NOBLE MINERAL RESOURCES LTD

ABN 36 124 893 465

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

30 JUNE 2013

Contents

Corporate information

ABN 36 124 893 465

Directors

Mike Hill – Executive Chairman
Mike Everett - Non Executive Director
Jonathan Pager – Finance Director
Brett Chenoweth - Executive Director

Company Secretary

Andrew Whitten

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

Level 5, 137 – 139 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Share Registry

Link Market Services Limited
Level 4 Central Park
152 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia, 6000
Investor Enquiries: 1300 554 474
Fascimile: +61 8 9323 2000

Auditor
Stantons International
Level 2
1 Walker Avenue
Perth, Western Australia, 6005

Solicitors

Whittens Lawyers and Consultants
Level 5
137 – 139 Bathurst Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Bankers
Westpac Banking Corporation
94 Church Street
Middle Brighton
VIC 3186

Stock Exchange
Securities are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
ASX Code: NMG

Website
http://www.nmglimited.com.au

Directors' report

Your directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Name	Particulars
Tunku Naquiyuddin	*Chairman, Non-Executive Director – Resigned 11 September 2013*
Mr Wayne David Norris	*Managing Director – Resigned 28 February 2013*
Mr Brian David Thomas	*Non-Executive Director – Resigned 20 December 2013*
Ms Xi Xi	*Non-Executive Director – Resigned 10 May 2013*
Mr Peter Beilby	*Non-Executive Director – Appointed 1 March 2013, resigned 13 February 2014*
Mr John Welborn	*Non-Executive Director – Appointed 1 March 2013, resigned 20 December 2013*
Mr Craig Dawson	*Non-Executive Director – Appointed 1 June 2013, resigned 13 February 2014*
Mike Hill	*Executive Chairman - Appointed 24 December 2015*
Mike Everett	*Non-Executive Director - Appointed 24 December 2015*
Jonathan Pager	*Finance Director - Appointed 24 December 2015*
Brett Chenoweth	*Executive Director - Appointed 24 December 2015*

The above named Directors held office during and since the financial year, except as otherwise indicated.

Information on Directors

Mike Hill

Experience and Expertise

Mike has more than 20 years' experience working on corporate and private equity transactions in Australia and the UK. He is a former partner of Ernst & Young in their M&A team and a former partner of Ironbridge, a leading Sydney based private equity firm with $1.5bn of funds under management. Mike worked as a senior member of the investment team at Ironbridge for more than 10 years covering deal assessment, investment management and exit planning across a number of portfolio companies.

Mike has experience across numerous industries where he has served on company boards involved in the technology, retail, healthcare, media, waste services, tourism, hospitality and manufacturing sectors. His involvement with companies in these industries has been to work closely with founders and executive management teams to execute strategic growth objectives.

Mike is currently the Executive Chairman of rhipe Limited (ASX:RHP), Chairman of HJB Corporation Limited (ASX:HJB), Chairman of LiveTiles Limited (ASX:LVT), Chairman of AHAlife Holdings Limited (ASX:AHL) and a non-executive director of JustKapital Litigation Partners Limited (ASX:JKL) and Prime Media Group Limited (ASX:PRT). He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. In 2015, Mike founded Bombora Group with Michael Everett and Brett Chenoweth.

Other Current Directorships

Rhipe Limited (ASX: RHP) (Chairman)
LiveTiles Limited (ASX: LVT) (Chairman)
JustKapital Litigation Partners Limited (ASX: JKL) (Non-Executive Director)
AHAlife Holdings Limited (ASX: AHL) (Executive Chairman)
Prime Media Group Limited (ASX: PRT) (Non-Executive Director)
HJB Corporation Limited (ASX: HJB) (Chairman)

Directors' report

Information on Directors (continued)

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years

None

Special Responsibilities

Chairperson

Interests in Shares and Options

None

Mike Everett

Experience and Expertise

Michael has more than 25 years of capital markets and advisory experience. Michael retired from Goldman Sachs in 2013 after 11 years where he was a Managing Director and Co-head of the Financing Group within the Investment Banking Division in Australia. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs, he worked internationally for another large investment bank and has broad experience across the securities industry. During his career, he has advised and raised capital for a broad range of companies in a variety of industries.

In late 2013, he established an independent capital markets advisory firm, Reunion Capital Partners. Michael is currently a non-executive director of HJB Corporation Limited (ASX:HJB), rhipe Limited (ASX:RHP) and AHAlife Holdings Limited (ASX:AHL). Michael is also a co-Founder of Bombora Group.

Other Current Directorships

AHALife Holdings Limited (ASX: AHL) (Non-Executive Director)
Rhipe Limited (ASX: RHP) (Non-Executive Director)
HJB Corporation Limited (ASX: HJB) (Non-Executive Director)

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years

None

Special Responsibilities

None

Interests in Shares and Options

None

Directors’ report

Information on Directors (continued)

Jonathan Pager

Experience and Expertise

Jonathan has over 20 years’ experience as an adviser across a wide range of industries in Australia and overseas and is currently Managing Director of Pager Partners Business Consultants and Pager Partners Corporate Advisory. He has a Masters of Economics and qualified as a chartered accountant with Deloitte, where he commenced his career. Jonathan has recapitalised several ASX-listed companies across both the resources and industrial sectors.

He is currently a director of UCW Limited (ASX:UCW) and Montech Holdings Limited (ASX:MOQ) and was a former director of rhipe Limited (ASX:RHP), AHAlife Holdings Limited (ASX:AHL), Metalicity Limited (ASX:MCT) and Prospect Resources Limited (ASX:PSC).

Other Current Directorships

Montech Holdings Limited (Non-Executive Director)
UCW Limited (Non-Executive Director)

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years

AHAHoldings Limited (Finance Director)
Rhipe Limited (Non-executive Director)
Metalicity Limited (Non-Executive Director)
Prospect Resources Limited (Non-Executive Director)

Special Responsibilities

None

Interests in Shares and Options

None

Brett Chenoweth

Experience and Expertise

Brett has 25 years of professional experience in the media, technology, telecommunications and digital sectors. He was most recently the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of APN News and Media Limited, prior to which he held senior executive roles at the Silverfern Group (Head of Asia and Managing Director), Telecom New Zealand (including Head of Group Strategy and Mergers & Acquisitions; Head of Australian Consumer Group; Director on a number of TCNZ group company Boards), the Publishing and Broadcasting Limited group (ecorp Ltd and ninemsn Pty Ltd: Head of Business Development) and Village Roadshow Pictures Pty Ltd (General Manager and Vice President).

Directors' report

Information on Directors (continued)

Brett has been a director of a number of private and public companies over the past 15 years in the media, telecommunications, technology and entertainment sectors, in Australia, New Zealand, Asia and the United States. He is currently Chairman of Yellow Pages Group (NZ), and Chairman of the Advisory Board of H.R.L Morrison & Co. Limited. He is a non-executive director of eftpos Payments Australia Limited and Surfing Australia Limited, Managing Director of HJB Corporation Limited (ASX:HJB) and a Founder and Principal of Bombora Group

Other Current Directorships

HJB Corporation Limited (ASX: HJB) (Managing director)

Former Directorships in the Last Three Years

APN News and Media Limited (ASX: APN) (CEO and Managing Director)

Special Responsibilities

Managing Director

Interests in Shares and Options

None

Company Secretary

Andrew Whitten - Appointed 24 December 2015

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year were mining and exploration in Ghana.

Operating and financial review

Operating and financial review

The Company commenced trading on the Australian Securities Exchange on 27 June 2008. The Company was suspended from trading on ASX on 28 June 2013 at its request. On 12 September 2013 the Company was placed into voluntary administration.

Because of these events, the assets have been written down to their realisable values in the Statement of Financial Position and liabilities have been recorded at the amounts for which proofs of debt are expected by the Administrator.

The loss after income tax for the financial year was $158,737,000 (2012: loss of $15,418,000).

Directors' report (continued)

Significant changes in the state of affairs

The Company was suspended from trading on ASX on 28 June 2013 at its request. On 12 September 2013 the Company was placed into voluntary administration.

Significant events after the balance date

Events after the balance date were as follows:

1. On 24 July 2013 the Company confirmed that, pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Note Trust Deed entered into between Noble and Australian Executor Trustees Limited (Trustee) (acting on the instruction of the Majority Holders as defined in the Trust Deed) has waived the event of default that would otherwise arise under the Trust Deed as a result of Noble's securities remaining in voluntary suspension in these circumstances.
2. On 30 August 2013 an application to set a statutory demand that was issued by Rothschild Australia Limited was dismissed. Rothschild is claiming the $4.7 million debt to be repaid.
3. Given a settlement of the Rothschild debt could not be resolved, the directors of the Company pursuant to section 436A of the Corporations Act 2001 has placed Noble into voluntary administration and appointed Martin Jones, Darren Weaver, and Ben Johnson of Ferrier Hodgson as joint and several administrators of the Company on 12 September 2013.
4. On 12 September 2013, commenced proceedings with the High Court of Republic of Ghana to restructure the liabilities of the Ghananian subsidiaries – Noble Mining Ghana Limited, Noble Gold Bibiani Limited, and Drilling & Mining Services Limited by way of a Scheme of Arrangement ("SoA"). As a result, Bibiani had been placed onto a care and maintenance footing.
5. On 18 November 2013, ASX announcement - Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute") proposed a Deed of Company Arrangement ('DoCA") for the Company. The DoCA would see a subsidiary of the Resolute Group own 100% of the Bibiani Gold project following the satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain creditor claims against Noble would be satisfied and extinguished.
6. On 16 May 2014 the High Court of Ghana gave its consent on the SoA. On the 20 June 2014, the SoA restructure conditions were final and complete and Resolute Mining became the owner of 100% of the Bibiani project.
7. On 10 March 2015, a proposal for a variation of the DoCA was put forth by Pager Partners for a recapitalisation proposal which was accepted at a meeting of the Company's Creditors on 16 March 2015.

Directors' report (continued)

Significant events after the balance date (continued)

The variation to the DoCA was signed on 2 June 2015, with the following terms:

- The syndicate led by Pager Partners will loan the Company A$505,000.
- The Company would pay A$505,000 to the Deed Administrator for distribution under the DoCA to a Creditors' Trust in return for secured and unsecured creditors releasing all claims against the Company and their charge over the Company.
- Certain unencumbered assets were retained by the Company including the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Noble Mineral Resources Ghana Limited and all the other subsidiaries were to be transferred to the Creditors' Trust.
- A Creditors' Trust Deed was to be used in order to pay the Deed Administrator's fees and costs, the Administrator's fees and costs and the Trustees' fees and costs, with the balance distributed to creditors as full and final payment of the Company's outstanding debts.

At a general meeting held on 23 November 2015, the shareholders of the Company resolved to:

(a) consolidate the capital on a 1:50 basis;
(b) elect Mike Hill, Mike Everett, Jonathan Pager and Brett Chenoweth as directors
(c) authorise the placement of up to 150,000,000 shares at $0.0025 per share (First Placement Shares);
(d) authorise the placement of up to 150,000,000 shares at $0.01 per share (Second Placement Shares);
(e) authorise an offer of up to 75,000,000 options at $0.000025 per option (First Placement Options) expiring 30 June 2018;
(f) authorise an offer of up to 30,000,000 options for Nil consideration but subject to vesting conditions (Management Options) to proposed director's and advisors of the company expiring 3 and 5 years from the date of issue and;
(g) authorise allotments and issues to the Syndicate and the directors from the placements and issues;
(h) change the Company's auditors.

The DoCA was effectuated on 24 December 2015 and the Company was released from being subject to the DoCA.

Likely developments and expected results

The successful restructure and recapitalisation of the Company and will result in sufficient capital being injected into the company to enable it to seek to continue its business and apply for the reinstatement of its securities to official quotation on the ASX.

Environmental regulation and performance

The Group is subject to environmental regulation in respect of its exploration activities in Ghana.
The Group's operations are also subject to environmental regulations in Australia under Commonwealth and State legislation.

Directors' report (continued)

Share options

Unissued shares

As at the date of this report, there were no unissued ordinary shares under option.

Shares issued as a result of the exercise of options

During or since the end of the year, there have been no shares issued as a result of the exercise of options over unissued ordinary shares.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The Company has agreed to indemnify the current directors of the Company against all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors of the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

Directors' meetings

Due to the Company being placed into voluntary administration on 12 September 2013, information on the attendance at Directors' meetings is not available.

Rounding

The amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 (where rounding is applicable and where noted ($'000)) under the option available to the Company under ASIC CO 98/0100. The Company is an entity to which the Class Order applies.

Non-audit services

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd are the Company's current auditors and have not provided any non-audit services.

Prior to Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd being appointed auditor, the non-audit services may have been provided by the entity's former auditor, Ernst & Young as follows:
Tax compliance services: US$ *

* On 12 September 2013 the Company was placed into voluntary administration, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Auditor independence and non-audit services

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2013 has been received and is located with the Independent Auditor's Report on page 80.

Directors' report (continued)

Incomplete records

The management and affairs of the Company and all its controlled entities have not been under the control of the Directors of the Group since it entered into voluntary administration on 12 September 2013.

The financial report was prepared by Directors who were not in office at the time the Group entered voluntary administration or for the full periods presented in this report. The Directors who prepared this financial report were appointed on 24 December 2015.

To prepare the financial report, the Directors have reconstructed the financial records of the Group using data extracted from the Group's accounting systems and the record of receipts and payments made available by the Administrator of the Company and its subsidiaries for the period from their appointment. However, it has not been possible for the Directors to obtain all the books and records of the Group for the period prior to the appointment of the Administrators.

Consequently, although the Directors have prepared this financial report to the best of their knowledge based on the information made available to them, they are of the opinion that it is not possible to state that this financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001, nor is it possible to state this financial report gives a true and fair view of the Group's financial position.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (audited)

The remuneration report below reflects the remuneration policies that were adopted by the directors of the Company who were in office prior to the company entering administration. These policies applied until the Company entered voluntary administration on 12 September 2013. On entering administration, the Administrators were responsible for the remuneration policies of the Company.
The directors who are in office at the date of this report had no involvement in adopting, implementing or complying with these remuneration policies. These policies may or may not have been in place during the financial period.
If the recapitalisation proposal is successful, the directors who are in office at the date of this report will adopt a new remuneration policy.

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2013 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 (the Act) and its regulations. This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel (KMP) who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

For the purposes of this report, the term 'executive' includes executive directors, senior executives and general managers of the Parent and the Group and the term 'director' refers to non-executive directors only.
The remuneration report is presented under the following sections:

1. Individual key management personnel disclosures
2. Remuneration at a glance
3. Board oversight of remuneration
4. Non-executive director remuneration arrangements
5. Executive remuneration arrangements
6. Company performance and the link to remuneration
7. Executive contractual arrangements
8. Equity instruments disclosures
9. Schedule of remuneration of key management personnel

1. Individual key management personnel disclosures

Details of KMP of the Parent and Group are set out below.
Key management personnel

(i) Directors*

Tunku Naquiyuddin	Chairman (non-executive) – resigned 11 September 2013
Wayne Norris	Managing Director – resigned 28 February 2013
Brian Thomas	Director (non-executive) – resigned 24 December 2013
Xi Xi	Director (non-executive) –resigned 10 May 2013
Mr Peter Beilby	Director (non-executive) – appointed 1 March 2013, resigned 13 February 14
Mr John Welborn	Director (non-executive) – appointed 1 March 2013, resigned 20 December 14
Craig Dawson	Chief Executive officer- appointed 1 June 2013, resigned 14 February 14

(ii) Executives*

Roger Bannister	Executive Manager Operations of Noble Gold Bibiani Ltd – appointed 15 February 2012
Erik Palmbachs	Chief Financial Officer – appointed 5 June 2012
Mark Laing	Principal Mining Engineer – resigned 10 January 2012
Brian Dunn	Managing Director of Noble Gold Bibiani Ltd – resigned 1 March 2012

*The directors and executives were not in office at the time this financial report was prepared. The directors who prepared this report were appointed on 24 December 2015. .

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

2. Remuneration at a glance

Noble Mineral Resources Limited's remuneration strategy is designed to attract, motivate and retain employees and Non-Executive Directors ("NED") by identifying and rewarding high performers and recognising the contribution of each employee to the continued growth and success of the Group.

The remuneration structures take into account:

- the capability and experience of the key management personnel;
- the key management personnel's ability to control the achievement of strategic objectives;
- the Group's performance including:
    - the growth in share price; and
    - the amount of incentives within each key management person's compensation.

Given the evaluation and developmental nature of the Group's principal activity, the overall level of compensation does not have regard to the earnings of the Group.

There has been no material change to the short-term incentive bonus plan or the long-term incentive rewards.

3. Board oversight of remuneration

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration policies for the directors and executives. If necessary, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee obtains independent advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages given trends in comparable companies and in accordance with the objectives of the consolidated entity.

4. Non-executive director remuneration arrangements

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. Total remuneration for all non-executive directors, last voted upon by shareholders at the 1 June 2012 General Meeting, is not to exceed A$500,000 per annum. Directors' fees cover all main board activities and membership of committees.

Non-executive directors do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, nor do they receive any performance related compensation.

5. Executive remuneration arrangements

Remuneration for executives is set out in employment agreements. The Group had entered into employment agreements with each executive key management person which outline the components of compensation paid. The agreements do not prescribe how compensation levels are modified year to year. Compensation levels are reviewed on an annual basis through a process that considers individual and overall performance of the Group, taking into account any change in the scope of the role performed by the executives and any changes required to meet the principles of the Group's compensation policy.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

5. Executive remuneration arrangements (continued)

Executive directors may receive performance related compensation but do not receive any retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation.

Fixed remuneration consists of base compensation (which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits including motor vehicles) as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds. Key management personnel may also receive benefits such as travel allowances. Cash bonuses are awarded at the discretion of the Company.

Long-term incentives (LTI) may be provided to key management personnel via the Noble Mineral Resources Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP). The LTI are provided as options over ordinary shares of the Company to key management personnel based on their position within the Group. Vesting conditions may be imposed on any LTI grants if considered appropriate, in accordance with the ESOP's terms and conditions.

LTI are considered to promote continuity of employment and provide additional incentive to recipients to increase shareholder wealth. Options may only be issued to directors subject to approval by shareholders in general meeting. Options issued during the year carry no performance conditions as the Board considered that the grant was reasonable in the circumstances given the Company's size and the stage of development, and the incentives represented by the issue of the options represent a cost effective and efficient reward and incentive.

The Company has introduced a policy that prohibits employees and directors of the Group from entering into transactions that operate or are intended to operate to limit the economic risk or are designed or intended to hedge exposure to unvested Company securities. This includes entering into arrangements to hedge their exposure to LTI granted as part of their remuneration package. This policy may be enforced by requesting employees and directors to confirm compliance.

6. Company performance and the link to remuneration

In considering the Group's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the directors have regard to the following information in respect of the current and previous financial years:

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Net consolidated loss for the year (US$ 000)	(158,737)	(15,418)	(20,717)	(2,690)	(1,861)
Dividends paid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Change in share price (A$)	(A$0.19)	(A$ 0.38)	A$ 0.295	A$ 0.135	(A$ 0.19)
Share price at beginning of the period (A$)	A$0.20	A$ 0.58	A$ 0.285	A$ 0.15	A$0.34
Share price at the end of the period (A$)	A$0.01	A$0.20	A$0.58	A$ 0.285	A$ 0.15
Loss per share (US cents)	(24.32)	(2.95)	(5.87)	(1.68)	(1.34)

* The Company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 27 June 2008.

On 12 September 2013 the Company was placed into voluntary administration, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

7. Executive contractual arrangements

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with certain executives including Mr Wayne Norris, Mr Craig Dawson, Mr Roger Bannister, Mr Erik Palmbachs and Mr Mark Laing.

The Employment Agreement's specify the duties and obligations to be fulfilled by the executives.

The Employment Agreements are terminable after its initial term by either the Company or the individual executives giving written notice. They have no entitlement to termination payment in the event of removal for misconduct.

8. Equity instruments disclosures

Shares, Options and rights over equity instruments granted as compensation

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of Noble Mineral Resources Limited were (pre consolidation):

	Number of ordinary shares	Number of options over ordinary shares
Tunku Naquiyuddin	400,000	2,500,000
Wayne Norris	43,140,000	13,166,250
Brian Thomas	256,250	2,025,000
Xi Xi	400,000	2,000,000
Peter Beilby	-	-
John Welborn	-	-
Craig Dawson	-	-

KMP are eligible to participate in the Group's ESOP. The terms and conditions of each grant of options affecting remuneration of directors and KMP in the current or a future reporting period are set out below. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share. Further information is set out in note 24 the financial statements.

Key terms and value of options issued to KMP in 2013:

On 12 September 2013 the Company was placed into voluntary administration, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Key terms and value of options issued to KMP in 2012:

	Grant Date	Exercise price	Quantity	Fair value per option at grant date	Vesting date	% of grant vested	Expiry date
Non-executive directors							
Tunku Naquiyuddin	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	2,500,000	A$0.13	30 Nov 11	100	30 Nov 14
Brian Thomas	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	2,025,000	A$0.13	30 Nov 11	100	30 Nov 14
Xi Xi	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	2,000,000	A$0.13	30 Nov 11	100	30 Nov 14
Executive directors							
Wayne Norris	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	3,500,000	A$0.13	30 Nov 11	100	30 Nov 14

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

8. Equity instruments disclosure (continued)

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share.

The options vested immediately and the fair value of the options at grant date has been disclosed in the Remuneration tables.

	Grant Date	Exercise price	Quantity	Fair value per option at grant date	First vesting date	% of grant vested	Expiry date
Other key management personnel							
Mark Laing	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	600,000	A$0.11	31 May 12*	58%	30 Nov 14
Brian Dunn[1]	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	500,000	A$0.11	31 May 12*	-	30 Nov 14
David Leavy[2]	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	550,000	A$0.11	31 May 12*	-	30 Nov 14
Peter Johnston[3]	30 Nov 11	A$0.83	550,000	A$0.11	31 May 12*	-	30 Nov 14

1. Resigned 30 April 2012 – options fully vested
2. Resigned 30 April 2012 - options forfeited (fair value at forfeiture date – A$0.10 per option)
3. Resigned 1 March 2012 - options forfeited (fair value at forfeiture date – A$0.24 per option)

* The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted to the individuals is allocated according to the vesting conditions. 50% of the number of options vested to the allottees upon the allottee having served as an employee of the Company for a six month period after the date of grant and 50% vest upon the service of a further six month period. The vesting expense for these options has been included in the Remuneration tables below.

Options granted under the ESOP carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share.

Fair values at grant date were independently determined using a Binomial option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date, the expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

LTI awarded during or since the end of the financial year

	Grant Date	Exercise price	Fair value per option at grant date	First vesting date	Expiry date
Other key management personnel					
Roger Bannister	4 July 12	A$0.31	A$0.13	4 Jan 13*	4 July 15
Erik Palmbachs	4 July 12	A$0.31	A$0.13	4 Jan 13*	4 July 15

* The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted to the individuals is allocated according to the vesting conditions. 50% of the number of options vested to the allottees upon the allottee having served as an employee of the Company for a six month period after the date of grant and 50% vest upon the service of a further six month period.

Directors' report (continued)

Remunieration report (audited) (continued)

8. Equity instruments disclosures (continued)

Modification of terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Upon his resignation on 30 April 2012, the vesting condition for the options issued to Peter Johnston was waived. No other terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions (including options and rights granted as compensation to a key management person) have been altered or modified by the issuing entity during the reporting period or the prior period.

9. Schedule of remuneration of key management personnel

On 12 September 2013 the Company was placed into voluntary administration, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

For the year ended 30 June 2012

	Short term benefits		Post employment benefits	Share based payment	Total	Value of options	Performance related
	Salary and fees US $	Cash bonus US $	Super-annuation US $	Options US $	US $	%	%
Non-executive directors							
Tunku Naquiyuddin	61,849	-	-	336,407	398,256	84.47%	-
Brian Thomas	41,294	-	3,718	269,125	314,137	85.67%	-
Xi Xi[1]	28,267	-	-	269,125	297,392	90.50%	-
Duncan Coutts[2]	983	-	89	-	1,072	-	-
Executive directors							
Wayne Norris	486,965	-	41,822	470,969	999,756	47.11%	-
Total all directors	**619,358**	**-**	**45,629**	**1,345,626**	**2,010,613**	**66.93%**	**-**
Other key management personnel							
Roger Bannister[3]	74,216	-	-	-	74,216	-	-
Erik Palmbachs[4]	22,278	-	2,160	-	24,438	-	-
Mark Laing[5/6]	257,048	-	24,921	51,489	333,458	15.44%	15.44%
David Leavy[7]	277,212	-	21,972	-	299,184	-	-
Peter Johnston[8/9]	340,357	-	22,844	59,619	422,820	14.10%	14.10%
Brian Dunn[10]	208,333	-	-	-	208,333	-	-
Total executive KMP	**1,179,444**	**-**	**71,897**	**111,108**	**1,362,449**	**8.16%**	**8.16%**
Totals	**1,798,802**	**-**	**117,526**	**1,456,734**	**3,373,062**	**43.19%**	**3.29%**

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (audited) (continued)

9. Schedule of remuneration of key management personnel (continued)

Notes in relation to the table of remuneration:

1. Appointed 24 October 2011.
2. Retired 8 July 2011.
3. Appointed 15 February 2012.
4. Appointed 5 June 2012.
5. Appointed 1 September 2011.
6. 600,000 ESOP options (refer 8 *Equity instrument disclosures* in Remuneration Report).
7. Resigned 30 April 2012.
8. Resigned 30 April 2012.
9. 550,000 ESOP options (refer 8 *Equity instrument disclosures* in Remuneration Report).
10. Resigned 1 March 2012

End of Remuneration Report (Audited)

Corporate governance statement

The corporate governance statement below reflects the corporate governance policies that were adopted by the directors of the Company who were in office prior to the company entering administration. These policies applied until the Company entered voluntary administration on 12 September 2013. On entering administration, the Administrators were responsible for the corporate governance of the Company.

The directors who are in office at the date of this report had no involvement in adopting, implementing or complying with these corporate governance policies. These policies may or may not have been in place during the financial period.

If the recapitalisation proposal is successful, the directors who are in office at the date of this report will adopt a new corporate governance policy.

The board of directors of Noble Mineral Resources Limited are committed to achieving and demonstrating the highest standards of corporate governance. As such, Noble Mineral Resources Limited and its controlled entities have adopted the third edition of the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations which was released by the ASX Corporate Governance Council (CGC).

The Group's current Corporate Governance Statement is available on Noble Mineral Resources Limited website at http://www.nmglimited.com.au.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2013

	Note	Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	16,105	3,421
Consumables	12	5,186	9,761
Trade and other receivables	13	1,723	1,800
Other assets	15	1,415	4,570
Total current assets		**24,429**	**19,552**
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	50	15,179
Property, plant and equipment	10	91,921	127,739
Mine properties	11	2,494	38,398
Trade and other receivables	13	-	4,032
Other assets	15	2,731	3,070
Total non-current assets		**97,196**	**188,418**
TOTAL ASSETS		**121,625**	**207,970**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other payables	19	120,450	36,403
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	17	4,933	29,647
Provisions	18	26,922	926
Derivative financial instruments	20	-	3,200
Income tax liability	7	-	935
Deferred tax liability	7	67	331
Total current liabilities		**152,372**	**71,442**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	18	-	10,235
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	17	-	4,930
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**15,165**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**152,372**	**86,607**
NET ASSETS		**(30,747)**	**121,363**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	16	165,013	157,977
Reserves	21	4,001	4,410
Accumulated losses		(199,761)	(41,024)
TOTAL EQUITY		**(30,747)**	**121,363**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	Consolidated 2012 US $ (000)
Revenue			
Revenue	4	443	755
Other income	4	8,662	1,011
Gain on derivative financial instruments		20,724	3,995
Total Revenue		**29,829**	**5,761**
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	5	(41,379)	(27,698)
Exploration and evaluation expenses written off		(94)	(45)
Borrowing expenses	6	(5,429)	(484)
Total Expenses		**(46,902)**	**(28,227)**
(Loss) before impairment expenses		**(17,073)**	**(22,466)**
Impairment expenses– Taxes recoverable		(1,566)	-
Impairment expenses – Consumables	12	(1,825)	-
Impairment expenses– Exploration Expenditure	9	(16,961)	-
Impairment expenses – P P&E	10	(28,655)	-
Impairment expenses – Mine properties	11	(52,427)	-
Additional employee claims under administration	19	(41,165)	-
Total Impairment		**(142,599)**	**(22,466)**
(Loss) before Income Tax		**(159,672)**	**(22,466)**
Income tax benefit	7	935	7,048
Net (loss) for the year		**(158,737)**	**(15,418)**
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange differences arising on translation of operations		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(158,737)**	**(15,418)**

	Note	Cents	Cents
Losses per share for loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders:			
Basic losses per share (cents)	8	(24.32)	(2.95)
Diluted losses per share (cents)	8	-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Issued Capital US $ (000)	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US $ (000)	Option Reserve US $ (000)	Accumulated Losses US $ (000)	Total US $ (000)
Balance as at 1 July 2012	**157,977**	**310**	**4,100**	**(41,024)**	**121,363**
Net (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(158,737)	(158,737)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-		-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(158,737)	(158,737)
Issue of share capital	7,036	-	-	-	7,036
Share based payments	-	-	328	-	328
Exercise of options	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign translation differences		(737)	-	-	(737)
Balance as at 30 June 2013	**165,013**	**(427)**	**4,428**	**(199,761)**	**(30,747)**
Balance as at 1 July 2011	**78,373**	**310**	**540**	**(25,606)**	**53,617**
Net (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(15,418)	(15,418)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(15,418)	(15,418)
Issue of share capital	65,191	-	-	-	65,191
Share based payments	-	-	3,560	-	3,560
Exercise of options	23,619	-	-	-	23,619
Share issue costs	(9,206)	-	-	-	(9,206)
Balance as at 30 June 2012	**157,977**	**310**	**4,100**	**(41,024)**	**121,363**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest income received		182	292
Interest expense paid		(2,902)	(1,644)
Receipts from equipment rental		-	470
Taxes Paid		(298)	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(115,094)	(22,025)
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure		(599)	(45)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	27	**(118,711)**	**(22,952)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		14	4
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(635)	(62,472)
Receipts from gold sales capitalised to development		56,238	6,107
Payments for exploration and evaluation assets		-	(9,870)
Net cash flows provided by/ (used in) investing activities		**55,617**	**(66,231)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		7,036	88,637
Share issue costs		-	(3,441)
Proceeds from borrowings		102,139	6,435
Repayment of borrowings		(42,458)	(6,387)
Payment of finance lease liabilities		-	(121)
Funding of Debt Service Reserve Account		-	(3,506)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**66,717**	**81,617**
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**3,623**	**(7,566)**
Net foreign exchange differences		9,155	1,515
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3,327**	**9,378**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**16,105**	**3,327**
Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash at bank and in hand		16,105	3,057
Short-term deposits		-	364
Cash and cash equivalents as stated In the statement of financial position	14	16,105	3,421
Overdraft	19	-	(94)
Cash and cash equivalents as stated In the statement of cash flows		**16,105**	**3,327**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of Noble Mineral Resources Limited ("Noble") for the year ended 30 June 2013 were authorised for issue at the date of the director's report. Noble is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The principal activities of the Group are the exploration for, development and production of gold.

2.1. Basis of preparation

Unless stated elsewhere, the consolidated financial statements of Noble and all its subsidiaries (the "Group") are general purpose financial reports which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US$ thousand) except when otherwise indicated. The Company is a for profit entity.

Compliance Statement

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

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at 30 June 2013. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full. Where the ownership of a subsidiary is less than 100%, and therefore a non-controlling interest exists, any losses of that subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Incomplete records

The management and affairs of the Company and all its controlled entities have not been under the control of the Directors of the Group since it entered into voluntary administration on 12 September 2013.

The financial report was prepared by Directors who were not in office at the time the Group entered voluntary administration or for the full periods presented in this report. The Directors who prepared this financial report were appointed on 24 December 2015.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.1. Basis of preparation (continued)

To prepare the financial report, the Directors have reconstructed the financial records of the Group using data extracted from the Group's accounting systems and the record of receipts and payments made available by the Administrator of the Company and its subsidiaries for the period from their appointment. However, it has not been possible for the Directors to obtain all the books and records of the Group for the period prior to the appointment of the Administrators.

Consequently, although the Directors have prepared this financial report to the best of their knowledge based on the information made available to them, they are of the opinion that it is not possible to state that this financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001, nor is it possible to state this financial report gives a true and fair view of the Group's financial position.

(a) Going concern

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

The Company was suspended from trading on ASX on 28 June 2013 at its request. On 12 September 2013, Martin Jones, Darren Weaver, and Ben Johnson of Ferrier Hodgson were appointed as joint and several Administrators of the Company and assumed control of the Company and its business, property and affairs. On 12 September 2013, the Administrators commenced proceedings with the High Court of Republic of Ghana to restructure the liabilities of the Ghananian subsidiaries – Noble Mining Ghana Limited, Noble Gold Bibiani Limited, and Drilling & Mining Services Limited by way of Scheme of Arrangement ("SoA").

On 18 November 2013 Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute") proposed a Deed of Company Arrangement ('DOCA") for the Company. The DOCA would see a subsidiary of the Resolute Group own 100% of the Bibiani Gold project following the satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain creditor claims against Noble would be satisfied and extinguished.

On 16 May 2014 the High Court of Ghana gave its assent on the SoA. On the 20 June 2014, the SoA restructure conditions were final and complete and Resolute Mining became the owner of 100% of the Bibiani project.

There is significant uncertainty as to whether the consolidated entity will continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The financial report contains adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the consolidated entity not be able to continue as going concern.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described below.

Mine rehabilitation

The Group assesses its mine rehabilitation provision annually. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Changes to estimated future costs are recognised in the statement of financial position by either increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation liability and related asset if the initial estimate was originally recognised as part of an asset. Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and therefore any deduction from the related asset may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to profit or loss.

If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and therefore an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the entity is required to consider whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole and test for impairment. If, for mature mines, the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Also, rehabilitation obligations that arose as a result of the production phase of a mine, should be expensed as incurred.

Ore reserve and resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and require complex geological judgments to interpret the data.

The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, goodwill, provision for rehabilitation, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation and amortisation charges.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditure (Note 9)

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale. The determination of a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) resource is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on sub-classification and these estimates directly impact the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalised is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

Impairment of assets

The Group assesses each cash generating unit annually to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, exploration potential and operating performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. 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. Management has assessed its cash generating units as being an individual mine site, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets.

Consequently, unless indicated otherwise, the recoverable amount used in assessing the fair value described below is value in use.

Contingencies (Note 22)

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Production start date

The Group assesses the stage of the mine under construction to determine when the mine moves into the production stage being when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of the mine construction project, such as the complexity of a plant and its location.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

The Group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the production phases is considered to commence and all related amounts are reclassified from 'Mines under construction' to 'Producing mines' and 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Some of the criteria used will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Level of capital expenditure incurred compared to the original construction cost estimates
- Completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment
- Ability to produce gold in saleable form (within specifications)
- Ability to sustain ongoing production of gold

When the mine development / construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of certain mine development / construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation / amortisation commences.

Recovery of deferred tax assets (Note 7)

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognised on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilised tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

2.3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Adoption of new and amended accounting standards and interpretations

The Group has adopted all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to the operations and effective for the current year. The adoption of all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not resulted in any material changes to the Group's accounting policies in order to comply with these amendments. However, the changes in accounting policies have no effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value as at the acquisition date through profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with AASB 139 either in profit or loss or as change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation then determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(b) Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

Pre-licence costs

Pre-licence costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Costs related to the acquisition of licences are capitalised until the viability of the area of interest is determined.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred on licences where a JORC compliant resource has not yet been established is expensed as incurred until sufficient evaluation has occurred in order to establish a JORC compliant resource. Costs expensed during this phase are included in 'exploration expenditure' in profit or loss. These costs include materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

Upon the establishment of a JORC compliant resource (at which point, the Group considers it probable that economic benefits will be realised), the Group capitalises any further evaluation costs incurred for the particular licence to exploration and evaluation assets up to the point when a JORC compliant reserve is established.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditure (continued)

In evaluating if expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalised, several different sources of information are utilised. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

Exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Once JORC compliant reserves are established and development is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to ‘Mines under construction’. No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Mine properties

Upon transfer of ‘Exploration and evaluation costs’ into ‘Mine properties’, all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalised within ‘Mine properties’. Development expenditure is net of proceeds from all but the incidental sale of ore extracted during the development phase.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation / amortisation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The asset’s residual value and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. There have been no significant changes in useful life estimates.

The premium paid in excess of the intrinsic value of land to gain access is amortised over the life of mine.

Other plant and equipment such as mobile mine equipment is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

➢ Concession land and buildings	10 years
➢ Leasehold land and buildings	10 years
➢ Mining plant and equipment	5 years
➢ Motor vehicles	2 to 4 years
➢ Furniture and fittings	3 to 5 years
➢ Computer equipment	2 to 3 years

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation / amortisation (Continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation/amortisation are reviewed at each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Major maintenance and repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated and is now written off is replaced, and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group through an extended life, the expenditure is capitalised.

Where part of the asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced assets which is immediately written off. All other day to day maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the asset is tested as part of a larger CGU.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

- **Financial assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables and loans and other receivables.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs.

Collectability of loans and receivables are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Individual debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An impairment provision is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 60 days overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

- **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as loans and borrowings at amortised cost. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.
The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

(e) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially stated at their fair value on the date a derivative contract is executed and are subsequently remeasured at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income during each reporting period.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

- **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

- **Fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 25.

- **Cash and short-term deposits**

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and at hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Consumables

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. An allowance for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any obsolescence. Consumables are measured using weighted average costs.

(g) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Group as a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(h) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

Rehabilitation and decommissioning provision

The Group records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred by the development / construction of the mine. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

(h) Provisions (Continued)

Rehabilitation and decommissioning provision (continued)

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in profit or loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognised as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave due to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(i) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit; and

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Taxes (continued)

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent, investor or venturer and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The Group recognises neither the deferred tax asset regarding the temporary difference on the rehabilitation liability, nor the corresponding deferred tax liability regarding the temporary difference on the rehabilitation asset.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances arose.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and receivable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Revenue recognition (continued)

The following criteria are also applicable to other specific revenue transactions:

Interest revenue

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in profit or loss.

(k) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for a short term out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of such amounts is also capitalised and deducted from the total capitalised borrowing cost.

(l) Share-based payment transactions

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with consultants and financiers by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they were issued. The fair value is determined using the Binomial option pricing model using relevant input assumptions including the price of the underlying security, life of the equity instrument, expected volatility of the underlying security and the risk-free rate on interest.

2.5. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The group has not yet assessed the impact the changes will have on the financial statements.

AASB 1048 *Interpretation of Standards* (effective 1 July 2011)

AASB 1048 identifies the Australian Interpretations and classifies them into two groups: those that correspond to an IASB Interpretation and those that do not. Entities are required to apply each relevant Australian Interpretation in preparing financial statements that are within the scope of the Standard. The revised version of AASB 1048 updates the lists of Interpretations for new and amended Interpretations issued since the June 2010 version of AASB 1048.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.5. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

AASB 2011 – 9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – *Presentation of Other Comprehensive Income* [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049] (effective 1 July 2012)

This Standard requires entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they might be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not.

AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (effective 1 July 2013)

AASB 10 establishes a new control model that applies to all entities. It replaces parts of AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* dealing with the accounting for consolidated financial statements and UIG-112 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.*

The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity and includes new guidance for applying the model to specific situations, including when acting as a manager may give control, the impact of potential voting rights and when holding less than a majority voting rights may give control.

Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-7.

AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* (effective 1 July 2013)

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and UIG-113 *Jointly- controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures.* AASB 11 uses the principle of control in AASB 10 to define joint control, and therefore the determination of whether joint control exists may change. In addition it removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, accounting for a joint arrangement is dependent on the nature of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Joint operations that give the venturers a right to the underlying assets and obligations themselves is accounted for by recognising the share of those assets and obligations. Joint ventures that give the venturers a right to the net assets is accounted for using the equity method.

Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-7 and amendments to AASB 128.

AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (effective 1 July 2013)

AASB 12 includes all disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structures entities. New disclosures have been introduced about the judgments made by management to determine whether control exists, and to require summarised information about joint arrangements, associates and structured entities and subsidiaries with non-controlling interests.

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (effective 1 July 2013)

AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.5. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (effective 1 July 2013)

The main change introduced by this standard is to revise the accounting for defined benefit plans. The amendment removes the options for accounting for the liability, and requires that the liabilities arising from such plans is recognized in full with actuarial gains and losses being recognized in other comprehensive income. It also revised the method of calculating the return on plan assets.

The revised standard changes the definition of short-term employee benefits. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is now based on whether the benefits are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting date.

Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-10.

Interpretation 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine* (effective 1 July 2013)

This interpretation applies to stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a surface mine. Production stripping costs are to be capitalised as part of an asset, if an entity can demonstrate that it is probable future economic benefits will be realised, the costs can be reliably measured and the entity can identify the component of an ore body for which access has been improved. This asset is to be called the "stripping activity asset".

The stripping activity asset shall be depreciated or amortised on a systematic basis, over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. The units of production method shall be applied unless another method is more appropriate.
Consequential amendments were also made to other standards via AASB 2011-12.

AASB 2012 – 5 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standard arising from Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle (effective 1 July 2013)

AASB 2012-5 makes amendments resulting from the 2009-2011 Annual Improvements Cycle. The Standard addresses a range of improvements, including the following:

- repeat application of AASB 1 is permitted (AASB 1); and
- clarification of the comparative information requirements when an entity provides a third balance sheet (AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements).

Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle (effective 1 July 2013)

This standard sets out amendments to Standards and the related bases for conclusions and guidance.

The following items are addressed by this standard:

AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*
- Repeated application of AASB 1
- Borrowing costs

AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- Clarification of the requirements for comparative information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.5. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*
- Classification of servicing equipment

AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*
- Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments

IAS 134 *Interim Financial Reporting*
- Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities

AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* (effective 1 July 2013)

This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two Tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements:

(a) Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards
(b) Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

Tier 2 comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1 and substantially reduced disclosures corresponding to those requirements.

The following entities apply Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements:

(a) For-profit entities in the private sector that have public accountability (as defined in this Standard)
(b) The Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments

The following entities apply either Tier 2 or Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements:

(a) For-profit private sector entities that do not have public accountability
(b) All not-for-profit private sector entities
(c) Public sector entities other than the Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments.

Consequential amendments to other standards to implement the regime were introduced by AASB 2010-2, 2011-2, 2011-6, 2011-11 and 2012-1.

AASB 2012 – 2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective 1 July 2013)

AASB 2012-2 principally amends AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to require disclosure of information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2.5. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

AASB 2012 – 3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (effective 1 July 2015)

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

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (effective 1 July 2015)

AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities.

These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below.

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

(b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.

(c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.

(d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
    - The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI)
    - The remaining change is presented in profit or loss

If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Consequential amendments were also made to other standards as a result of AASB 9, introduced by AASB 2009-11 and superseded by AASB 2010-7 and 2010-10.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

3. Operating segments

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

The operating segments are identified by management based on the phase of each project as the risks are affected predominantly by differences in the phases in which each project is currently defined. Discrete financial information about each of these operating businesses is reported to the executive management team on at least a monthly basis.

The Group has the following segments:

Bibiani	Mineral exploration and development activities
Cape Three Points	Mineral exploration activities

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions

The accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in note 2 to the accounts:

Corporate charges
Corporate charges comprise non-segmental expenses such as head office expenses and interest. Corporate charges are not allocated to a segment.

Inter-entity transactions
Inter-entity management fees are recognised on an arm's length basis for services provided by the parent company to each segment.

Segment loans payable and loans receivable
Segment loans are initially recognised at the consideration received. Intersegment loans receivable and loans payable that earn or incur non-market interest are not adjusted to fair value based on market interest rates.

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

- Corporate interest revenue and corporate expenditure
- Fair value losses on derivative financial instruments
- Corporate assets and liabilities
- Tax balances

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

3. Operating segments (continued)

	Bibiani		Cape Three Points		Total	
	2013 US $(000)	2012 US $(000)	2013 US $(000)	2012 US $(000)	2013 US $(000)	2012 US $(000)
Interest income	157	13	*	-	157	13
Other income	-	461	*	-	-	461
Total segment revenue	**157**	**474**	*	**-**	**157**	**474**
Corporate and other unallocated interest income					286	281
Total revenue per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income					**443**	**755**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Segment revenue reconciliation to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The analysis of the location of revenue is as follows:						
Australia					286	281
Ghana					157	474
Result						
Segment result	(62,537)	(15,990)	-	490	(62,537)	(15,500)
Inter-segment eliminations					(28,769)	(4,033)
Corporate and other unallocated					(68,366)	(2,933)
Net loss before tax as per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income					**(159,672)**	**(22,466)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

3. Operating segments (continued)

	Bibiani		Cape Three Points		Total	
	2013 US $(000)	2012 US $(000)	2013 US $(000)	2012 US $(000)	2013 US $(000)	2012 US $(000)
Segment assets						
Segment assets	93,241	182,947	50	7,816	93,291	190,763
Inter-segment eliminations:						
Inter-entity loans					(319,871)	(11,086)
Corporate and unallocated assets					348,205	28,293
Total assets per the statement of financial position					**121,625**	**207,970**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Segment assets reconciliation to the statement of financial position

The analysis of the location of non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets is as follows:

Australia	28,334	17,207
Ghana	93,291	190,763

	Bibiani		Cape Three Points		Total	
Segment liabilities						
Segment liabilities	274,377	318,418	*	8,730	274,377	327,148
Inter-segment eliminations:						
Inter-entity loans					(376,216)	(178,418)
Corporate and unallocated liabilities					254,211	(62,123)
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position					**152,372**	**86,607**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

4. Revenue and other income

	Consolidated	
	2013	2012
	US $ (000)	US $ (000)
(a) Revenue		
Interest income	443	294
Equipment rental	-	461
	443	**755**
(b) Other income		
Foreign currency gains	8,662	999
Profit on sale of plant and equipment	-	4
Other	-	8
	8,662	**1,011**

5. General and administrative expenses

An analysis of general and administrative expenses is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2013	2012
	US $ (000)	US $ (000)
(a) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	12,334	7,815
Superannuation costs	123	310
Non-executive directors' fees	119	136
Share based payments	195	1,815
	12,771	**10,076**
(b) Depreciation included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Depreciation	**9,165**	**1,188**
(c) Lease payments and other expenses included in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Minimum lease payments – operating lease	*****	**183**
(d) Other material expenses included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Electricity	801	579
Insurance	1,696	1,464
Maintenance of plant, equipment and other	1,041	2,289
Security	1,112	863
Travel and accommodation	840	1,363
Fuel	8,541	1,012
	14,031	**7,570**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

6. Borrowing costs

	Consolidated	
	2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
Borrowing costs	6,210	1,967
Amounts capitalised to mine properties	(781)	(1,483)
	5,429	**484**

7. Income tax

	Consolidated	
	2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
(a) Income tax benefit		
Current tax benefit	935	935
Deferred tax expense	*	(6,833)
Prior year adjustment to deferred tax balances	*	(1,150)
Income tax benefit	**(935)**	**(7,048)**

(b) Reconciliations between tax benefit and pre-tax net loss

Loss before income tax benefit	(159,672)	(22,466)
Income tax calculated at 30%	(47,902)	(6,740)
Tax effect of:		
- Sundry amounts	*	115
- Provisions	*	98
- Depreciation	*	-
- Foreign exchange differences	*	7
- Capital raising costs deduction	*	(928)
- Non-deductible amortisation	*	4
- Loan restructuring costs	*	-
- Loss (gain) on revaluation of share options	*	(1,198)
- Interest disallowed	*	1,070
- Difference in global tax rates (current year temporary difference)	*	(1,437)
- Re-measurement of opening deferred tax balances on increase in tax rates	*	1,383
- Adjustment in respect of previous years	*	(1,150)
Future income tax benefit not brought to account	*	1,728
Income tax benefit	**(935)**	**(7,048)**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

NOBLE MINERAL RESOURCES LTD

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

7. Income tax (continued)

	Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	Consolidated 2012 US $ (000)
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities		
- Depreciable plant and equipment	*	12,491
- Unrealised foreign exchange gains	*	9
- Other	*	17
		12,517
Deferred tax liabilities offset by deferred tax assets	*	(12,186)
	67	**331**
(d) Deferred Tax Assets		
- Tax losses	*	16,438
- Provisions	*	4,747
- Unrealised foreign exchange losses	*	1,558
	*	22,743
Deferred tax assets offset by deferred tax liabilities	*	(12,186)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	*	(10,557)
	-	**-**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

(e) Tax losses

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised (as recovery is not probable)		
Potential at local tax rates	*	**6,604**[1]

1. Includes $3,489,000 accumulated losses in Noble Gold Bibiani Limited. These accumulated losses must be utilised by 30 June 2016, after which time they will not be recoverable.

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

(f) Unrecognised temporary differences

Temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised:		
- Provisions	*	2,402
- Unrealised foreign exchange gain (loss)	*	1,550
Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to the above temporary differences	*	**3,952**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

7. Income tax (continued)

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
(g) Movement in deferred tax balances		
Opening balance	331	8,314
Movement during the year	*	(9,366)
Effect of increase to tax rate	*	1,383
Acquisition of Noble Gold Bibiani Limited	-	-
Closing balance	**67**	**331**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

(h) Tax rates

The potential tax benefit at 30 June 2013 in respect of tax losses not brought to account has been calculated at local rates of 30% for Australia and 35% for Ghana (2012: 30%).

8. Loss per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (US $ 000)	(158,737)	(15,418)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (number of shares - millions)	652.70	522.72
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (US cents)	(24.32)	(2.95)

The total number of share options and conversion options outstanding at 30 June 2013, but not considered to be dilutive is $NIL (2012: 132,827,002). No shares have been issued after the reporting date as a result of the exercise of listed options.

In September 2012, the Company issued 45,375,000 ordinary shares at A$0.16 per share. Participants received one free-attaching option for every 2 shares. The options are exercisable at A $0.20 each, expire on 30 September 2015 and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

9. Exploration and evaluation assets

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
At cost:		
As at 1 July	15,179	4,765
Additions	1,832	10,414
Impairment	(16,961)	-
	50	**15,179**

Exploration and evaluation expenditure immediately expensed as per the accounting policy amount to US$94,000 (2012: US$45,000).

The value of the Group's interest in exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the continuance of the Group's rights to tenure of the areas of interest, the results of future exploration and the recoupment of costs through successful development and exploitation of the areas of interest, or alternatively, by their sale. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the recapitalisation of the company and the sale of the tenements, the exploration and evaluation assets have been impaired to a director's valuation of $50,000.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Work in progress US $ (000)	Underground development US $ (000)	Decomm-issioning US $ (000)	Infrastructure US $ (000)	Land and buildings US $ (000)	Plant and equipment US $ (000)	Motor vehicles US $ (000)	Furniture and fittings US $ (000)	Computer equipment US $ (000)	Total US $ (000)
Cost										
As at 30 June 2011	**14,025**	**16,039**	**1,756**	**1,906**	**7,275**	**43,513**	**1,484**	**93**	**612**	**86,703**
Additions	43,961	-	-	1,282	1,035	8,160	571	6	740	55,755
Disposals	-	-	-	(147)	-	-	(60)	-	-	(207)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(913)	(98)	1,022	-	(11)	-	-
As at 30 June 2012	**57,986**	**16,039**	**1,756**	**2,128**	**8,212**	**52,695**	**1,995**	**88**	**1,352**	**142,251**
Additions	-	-	945	-	-	434	295	7	321	2,002
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	**(21,470)**	**(1,503)**	**-**	**(233)**	**-**	**(5,449)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(28,655)**
As at 30 June 2013	**36,516**	**14,536**	**2,701**	**1,895**	**8,212**	**47,680**	**2,290**	**95**	**1,673**	**115,598**
Depreciation										
As at 30 June 2011	**-**	**-**	**(250)**	**(128)**	**(388)**	**(3,688)**	**(278)**	**(43)**	**(164)**	**(4,939)**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	(7)	(439)	(414)	(28)	(300)	(1,188)
Capitalised to mine development	-	-	(38)	(303)	(969)	(7,126)	-	-	-	(8,436)
Disposals	-	-	-	9	-	-	42	-	-	51
Reclassification	-	-	-	412	-	(420)	-	8	-	-
As at 30 June 2012	**-**	**-**	**(288)**	**(10)**	**(1,364)**	**(11,673)**	**(650)**	**(63)**	**(464)**	**(14,512)**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	(451)	(1,809)	(5,519)	(822)	(4)	**(560)**	**(9,165)**
Capitalised to mine development	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impairment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 30 June 2013	**-**	**-**	**(288)**	**(461)**	**(3,173)**	**(17,192)**	**(1,472)**	**(67)**	**(1,024)**	**(23,677)**
Net book value:										
At 30 June 2013	**36,516**	**14,536**	**2,413**	**1,434**	**5,039**	**30,488**	**818**	**28**	**649**	**91,921**
At 30 June 2012	**57,986**	**16,039**	**1,468**	**2,118**	**6,848**	**41,022**	**1,345**	**25**	**888**	**127,739**

Finance lease

The carrying value of plant and equipment held under finance leases at 30 June 2013 was $* (2012: $4,887,000). Additions during the year include $* (2012:$4,887,000) of plant and equipment under finance leases. Leased assets are pledged as security for the related finance lease.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

11. Mine properties

	Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	Consolidated 2012 US $ (000)
At cost:		
As at 1 July	38,398	9,918
Additions	16,523	28,480
Impairment	(52,427)	-
	2,494	**38,398**

12. Consumables

	Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	Consolidated 2012 US $ (000)
At cost:		
Materials and supplies	7,011	9,761
Impairment	(1,825)	-
	5,186	**9,761**

13. Trade and other receivables

		Consolidated 2013 US $ (000)	Consolidated 2012 US $ (000)
Current			
Trade debtors	(i)	-	1,541
Other receivables		1,723	259
		1,723	**1,800**

(i) Trade debtors are non-interest bearing.

Non-Current			
Taxes recoverable	(ii)	-	4,032
		-	**4,032**

(ii) Taxes recoverable relate to Ghanaian Withholding Tax.

The carrying value of trade and other receivables approximate their fair value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

14. Cash and cash equivalents

		Consolidated	
		2013	2012
		US $ (000)	US $ (000)
Cash at bank and in hand	(i)	2,853	3,057
Short-term deposits	(ii)	13,252	364
		16,105	**3,421**

(i) Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.
(ii) Short-term deposits are made for varying periods, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The fair value of cash and short-term deposits is US$16,105,235 (2012: US$3,421,000).

Risk exposure
The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed at note 25. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of cash at cash equivalents mentioned above.

The Group only deposits cash surpluses with major banks of high quality credit standing.

At 30 June 2012, the Group had an undrawn finance lease facility with Bank of Africa Ghana Limited. The limit of this facility is US$ 5,500,000. The facility is to enable the Company to purchase additional equipment for operations.

15. Other assets

		Consolidated	
		2013	2012
		US $ (000)	US $ (000)
Current			
Prepayments	(i)	-	1,064
Debt service reserve	(ii)	-	3,506
Other Assets		1,415	-
		1,415	**4,570**

(i) Prepayments represent advanced payments to suppliers, prepaid insurance costs and plant and equipment and capital expenditure related to the mine refurbishment.
(ii) The Debt Service Reserve account is required to be funded 3 months in advance of each quarterly repayment to Investec Bank Limited (refer note 17).

The carrying value of trade and other receivables approximate their fair value.

NOBLE MINERAL RESOURCES LTD

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

15. Other assets (continued)

		Consolidated	
		2013	2012
		US $ (000)	US $ (000)
Non-current			
Rental bond	(iii)	-	68
EPA reclamation bond	(iv)	2,731	2,732
Foreign withholding tax credits		-	270
		2,731	**3,070**

(iii) Rental bond is secured by a bank guarantee from ANZ Bank Limited.

(iv) The EPA Reclamation Bond is an amount held in the joint name of Noble Gold Bibiani Ltd and Environmental Protection Agency (Ghana) with Barclays Bank (GH) Limited in relation to the rehabilitation provision concerning the Bibiani Gold Mine.

16. Issued capital

Authorised

		Consolidated	
		2013	2012
		US $ (000)	US $ (000)
Ordinary share capital		**165,013**	**157,977**

(a) Ordinary shares issued and fully paid		**Number**	**US $ (000)**
As at 1 July 2012		610,147,952	157,977
Share placements	(i)	56,250,000	6,536
Issue of shares		-	500
As at 30 June 2013		**666,397,952**	**165,013**

(i) 56,250,000 shares were issued at $0.16 during the period.

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

16. Issued capital (continued)

(b) Options

Listed/ Unlisted	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at 1 July 2012	Movement for the period	Balance at 30 June 2013	Note
Listed	21 July 2013	A $0.35	69,012,233	-	69,012,233	
Unlisted	8 July 2014	A $0.20	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	
Unlisted	19 August 2014	A $0.40	4,250,000	-	4,250,000	
Unlisted	30 November 2014	A $0.83	19,579,230	(307,500)	19,271,730	(i)
Listed	1 May 2015	A $0.48	28,895,539	-	28,895,539	
Unlisted	4 July 2015	A $0.31	-	1,140,000	1,140,000	(ii)
Unlisted	30 September 2015	A $0.20	-	28,125,001	28,125,001	(iii)
Unlisted	31 October 2015	A $0.55	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	

(i) 307,500 unlisted options issued to employees pursuant to the company's Employee Share Option Plan ('Plan") were forfeited during the period due to vesting criteria not being satisfied.

(ii) 1,140,000 unlisted options expiring on 4 July 2015 were issued to employees pursuant to the Company's Employee Option Plan. The Plan was approved by shareholders at the AGM held 30 November 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.

(iii) 28,125,001 unlisted options expiring on 30 September 2015 were issued to institutional and sophisticated investors who participated in the Company's capital raisings in September 2012. Participants received one free-attaching option for every 2 shares. The options are exercisable at A $0.20 each, and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.

(c) Convertible Debt Securities

Listed/ Unlisted	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance at 1 July 2012	Movement for the period	Balance at 30 June 2013	Note
Unlisted	1 March 2016	A $0.12	-	708,333,333	708,333,333	(i)

(i) 708,333,333 Unsecured Convertible Notes were issued to Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute") pursuant to the Company's capital raising in January 2013. Each Noble Convertible Note has a face value of A$0.12 per Note and is convertible to one Ordinary Share on a 1 for 1 basis (adjusted for any capitalised interest) at the election of the holder. There is 8% coupon interest attached which is capitalised in the first year and payable in cash on a 6 monthly basis thereafter.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

17. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
Current		
Secured Finance Lease – Bank Of Africa Ghana Limited (note 22) (*)	4,933	1,387
Secured Loan - Investec	-	28,260
	4,933	**29,647**
Non-Current		
Secured Finance Lease – Bank Of Africa Ghana Limited (note 22)	-	4,930
	-	**4,930**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

18. Provisions

	Rehabilitation and decommissioning US $ (000)	Other US $ (000)	Total US $ (000)
As at 1 July 2012	**11,161**	**-**	**11,161**
Arising during the year	*	*	*
Amounts used during the year	*	*	*
Unwinding of discount	*	*	*
At 30 June 2013	**10,632**	**16,290**	**26,922**
Comprising:			
Current 2013	10,632	16,290	26,922
Non-current 2013	-	-	-
	10,632	**16,290**	**26,922**
Current 2012	926	-	926
Non-current 2012	10,235	-	10,235
	11,161	**-**	**11,161**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

18. Provisions (continued)

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Other provisions
Other provisions comprise provisions for employee benefits.

19. Accounts payable and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Current		
Overdraft	-	94
Trade payables	11,616	30,884
Accrued liabilities	66,950	3,778
Taxes payable	719	1,647
Creditors claims under administration *	41,165	-
	120,450	**36,403**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

20. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group has entered into the following derivative contracts that have not been designated as hedges:

	Consolidated	
	2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
Reconciliation of movement for the year:		
At fair value:		
As at 1 July carrying amount	3,200	2,947
Fair value at grant for new awards issued	18,114	4,248
Change in fair value	(20,724)	(3,995)
Impairment*	(590)	-
	-	**3,200**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Quantity	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Note
69,012,233	8 July 2010	21 July 2013	A$0.35	
6,000,000	8 July 2010	8 July 2014	A$0.20	(i)
4,250,000	19 August 2014	19 August 2014	A$0.40	
19,271,730	30 November 2011	30 November 2014	A$0.83	
19,558,546	24 April 2012	1 May 2015	A$0.48	(ii)
9,426,993	12 June 2012	1 May 2015	A$0.48	(iii)
1,140,000	30 November 2011	4 July 2015	A$0.20	(iv)
12,968,750	14 September 2012	30 September 2015	A$0.20	(v)
4,718,751	18 September 2012	30 September 2015	A$0.20	(v)
5,000,000	27 September 2012	30 September 2015	A$0.20	(v)
2,312,500	26 November 2012	30 September 2015	A$0.20	(v)
1,562,500	13 December 2012	30 September 2015	A$0.20	(v)
1,562,500	20 December 2012	30 September 2015	A$020	(v)
5,000,000	11 October 2011	31 October 2015	A$0.55	

(i) 6,000,000 unlisted options expiring on 8 July 2014 were issued on 8 July 2010 to Investec Bank Limited as part of the acquisition of a 100% interest in Noble Gold Bibiani Ltd. The options are exercisable at A $0.20 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.

(ii) 19,558,546 listed options expiring on 1 May 2015 were issued on 24 April 2012 to institutional and sophisticated investors who participated in the Company's capital raisings in April 2012. Participants received one free-attaching option for every 2 shares. The options are exercisable at A $0.48 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised. The fair value at inception was $3,047,000.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

20. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) 9,426,993 listed options expiring on 1 May 2015 were issued on 12 June 2012 to institutional and sophisticated investors who participated in the Company's capital raisings in April 2012. Participants received one free-attaching option for every 2 shares. The options are exercisable at A $0.48 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised. The fair value at inception was $692,000.

(iv) 1,140,000 unlisted options expiring on 4 July 2015 were issued to employees pursuant to the Company's Employee Option Plan. The Plan was approved by shareholders at the AGM held 30 November 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.

(v) 28,125,001 unlisted options expiring on 30 September 2015 were issued during the period (refer Note 17(b). The options are exercisable at a$0.20 each. The fair value at inception was US$1,899,000.

21. Reserves

	Consolidated		
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US $ (000)	**Option Reserve US $ (000)**	**Total US $ (000)**
As at 1 July 2011	**310**	**540**	**850**
Unlisted option issue – share-based payments	-	3,560	3,560
As at 1 July 2012	**310**	**4,100**	**4,410**
Unlisted option issue – share-based payments	-	328	328
Foreign currency movements	(737)	-	(737)
As at 30 June 2013	**(427)**	**4,428**	**4,001**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Foreign currency translation reserve

This reserve is used to record exchange differences arising on translation of the group entities that do not have a functional currency of US dollars and have been translated for presentation purposes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

22. Capital commitments and other contingencies

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee

Prior to entering into administration the Company leases its offices as follows:

1. South Perth -the lease is for a 5 year period from 1 October 2011.
2. Accra (Ghana) – the lease is for a 2 year period from 15 August 2012.
3. Kumasi (Ghana) – the lease is for a 2 year period from 1 January 2013.

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Within one year	*	260
After one year but not more than five years	*	892
More than five years	-	-
	*	**1,152**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Finance lease commitments – Group as lessee

The finance lease is a facility obtained from Bank of Africa Ghana Limited for the refinancing of existing equipment. The lease is for a 4 year period from 1 June 2012. The finance lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Within one year	*	1,975
After one year but not more than five years	*	5,760
More than five years	*	-
	*	**7,735**
Less amounts representing finance charges	*	-
Present Value of minimum lease payments	*	**7,735**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

22. Capital commitments and other contingencies (continued)

Capital commitments

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Within one year	*	8,187
After one year but not more than five years	*	-
More than five years	*	-
	*****	**8,187**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Exploration commitments

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Within one year	*	230
After one year but not more than five years	*	-
After more than five years	*	-
	*****	**230**

The Company has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work on mineral leases held. These obligations may vary over time, depending on the Company's exploration program and priorities. These obligations are also subject to variations by negotiation, joint venturing or relinquishing some of the relevant tenements.

Project commitments

Cape Three Points Concession

The Company acquired a joint venture interest from Axmin Limited ("Axmin") with Consolidated Minerals Limited ("ConsMin") for a project consisting of a concession located in the Republic of Ghana ("Cape Three Points Concession"). In consideration for the acquisition of Axmin rights, interests and obligations in and to the Cape Three Points Concession, Noble must pay Axmin 1.5% of the gross smelter returns from the disposition of concentrates derived from ore mined from the Cape Three Points Concession and milled or concentrated by Noble.

The Company acquired the joint venture interest from ConsMin in December 2010. In consideration for the rights, interests and obligations to the Cape Three Points Concession, Noble must pay ConsMin US$10,000 on every anniversary of the agreement for so long as Noble is in the process of exploration on the Concession, and 1% net refinery returns from the sale or other disposition of all gold produced from the property.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

22. Capital commitments and other contingencies (continued)

Remuneration commitments

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under long-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	*	781
After one year but not more than five years	*	574
After more than five years	-	-
	*****	**1,355**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Contingencies

The Group does not have any contingent liabilities at the balance date.

23. Related party disclosures

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Noble Mineral Resources and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

		Country of incorporation	% equity interest 2013	2012
Noble Mineral Resources Ghana Limited		Ghana	100%	100%
Noble Mining Ghana Limited		Ghana	100%	100%
Noble Gold Bibiani Limited	(i)	Ghana	100%	100%
Drilling and Mining Services Limited		Ghana	100%	100%

(i) Noble Mining Ghana Limited is the parent of Noble Gold Bibiani Limited
Noble Mineral Resources Limited is the ultimate parent of the consolidated entity.

On 12 September 2013 Noble Mineral Resources Limited was placed into voluntary administration. The Ghananian subsidiaries were placed into a Scheme of Arrangement under the Deed of Company Arrangement with Resolute Mining Limited owning 100% of the Bibiani Gold Project when the restructure is complete.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

23. Related party disclosures (continued)

(a) Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Short-term employee benefits	*	1,799
Post-employment benefits	*	118
Share based payments	*	1,456
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	*****	**3,373**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

23. Related party disclosures (continued)

(b) Option holdings of key management personnel

30 June 2013	Balance at beginning of period 1 July 2012	Granted as remuneration	Pro-rata bonus issue	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance at end of period 30 June 2013	Vested at 30 June 2013 Total	Exercisable	Not exercisable
Directors									
Tunku Naquiyuddin[1]	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
Brian Thomas[2]	2,025,000	-	-	-	(25,000)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Duncan Coutts[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne Norris[4]	13,166,250	-	-	-		13,166,250	13,166,250	13,166,250	-
Xi Xi[5]	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Executives									
Mark Laing[6]	694,456	-	-	-	(694,456)	-	-	-	-
Total	**20,385,706**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(719,456)**	**19,666,250**	**19,666,250**	**19,666,250**	**-**

1. Resigned 11 September 2013.
2. Resigned 20 December 2013. 2,000,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
3. Resigned 8 July 2012.
4. Resigned 28 February 2013.
5. 2,000,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised. Resigned 10 May 2013.
6. Resigned 10 June 2012.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

23. Related party disclosures (continued)

(b) Option holdings of key management personnel (continued)

30 June 2012	Balance at beginning of period 1 July 2011	Granted as remuneration	Pro-rata bonus issue	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance at end of period 30 June 2012	Vested at 30 June 2012 Total	Exercisable	Not exercisable
Directors									
Tunku Naquiyuddin[1]	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
Brian Thomas[2]	50,000	2,000,000	-	(25,000)	-	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	-
Duncan Coutts[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne Norris[4]	11,667,500	3,500,000	-	-	(2,001,250)	13,166,250	13,166,250	13,166,250	-
Xi Xi[5]	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Executives									
Roger Bannister	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erik Palmbachs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Laing[6 / 7]	-	600,000	-	(94,456)	188,912	694,456	694,456	444,456	250,000
David Leavy[8]	13,500	550,000	-	-	(563,500)	-	-	-	-
Peter Johnston[9 / 10]	-	550,000	-	-	(550,000)	-	-	-	-
Brian Dunn[11]	500,000	500,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	-	-	-
Total	**12,231,000**	**12,200,000**	**-**	**(119,456)**	**(3,925,838)**	**20,385,706**	**20,385,706**	**20,135,706**	**250,000**

1. 2,500,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
2. 2,000,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
3. Resigned 8 July 2012.
4. 3,500,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
5. 2,000,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
6. 600,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
7. Appointed 1 September 2011.
8. Resigned 30 April 2012.
9. 550,000 unlisted options expiring on 30 Nov 2014 were issued on 30 Nov 2011. The options are exercisable at A $0.83 each and entitle the holder one Ordinary Share in the Company once exercised.
10. Resigned 30 April 2012.
11. Resigned 1 March 2012.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

23. Related party disclosures (continued)

(c) Shareholdings of key management personnel

Shares in Noble Mineral Resources Limited (number)

30 June 2013	Balance at beginning Of period 1 July 2012	Granted as remuneration	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance at end of period 30 June 2013
Directors					
Tunku Naquiyuddin[1]	-	400,000	-	-	400,000
Brian Thomas[2]	256,250	-	-	-	256,250
Wayne Norris[3]	43,140,000	-	-	(43,140,000)	-
Xi Xi[4]	-	400,000	-	(400,000)	-
Executives					
Mark Laing	517,203	-	-	-	517,203
Total	**43,913,453**	**800,000**	**-**	**(43,540,000)**	**1,173,453**

1. Resigned 11 September 2013.
2. Resigned 20 December 2013
3. Resigned 28 February 2013.
4. Resigned 10 May 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

23. Related party disclosures (continued)

(c) Shareholdings of key management personnel (continued)

Shares in Noble Mineral Resources Limited (number)

30 June 2012	Balance at beginning of period 1 July 2011	Granted as remuneration	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance at end of period 30 June 2012
Directors					
Tunku Naquiyuddin	-	-	-	-	-
Brian Thomas	100,000	25,000	-	131,250	256,250
Duncan Coutts	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne Norris	43,140,000	-	-	-	43,140,000
Xi Xi	-	-	-	-	-
Executives					
Roger Bannister	-	-	-	-	-
Erik Palmbachs	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Laing[1]	375,825	163,362	-	(21,984)	517,203
David Leavy[2]	67,500	-	-	(67,500)	-
Peter Johnston	-	-	-	-	-
Brian Dunn[3]	440,000	-	-	(440,000)	-
Total	**44,123,325**	**188,362**	**-**	**(398,234)**	**43,913,453**

1. Appointed 1 September 2011.
2. Resigned 30 April 2012.
3. Resigned 1 March 2012.

There are no other related party transactions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

24. Share based payments

Employee Share Option Plan

In November 2011, the Company adopted the Noble Mineral Resources Limited Employee Share Option Plan ("Plan"). The Plan is designed to provide eligible employees with an opportunity to share in the growth in the value of the Shares and to encourage them to improve the performance of the Company and its return to shareholders. It is intended that the Plan will enable the Company to retain and attract skilled and experienced employees and provide them with the motivation to make the Company more successful for all stakeholders. The contractual life of each option is generally three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Plan does not allow for the issue of options to directors of the Company.

Non Plan Based Payments

The Company also makes share-based payments to consultants from time to time, not under any specific plan.

Summaries of options granted

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices ("WAEP") of, and movements in, share options issued in lieu of remuneration during the year:

	2013 Number	2013 WAEP A$	2012 Number	2012 WAEP A$
Outstanding at 1 July	28,829,230	0.40	6,250,000	0.40
Granted during the year	1,140,000	0.78	25,629,230	0.78
Exercised during the year	-	0.40	(2,000,000)	0.40
Forfeited during the year	(307,500)	(0.83)	(1,050,000)	(0.83)
	29,661,730	**0.72**	**28,829,230**	**0.72**
Exercisable at 30 June	29,661,730	0.72	28,829,230	0.72

The outstanding balance at 30 June 2013 is represented by:

	Exercise price A$	Number
Options expiring on or before:		
19 August 2014	0.40	4,250,000
30 November 2014	0.83	19,271,730
4 July 2015	0.31	1,140,000
31 October 2015	0.55	5,000,000

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

24. Share based payments (continued)

Weighted average remaining contractual life

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding at 30 June 2013 is 1.56 years (2012: 2.53).

Range of exercise price

The exercise price for options outstanding at the end of the financial year was A$0.31 to A$0.83 (2012: A$0.83).

Weighted average fair value

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was A$0.20 (2012: US$0.16).

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Option pricing model

The fair values of options issued are estimated at the date of grant using the Binomial option pricing model. The following table sets out the assumptions made in determining the fair value of the options granted during the period.

	30 Nov 2011 grant	**30 Nov 2011 grant[1]**	**30 Nov 2011 grant[2]**
Number of options	9,629,230	11,000,000	5,000,000
Fair value at grant date (US$)	1,043,786	1,480,189	1,516,570
Option exercise price (A$)	0.83	0.83	0.55
Grant date	30 Nov 2011	30 Nov 2011	30 Nov 2011
Dividend yield	-	-	-
Expected volatility	52.5%	54.0%	62.0%
Risk-free interest rate	3.82%	3.86%	3.95%
Expected life	1.87 years	2.25 years	3.92 years
Share price on date of grant (A$)	0.585	0.585	0.585

1. These options were issued to the Board of Directors and Company Secretary and were considered reasonable in the circumstances given the Company's size and the stage of development, and the incentives represented by the issue of the options represent a cost effective and efficient reward and incentive.
2. These options were granted to a consultant of the Company in consideration for assistance with the Company's capital raising initiatives, investor relations and marketing and promotional services and as an incentive going forward to ensure the success of the Company.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise financial liabilities and financial assets. The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise accounts payable, bank loans and overdrafts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short term cash flow and raise finance for the Group's capital expenditure program. The Group has various financial assets such as accounts receivable and cash and short-term deposits.

Risk exposures and responses

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks that could adversely affect the Group's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risks, comprising commodity price risk, cash flow interest rate risk and foreign currency risk and liquidity risk and credit risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of financial risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Group policies and the Group's risk appetite. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are to be carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. At this stage, the Group does not currently apply any form of hedge accounting.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised following.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: commodity price risk, equity price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates on the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of changes in the Company's share price as it relates to the value of the Group's financial derivative liability obligations (note 20).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the Company's share price, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax through the impact on floating rate borrowings and cash and cash equivalents. The impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit before tax.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Equity price risk (continued)

Increase/decrease share price	Effect on profit before tax and equity for the year ended 30 June 2013 Increase/(Decrease) US $ (000)	Effect on profit before tax and equity for the year ended 30 June 2012 Increase/(Decrease) US $ (000)
+ A$0.10	*	(2,523)
- A$0.10	*	2,109

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Board does recognise the Group as being materially exposed to changes in market interest rates; however the Group does not currently seek to mitigate its interest rate exposures.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates as determined based on a review of the last two years historical and economic forecaster's expectations, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax through the impact on floating rate borrowings and cash and cash equivalents. The impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit before tax.

Increase/decrease interest rate	Effect on profit before tax and equity for the year ended 30 June 2013 Increase/(Decrease) US $ (000)	Effect on profit before tax and equity for the year ended 30 June 2012 Increase/(Decrease) US $ (000)
+ 1.0 %	*	(315)
- 1.0 %	*	315

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Foreign currency risk

Ongoing

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from purchases in currencies other than the respective functional currencies. Approximately 40%* of costs are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the entities within the Group. This 40% comprises Euro (4%)*, GB Pound (7%)*, Ghana Cedi (23%)*, SA Rand (1%)*, Australian Dollar (4%) and Canadian Dollar (1%)*.

The Group is materially exposed to movements in the AUD:USD foreign exchange rate. In order to mitigate this risk, the Group seeks to convert the majority of its Australian Dollar cash holdings into the functional currency of the Group, United States Dollars.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Foreign currency risk (continued)

Exposure at the balance date

The Group's exposure to A$ US$ foreign currency risk at the balance date:

	2013 A $ (000)	2012 A$ (000)
A$: US$		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,760	1,582
Trade and other receivables	-	-
Overdrafts	(1)	(15)
Trade and other payables	(352)	(915)
Derivative financial instruments	-	(3,149)
Net statement of financial position exposure	**6,407**	**(2,497)**

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the financial instruments held at 30 June 2013, a 5% strengthening/weakening of the United States Dollar against the Australian Dollar at 30 June would have decreased the loss for the year by $* (2012: decrease by $634,000) and increased the loss by $*(2012: increased by $507,000) respectively. The impact on equity is the same as the impact on profit before tax.

The foreign exchange movement for the above sensitivity analysis was based on foreign exchange risk exposures at the balance date.

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by monitoring its debt rating and the maturity dates of existing debt and other payables.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans. At 30 June 2012, the Group had an undrawn finance lease facility with Bank of Africa Ghana Limited. The limit of this facility is US$ 5,500,000. The facility is to enable the Company to purchase additional equipment for operations in 2012 5,500,000. 96% of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year at 30 June 2012 based on the balances reflected in the financial statements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2012	On demand US $ (000)	< 1 year US $ (000)	1-2 years US $ (000)	2-5 years US $ (000)	> 5 years US $ (000)	Total US $ (000)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	28,260	-	-	-	-	28,260
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	20,193	16,210	-	-	-	36,403
Finance lease	-	1,975	1,975	3,785	-	7,735
	48,453	**18,185**	**1,975**	**3,785**	**-**	**72,398**

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counterparties failed to perform as contracted under a financial instrument resulting in a financial loss to the Group and arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independent parties with a minimum credit rating of ‘A’ are accepted.

The carrying amount of the Group’s financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Fair value

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

Level 1: the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
Level 2: the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Level 3: the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on market data.

The level 2 method was used in calculating the fair value of the derivative financial instruments using a Binomial option pricing model, which includes Noble’s share prices at reporting date, time to expiry and the risk free rate as key inputs. The entire Group’s other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost, where the carrying value approximates the fair value.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short term deposits.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The Group is exposed to the following externally imposed capital requirements:

- Forecast debt service cover ratio of greater than * (2012:1.5).
- Reserve tail for any forecast period of at least *% (2012:40%).
- Maximum debt: equity ratio of *(2012:1 : 1).
- Fully funded development plan at all times*.

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Trade and other payables	120,450	36,403
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	4,933	34,577
Less cash and short term deposits	(16,105)	(3,327)
Net debt	109,278	67,653
Total equity	(30,747)	121,363
Total capital employed	**78,531**	**189,016**
Gearing ratio	139%	36%

26. Auditors' remuneration

The auditor of Noble Mineral Resources Limited is Ernst & Young.

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US$	**US$**
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
➢ An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	*	119,207
➢ Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group:		
- Tax compliance and advices	*	87,398
- Assurance related	-	-
	*****	**206,605**
Amounts received or due and receivable by related practices of Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
➢ An audit or review of the financial reports of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group		93,297
	*****	**299,902**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

26. Auditors' remuneration (continued)

Amounts received or due and receivable by non Ernst & Young audit firms for:		
➢ Review of financial report	-	-
➢ Taxation services	-	-
➢ Other non-audit services	-	-
	-	**-**
Amounts received or due and receivable by related parties of non Ernst & Young audit firms for:		
➢ Other non-audit services	-	-

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

27. Cash flow statement reconciliation

	Consolidated	
Reconciliation of net loss to net cash flows from operations	**2013 US$ (000)**	**2012 US$ (000)**
Net profit	(158,737)	(15,418)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	9,165	1,188
Borrowing costs	16	3
Share based payments	2,864	1,529
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	-	(999)
Gain on derivative financial instruments	(20,724)	(3,995)
Impairment losses	(62,082)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in other assets	3,493	(2,358)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	4,575	(2,647)
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	4,109	(43)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	84,048	6,749
Increase (decrease) in provisions	15,761	87
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax	(1,199)	(7,048)
	(118,711)	**(22,952)**

28. Events after the reporting date

Events after the balance date were as follows:

- On 24 July 2013 the Company confirmed that, pursuant to the terms of the Convertible Note Trust Deed entered into between Noble and Australian Executor Trustees Limited (Trustee) (acting on the instruction of the Majority Holders as defined in the Trust Deed) has waived the event of default that would otherwise arise under the Trust Deed as a result of Noble's securities remaining in voluntary suspension in these circumstances.
- On 30 August 2013 an application to set a statutory demand that was issued by Rothschild Australia Limited was dismissed. Rothschild is claiming the $4.7 million debt to be repaid.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

28. Events after the reporting date (continued)

- Given a settlement of the Rothschild debt could not be resolved, the directors of the Company pursuant to section 436A of the Corporations Act 2001 has placed Noble into voluntary administration and appointed Martin Jones, Darren Weaver, and Ben Johnson of Ferrier Hodgson as joint and several administrators of the Company on 12 September 2013.
- On 12 September 2013, commenced proceedings with the High Court of Republic of Ghana to restructure the liabilities of the Ghananian subsidiaries – Noble Mining Ghana Limited, Noble Gold Bibiani Limited, and Drilling & Mining Services Limited by way of a Scheme of Arrangement ("SoA"). As a result, Bibiani had been placed onto a care and maintenance footing.
- On 18 November 2013, ASX announcement - Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute") proposed a Deed of Company Arrangement ('DoCA") for the Company. The DoCA would see a subsidiary of the Resolute Group own 100% of the Bibiani Gold project following the satisfaction of certain conditions. Certain creditor claims against Noble would be satisfied and extinguished.
- On 16 May 2014 the High Court of Ghana gave its consent on the SoA. On the 20 June 2014, the SoA restructure conditions were final and complete and Resolute Mining became the owner of 100% of the Bibiani project.
- On 10 March 2015, a proposal for a variation of the DoCA was put forth by Pager Partners for a recapitalisation proposal which was accepted at a meeting of the Company's Creditors on 16 March 2015.

  The variation to the DoCA was signed on 2 June 2015, with the following terms:

- The syndicate led by Pager Partners will loan the Company $505,000.
- The Company would pay $505,000 to the Deed Administrator for distribution under the DoCA to a Creditors' Trust in return for secured and unsecured creditors releasing all claims against the Company and their charge over the Company.
- Certain unencumbered assets were retained by the Company including the Company's wholly owned subsidiary NMRGL and all the other subsidiaries were to be transferred to the Creditors' Trust.
- A Creditors' Trust Deed was to be used in order to pay the Deed Administrator's fees and costs, the Administrator's fees and costs and the Trustees' fees and costs, with the balance distributed to creditors as full and final payment of the Company's outstanding debts.

At a general meeting held on 23 November 2015, the shareholders of the Company resolved to:

(a) consolidate the capital on a 1:50 basis;
(b) elect Mike Hill, Mike Everett, Jonathan Pager and Brett Chenoweth as directors
(c) authorise the placement of up to 150,000,000 shares at $0.0025 per share (First Placement Shares);
(d) authorise the placement of up to 150,000,000 shares at $0.01 per share (Second Placement Shares);
(e) authorise an offer of up to 75,000,000 options at $0.000025 per option (First Placement Options) expiring 30 June 2018;
(f) authorise an offer of up to 30,000,000 options for Nil consideration but subject to vesting conditions (Management Options) to proposed director's and advisors of the company expiring 3 and 5 years from the date of issue and;
(g) authorise allotments and issues to the Syndicate and the directors from the placements and issues;
(h) change the Company's auditors.

The DoCA was effectuated on 24 December 2015 and the Company was released from being subject to the DoCA.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

28. Events after the reporting date (continued)

Board and Executive Changes

1. Mr Craig Dawson commenced role of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company with effect from 1 June (resigned 14 February 2014)
2. Tunku Naquiyuddin resigned as director effective 11 September 2013.
3. Mr Thomas and Mr Wellborn resigned as director effective 20 December 2013
4. Erik Palmbachs resigned as Company Secretary effective 21 January 2014
5. Directors Mr Peter Beilby and Mr Craig Dawson resigned effective13 February 2014

29. Parent entity information

	2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
Information relating to Noble Mineral Resources Limited		
Current assets	15,180	2,696
Total assets	242,570	130,322
Current liabilities	(108,525)	(8,959)
Total liabilities	(108,525)	(8,959)
Net assets	**134,045**	**121,363**
Issued capital	165,013	158,486
Option reserve	4,428	4,100
Foreign currency translation reserve	(427)	(427)
Retained earnings	(34,969)	(40,796)
Total shareholders' equity	**134,045**	**121,363**
(Loss) / Gain of the parent entity	(23,505)	41,706
Total comprehensive (loss) /gain of the parent entity	(23,505)	41,706

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to debts of its subsidiaries

	Consolidated	
	2013 US $ (000)	2012 US $ (000)
Guarantees provided for Noble Gold Bibiani Limited's Investec Bank facility	*	25,000
Guarantees provided for Drilling and Mining Service Limited's Bank of Africa Finance lease facility	*	6,500
	*	**31,500**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2013

29. Parent entity information (continued)

Commitments and contingencies of the parent entity

Included in Note 22 are commitments and contingencies as follows:

Operating lease commitments

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Within one year	*	260
After one year but not more than five years	*	892
More than five years	-	-
	*****	**1,152**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Exploration commitments of the parent entity

The Company has certain obligations to perform minimum exploration work on mineral leases held. These obligations may vary over time, depending on the Company's exploration program and priorities. These obligations are also subject to variations by negotiation, joint venturing or relinquishing some of the relevant tenements.

The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Remuneration commitments of the parent entity

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
	US $ (000)	**US $ (000)**
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under long-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year (A$)	*	506
After one year but not more than five years (A$)	*	402
After more than five years (A$)	-	-
	*****	**908**

* The Company was under External administration from 12 September 2013, consequently the Company does not have sufficient information to allow the level of disclosure required for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Directors’ declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Noble Mineral Resources Limited, I state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

   a) As set out in Note 2, although the Directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements, notes thereto, and the remuneration disclosures contained in the Remuneration Report in the Directors’ Report to the best of their knowledge based on the information made available to them, they are of the opinion that it is not possible to state that the consolidated financial statements, notes thereto, and the remuneration disclosures contained in the Remuneration Report in the Directors’ Report, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

      i. Giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2013 and performance; and

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

   b) The financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2, and

   c) Subject to the successful recapitalisation of the Company, 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 2013.

On behalf of the board

Jonathan Pager
Finance Director
22 February 2016

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
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QUALIFIED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOBLE MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Noble Mineral Resources Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

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 gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In note 2.1, the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that, where possible, the financial statements have been reconstructed to comply with International Financial Reporting Standards, though financial records are incomplete. Accordingly, the directors disclaim any responsibility for the completeness of the Financial Statements, and do not provide any statement to such effect in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

Because of the matter discussed in the basis of Disclaimer of Auditor's Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

Independence

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

Basis for Disclaimer of Auditor's Opinion

The company was placed into voluntary administration on 12 September 2013. Consequently, the financial information relating to the year under audit was not subject to the same accounting and internal controls processes, which includes the implementation and maintenance of internal controls that are relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report. Whilst the books and records of the company have been reconstructed to the maximum extent possible, we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the completeness of the general ledger and financial records as well as the relevant disclosures in the financial report.

As stated in Note 2.1, the current Directors are unable to state that the financial report is in accordance with all the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Accounting Standards.

Disclaimer of Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) because of the existence of the limitation on the scope of our work, as described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Auditor's Opinion paragraph noted above, and the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the limitation not existed, we are unable to, and do not express, an opinion as to whether the financial report of Noble Mineral Resources Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of their performance for the year ended on that date;
  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
  (iii) complying with all the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included on pages 12 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards

Disclaimer of opinion

Because of the existence of the limitation on scope of our work, as described in the Basis of Disclaimer of Auditor's Opinion, and the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the limitation not existed, we are unable to, and do not express, an opinion on the remuneration report of Noble Mineral Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013 and whether it complies with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit & Consulting Pty Ltd

Martin Michalik
Director

West Perth, Western Australia
22 February 2016

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
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22 February 2016

Board of Directors
Noble Mineral Resources Limited
Level 5,137-139 Bathurst Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

Dear Sirs

RE: NOBLE MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Noble Mineral Resources Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Noble Mineral Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully,

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LIMITED
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Martin Michalik

Martin Michalik
Director

ASX Additional Information

NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 16 FEBRUARY 2016

ORDINARY SHARES:

13,328,147 fully paid pre consolidation ordinary shares held by 1,925 individual shareholders

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share

UNQUOTED SECURITIES:

There are no unquoted securities.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDERS IN EACH CLASS OF EQUITY SECURITIES:

TOTAL HOLDERS FULLY PAID ORDINARY SHARES

Range	Ordinary Shares	%	No. of holders	%
100,001 and Over	9,525,739	71.47	16	0.83
10,001 to 100,000	2,290,922	17.19	74	3.84
5,001 to 10,000	462,918	3.47	64	3.32
1,001 to 5,000	666,430	5.00	311	16.16
1 to 1000	382,138	2.87	1,460	75.84
Total	13,328,147	100.00	1,925	100.00

There are 1,196 holders of unmarketable parcels.

ASX Additional Information

NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 16FEBRUARY 2016

TOP 20 HOLDERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 16 FEBRUARY 2016:

RANK	NAME	CAPITAL HELD	% IC
1	Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd	2,621,986	19.67
2	Global Gold Holdings Limited	1,363,750	10.23
3	Wei An Developments Limited	1,098,614	8.24
4	National Nominees Limited	868,815	6.52
5	Sino Portfolio International	775,465	5.82
6	Mr Wayne David Norris	727,385	5.46
7	Platinum Parade Sdn Bhd	696,764	5.23
8	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	350,796	2.63
9	Jp Morgan Nominees Australia	299,082	2.24
10	Syarikat Pesaka Antah Sdn Bhd	263,951	1.98
11	Mr Mohamed Nazir Bin Meraslam	252,480	1.89
12	Abn Amro Clearing Sydney	210,884	1.58
13	Hsbc Custody Nominees	208,371	1.56
14	Excalibur Trading Pty Ltd	180,238	1.35
15	Equity Trustees Limited	130,631	0.98
16	Avi Capital Pty Ltd	90,000	0.68
17	Uob Kay Hian Private Limited	87,761	0.66
18	Mr Giap Ch'ng Ooi	70,656	0.53
19	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	68,617	0.51
20	Mr Amit Eliyahu	64,250	0.48
	Total	10,430,496	78.26
	Balance of Register	2,897,651	21.74
	Grand Total	13,328,147	100.00