,097,046	371,550,115
Effect of rights taken up under the November 2013 Entitlements Issue	-	512,531,723
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June	1,175,097,046	884,081,838

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share
Diluted loss per share for 2015 equals basic loss per share as the options on issue are considered anti-dilutive.

26. NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

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

	Consolidated	
	For the year ended 30 Jun 2015 $'000	For the year ended 30 Jun 2014 $'000
Cash assets	196	925

b) Reconciliation of net cash flow from operating activities to net loss

	Consolidated	
	For the year ended 30 Jun 2015 $'000	For the year ended 30 Jun 2014 $'000
Net loss	(6,612)	(19,628)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Provision for rehabilitation	(1,240)	5,484
Inventory write down	386	-
Depreciation	1,949	2,008
Amortisation	-	143
Unwinding of interest rate on provision for rehabilitation	250	187
Share based payments	-	20
Add/(less) items classified as investing/financing activities		
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(370)	-
Gain on sale of investment	-	(784)
Net cash used by operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	(5,637)	(12,570)
Changes in assets and liabilities during the financial year:		
Increase/decrease in receivables	(40)	2,756
Decrease in inventories	350	1,000
Decrease in prepayments	93	252
Decrease in provisions	(128)	(511)
Increase/decrease in payables	344	(2,403)
Net cash used by operating activities	(5,018)	(11,476)

27. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

On 6 July 2015, the Company made an A$1.0 million drawdown from its unsecured A$15.0 Loan Facility ("Loan Facility") with Sun Hung Kai International Bank (Brunei) Limited ("SHKIBBL") leaving A$3.0 million undrawn. The funds were used to provide the Company with additional working capital.

On 16 July 2015, the Company announced that the conditions precedent to the Coyote Plant Agreement with ABM had been met and consequently ABM had made a $2.0 million payment for the initial Term of the Lease for the Coyote Gold Plant and associated infrastructure. The Lease Term is for 12 months commencing 14 July 2015. The future accounting treatment of this transaction has not yet been determined.

On 17 July 2015, the Company, using the funds from the $2.0 million payment for the initial Term of the Lease from ABM, made an A$1.0 million voluntary prepayment towards its Loan Facility with SHKIBBL. The Loan Facility balance owing was reduced to $11.0 million at that date.

On 3 August 2015, the Company announced that the conditions precedent to the NST HoA for the CTP had been satisfied and Completion had occurred. In accordance with the NST HoA:

- An unincorporated joint venture ("JV") came into existence;
- NST paid the Company $11.0 million in cash and issued 4,290,228 NST shares to the Company (the shares are not subject to escrow provisions);
- NST will be the Manager of all JV activities and will sole fund all JV expenditure;
- JV expenditure will include all costs in connection with the JV activities, including management, exploration, evaluation, assessment, development, mining the tenements which are subject of the JV and, in addition, refurbishing the CTP process plant and associated infrastructure; and
- The future accounting treatment of this transaction has not yet been determined.

On 12 August 2015, the Company announced that it had made an additional voluntary prepayment of A$11.0 million (plus accrued interest and facility fees to that date) to fully repay its Loan Facility with SHKIBBL.

On 25 September 2015, the Company sold 1,000,000 shares in NST at an average price of $2.55 per share receiving approximately $2.54 million.

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

This note presents information about the Consolidated Entity's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Consolidated Entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Consolidated Entity is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Presently, the Consolidated Entity undertakes exploration and evaluation activities exclusively in Australia. At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents
The Consolidated Entity limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have an acceptable credit rating.

Other receivables
The Consolidated Entity's revenue is derived (apart from immaterial recharges) from residual gold sales. Management does not expect any counterparty to a gold sale to fail to meet its obligations.

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Consolidated Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is:

	Note	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	9	196	925
Other receivables	10	2,891	2,918

The Consolidated Entity is exposed to minimal credit risk in relation to the cash and cash equivalents or other receivables in the preceding table because:

- The Consolidated Entity invests in or deposits cash with counterparties that have an acceptable credit risk rating, and as a result, Management consider that there is minimal credit risk attached to the Consolidated Entity's cash and cash equivalents balances;

- The Consolidated Entity's other receivables predominantly relate to amounts payable from Government institutions which management consider is risk free. Of the $2,891,221 in other receivables, $2,513,371 relates to environmental performance bonds lodged with the Northern Territory Department Resources – Mineral and Energy and Newmont Australia Limited, $43,673 relates to GST receivables and diesel fuel rebates; and

- Of the remaining $334,176 of the Consolidated Entity's other receivables, $273,393 relates to recharges to contractors engaged at the Coyote Gold Project and the Central Tanami Gold Project and $60,783 relates to insurance prepayments. These recharges and prepayments are on commercial terms, and as a result, Management consider that there is minimal risk associated with these amounts.

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Consolidated Entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Consolidated Entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

The Consolidated Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

Consolidated 30 June 2015

	Carrying Amount $'000	Contractual Cash Flows $'000	6 Months Or Less $'000	6-12 Months $'000	1-2 Years $'000	2-5 Years $'000	More Than 5 Years $'000
Loans (a)	11,231	(11,335)	(11,335)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	989	(989)	(989)	-	-	-	-
	12,220	(12,324)	(12,324)	-	-	-	-

a. The loans shown in the preceding table relate to the Company's drawdowns under its unsecured A$15.0 million Loan Facility with Sun Hung Kai International Bank (Brunei) Limited. Subsequent to 30 June 2015, the Loan Facility was fully repaid.

Consolidated 30 June 2014

	Carrying Amount $'000	Contractual Cash Flows $'000	6 Months Or Less $'000	6-12 Months $'000	1-2 Years $'000	2-5 Years $'000	More Than 5 Years $'000
Finance lease liabilities	319	(330)	(220)	(110)	-	-	-
Loans (b)	7,052	(7,648)	(419)	(7,229)	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	785	(776)	(776)	-	-	-	-
	8,156	(8,754)	(1,415)	(7,339)	-	-	-

3. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices will affect the Consolidated Entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available for sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments.

Currency Risk

The Consolidated Entity has no foreign denominated debt or cash.

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

The Consolidated Entity is exposed to interest rate risk (primarily on its cash and cash equivalents), which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in the market interest rate on interest-bearing financial instruments. The Consolidated Entity does not use derivatives to mitigate these exposures.

	Consolidated	Carrying Amount
	2015	2014
Fixed rate instruments	$'000	$'000
Finance lease liability	-	319
Loans	11,231	7,052
	11,231	**7,371**
Variable rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	196	925
Other receivables*	2,513	2,714
	2,709	**3,639**

* Other receivables which are variable rate instruments includes Newmont Australia Limited $850,000 (2014: $1,105,000), and the NT Department of Resources $1,663,371 (2014: $1,479,136). The term deposits mature on a monthly basis and their value is dependent on a variable interest rate.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed instruments

The Consolidated Entity does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2014.

30 June 2015	**Profit or loss**		**Equity**	
	100bp increase	100bp decrease	100bp increase	100bp decrease
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest income on cash balance	2	(2)	2	(2)
Interest income on other receivables (term deposits)	25	(25)	25	(25)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	27	(27)	27	(27)

30 June 2014	**Profit or loss**		**Equity**	
	100bp increase	100bp decrease	100bp increase	100bp decrease
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest income on cash balance	9	(9)	9	(9)
Interest income on other receivables (term deposits)	27	(27)	27	(27)
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	36	(36)	36	(36)

4. Fair Value

Fair value versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

Consolidated	**30 June 2015**		**30 June 2014**	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	196	196	925	925
Other receivables	2,891	2,891	2,918	2,918
Trade and other payables	989	989	785	785
Finance lease liabilities	-	-	319	319
Loans	11,231	11,231	7,052	7,052

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

5. Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company does not carry any financial instruments at 30 June 2015.

6. Commodity Price Risk

The Consolidated Entity is a gold exploration company which has an indirect exposure to the gold price.

7. Capital Management

The Consolidated Entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so as to maintain a strong capital base sufficient to maintain future exploration and development of its projects. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Consolidated Entity may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Consolidated Entity's focus has been to raise sufficient funds through debt and or equity to fund development, exploration and evaluation activities.

There were no changes in the Consolidated Entity's approach to capital management during the year. Risk management policies and procedures are established with regular monitoring and reporting.

The Consolidated Entity's debt-to-adjusted capital ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Consolidated	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Total liabilities	22,343	19,420
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(196)	(925)
	22,147	18,495
Total equity	7,099	13,710
Adjusted capital	7,099	13,710
Debt-to-adjusted capital ratio at 30 June	3.15	1.38

29. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

As at, and throughout, the financial year ended 30 June 2015 the parent company of the Consolidated Entity was Tanami Gold NL.

	2015 $'000	2014* $'000
Result of the parent entity		
Loss for the year	462	(86,668)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	462	(86,668)
Financial position of the parent entity at year end		
Current assets	114	103
Total assets	10,006	7,052
Current liabilities	(11,293)	(7,057)
Total liabilities	(11,293)	(7,057)
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:		
Issued capital	317,637	317,637
Accumulated losses	(319,054)	(319,516)
Share based payment reserve	130	1,873
Total equity	(1,287)	(5)

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Tanami Gold NL (the Company), I state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

   a) the consolidated financial statements and notes and the Remuneration report set out in note 13 in the Directors' report are 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 financial year ended on that date; and

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

   b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1(b)

   c) subject to note 1(b), there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

On behalf of the board

G McMahon

Gerard McMahon
Non-Executive Chairman
Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2015

KPMG

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tanami Gold NL

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Tanami Gold NL (the company), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and 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 ended on that date, notes 1 to 29 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the Group comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. In note 1(b), the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements of the Group 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. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the Group's financial position and of its performance.

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 the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

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

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1(b).

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in section 13 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 auditing standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Tanami Gold NL for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

KPMG.

KPMG

R Gambitta
Partner

Perth

29 September 2015