

# **Panoramic Resources Limited**

*ABN: 47 095 792 288*

Preliminary Final Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2015

This Preliminary Final Report is provided to the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX)  
under ASX Listing Rule 4.3A.

This Report is based on accounts which have been audited.

Current Reporting Period: Financial Year Ending 30 June 2015  
Previous Reporting Period: Financial Year Ending 30 June 2014

# Panoramic Resources Limited

## Appendix 4E - Preliminary Final Report

### For the financial-year ended 30 June 2015

Results for announcement to the market

		% movement		2013/14 A\$'000		2014/15 A\$'000
Revenue for ordinary activities	Down	16.2	from	238,210	to	<b>199,669</b>
(Loss) after tax from ordinary activities	Up	209.5	from	(9,322)	to	<b>(28,847)</b>
(Loss) after tax attributable to members	Up	209.5	from	(9,322)	to	<b>(28,847)</b>

Note 1 - Revenue from ordinary activities is after deducting ore treatment costs and concentrator/smelter payment deductions and after including gains and losses on commodity and foreign currency exchange rate derivatives

Dividends

No final dividend to shareholders has been declared by the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

For the full financial year ended 30 June 2015, the Company declared fully franked dividends of 1.0 cent per fully paid share, being the interim dividend paid in April 2015.

#### Net Tangible Assets Per Share

	30 June 2014 \$ per share	30 June 2015 \$ per share
Net tangible asset backing (per share)	0.86	<b>0.75</b>
Number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of net tangible assets per share	322,275,824	<b>321,424,015</b>

#### Commentary on the results for the period

Factors contributing to the above variances and the result for the financial year are as follows:

##### Revenue for ordinary activities

The Company's Nickel Division generated \$197,897,000 of revenue which was 17% down on the prior year. Sales revenue was lower from the 13% decrease in nickel contained in concentrate/ore sold (19,547 tonnes) over the previous reporting period (22,387 tonnes), commodity hedging gains of \$2,528,000, foreign currency exchange rate losses of \$8,621,000 and higher concentrator/smelter payment deductions (reduced payability) from lower mined nickel grades at both operations. The LME spot nickel price averaged A\$8.34 per pound during the financial year, up 11% on the previous year's equivalent LME average spot nickel price of A\$7.52 per pound. However, the progressively weaker nickel price on a US\$ basis, from the December 2014 quarter, resulted in significant negative final invoice pricing (QP) adjustments being recognised during the financial year. Other revenue comprised interest income of \$1,772,000.

##### (Loss) after tax from ordinary activities and (Loss) after tax attributable to members

Factors contributing to the result for the financial year are detailed and discussed in the "Operating and Financial Review" section of the Directors' Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2015, which accompany this Preliminary Final Report.

## **Appendix 4E - Preliminary Final Report** **For the financial-year ended 30 June 2015** (continued)

Other information required by Listing Rule 4.3A

Except for the matters noted above, all the disclosure requirements pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 4.3A are contained within Panoramic Resources Limited's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 which accompany this Preliminary Final Report.

# Panoramic Resources Limited

ABN 47 095 792 288

## Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2015

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This financial report covers the consolidated entity consisting of Panoramic Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

Panoramic Resources Limited is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office is:

Panoramic Resources Limited  
Level 9  
553 Hay Street  
Perth WA 6000

## Directors' report

The directors present their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the Group) consisting of Panoramic Resources Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2015.

### Directors

#### **Brian M Phillips (Non-Executive Chairman)**

*AWASM-Mining, FAusIMM, MIMMM,*

*Appointed 27 March 2007; Non-Executive Chairman from 17 November 2011*

Brian Phillips is a mining engineer who has had extensive mining industry experience in operational and management roles over a 50 year period. Brian has worked as an executive, and on the boards of mining companies in Australia and overseas involved with copper, gold, nickel, mineral sands and coal. He is a past President of the Victorian Chamber of Mines (now the Minerals Council of Australia - Victorian Division).

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

- Indophil Resources NL (Non-Executive Director from 1 April 2005 to 21 April 2005 and Non-Executive Chairman from 21 April 2005 to 23 January 2015)
- White Rock Minerals Ltd (Non-Executive Chairman from 26 March 2010)\*

*\* Denotes current directorship*

#### **Peter J Harold (Managing Director)**

*B.AppSc(Chem), AFAICD*

*Appointed 16 March 2001*

Peter Harold is a process engineer with over 27 years corporate experience in the minerals industry specialising in financing, marketing, business development and general corporate activities. Peter has extensive experience with the development and operation of both sulphide and laterite nickel projects having been responsible for metals marketing and various corporate functions relating to the Scuddles/Golden Grove copper lead zinc mine, Cawse nickel laterite project and the Silver Swan and Mt Keith nickel sulphide projects. Peter held various senior management positions with Shell Australia, Australian Consolidated Minerals Limited, Normandy Mining Limited, MPI Mines Limited and the Gutnick network of companies prior to founding Panoramic Resources Limited (formerly Sally Malay Mining Limited) in March 2001.

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

- Alloy Resources Limited (Non-Executive Chairman from 15 September 2005 to 30 June 2014)
- Spectrum Rare Earths Limited, formerly TUC Resources Limited (Non-Executive Chairman from 1 March 2007 to 1 May 2014 and Non-Executive Director from 1 May 2014 to 30 June 2014)
- Pacifico Minerals Limited (Non-Executive Director from 19 August 2013)\*

*\* Denotes current directorship*

#### **Christopher D J Langdon (Non-Executive Director)**

*B.Com (Econ)*

*Appointed 4 August 2004*

Christopher Langdon has over 25 years of corporate finance and management experience and has had extensive experience in investment banking in Australia and overseas working for Wardley Australia Limited, James Capel & Co. and Samuel Montagu & Co. specialising in cross border corporate advisory. Chris is the Chief Executive Officer of HJ Langdon & Co., a family owned business based in Melbourne involved in the food industry.

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

- Webster Limited (Non- Executive Director from 14 March 2013)\*

*\* Denotes current directorship*

**Directors (continued)**

**John Rowe (Non-Executive Director)**

*BSc (Hons), ARSM, MAusIMM  
Appointed 5 December 2006*

John Rowe is a geologist who has had extensive mining industry experience over a 40 year period. Until August 2006, John was General Manager, Business Development with LionOre Australia responsible for assessing new business, divesting assets and negotiating nickel ore and concentrate sales contracts. Prior to joining LionOre, John spent 12 years with MPI Mines Limited in various group executive roles and was involved in the evaluation, development and production of the high grade Silver Swan nickel sulphide project as well as the Stawell Gold Mine in Victoria.

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

- Evolution Mining Limited, formerly Catalpa Resources Limited, (Non-Executive Director from 12 October 2006 to 30 January 2008, Non-Executive Chairman from 30 January 2008 to 10 December 2009, and Non-Executive director from 10 December 2009.)\*
- Southern Cross Goldfields Ltd (Non-Executive Director from 14 April 2010 to 23 September 2013)

\* Denotes current directorship

**Company Secretary**

**Trevor R Eton**

*B.A (Hons)(Econ), PostGradDip (Man), AFAIM  
Appointed 12 March 2003*

Trevor Eton is an accountant with over 30 years of experience in corporate finance within the minerals industry. Prior to joining the Company in 2003, he was Company Secretary and Group Financial Controller of MPI Mines Limited for 10 years. Trevor also worked for North Kalgurli Mines Limited, Metals Exploration Limited and Australian Consolidated Minerals Limited in various corporate finance roles from the mid 1980's.

During the past three years, Trevor has not served as a director of any listed companies.

**Meetings of Directors**

The number of meetings of directors (including committee meetings of directors) held during the year ended 30 June 2015, and the number of meetings attended by each director are as follows:

	<b>Meetings of Committees</b>			
	<b>Directors' Meetings</b>	<b>Audit</b>	<b>Remuneration</b>	<b>Environment, Safety &amp; Risk</b>
<b>Number of meetings held</b>	9	2	2	2
<b>Number of meetings attended:</b>				
Brian M Phillips	9	2	2	2
Peter J Harold	9	-	-	2
Christopher D J Langdon	9	1	2	2
John Rowe	9	2	2	2

**Committee Membership**

As at the date of this report, the Company has an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee, and an Environment, Safety and Risk Committee.

Members acting on the committees of the Board during the year were:

<b>Audit</b>	<b>Remuneration</b>	<b>Environment, Safety &amp; Risk</b>
Christopher D Langdon (c)	Brian M Phillips (c)	Brian M Phillips (c)
Brian M Phillips	Christopher D Langdon	Christopher D Langdon
John Rowe	John Rowe	John Rowe
		Peter J Harold

*(c) designates the Chairman of the Committee. The Company Secretary, Trevor Eton, acts as the Secretary on each of the committees of the Board.*

**Directors' Interests**

The relevant interest of each director in the share capital as notified by the directors to the Australian Stock Exchange in accordance with S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001, at the date of signing is as follows:

<b>Name of Director</b>	<b>Ordinary Shares</b>		<b>Performance rights over ordinary shares</b>
	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	
Brian M Phillips	-	65,555	-
Peter J Harold	-	3,490,785	904,601
Christopher DJ Langdon	-	43,518	-
John Rowe	-	65,555	-

### Principal Activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the course of the financial year consisted of exploration, evaluation, development and production of mineral deposits.

The consolidated entity has four business divisions in which it operates, being:

**Nickel Division** - comprising the Lanfranchi Nickel Project and the Savannah Nickel Project (including the Copernicus Nickel Project);

**Gold Division** - comprising the Gidgee Gold Project and until 31 July 2015, a 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project;

**Platinum Group Metals (PGM) Division** - comprising the Thunder Bay North PGM Project and the Panton PGM Project; and

**Australian and Overseas Exploration Division** - comprising greenfield exploration activities within the two segments.

### Operating and Financial Review

#### **Operating Results for the Year**

The Group recorded a loss after tax for the financial year ending 30 June 2015 of \$28,847,000 (2014: \$9,322,000).

#### **Financial Performance**

The Group's performance during the 2015 financial year and for the four previous financial years, are set out in the table below. The financial results shown below were all prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

<b>Year Ended 30 June</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
Revenue and other income (\$'000)	<b>200,280</b>	239,505	185,590	233,549	254,047
Cost of production (\$'000)	<b>(155,020)</b>	(153,549)	(145,012)	(159,343)	(136,681)
Royalties (\$'000)	<b>(11,948)</b>	(11,313)	(9,283)	(11,421)	(12,596)
Exploration and evaluation (\$'000)	<b>(12,912)</b>	(3,186)	(2,682)	(6,704)	(6,303)
Other expenses (\$'000)	<b>(9,817)</b>	(8,478)	(11,625)	(17,160)	(14,651)
EBITDA (before impairment) (\$'000)	10,583	62,979	16,988	38,921	83,816
Depreciation and amortisation (\$'000)	<b>(62,123)</b>	(59,656)	(54,386)	(51,438)	(46,073)
Impairment/write-back of assets (\$'000)	<b>11,864</b>	(13,119)	(8,026)	(7,202)	(5,536)
Finance costs (\$'000)	<b>(998)</b>	(1,334)	(1,563)	(1,590)	(1,424)
Profit/(loss) before tax (\$'000)	<b>(40,674)</b>	(11,130)	(46,987)	(21,309)	30,783
Income tax benefit (expense)	<b>11,827</b>	1,808	15,302	3,097	(10,154)
Net profit/(loss) after tax (\$'000)	<b>(28,847)</b>	(9,322)	(31,685)	(18,212)	20,629
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	<b>(9.0)</b>	(3.1)	(12.5)	(8.6)	10.0
Dividends per share (cents)	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	6.0
Dividends pay out ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	60.0
Market capitalisation (\$'000)	<b>149,462</b>	267,489	52,135	145,616	362,339
Closing share price (\$ per share)	<b>0.465</b>	0.83	0.20	0.61	1.75
Return on equity (%)	<b>(18.1)</b>	(6.2)	(22.9)	(15.3)	20.0

Note: EBITDA (before impairment) is not shown in the Consolidated Income Statement on the accompanying notes and as such has not been reviewed by the Company's auditor.

## **Operating and Financial Review (continued)**

### ***Revenue and Other Income***

The Nickel Division generated \$197,897,000 of revenue which was 17% down on the prior year. Sales revenue was lower from the 13% decrease in nickel contained in concentrate/ore sold (19,547 tonnes) over the previous reporting period (22,387 tonnes), commodity hedging gains of \$2,528,000, foreign currency exchange rate losses of \$8,621,000 and higher concentrator/smelter payment deductions (reduced payability) from lower mined nickel grades at both operations. The LME spot nickel price averaged A\$8.34 per pound during the financial year, up 11% on the previous year's equivalent LME average spot nickel price of A\$7.52 per pound. However, the progressively weaker nickel price on a US\$ basis, from the December 2014 quarter, resulted in significant negative final invoice pricing (QP) adjustments being recognised during the year. Other revenue comprised interest income of \$1,772,000 and other income of \$611,000 was principally from federal government grants in relation to the *Jobs and Competitiveness Program*.

### ***Cost of Production***

Total aggregate direct costs of the Nickel Division were 1% higher than the previous financial year and higher on an average payable cash per pound basis from the lower contained nickel production. Aggregate direct site costs were flat in comparison to the previous financial period. The Group continues to seek on-going assistance from all suppliers and contractors to reduce input costs to improve the gross sales margin at each operation. Total salaries and wages were up 7% over the period due to start-up of mining activities at the Copernicus open-pit in October 2014.

### ***Other Expenses***

The majority of costs in "Other expenses" are for corporate and marketing costs (\$7,992,000), which were 5% higher than the prior year from an increase in the use and cost of consultants. The Company is continually looking for ways to reduce the cost of managing the business.

### ***Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure***

Expenditure on greenfield exploration and evaluation was 305% higher than the previous financial year, primarily as a result of exploration activities at both the Savannah North and Lower Schmitz exploration targets. Exploration costs are expensed to the consolidated income statement until such time as a Resource under 2012 JORC (or oversea equivalent) has been determined on the area of interest.

### ***Impairment/write-back of Assets***

At 31 December 2014, as a consequence of the re-commencement of mining activities at the Copernicus Nickel Project, a \$13,179,000 impairment reversal on a pre-tax basis (\$9,225,000 after tax) was made to the carrying-value of the Project. Also at the Half-Year, an impairment reversal of \$1,200,000 on a pre-tax basis (\$840,000 after tax) was made to the carrying-value of the Lanfranchi Nickel Project. Both these pre-tax amounts were recognised in the consolidated income statement.

As a consequence of the decision by the Mt Henry Gold Project joint participants to divest their respective interests in the Project, the Company re-estimated the fair value of its 70% interest in the Project at \$18,000,000 as at 30 June 2015. This estimate resulted in the carrying value of the Company's 70% interest Mt Henry Gold Project being impaired by \$2,515,000 on a pre-tax basis (\$1,761,000 after tax). The total of the pre-tax impairment charge was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

### ***Income Tax Benefit***

Tax benefit of \$11,827,000 represented an effective tax benefit rate of 29%, up from the rate of 16% in the prior year. There were no significant adjustments to the tax benefit.

## **Review of Financial Condition**

### **Balance Sheet**

#### ***Net Working Capital - current assets less current liabilities***

The net working capital position of \$50,644,000 was 31% lower than at the previous period end, primarily due to a 32% decrease in cash on hand and trade and other receivables. Trade and other payables increased by 16% and included \$2,672,000 for estimated amounts owing on re-priced June 2015 quarter final customer invoices, following significant downward movements in commodity prices priced in United States dollars after the end of the fiscal year. Current assets included an amount of \$18,000,000 for the estimated fair value of the Company's 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project, after the Project was re-classified as an asset held for sale. The Company's 70% interest in the Project was subsequently sold on 31 July 2015. The sale will be reflected in the 2015/16 financial statements.

The operating activities of the consolidated group (including royalty payments, greenfield exploration and net of the costs of running the Perth and Thunder Bay offices) generated cashflows after tax of \$46,482,000, which was down 14% on the previous financial year. Cashflow from operating activities included a prior year income tax refund of \$2,970,000. Net cash outflow from investing activities of \$39,680,000, which was 56% higher than in the previous financial year with increased expenditure on all investing categories.

#### ***Net Tax Balances***

The net deferred tax liability of \$11,342,000 was 44% lower than at the previous period end after the recognition of current year tax losses.

#### ***Net Assets/Equity***

The net asset position of the consolidated entity decreased 13% to \$239,879,000, as a result of the \$44,461,000 reduction in total assets. Contributed equity reduced following the cancellation of 851,809 ordinary shares at an average share price of \$0.3909 as part of the on-market share buyback that was announced by the Company on 15 December 2014.

### **Capital Structure**

The debt to equity ratio (borrowings on contributed equity) at 30 June 2015 was 1.8% (2014: 5.1%).

### **Business and Financial Risks**

Exposure to movements in nickel, copper and cobalt prices and the Australian dollar exchange rate to the United States dollar are significant business and financial risks in the Nickel Division. As a price-taker, the consolidated entity has no ability to control the global spot prices it receives for the sales of nickel concentrate and nickel ore. Any negative commodity price movement directly impacts the business by reducing the sales revenue the consolidated entity receives in United States dollars. Similarly, the conversion of sales revenue received in United States dollars into Australian dollars exposes the consolidated entity to movements in the foreign exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the United States dollar. If the Australian dollar is strong relative to the United States dollar at the time of conversion, the consolidated entity will receive less Australian dollar revenue.

#### ***Hedging Policy***

The consolidated entity has an active policy of limiting the exposure to nickel price risk and currency risk through limited hedging, namely:

**Review of Financial Condition (continued)**

- For nickel price risk of both the Savannah Project and the Lanfranchi Project, the policy is to hedge, when appropriate, no more than 80% (2014: 80%) of the payable nickel forecast to be produced in any month, over a rolling two year horizon. Any hedging is undertaken using a combination of nickel forward sales contracts and nickel put options, with nickel call options written and sold in order to offset the cost of bought nickel put options. Of the 80% maximum limit, the percentage of the combined nickel forward sales contracts and written nickel call options (but excluding purchased nickel put options) is to be no more than 40% (2014: 40%) of the payable nickel forecast to be produced in any month over the same rolling two year horizon; and
- For currency risk, although not mandatory in the policy, when appropriate, sufficient foreign currency hedging on a month to month basis, via a combination of currency forward contracts and currency put and call options, to match the net United States dollar proceeds from nickel hedging using nickel forward sales contracts.

As at 30 June 2015, the consolidated entity had no nickel forward sales contracts and no nickel put options in place.

As at 30 June 2015, the consolidated entity had a net "in the money" position on open United States dollar denominated foreign exchange bought put and sold call options that expire between July 2015 and December 2015 (as detailed further in Note 12 of the Notes to the Financial Statements).

Other business risks can have an impact on the profitability of the consolidated entity. The recognition, management and control of these risks are key elements of the enterprise-wide risk management framework which has been progressively developed and rolled-out across the Group, as detailed in the Corporate Governance Statement on page 37.

**Dividends**

On 26 February 2015, the directors declared an interim fully franked dividend of 1.0 cent per share, which was paid on 2 April 2015. No final dividend has been declared for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

**Review of Operations**

**Nickel Division**

On a Group basis, the operations produced an aggregate 19,301 (2014: 22,256) tonnes of contained nickel, down 13% on the previous financial year. The Group sold an aggregate 19,547 (2014: 22,387) tonnes of contained nickel, down 13% on the prior year.

***Lanfranchi Nickel Project, South Kambalda, WA***

<b>Physicals</b>	<b>2015</b>	2014
<i>(i) Produced</i>		
Ore Mined (t)	<b>468,491</b>	518,273
Nickel Grade (%)	<b>2.26</b>	2.66
Nickel in Ore (t)	<b>10,575</b>	13,775
<i>(ii) Sold</i>		
Nickel in Ore (t)	<b>10,611</b>	13,794

The nickel ore is trucked and treated at BHP Billiton Nickel West's Kambalda nickel concentrator under an Ore Tolling and Concentrate Purchase Agreement

**Review of Operations (continued)**

***Savannah Nickel Project, (including the Copernicus Nickel Project), East Kimberley region, WA***

<b>Physicals</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<i>(i) Produced</i>		
Ore Treated (t)	<b>854,794</b>	759,150
Nickel Grade (%)	<b>1.18</b>	1.29
Recovery (%)	<b>86.4</b>	86.6
Nickel in Concentrate (t)	<b>8,726</b>	8,481
<i>(ii) Sold</i>		
Nickel in Concentrate (t)	<b>8,936</b>	8,593

In addition, the mine produced 5,314 (2014: 5,439) tonnes of copper and 443 (2014: 426) tonnes of cobalt. The nickel concentrate is trucked to and shipped from the port of Wyndham to the Jinchuan Group in China under the March 2010 Extended Concentrate Sales Agreement.

***Copernicus Nickel Project, East Kimberley region, WA (Panoramic 100%)***

During the December 2014 quarter, mining of the open pit recommenced, with Copernicus ore being transported to the Savannah Nickel Project for blending and processing with Savannah ore.

**Exploration and Development Projects**

During the financial year, the Group continued exploring for additional Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at each of its nickel projects together with exploration on advanced and greenfield exploration projects within and outside Australia.

At the Savannah Nickel Project, the Company continued exploration activities on the Savannah North Exploration Target. On 11 August 2015, the Company released the 30 June 2015 Savannah Nickel Project Resource Inventory, including a maiden Interim Resource estimate of 3.15 million tonnes at a nickel grade of 1.75% for 55,200 tonnes of contained nickel.

On 22 January 2015, the Company announced the discovery of the high-grade Lower Schmitz zones of mineralisation at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project. On 6 July 2015, the Company released the Exploration Target for the Lower Schmitz zones of mineralisation, being in the range of 275,000 to 746,000 tonnes at a nickel grade range of 5.0 to 6.0%. The announcement included a "Cautionary Statement" that the Lower Schmitz Exploration Target was not a Mineral Resource classified under 2012 JORC.

**Gold Division**

***Gidgee Gold Project, Murchison region, WA***

Over the last three years, the Company has been undertaking a Feasibility Study ("Gidgee FS") into the mining and treatment of open pit ore from the Swan Bitter, Swift, Howards, Toedter, Specimen Well Mineral Resources and underground ore from the Wilsons Mineral Resource. As part of the Gidgee FS, in 2012/13, a 26,000 metre drilling program was undertaken at Wilsons, Swan Bitter, Swift and Howards which resulted in an upgrade of the Gidgee Resources to a combined 2012 JORC compliant Indicated Resource of 17.9Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for ~1.3 million ounces of gold.

During the financial year, update studies were undertaken on previous geotechnical, mining and metallurgical information and ground gravity and airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) surveys were completed over the tenement package.

In July 2015, a decision was made to put the Project up for sale via a tender process.

## **Exploration and Development Projects (continued)**

### ***Mt Henry Gold Project, Norseman, WA***

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, on 31 July 2015, the Company sold its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project to Metals X Limited. Further information is detailed in the "Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year" section on page 11.

### **Platinum Group Metals (PGM) Division**

#### ***Thunder Bay North PGM ("TBN") Project, North-West Ontario, Canada***

Following the acquisition of the advanced exploration PGM project in June 2012 and until mid-July 2014, the Company carried out exploration on the TBN Mineral Resource and conducted detailed evaluation studies primarily focused on metallurgical recovery.

On 30 July 2014, the Company signed an Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. ("RTEC") which allowed RTEC to review all existing data on the TBN Project on an exclusive basis until December 2014. On 16 January 2015, the Company announced that RTEC had exercised its right under the Agreement by electing to spend up to C\$20 million (minimum spend of C\$5 million before RTEC can withdraw) over the next five years to earn a 70% interest in the Project. During this period, RTEC will be responsible for managing the Project and ensuring the TBN tenements are kept in good standing.

RTEC has since commenced activities on the TBN Project.

#### ***Panton PGM Project, East Kimberley, WA***

The Panton PGM Project is located only 60kms south of the Savannah Nickel Project. Following the acquisition of the project in May 2012, the Company reviewed the technical information contained in the 2003 and 2012 Bankable Feasibility Studies to better understand the geological characteristics of the Mineral Resource.

Early in the financial year, the Company engaged GR Engineering Ltd to undertake a desktop review of previous metallurgical testwork on Panton ore. This review highlighted other processing options to be considered and resulted in the decision to obtain fresh ore samples for new metallurgical testwork to improve flotation performance, increase recoveries and to produce a more saleable, higher grade PGM concentrate. Initial results have been positive and the testwork is ongoing.

## **Corporate**

The Company is limited by shares and is domiciled and incorporated in Australia.

Significant events of the consolidated entity during the financial period of a corporate nature were as follows:

### **Employee Share Plan**

On 30 July 2014, the Company's shareholders approved the three year exception to ASX Listing Rule 7.1 [*Issues exceeding 15% of Capital*] on the annual grant of performance rights and the issue of shares on the exercise of those performance rights under the 2010 Panoramic Resources Limited Employee Share Plan ("2010 ES Plan"), in addition to approving the grant of FY2015 performance rights to the Company's Managing Director, Peter Harold under the 2010 ES Plan as required under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 [*Approval required under an Employee Incentive Scheme*].

## **Corporate (continued)**

### **On-market Share Buyback**

On 15 December 2014, the Company announced its intention to conduct an on-market share buyback of up to 15.96 million shares. At that time, the directors believed that the Company's shares were trading at a level which was significantly undervaluing the Company's assets. As at the date of this report, the Company had bought back on-market 851,809 shares at an average share price of \$0.3909, with all the shares having been subsequently cancelled.

The merits of this capital management initiative will continually be monitored as markets and the Company's state of affairs change. The on-market share buyback is currently open until 30 December 2015 and can be terminated earlier.

### **Employees**

At the end of the financial year, the Group had 413 permanent, full time employees (2014: 379).

### **Key Developments (Incorporating Significant Changes in the State of Affairs)**

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the financial period were as follows:

- On 28 July 2014, the Company released an Exploration Target for the Savannah North zones of mineralisation, being in the range of 3.2 to 6.4 million tonnes at a nickel grade range of 1.5 to 2.1%. The announcement included a "Cautionary Statement" that the Savannah North Exploration Target was not a Mineral Resource classified under 2012 JORC.
- On 30 July 2014, the Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Limited ("PANP"), executed an "Earn-In with Option to Joint Venture Agreement" with Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. ("RTEC") whereby RTEC, by undertaking a review of all existing data on the Thunder Bay North PGM Project ("TBN") and by electing to spend C\$20 million over five years from 1 January 2015 including vending its single tenement, Escape Lake, into the "TBN" tenement package, is able to earn a 70% interest in TBN and thereby enabling PANP to earn a 30% interest in Escape Lake.
- On 22 September 2014, the Company announced that it had been issued 18,518,519 shares in GME Resources Limited ("GME") in relation to a \$500,000 strategic placement in GME, including the execution of the "Memorandum of Understanding (NiWest)" regarding the future exploration, development and financing of GME's NiWest Nickel Laterite Project located in the north-east goldfields of Western Australia.
- On 21 November 2014, the Federal Court made a Determination of native title, the consequence of which the Company's tenements at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project are invalid to the extent that they are inconsistent with the continued existence, enjoyment or exercise of native title rights held by the Ngadju People. The Company subsequently joined as a non-participating Respondent Party to the Nadju appeal proceedings.
- On 15 December 2014, the Company announced its intention to conduct an on-market share buyback of up to 15.96 million shares.
- On 15 January 2015, Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. ("RTEC") advised the Company that it was exercising its right under the "Earn-In with Option to Joint Venture Agreement" by electing to proceed into the C\$20 million Earn-In Option Phase of the Agreement.
- On 22 January 2015, the Company announced the discovery of the high-grade Lower Schmitz zones of mineralisation at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project.

### **Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year**

#### **Lower Schmitz Exploration Target**

On 6 July 2015, the Company released an Exploration Target for the Lower Schmitz zones of mineralisation, being in the range of 275,000 to 746,000 tonnes at a nickel grade range of 5.0 to 6.0%. The announcement included a "Cautionary Statement" that the Lower Schmitz Exploration Target was not a Mineral Resource classified under 2012 JORC.

#### **Sale of the Mt Henry Gold Project**

On 31 July 2015, the Company announced that it had sold its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project to Metals X Limited ("Metals X") for 15,400,000 ordinary shares in Metals X (before a 1.5% commission which is payable in Metals X ordinary shares). The sale is conditional upon WA Ministerial consent, Metals X receiving approval from the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) and other regulatory approvals. On 31 July 2015, Metals X's closing share price was \$1.125 per share, which resulted in a marked-to-market unrealised loss on the Company's net shareholding (after commission) in Metals X of \$935,000. It should be noted that the final realised gain or loss on the Company's Metals X net shareholding will only be realised when the shares have been sold. The sale will be reflected in the 2015/16 financial statements.

#### **Lanfranchi Nickel Project Operational Changes**

On 3 August 2015, the Company announced that operational changes at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, scheduled for later in 2015, had been brought forward as a result of a seismic event on 29 July 2015 in the vicinity of the Deacon orebody and the continuing weakness in the nickel price.

#### **Gidgee Gold Project Divestment Process**

On 3 August 2015, the directors resolved to commence a process to divest the Gidgee Gold Project.

### **Business Strategies and Prospects (Incorporating Likely developments and expected results)**

The Company embarked on a process called "Building a Sustainable Future" in May 2013. This process was implemented to improve the way the consolidated entity manages all areas of the Group's activities to survive volatile commodity prices and foreign exchange rates and to build a sustainable business. This process is ongoing with a renewed focus on cost savings and productivity initiatives with the continued weakness in the nickel price and the suspension of ore production at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project in July 2015.

The Company's vision is to broaden its exploration and production base, with the aim of becoming a major, diversified mining house in the S&P/ASX 100 Index.

The likely developments in each of the consolidated entity's commodity divisions over the next 12 months are highlighted below.

#### **Nickel Division**

Subject to the prevailing nickel price, the consolidated entity will continue to mine and treat Savannah and Copernicus nickel sulphide ores to produce nickel concentrate at the Savannah Process Plant. At the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, work will continue on development of the Lower Schmitz drill drive and return airway in preparation for a Resource definition drill program on the Lower Schmitz Exploration Target.

Subject to funding, exploration activities will continue at both nickel projects to find new areas of mineralisation and additional Resource definition drilling will be undertaken on both the Savannah North and Lower Schmitz Exploration Targets to add to mineable economic reserves.

#### **Gold Division**

The process to divest the Gidgee Gold Project will continue with the expectation of a successful outcome.

**Business Strategies and Prospects (Incorporating Likely developments and expected results)**  
**(continued)**

**Platinum Group Metals (PGM) Division**

The consolidated entity will continue evaluation activities on the Panton PGM Project in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia and will monitor RTEC's activities at the Thunder Bay North PGM Project (including RTEC's Escape Lake tenement) in north-west Ontario, Canada.

Further information about likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of those operations in the future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

**Shares Options**

At the date of signing, there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under Option (2014: nil).

**Indemnification of Auditors**

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify the auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payments have been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during or since the financial year.

**Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers**

The Company has agreed to indemnify the directors and senior executives against all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors and officers of the Company, except where the liability arises out of certain wrongful acts for which the Company has not agreed to provide indemnity. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including costs and expenses.

During the financial year, the Company has paid premiums of \$75,300 (2014: \$104,700) in respect of contracts insuring all the directors and officers against legal costs incurred in defending proceedings. The insurance premiums relate to:

- (1) Costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending legal proceedings, both civil and criminal and whatever the outcome; and
- (2) Other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain a personal advantage.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited)**

This 2015 remuneration report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the directors and executives of the Company and the Group in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations (the Act). The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel ("KMP") of the Group 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' encompasses the managing director, senior executives and operations managers of the Company and the Group.

**(a) Directors and Key Management Personnel disclosed in this Report**

**(i) Directors**

Brian Phillips	Chairman (Non-Executive)
Peter Harold	Managing Director
Christopher Langdon	Director (Non-Executive)
John Rowe	Director (Non-Executive)

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(a) Directors and Key Management Personnel disclosed in this Report (continued)**

**(ii) Named Executives**

Trevor Eton	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Terry Strong	Chief Operating Officer
Christopher Williams	General Manager - Project Development & Technical Services
Angus Thompson	Executive GM - Business Development
John Hicks	General Manager - Exploration
Tim Mason	Operations Manager - Lanfranchi
Mark Recklies	Operations Manager - Savannah
Tracey Ram	General Manager - Human Resources

**(b) Remuneration Philosophy**

The performance of the Company depends upon the quality of its directors and executives. To prosper, the Company must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled directors and executives.

To this end, the Company embodies the following principles in its remuneration framework:

- Provide competitive rewards to attract high calibre executives;
- Link executive rewards to shareholder value and company profits;
- Significant portion of executive remuneration 'at risk', dependent upon meeting pre-determined performance benchmarks; and
- Establish appropriate and demanding performance hurdles in relation to variable executive remuneration.

**(c) Remuneration Committee**

The Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Managing Director and the senior executive team.

The Remuneration Committee assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of remuneration of executives on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions, with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality, high performing and committed senior executive team.

**(d) Remuneration Structure**

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the remuneration structure of the non-executive directors, and senior management, is separate and distinct.

**(e) Use of remuneration consultants**

Where appropriate, the Remuneration Committee and the Board seek advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure the remuneration paid to the non-executive directors and senior management is appropriate and in line with the market. The Company did not receive independent remuneration advice during the financial year as defined under the *Corporations Amendment (Improving Accountability on Director and Executive Remuneration)*.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(f) Non-executive director remuneration policy**

**Fixed Remuneration**

**Objective**

The Board seeks to set aggregate remuneration at a level which provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

**Structure**

The Company's 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 of shareholders. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the directors as agreed.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process. Each director receives a fee for being a director of the Company. This fee is inclusive for each Board committee on which a director sits.

The fees paid to non-executive directors for the period ending 30 June 2015 are detailed in Table 1 on pages 23 and 24 of this report. Fees for the non-executive directors are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit of \$600,000, which was last approved by shareholders on 20 November 2007.

**Variable Remuneration**

The Company does not reward non-executive directors with variable remuneration. Any shares in the Company that are held by non-executive directors at the date of this report are separately purchased and held by each director and have not been issued by the Company as part of each director's remuneration package.

**(g) Executive Remuneration**

**Objective**

The Company aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the Company so as to:

- reward executives for Company, operating segment and individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
- link reward with the strategic goals and the performance of the Company; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

**Structure**

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the Remuneration Committee takes consideration of the current market levels of remuneration for comparable executive roles.

It is the Remuneration Committee's policy that employment contracts are entered into with the Managing Director and other key management personnel. Details of these KMP contracts are provided on pages 19 to 22.

Remuneration consists of the following key elements:

- Fixed Remuneration (base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits);
- Variable Remuneration
  - Short Term Incentive Bonus ('STIB'); and
  - Long Term Incentive ('LTI').

## **2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

### **(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

The proportion of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration (potential short term and long term incentives) is established for each senior executive by the Remuneration Committee. Table 1 on page 23 and 24 details the variable component (%) of the Group's KMP. STI Bonuses paid and accrued, in most cases, do not include the statutory requirement from 1 July 2009 for the payment of employer superannuation. Where necessary, when the payment of superannuation on an individual's STI Bonus would cause the amount of superannuation in any financial year to exceed the applicable statutory concessional maximum superannuation contribution limit, at the individual's discretion, an equivalent amount of employer superannuation is added to the executive's base cash salary.

#### **Fixed Remuneration**

##### **Objective**

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both appropriate to the position and is competitive in the market. Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee and the process consists of a review of Company-wide, business unit and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internal and, when appropriate, external advice on policies and practices. As noted above, the Remuneration Committee has access to external advice, independent of management.

##### **Structure**

Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed (primary) remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the Company.

The fixed remuneration component of the Group's key management personnel is detailed in Table 1 on page 23 and 24.

#### **Variable Remuneration - Short-term Incentive Bonus (STIB)**

##### **Objective**

The objective and intention of the executive STIB scheme is to encourage and provide a further incentive to executives to:

- (a) maximise the financial performance of the Company on a regular and consistent basis that is also consistent with the Company's Core Values; and
- (b) create and maintain a culture within all levels of the Company and Group such that the Company's Core Values are accepted, supported and actively promoted by all the employees of the Company and Group.

The STIB scheme has been designed so as to provide sufficient incentive to the executives such that the cost to the Company is reasonable in the circumstances.

##### **Structure**

The current structure of the executive STIB scheme commenced from 1 January 2010.

##### **Calculation of the STIB**

The STIB is calculated annually at the end of the relevant financial year ("**Relevant Financial Year**"). The STIB comprises two parts - the first part is based on the Company's financial performance; the second part is discretionary and based on the extent to which the Company and the Group, Managing Director, executives, and all employees have acted and performed in a manner consistent with the Company and the Group Core Values during the Relevant Financial Year. The STIB is paid in the next Financial Year.

## **2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

### **(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

*Variable Remuneration - Short-term Incentive Bonus (STIB) (continued)*

#### **STIB First Part - Cash Bonus based on Financial Performance**

A maximum Cash bonus (excluding statutory superannuation) will be paid to the executives if certain financial thresholds are met by the Company and the Group during the Relevant Financial Year ("**Cash bonus**"). The maximum Cash bonus will be calculated at the end of the Relevant Financial Year and paid in the next Financial Year using figures obtained from the audited financial statements of the consolidated entity for the Relevant Financial Year, in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{CEXEC} = [\text{P} - (\text{E} \times 15\%)] \times 20\%, \text{ where}$$

**CEXEC** = the maximum Cash bonus to be paid to executives for the Relevant Financial Year;

**P** = Earnings Before Interest and Tax ("**EBIT**") of the Company (on a consolidated basis) for the Relevant Financial Year;

**E** = the average of (1) the "Total Assets" line item of the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company (on a consolidated basis) for the Relevant Financial Year and (2) the "Total Assets" line item of the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company for the year immediately preceding the Relevant Financial Year. "Total Assets" includes current and non-current assets.

#### **STIB Second Part - Discretionary Cash Bonus based on Core Values**

In addition to the first part maximum STIB Cash bonus, the Company (in the sole and absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee) may pay each executive on a case by case basis, a Discretionary Cash bonus ("**Discretionary Cash bonus**"). The Discretionary Cash bonus will be determined at the end of the Relevant Financial Year and paid in the next Financial Year taking into account the extent to which the Company, Managing Director, executives, and all employees have acted and performed in a manner consistent with the Company's **Core Values** during the Relevant Financial Year.

The Company's **Core Values** are the core values of the Company as announced to the Australian Stock Exchange ("**ASX**") from time to time by the Company, which as listed in the Managing Director's employment contract, are:

- **Core Value One** - to maintain and improve the Company's safety culture so every employee believes that safety is the Company's most important value in line with the Company's safety mantra: Vision, Commitment, Results;
- **Core Value Two** - to optimise the Company's metal production by focus on operations and the performance of the management team;
- **Core Value Three** - to maintain a programme to grow the Company's existing resource and reserve base;
- **Core Value Four** - seek to acquire additional assets so the Company pursues its aim to become a diversified mining house; and
- **Core Value Five** - maintain a steady return to Shareholders through dividends and/or increase in the value of the Company's shares.

#### **Maximum STIB**

In addition to the executive STIB scheme, and subject to the financial and operational performance of the Company and Group in the Relevant Financial year, the Company may make discretionary STIB cash payments to the remaining employees of the Company and Group.

To take account of the aggregation of the two annual STIB cash payments, the Remuneration Committee has set a maximum aggregate STIB Cash pool (including statutory superannuation) for the Company and Group to be calculated at the end of the Relevant Financial Year using figures obtained from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the Relevant Financial Year, in accordance with the following formula:

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

*Variable Remuneration - Short-term Incentive Bonus (STIB) (continued)*

$$\mathbf{C_{max}} = \mathbf{P} \times 5\%, \text{ where}$$

**C<sub>max</sub>** = the maximum aggregate Cash bonus to be paid to all Company and Group employees for the Relevant Financial Year;

**P** = Earnings Before Interest and Tax ("**EBIT**") of the Company (on a consolidated basis) for the Relevant Financial Year.

***Accrued and actual executive STIB payments***

Actual STIB payments granted to each executive are made in the next Financial Year (usually in October (60%) and the following April (40%)), when the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the Relevant Financial Year are known and the maximum executive STIB Cash pool (CEXEC) has been determined.

*2015 Financial Year*

Based on the CEXEC calculation formula and forecast consolidated financial results, no aggregate executive STIB Cash bonus (First Part) was accrued in the 2015 consolidated financial statements. In addition, no Discretionary Cash bonus (Second Part) has been approved for payment in relation to the 2015 financial year.

*2014 Financial Year*

Based on the CEXEC calculation formula and forecast consolidated financial results, no aggregate executive STIB Cash bonus (First Part) was accrued in the 2014 consolidated financial statements. In July 2014, the Remuneration Committee determined that the Company, Managing Director, executives, and employees acted and performed in a manner consistent with the Company's Core Values, with the exception of Core Value One, during the 2014 Financial Year and approved the payment, in the 2015 Financial Year, of a Discretionary Cash bonus (Second Part) allocated on an individual-by-individual performance basis.

The short term incentive variable remuneration component of the Group's KMP is detailed in Table 1 on pages 23 and 24.

*Variable Remuneration - Long Term Incentive (LTI)*

***Objective***

The objective of the LTI program is to reward and incentivise executives in a manner which aligns this element of remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth. The Company's performance during the 2015 financial year and for the previous four financial years, and its impact on shareholder wealth, is summarised in the table below.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

*Variable Remuneration - Long Term Incentive (LTI) (continued)*

<b>Year Ended 30 June</b>	<b>2015</b>	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenue and other income (\$'000)	<b>200,280</b>	239,505	185,590	233,549	254,047
Cost of production (\$'000)	<b>(155,020)</b>	(153,549)	(145,012)	(159,343)	(136,681)
Royalties (\$'000)	<b>(11,948)</b>	(11,313)	(9,283)	(11,421)	(12,596)
Exploration and evaluation (\$'000)	<b>(12,912)</b>	(3,186)	(2,682)	(6,704)	(6,303)
Other expenses (\$'000)	<b>(9,817)</b>	(8,478)	(11,625)	(17,160)	(14,651)
Depreciation and amortisation (\$'000)	<b>(62,123)</b>	(59,656)	(54,386)	(51,438)	(46,073)
Impairment/write-back of assets (\$'000)	<b>11,864</b>	(13,119)	(8,026)	(7,202)	(5,536)
Finance costs (\$'000)	<b>(998)</b>	(1,334)	(1,563)	(1,590)	(1,424)
Profit/(loss) before tax (\$'000)	<b>(40,674)</b>	(11,130)	(46,987)	(21,309)	30,783
Income tax benefit (expense)	<b>11,827</b>	1,808	15,302	3,097	(10,154)
Net profit/(loss) after tax (\$'000)	<b>(28,847)</b>	(9,322)	(31,685)	(18,212)	20,629
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	<b>(9.0)</b>	(3.1)	(12.5)	(8.6)	10.0
Dividends per share (cents)	<b>1.0</b>	2.0	1.0	2.0	6.0
Dividends pay out ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	60.0
Market capitalisation (\$'000)	<b>149,462</b>	267,489	52,135	145,616	362,339
Closing share price (\$ per share)	<b>0.465</b>	0.83	0.20	0.61	1.75
Return on equity (%)	<b>(18.1)</b>	(6.2)	(22.9)	(15.3)	20.0

From 1 July 2014, LTI grants to executives are delivered in the form of performance rights to shares issued under the 2010 Panoramic Resources Limited Employee Share Plan ("2010 ES Plan"), which was re-approved by the Company's shareholders on 30 July 2014 for ASX Listing Rule purposes.

Under the structure, executives and senior employees will be invited each year to receive a new grant of performance rights to shares every year under the 2010 ES Plan, such that the LTI grant will now form a key component of their remuneration package. The LTI dollar value that senior executives and other senior employees will be entitled to receive is set at a fixed percentage of their annual Fixed Remuneration (base salary plus statutory superannuation) and will range from 35% to 100% of Fixed Remuneration depending on level and seniority. The number of performance rights to shares to be granted is determined by dividing the LTI dollar value by the fair value ("FV") of one performance right (as determined by an independent valuer). For the FY2015 grant of performance rights, except for the Managing Director, the FV at 1 July 2014 was externally determined at \$0.67.

**Performance Conditions**

Performance rights will vest subject to meeting service and performance conditions as defined below:

- 75% of the performance rights will be performance tested against the relative total shareholder return ("TSR") measure over a 3 year period; and
- 25% of the performance rights will be performance tested against the reserve/resource growth over a 3 year period.

The performance conditions above that were endorsed by the Board and subsequently approved by shareholders on 30 July 2014, were chosen as they matched similar split performance conditions used in LTI Plans of other ASX listed resource companies.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

*Variable Remuneration - Long Term Incentive (LTI) (continued)*

The Company's TSR will be measured at the end of each financial year against a customised peer group, which for the FY2015 grant of performance rights for the 3 year period commencing 1 July 2014, comprised the following companies:

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Aditya Birla Minerals Limited | - Indophil Resources NL   |
| - Altona Mining Limited         | - Mincor Resources NL     |
| - Aurelia Metals Limited        | - Rex Minerals Limited    |
| - CuDeco Limited                | - Sandfire Resources NL   |
| - Heron Resources Limited       | - Sirius Resources NL     |
| - Hillgrove Resources Limited   | - Poseidon Nickel Limited |
| - Hot Chili Ltd                 | - Western Areas Ltd       |

The following table sets out the vesting outcome based on the Company's relative TSR performance:

<b>Relative TSR Rank</b>	<b>% of Performance Rights</b>
Below 50% percentile	No Performance Rights vesting
At or above the 50th percentile but below the 75th percentile	50% to 99% vesting (pro-rata on a straight-line basis) of the Performance Rights
At or above 75th percentile	100% of Performance Rights vesting

The second performance hurdle is the Company's metal reserve/resource growth net of depletion. Broadly, the quantum of the increase in reserves/resources will determine the number of performances rights to vest.

The following table sets out the vesting outcome based on the Company's metal reserve/resource growth performance:

<b>Reserves and Resources Growth Performance</b>	<b>% of Performance Rights vesting</b>
Reserves and Resources depleted	No Performance Rights vesting
Reserves and Resources maintained	50% vesting of the Performance Rights
Reserves and Resources grown by up to 30%	Between 50% and 100% vesting (pro-rata on a straight-line basis) of the Performance Rights
Reserves and Reserves grown by 30% or more	100% of Performance Rights vesting

There will be no retesting of performance hurdles. It is only if one or both of these performance hurdles are passed and the 3 year service condition is met that the performance rights can be exercised into Shares.

***No Hedging Contracts on LTI Grants***

The Company does not permit executives to enter into contracts to hedge their exposure to options or performance rights to shares granted as part of their remuneration package. This policy is strictly enforced by the Managing Director under the Company's Share Trading Policy detailed in the Corporate Governance Statement on page 35.

Table 3 on page 25 provides details of performance rights to shares granted as compensation to the Managing Director and the named executives.

*Employment Contracts*

***Non-Executive Chairman***

The Non-Executive Chairman, Brian Phillips, commenced in his role on 17 November 2011 under the following terms:

- Brian Phillips may resign from his position and thus terminate his directorship on written notice.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)****(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)***Employment Contracts (continued)*

- The Company must provide 6 months written notice or provide payment in lieu of the notice period (\$80,798), based on the fixed component of Brian Phillips' remuneration if termination is initiated by the Company, except where termination is from serious misconduct.
- The Company may terminate his directorship at any time without notice if serious misconduct has occurred. In this situation, the Non-Executive Chairman is only entitled to that portion of remuneration which is fixed, and only up to the date of termination.

**Non-Executive Directors**

All other non-executive directors conduct their duties under the following terms:

- A non-executive director may resign from his position and thus terminate this contract on written notice.
- The Company may terminate a directorship by providing 6 months' written notice or provide payment in lieu of the notice period (based on the fixed component of the non-executive director's remuneration) if termination is initiated by the Company, except where termination is from serious misconduct.

<b>Non-Executive Director</b>	<b>Amount payable on termination</b>
Christopher Langdon	\$56,315
John Rowe	\$56,315

- The Company may terminate a directorship at any time without notice if serious misconduct has occurred. Where termination with such cause occurs the non-executive director is only entitled to that portion of remuneration which is fixed, and only up to the date of termination.

**Managing Director**

The Managing Director, Peter Harold, is employed under a contract that commenced on 1 January 2010. The key features of his employment contract (Contract) are:

- The term of the Contract was initially for a minimum of 12 months, and is now able to be terminated on 6 months notice from Peter Harold, and on 12 months notice from the Company. Termination is immediate (with no payment in lieu of notice) under certain events. Since 1 January 2011, the fixed remuneration per annum of Peter Harold's Contract is subject to review on an annual basis.
- The Company may make STIB payments to Peter Harold, firstly, up to a maximum of 75% of Peter Harold's fixed remuneration per annum under the First Part (Financial Performance) of the executive STIB scheme, and secondly, up to a maximum of 25% of Peter Harold's fixed remuneration per annum under the discretionary Second Part (Core Values) of the executive STIB scheme. The Cash bonus under the First Part (Financial Performance) of the executive STIB scheme will be calculated at the end of the Relevant Financial Year using figures obtained from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the Relevant Financial Year, in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{CPH} = [\text{P} (\text{E} \times 15\%)] \times 2.5\%, \text{ where}$$

**CPH** = the Cash bonus to be paid to Peter Harold for the Relevant Financial Year;

**P** = Earnings Before Interest and Tax ("**EBIT**") of the Company (on a consolidated basis) for the Relevant Financial Year;

**E** = the average of (1) the "Total Assets" line item of the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company (on a consolidated basis) for the Relevant Financial Year and (2) the "Total Assets" line item of the audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company for the year immediately preceding the Relevant Financial Year. "Total Assets" includes current and non-current assets.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

*Employment Contracts (continued)*

- Peter Harold may resign from his position and thus terminate the Contract by giving 6 months written notice. Any vested unlisted options not exercised, if applicable, will be forfeited 4 weeks after notice of resignation. Peter Harold will not receive any accrued benefits of the executive STIB scheme in the event that he gives notice.
- Peter Harold accrues 5 weeks of annual leave entitlements per year and 13 weeks of long serve leave entitlements for every 10 years of service.
- If the Company terminates Peter Harold's Contract, other than lawfully in accordance with its terms, Peter Harold will be entitled to be paid his accrued First Part (Financial Performance) executive STIB at the time notice of the termination is given based on the calculated STIB at the end of the previous quarter in the Relevant Financial Year, up to the maximum of 75% of Peter Harold's fixed remuneration per annum. Any payment of a Cash bonus under the Second Part (Core Values) of the executive STIB scheme will be at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. If Peter Harold works out the whole or any part of his notice period, he will be entitled to his accrued First Part (Financial Performance) executive STIB during the period after the notice is given until such time as he stops working.
- If there is a Change of Control Event, Peter Harold will be entitled to paid his accrued First Part (Financial Performance) executive STIB at the time of the Change of Control based on the calculated STIB at the end of the previous quarter in the Relevant Financial Year, up to the maximum of 75% of Peter Harold's fixed remuneration per annum. Any payment of a Cash bonus under the Second Part (Core Values) of the executive STIB scheme will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors is unable to determine for any reason the accrued and discretionary benefits to Peter Harold under the executive STIB scheme, Peter Harold will be entitled to be paid an accrued STIB based on 100% of Peter Harold's fixed remuneration per annum.
- From 1 July 2014 for the granting of performance rights to shares at zero cost under the 2010 ES Plan, subject to shareholder approval each year, Peter Harold will be entitled to receive 100% of his annual Fixed Remuneration in performance rights to shares. On 30 July 2014 at a General Meeting of shareholders, Peter Harold was granted 904,601 FY2015 performance rights at zero cost under the 2010 ES Plan. The FV of each performance right on 30 July 2014 was externally determined at \$0.71
- Prior to 1 July 2014, Peter Harold was granted a fixed allocation of performance rights at zero cost over two tranches under the 2010 ES Plan. The vesting date of Tranche 1 of performance rights was 1 July 2013 and the vesting date of Tranche 2 of performance rights was 31 December 2013. The performance conditions for the vesting of each of these two Tranches of performance rights were not satisfied and lapsed with no shares in the Company being allotted to Peter Harold. As a result, no actual value was received by Peter Harold.
- If a named executive is terminated after a Change of Control of the Company, other than lawfully in accordance with its terms, then, the Company may determine in its sole and absolute discretion, the manner in which granted performance rights will be dealt with, including (but not limited to) allowing the named executive to exercise all or a proportion of their performance rights within such time as determined, after which the performance rights will lapse.
- The terms and conditions of the FY2015 performance rights under the 2010 ES Plan are provided from page 17.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(g) Executive Remuneration (continued)**

*Employment Contracts (continued)*

**Other Named Executives**

All other named executives are employed under individual open common law employment contracts. These executives and the commencement date of their contracts are as follows:

<b>Named Executive</b>	<b>Date of Current Employment Contract</b>	<b>Position</b>
Trevor Eton	8 January 2013	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Terry Strong	6 February 2013	Chief Operating Officer
Angus Thomson	8 January 2013	Executive GM - Business Development
Christopher Williams	6 February 2013	General Manager - Project Dev' & Tech Services
John Hicks	14 March 2014	General Manager - Exploration
Tracey Ram	1 January 2013	General Manager - Human Resources
Tim Mason	7 May 2014	Operations Manager - Lanfranchi Project
Mark Recklies	23 January 2013	Operations Manager - Savannah Project

**Employment Contracts**

The common key features of the above named executives' employment contracts are:

- Each may resign from his position and thus terminate his contract by giving 3 months written notice. Any vested unlisted options not exercised will be forfeited 4 weeks from the date of resignation.
- The Company may terminate a named executive's employment contract by providing 4 months written notice or provide payment based on each named executive's fixed remuneration per annum in lieu of the notice period. In the event of a termination in employment through a Change in Control of the Company, the Company will provide 6 months written notice or provide payment based on each named executive's fixed remuneration per annum in lieu of notice.
- The Company may terminate the contract at any time without notice if serious misconduct has occurred. When termination with such cause occurs, the named executive is only entitled to that portion of remuneration which is fixed, and only up to the date that notice of termination is given. On termination with such cause, any unvested options or LTI grants in the form of performance rights will immediately be forfeited. Any vested unlisted options not exercised within 4 weeks of such notice of termination will be forfeited.
- If a named executive is terminated after a Change of Control of the Company, other than lawfully in accordance with its terms, then, the Company may determine in its sole and absolute discretion, the manner in which granted performance rights will be dealt with, including (but not limited to) allowing the named executive to exercise all or a proportion of their performance rights within such time as determined, after which the performance rights will lapse.
- Each named executive accrues 4 weeks of annual leave entitlements per year and 13 weeks of long serve leave entitlements for every 10 years of service.
- From 1 July 2014 for the granting of performance rights to shares at zero cost under the 2010 ES Plan, each named executive, depending on level and seniority, will be entitled to receive 35% to 75% of their annual Fixed Remuneration in performance rights. Each of the named executives were granted FY2015 performance rights at zero cost under the 2010 ES Plan, are shown in Table 3 on page 25. The terms and conditions of FY2015 LTI grants under the 2010 ES Plan are provided from page 17:
- Prior to 1 July 2014, the named executives were granted a fixed allocation of performance rights at zero cost over two tranches under the 2010 ES Plan. The vesting date of Tranche 1 of performance rights was 1 July 2013 and the vesting date of Tranche 2 of performance rights was 31 December 2013. The performance conditions for the vesting of each of these two Tranches of performance rights were not satisfied and lapsed with no shares in the Company being allotted to the named executives. As a result, no actual value was received by each of the named executive.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(h) Details of Remuneration**

**Table 1: Remuneration of Directors and Executives Officers**

The remuneration in Table 1 of each named person is the total of fixed remuneration (base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits) and variable remuneration (short term and long term incentives).

Excluding the cash component of remuneration, the total remuneration shown is the amount expensed by the Company and does not, in every case, represent what each named individual ultimately received in cash.

2015 Name	Short-term benefits			Post employment benefits		Share based payments	Termination / Resignation payments	Total	Performance related
	Cash salary and fees	Bonus (a)	Other	Super-annuation	Retirement Benefits	Rights to shares (b)			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Non-executive directors</b>									
C D J Langdon	112,630	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	117,185	-
J Rowe	112,630	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	117,185	-
B M Phillips	161,597	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	166,152	-
<b>Executive directors</b>									
P J Harold	553,500	151,217	11,210	66,948	-	201,290	-	984,165	36
<b>Executives</b>									
T R Eton	300,600	30,000	11,210	31,407	-	63,935	-	437,152	21
T J Strong	302,250	43,125	4,555	32,811	-	63,935	-	446,675	24
C J Williams	300,600	-	4,555	28,557	-	42,623	-	376,335	11
J D Hicks	230,000	30,000	11,210	24,700	-	32,613	-	328,523	19
M A Recklies	261,250	30,000	4,555	27,669	-	37,044	-	360,518	19
T S Mason	220,000	30,000	4,555	23,750	-	31,195	-	309,500	20
A Thompson	230,000	30,000	10,985	24,700	-	48,919	-	344,604	23
T M Ram	172,321	22,500	10,985	18,508	-	16,874	-	241,188	16
	<b>2,957,377</b>	<b>366,842</b>	<b>87,487</b>	<b>279,050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>538,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,229,182</b>	<b>21</b>

(a) Cash bonuses paid are in relation to the 2014 financial year

(b) Includes the non-cash amortisation expense for the period of the FY2015 LTI performance rights to shares

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(h) Details of Remuneration (continued)**

2014  Name	Short-term benefits			Post employment benefits		Share based payments			
	Cash salary and fees	Bonus	Other	Super-annuation	Retirement Benefits	Rights to shares (a)/(b)	Termination / Resignation payments	Total	Performance related
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Non-executive directors</b>									
C D J Langdon	112,630	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	117,185	-
J Rowe	112,630	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	117,185	-
B M Phillips	161,597	-	4,555	-	-	-	-	166,152	-
<b>Executive directors</b>									
P J Harold	553,500	-	10,683	51,199	-	120,442	-	735,824	16
<b>Executives</b>									
T R Eton	300,600	-	10,683	27,806	-	66,042	-	405,131	16
T J Strong	283,500	-	4,555	26,224	-	44,215	-	358,494	12
C J Williams	300,600	-	4,555	27,806	-	66,042	-	399,003	17
J D Hicks	224,563	-	10,683	20,341	-	44,215	-	299,802	15
M A Recklies	261,250	-	4,555	24,166	-	8,955	-	298,926	3
T S Mason	220,000	-	4,555	20,350	-	5,597	-	250,502	2
A Thompson (c)	190,379	-	10,458	17,610	-	8,030	-	226,477	4
T M Ram (d)	175,550	-	10,458	16,238	-	8,030	-	210,276	4
	<b>2,896,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84,850</b>	<b>231,740</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>371,568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,584,957</b>	<b>10</b>

(a) Includes the non-cash amortisation expense of Tranche 1 of the 2010 LTI performance rights to shares, which subsequently lapsed with no benefit to the holder on 1 July 2013

(b) Includes the non-cash amortisation expense of Tranche 2 of the 2010 LTI performance rights to shares, which subsequently lapsed with no benefit to the holder on 31 December 2013

(c) From 19 July 2013

(d) From 19 July 2013

**(i) Details of share based compensation and bonuses**

Securities granted as part of remuneration during the year

**Table 2 : Securities granted as part of remuneration during the year**

*Options - 2014/15*

No options were granted during 2014/15.

*Performance Rights to Shares - 2014/15*

Performance rights to shares granted as compensation to key management personnel are shown in Table 3 on page 25.

*Options - 2013/14*

No options were granted during 2013/14.

*Performance Rights to Shares - 2013/14*

No performance rights to shares were granted during 2013/14.

The FV of one performance right is determined using a Binomial valuation model (for non-market vesting conditions) and a Monte Carlo simulation model (for market vesting conditions), that takes into account the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying Share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free rate for the term of the right at the date of grant.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(i) Details of share based compensation and bonuses**

There were no ordinary shares issued to key management personnel on the exercise of securities during the financial year and there have been no ordinary shares issued to key management personnel on the exercise of securities since 30 June 2015.

**(a) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel**

*Securities provided as remuneration*

Details of securities provided as remuneration are shown in Table 3. The terms and conditions of the securities are provided from page 17.

*Security holdings*

The number of securities over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director of Panoramic Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties are provided in the following table. In the table provided, performance rights to shares are separately identified.

**Table 3 : Securities holdings of directors and specified executives**

2015	Balance at start of the year	Granted as compensation	Exercised	Other changes	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
<b>Performance Rights</b>							
<b>Directors of Panoramic Resources Limited</b>							
P J Harold	-	904,601	-	-	904,601	-	904,601
<b>Other key management personnel of the Group</b>							
T R Eton	-	368,459	-	-	368,459	-	368,459
T J Strong	-	368,459	-	-	368,459	-	368,459
C J Williams	-	245,640	-	-	245,640	-	245,640
J D Hicks	-	187,948	-	-	187,948	-	187,948
M A Recklies	-	213,484	-	-	213,484	-	213,484
T S Mason	-	179,776	-	-	179,776	-	179,776
A S Thomson	-	281,922	-	-	281,922	-	281,922
T M Ram	-	97,243	-	-	97,243	-	97,243
	-	<b>2,847,532</b>	-	-	<b>2,847,532</b>	-	<b>2,847,532</b>
	Balance at start of the year	Granted as compensation	Exercised	Other changes #	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
<b>2014</b>							
<b>Performance Rights</b>							
<b>Directors of Panoramic Resources Limited</b>							
P J Harold	520,000	-	-	(520,000)	-	-	-
<b>Other key management personnel of the Group</b>							
T R Eton	295,000	-	-	(295,000)	-	-	-
T J Strong	197,500	-	-	(197,500)	-	-	-
C J Williams	295,000	-	-	(295,000)	-	-	-
J D Hicks	197,500	-	-	(197,500)	-	-	-
T M Ram	40,000	-	-	(40,000)	-	-	-
M A Recklies	40,000	-	-	(40,000)	-	-	-
T S Mason	25,000	-	-	(25,000)	-	-	-
A S Thomson	40,000	-	-	(40,000)	-	-	-
	<b>1,650,000</b>	-	-	<b>(1,650,000)</b>	-	-	-

# Other changes relate to performance rights where performance hurdles were not achieved

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(i) Details of share based compensation and bonuses (continued)**

**(a) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel (continued)**

*Share holdings*

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Panoramic Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as remuneration.

2015	Balance at the start of the year	Received during the year on the exercise of options	Received on vesting of rights to deferred shares	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
<b>Name</b>					
<b>Directors of Panoramic Resources Limited</b>					
<b>Ordinary shares</b>					
P J Harold	3,490,785	-	-	-	3,490,785
C D J Langdon	43,518	-	-	-	43,518
J Rowe	65,555	-	-	-	65,555
B M Philips	65,555	-	-	-	65,555
<b>Other key management personnel of the Group</b>					
<b>Ordinary shares</b>					
T R Eton	100,000	-	-	(50,000)	50,000
T J Strong	188,000	-	-	-	188,000
A S Thomson	-	-	-	-	-
C J Williams	155,000	-	-	-	155,000
J D Hicks	204,500	-	-	-	204,500
T M Ram	-	-	-	-	-
M A Recklies	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
T S Mason	1,560	-	-	-	1,560
	<b>4,414,473</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>4,364,473</b>
2014	Balance at the start of the year	Received during the year on the exercise of options	Received on vesting of rights to deferred shares	Other changes during the year#	Balance at end of the year
<b>Name</b>					
<b>Directors of Panoramic Resources Limited</b>					
<b>Ordinary shares</b>					
P J Harold	3,490,785	-	-	-	3,490,785
C D J Langdon	25,000	-	-	18,518	43,518
J Rowe	10,000	-	-	55,555	65,555
B M Philips	10,000	-	-	55,555	65,555
<b>Other key management personnel of the Group</b>					
<b>Ordinary shares</b>					
T R Eton	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
T J Strong	188,000	-	-	-	188,000
C J Williams	155,000	-	-	-	155,000
M A Recklies	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
J D Hicks	204,500	-	-	-	204,500
T S Mason	1,560	-	-	-	1,560
	<b>4,284,845</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,628</b>	<b>4,414,473</b>

# Other changes represent the participation in the January 2014 share purchase plan.

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of options or performance rights to shares have been entered into on terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

**2015 Remuneration Report (Audited) (continued)**

**(i) Details of share based compensation and bonuses (continued)**

Securities granted and exercised as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014

2015	Value of securities granted during the year	Value of securities exercised during the year	Value of securities lapsed during the year	Remuneration consisting of securities for the year
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>(i) Performance Rights</b>				
P J Harold	606,083	-	-	43.6%
T R Eton	224,760	-	-	37.6%
T J Strong	224,760	-	-	37.0%
C J Williams	149,840	-	-	31.0%
J D Hicks	114,648	-	-	27.9%
M A Recklies	130,225	-	-	28.7%
A S Thomson	171,972	-	-	36.8%
T S Mason	109,663	-	-	28.3%
T M Ram	59,318	-	-	20.9%

Note: the value for each performance right to a share granted in 2014/15 to P J. Harold is \$0.71 (the fair value (FV) determined on 30 July 2014). The value for each performance right to a share granted in 2014/15 to the other named executives is \$0.67 (the fair value (FV) determined on 1 July 2014)

2014	Value of securities granted during the year	Value of securities exercised during the year	Value of securities lapsed during the year	Remuneration consisting of securities for the year
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>(i) Performance Rights</b>				
P J Harold	-	-	836,545	-
T R Eton	-	-	403,791	-
T J Strong	-	-	270,336	-
C J Williams	-	-	403,791	-
J D Hicks	-	-	270,336	-
M A Recklies	-	-	54,752	-
R J Thorburn	-	-	54,752	-
T S Mason	-	-	34,219	-

Note: the value of performance rights to shares lapsed includes the value of the securities that did not vest and in the case of employees having left the Company during the period, the total value of securities foregone. The fair value of a lapsed security is based on the share price at the date the right to the security lapsed.

There were no alterations to the terms and conditions of securities granted as remuneration since their grant date.

There were no forfeitures during the period.

There were no loans to directors or other key management personnel at any time during the year ended 30 June 2015. There were no transactions involving key management personnel other than compensation and transaction concerning shares and performance rights to shares as discussed in the remuneration report.

**This marks the end of the 2015 Remuneration Report.**

### **Environmental regulation**

The Group's operations are subject to significant environmental regulations under both Commonwealth and State legislation in relation to its mining and exploration activities. The Group's management monitors compliance with the relevant environmental legislation. The directors are not aware of any breaches of the legislation during the period covered by this report.

### **Rounding of Amounts**

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

### **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, Ernst & Young, to provide the directors of Panoramic Resources Limited with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2015. This Independence Declaration is attached to the Directors' Report and forms a part of the Directors' Report.

### **Legal Matters**

In November 2014, the Federal Court made a Determination of native title in favour of the Ngadju People, the consequence of which is that the Company's tenements at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project are invalid to the extent that they are inconsistent with the continued existence, enjoyment or exercise of native title rights held by the Ngadju People.

The Determination has been appealed by some of the Respondents to the Determination and the Company has been joined as a non-participating Respondent Party to the Ngadju appeal proceedings, which are continuing as at the date of this report.

### Non-audit Services

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, Ernst & Young. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Ernst & Young received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

Tax Compliance and other services of \$221,890 (including \$167,390 in relation to a review on prior period income tax returns)

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Peter Harold  
Managing Director

Perth, 28 August 2015

### **Competent Persons**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Hicks. Mr Hicks is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee and shareholder of Panoramic Resources Limited. Mr Hicks also holds performance rights to shares in relation to Panoramic Resources Limited.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Paul Hetherington.

Mr Hetherington is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a full-time employee and shareholder of Panoramic Resources Limited.

The aforementioned have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of target/deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Both Mr Hicks and Mr Hetherington consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Panoramic Resources Limited (“the Board”) is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of Panoramic Resources Limited on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable. The Company’s Corporate Governance Statement (“Statement”) outlines the main corporate governance practices in place throughout the financial year, which comply with the Australian Stock Exchange (“ASX”) Corporate Governance Council’s (“CGC”) Third Edition (March 2014) of the “Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (“the Recommendations”), unless otherwise stated.

As required under ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, the Company makes the following Board approved disclosures in relation to each of the Recommendations as at 30 June 2015.

### **Principle 1: Lay Foundations for Management and Oversight**

#### ***Primary Role of the Board***

The Board’s primary role is the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value.

#### ***Board Operation***

To ensure the Board is well equipped to discharge its responsibilities, as substitute for a Board Charter it has established written guidelines for the operation of the Board. A written guide on the roles of the Board and committees sets out the overriding functions and responsibility of the Board, while a second guide sets out more specific guidelines on the statutory roles and on the separate duties of the Managing Director to the rest of the Board. In addition, Article 11 of the Company’s Constitution (November 2008) (“Constitution”) details the specific powers and duties of directors as empowered on them by the Company’s shareholders. All these documents can be accessed on the Company’s website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

#### ***Board Processes***

The Board is responsible for the overall Corporate Governance of the Company including the strategic direction, establishing goals for executive management and monitoring the achievement of these goals. The Board has established a framework for the management of the Company and its controlled entities, a framework which divides the functions of running the Company between the Board, the Managing Director and the senior executives. The Board has put in place a system of internal control, a pro-active business risk management process, and has the task of monitoring financial performance and the establishment of appropriate ethical standards. The agenda for meetings of the Board is prepared by the Managing Director. Standard items include the project reports, financial reports, strategic matters, governance and compliance. Submissions are circulated in advance. Senior executives are regularly involved in Board discussions.

The Company Secretary of the Company is directly accountable to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

#### ***Roles of Management and the Evaluation of Management Performance***

The Managing Director and the senior executives are ultimately responsible and accountable for the day to day running of the Company and for implementing the strategic objectives and operating within the risk appetite set by the Board. The Board regularly reviews the division of functions between the Board and the senior executives. The Board has in place a performance appraisal and remuneration system for the Managing Director and senior executives designed to enhance performance and Management performance is reviewed on an annual basis at the end of each calendar year and as appropriate. The last performance appraisal of the Managing Director and senior executives was undertaken by the Remuneration Committee in April 2015. The criterion for the evaluation of the Managing Director and of each executive is their performance against key performance indicators, behavior and effectiveness in role. In addition, the Board monitors and evaluates the performance of the Managing Director and senior executives as appropriate.

**Principle 1: Lay Foundations for Management and Oversight (continued)**

***Appointment of Directors and Management***

The Company has in place an appropriate organisational and management structure to ensure the day to day running of the Company is undertaken in an effective and efficient manner and to ensure the Company has the right mix of skills and resources to implement and achieve the Board's corporate and strategic objectives. The Board and the Managing Director regularly reviews this structure to determine that it is appropriate and "fit for purpose" and if necessary make changes in the number of roles and personnel.

The directors and senior executives have a clear understanding of their duties, roles and responsibilities and of the expectations of them, as contained within a written agreement agreed and signed by the Company and each director and senior executive.

The Board reviews its composition as required to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of commercial, financial and mining skills, technical expertise, industry experience, and diversity (including, but not limited to gender and age) for which the Board is looking to achieve in its membership. When a vacancy exists, for whatever reason, or where it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new director with particular skills, candidates with the appropriate experience, expertise and diversity are considered. Under the direction and supervision of the Chair, appropriate background checks are undertaken of each candidate as to the person's character, experience, education, criminal record and bankruptcy history. Each incumbent director is encouraged, and given the opportunity to meet with each candidate on a one to one basis. The full Board then appoints the most suitable candidate who must stand for election at the next general meeting of shareholders. For the meeting, shareholders are given sufficient information of the new director, including but not limited to biographical details, other listed directorships currently held and in the case of a director standing for election for the first time, advice that appropriate background checks have been undertaken.

***Diversity Policy***

The Company has in place a Diversity Policy which provides the written framework and objectives for achieving a work environment that values and utilises the contributions of employees with diverse backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives, irrespective of gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background. The Board is responsible for developing, where possible, measurable objectives and strategies to support the framework and objectives of the Diversity Policy. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for monitoring the progress of the measurable objectives through various monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms.

Apart from participation rates established for indigenous employment at the Savannah nickel project prescribed under the 2007 Savannah Co-Existence Agreement (and as reported below), the Board has not determined measurable objectives on gender diversity across the workplace and at the Board level. In the coming financial year, the Board is to continue to oversee the development of new programs to achieve a broader pool of skilled and experienced senior management and Board candidates, and if deemed appropriate, identify future and targeted measurable objectives and strategies on gender diversity.

**Principle 1: Lay Foundations for Management and Oversight (continued)**

Pursuant to *Recommendation 1.5* of the Recommendations, the Company discloses the following information as at the date of this report:

- Percentage of women and men employed within the Group - women: 10%; men: 90%;
- Percentage of women and men employed as a senior executive - women: 8%; men: 92%;
- Percentage of women and men employed at the Board level - women: nil; men: 100%; and
- Percentage of indigenous employees at the Savannah nickel project - 13% (objective by November 2015: 30%)

The Company has defined an employee who is a senior executive as a person who is a “senior manager” as defined in Section 9 (Definitions) of the Corporations Act 2001, namely a person who is at the highest management level of the Company who “makes, or participates in making decisions that affect the whole, or a substantial part, of the business of the corporation; or has the capacity to affect significantly the corporation’s financial standing”. The performance appraisal of a senior executive is performed by the Managing Director and the Remuneration Committee.

The Diversity Policy can be accessed on the Company’s website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

***Performance Assessment of the Board, its Committees and Individual Directors***

Currently, there is no formal performance appraisal system in place for Board performance on a director by director basis. At a meeting of directors in May 2015, time was set aside in which each director gave a performance appraisal on the Board as a whole and on themselves. The Board has agreed to conduct these performance appraisals on a regular basis while the search for a suitable formal performance appraisal system is undertaken. Membership of the Audit Committee by non-executive directors is initially for a three year period, with an annual renewal review thereafter with performance being one criteria in order to retain office.

**Principle 2: Structure the Board to Add Value**

***Board Composition***

The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:

- The Board currently comprises four directors. Under Article 10 of the Company’s Constitution, this number may be increased to a maximum of ten directors where it is required due to a commercial alliance, or felt that additional expertise is required in specific areas, or when an outstanding candidate is identified;
- The Board should comprise directors with a broad range of expertise with an emphasis on commercial, exploration, mining and project development related experience; and
- Directors appointed by the Board are subject to election by shareholders at the following annual general meeting and thereafter directors (other than the Managing Director) are subject to re-election at least every three years. The tenure of executive directors is linked to their holding of executive office.

The name, position, independence classification, qualification, skills and length of service of each director of the Company in office at the date of the Statement is:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Independence Classification</b>	<b>Qualification/Skills</b>	<b>Service (yrs)</b>
Brian M Phillips	Chairman	Independent	Mine Engineer, general mining	8
Peter J Harold	Managing Director	not rated	Process Engineer, project development	14
Christopher DJ Langdon	Non-Executive Director	Independent	Investment Banker, banking and commercial	11
John Rowe	Non-Executive Director	Independent	Geologist, general mining	9

## **Principle 2: Structure the Board to Add Value (continued)**

### ***Nomination committee***

Due to the size of the Board and the small senior executive team, the Board has determined there is no benefit, at this time, of establishing a nomination committee. The functions of the nomination committee are performed by the Board as a whole, when required, using the principles for setting the composition of the Board.

### ***Directors' Independence***

The composition of the Board is considered to be appropriate for a Company that has a sustainable producing business and is active in acquiring and developing new projects. As at the date of this report, the majority of non-executive directors, including the Chairman, are considered independent of management, have no interest, position, association or relationship that would compromise their independence and directly or indirectly, individually hold less than 5% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company. A review of the independence criteria detailed in Recommendation 2.3 of the Recommendations in relation to each non-executive directors is made on a regular basis and when appropriate.

### ***Director Education***

The non-executive directors are given every opportunity to gain a better understanding of the business, the industry, and the environment within which the Company operates, and are given access to continuing education opportunities to update and enhance their skills and knowledge. Directors visit each mining operation at least once a year, and meet with executives on a regular basis to enable directors to maintain an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of executives and of the culture and values within the Company.

### ***Conflict of Interest***

In accordance with Section 191 of the Corporations Act 2001 and Article 10.13 of the Company's Constitution, directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board believes that a significant conflict exists, the director concerned does not receive the relevant board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the item is considered.

### ***Independent professional advice***

Each director has the right of access to all relevant Company information and to the Company's executives and, subject to prior consultation with the Chairman, may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. A copy of the advice received by the director is made available to all other members of the Board.

### ***Board Committees***

To facilitate the execution of its responsibilities, the Board's Committees provide a forum for a more detailed analysis of key issues. Each Committee is entitled to the resources and information it requires to carry out its duties, including direct access to advisors and employees. Membership of the current Committees of the Panoramic Board and the number of times each Committee met during the financial year are set out in the Directors' Report. The names and functions of each Committee is set out below:

- ***Audit Committee***

The Audit Committee consists of all non-executive directors and is chaired by an independent director who is not the Chairman of the Board. The Audit Committee is to oversee the financial reporting process to ensure the balance, transparency and integrity of published financial information. The Audit Committee is also to review: the effectiveness of internal controls, recommendation and the appointment and assessing the performance of the external auditor; the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations affecting financial reporting and, if applicable, its code of business conduct. The Audit Committee operates under an Audit Committee Charter that is reviewed by the Committee and is re-approved or changed by the full Board on a bi-annual basis.

**Principle 2: Structure the Board to Add Value (continued)**

• ***Remuneration Committee***

The Remuneration Committee consists of all non-executive directors and is chaired by an independent director. The role of the Remuneration Committee is to review remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Managing Director, other executive directors (if applicable) and senior executives and to monitor the scope and currency of the Company's Diversity Policy. The remuneration of executive directors is determined by reference to relevant employment market conditions and of the attainment of defined Company goals. The remuneration of senior executives is determined by the Remuneration Committee based on recommendations provided by the Managing Director. Remuneration levels are competitively set to attract the most qualified and experienced directors and senior executives. The Remuneration Committee obtains independent advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages.

There is increased transparency and accountability in remuneration matters as required in the Improving Accountability on Director and Executive Remuneration Bill 2011. There are now rules for engaging remuneration consultants and on reporting specific information about remuneration consultants in the audited Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report. The Company's audited 2015 Remuneration Report includes these reporting obligations.

Further details on the Committee and of remuneration arrangements in place for the directors and executives are set out in the Directors' Report.

• ***Environment, Safety and Risk Committee***

The Environment, Safety and Risk Committee consist of all directors and is chaired by an independent director. The role of the Environment, Safety and Risk Committee is to oversee and monitor the effectiveness of the Group's strategies and systems to ensure that the Company complies with external and internally accepted standards for the impact of business activities on the environment, the safety and well being of employees, and on the control and management of the key risks facing the business. Where possible, the Committee meets during Board visits to the mining operations whereby the members of the Committee are able to directly inter face with the senior managers responsible for environmental issues, occupational health and safety and the control and mitigation of non-financial risks. The Committee also nominates a non-executive director to attend and be actively involved in the Group's safety conferences. The Committee operates under an Environment, Safety and Risk Committee Charter that is reviewed by the committee and is re-approved or changed by the full Board on a bi-annual basis.

The Committee Charter can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

**Principle 3: Act Ethically and Responsibly**

All directors, executives, managers and employees are expected to act with the utmost integrity, honesty and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the performance and reputation of the Company and its controlled entities.

***Code of Conduct***

The Company has established a written Code of Conduct which outlines the culture, practices, expected conduct, values and behaviour to be displayed by all employees in upholding the integrity, reputation and accountability of the Company and its controlled entities in the work environment and in the interactions with the Company's various stakeholders. Certain practices are necessary to comply with Federal and Western Australian State industrial legislation and the Corporations Law. The Code of Conduct has a clear responsibility and accountability of employees for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices by reference to specific rules and policies such as the rules for trading in the Company securities, and the policy on discrimination, harassment and bullying.

### **Principle 3: Act Ethically and Responsibly (continued)**

#### ***Code of Conduct (continued)***

This code can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

#### ***Trading in Company securities by directors, officers and employees***

The Company has in place a fit-for-purpose Share Trading Policy for the trading in Company securities by directors, key management personnel, officers and employees as required under ASX Listing Rule 12.12. The Policy is worded to ensure compliance with Section 1043A of the Corporations Law (on insider trading), Part 2D.1 of the Corporations Act 2001 (on the proper duties in relation to the use of inside information), and ASX Listing Rules 3.19A, 12.9, 12.10, and 12.11 and updated Guidance Note 27 (January 2015). The Managing Director and the Company Secretary have been appointed to ensure that the following rules for the trading in Company's securities are strictly adhered to:

- Trading in Company securities is only permitted following the notification of the intention to trade by submitting a Notification Form with the Managing Director and dealing is not to occur until a receipt of confirmation is received from the Managing Director or, in the case of the Managing Director, from the Chairman
- Trading in Company securities is prohibited at any time when in possession of unpublished information, which if generally available, might materially affect the price or value of those securities;
- Trading in Company securities is prohibited during specified prohibited periods, known as black-out periods;
- Active trading in Company securities, which involves frequent and regular trading in those securities with a view to derive profit related income from that activity, is prohibited;
- The entering into contracts to hedge exposure to equity-based remuneration, is prohibited; and
- Only in exceptional circumstances, can approval be obtained in advance from the Managing Director, or in the case of a director, from the other directors, to trade outside the specified prohibited periods.

On an annual basis in December, the Company Secretary circulates to all employees via email, the start and finish dates for the next calendar year's black-out periods. To monitor compliance with the policy and to give assurance to the Board on compliance with the rules of the Share Trading Policy, the Company Secretary keeps records of the confirmations permitting a trade in the Company's securities in strict adherence with the rules.

This Share Trading Policy can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

#### ***Discrimination, Harassment and Bullying Policy***

The Company is committed to providing a work environment that is safe, fair and free from discrimination, harassment and bullying for all employees of the Company. All employees are encouraged to follow adopted procedures allowing concerns or instances of illegal conduct or malpractice to be raised in good faith without being subjected to victimisation, harassment or discriminatory treatment, and to have such concerns or instances properly investigated. The Policy provides a mechanism by which all employees can confidentially report improper conduct without fear of discrimination. This policy document can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

#### ***Privacy Policy***

The Company has in place a Privacy Policy which deals with the collection, use, storage and disclosure of information of personal information about an individual who can be identified or who may be reasonably identified by the information. Where sensitive information is collected and stored, the information must not be collected unless the individual consents to collection and the Company is authorised to collect the information by law. The Policy sets out the obligations surrounding the integrity of personal information, security measures, how an individual can access their information and seek correction to it, and make complaint to if necessary.

This Privacy Policy can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com) under the Corporate Governance section.

#### **Principle 4: Safeguard Integrity in Corporate Reporting**

The Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer are required to state in writing to the Audit Committee and the Board that the Company's and Group's financial reports present a true and fair view, in all material aspects, of the Company's and Group's financial condition and that operational results are in accordance with relevant accounting standards. Pursuant to Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001, the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer are required to provide written certification to the Board, at both the end of the Half-Year and the Full-Year reporting periods, that the Company's financial reports are based on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively.

The Audit Committee reviews all final draft external financial reports with the external auditor and makes recommendations on their adequacy to the Board prior to their release to shareholders, investors and other public forums. There is regular communication between the Audit Committee, management and external auditor. In accordance with Section 324DA of the Corporations Act 2001, the audit partner of the external auditor is required to be rotated after five successive financial years. It is the role of the Audit Committee to select the new audit engagement partner as nominated by the external partner after considering each nominated individual's experience, reputation and independence.

In addition, in the absence of an internal audit function, the Audit Committee reviews, assists and assesses the adequacy of the Company's internal control and financial risk management systems, and accounting and business policies.

#### **Principles 5 : Make Timely and Balanced Disclosure**

##### ***Continuous Disclosure and Shareholder Communication***

The Company is committed to providing relevant up to date information to its shareholders and the broader investment community in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements under the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Law.

The Company has a Continuous Disclosure Policy that all shareholders and investors have equal access to the Company's information. This policy has been updated and approved by the full Board to comply with the May 2013 amendments to ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and Guidance Note 8 of the Recommendations. This document and all material announcements provided to the ASX can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com).

The Company has appointed the Company Secretary to oversee the continuous disclosure practices of the Company and its controlled entities. His responsibilities include:

- Reviewing all statutory regulatory or tender reports submitted to or made by the Company and its controlled entities, and to report or recommend to the Board as appropriate;
- Ensuring compliance with continuous disclosure requirements;
- Overseeing and coordinating the disclosure of information to the ASX, analysts, brokers, shareholders, the media and public; and
- Educating directors and staff of the Company's and Group's disclosure policies and procedures and raising awareness of the principles of the underlying continuous disclosure.

#### **Principles 6: Respect the Rights of Security Holders**

##### ***Continuous Disclosure and Shareholder Communication***

The Board in adopting a Continuous Disclosure Policy ensures that shareholders are provided with up to date Company information. Communication to shareholders is facilitated by the production of the annual report, quarterly reports, public announcements, and the posting of policies, and ASX releases immediately after their disclosure to the ASX, on the Company's website. All shareholders are given the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the Company and Share Registry electronically. In addition, all shareholders are encouraged to attend the Annual General Meeting and use the opportunity to ask questions to management following the Managing Director's presentation. The Company makes every endeavour to respond to the most commonly asked questions. The external auditor attends the meeting and is available to answer questions in relation to the conduct of the audit.

### **Principle 7: Recognise and Manage Risk**

The Board believes that risk management and compliance are fundamental to sound management and that oversight of such matters is an important responsibility of the Board. The Company has significantly changed the risk management framework through the progressive development of an enterprise-wide software database on the inherent risks and risk mitigation strategies identified across all functions of the business, including occupational, health, safety and environment (OHS&E). This Board sanctioned approach is in accordance with Australian/New Zealand Standard for Risk Management (AS/NZS 4360 2004) and is aligned to the control framework for enterprise risk management prepared by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 2001. The framework involved the Company undertaking a comprehensive review in 2011/12 of the different elements across the various financial, administrative and operational functions at the Company's mine sites and Perth office and in identifying the risks inherent in each element and the appropriate risk management internal controls, systems and response procedures to mitigate their impact on strategic, operational and financial performance. For example, there are a number of risks the Company's sites are exposed to that are both common to the mining industry and unique due to location such as, but not limited to:

- exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and the United States currency foreign exchange rate;
- customer declaration of force majeure;
- health, safety, industrial and environment matters;
- production capacity;
- future delivery against committed financial derivatives; and
- regulatory constraints, compliance, the impact of climate change and natural disasters.

The 2011/12 review also examined the effectiveness of internal controls, systems and response procedures that were in place in previous years. This comprehensive review on each element and function across the Group, including the setting of various risk appetite tolerance thresholds by senior management was completed in mid-2012, followed by approval by the full Board of the Risk Management Guideline (August 2012) which detailed on the enterprise wide risk management framework and the process, roles and responsibilities for conducting each new comprehensive review.

In 2014/15, the Company conducted a new comprehensive review using the procedures set down in the Risk Management Guideline, including the re-setting of various risk appetite tolerance thresholds by senior management, which resulted in the production of new Risk Appetite Statements (May 2015), Risk Management Policy (May 2015) and an updated Risk Management Guideline ("Guideline") that was approved by the full Board in June 2015. A condensed version of the updated Guideline is available on the Company's website at [www.panoramicresources.com](http://www.panoramicresources.com).

The Board has established a committee of the Board, the Environment, Safety and Risk Committee, which is chaired by an independent director. All directors of the Board are also members of the Committee. The number of times the Committee met during the financial year is contained in the Directors' Report. The Committee's Charter (November 2013) states that the Committee will oversee the Company's management of financial and non-financial risks at the operations in accordance with the established risk management framework while always taking into account the Company's legal obligations set by the Federal and State statutory law makers on, but not limited to, environment, employment and occupational health and safety.

There are strict Company-wide compliance reporting requirements under the Guideline that require each department head/function manager on an annual basis to review their risk registers to determine the level of compliance (from zero to 100%) using a risk matrix score for impact, tolerance and opportunity, thereby ensuring that either a risk(s) has not developed a higher risk profile, or outlining monitoring and corrective measures to reduce the risk(s) to an acceptable level. Using this information, each operations manager is required to complete and provide a Project Risk Summary and Compliance Report during the Full-Year audit process.

**Principle 7: Recognise and Manage Risk (continued)**

The reporting and control mechanisms, together with the assurances of the Environment, Safety and Risk and Audit Committees, in the absence of an internal audit function, support the written certification at the end of the Half-Year and Full-Year reporting periods, in accordance with Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 given by the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer to the Board certifying that the Company's financial reports are based on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively.

**Principle 8: Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly**

***Board Remuneration***

The total annual remuneration paid to non-executive directors may not exceed the limit set by the shareholders at an annual general meeting (currently \$600,000). The remuneration of the non-executive directors is fixed rather than variable.

***Executive Remuneration***

The Board has established a committee of the Board, the Remuneration Committee. The Remuneration Committee provides recommendations and direction for the Company's remuneration practices. The Committee ensures that a significant proportion of each executive's remuneration is linked to his or her performance and the Company's performance. Performance reviews are conducted regularly to determine the proportion of remuneration that will be at 'risk' for the upcoming year. The Company's executives can participate in a performance share rights plan that is linked to the Company's performance (on both a relative share price and resources and reserves growth basis) against its peers in the resources industry. The Committee also ensures that there is no discrimination on remuneration in respect to gender.

Further details in relation to director and executive remuneration are set out in the 2015 Remuneration Report on pages 12 to 27.

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

1. In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 43 to 119 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and Corporations Regulations 2001.
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with sections 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial period ending 30 June 2015.

3. In the opinion of the directors, as at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Closed Group identified in note 31 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject, by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee.

On behalf of the Board



Peter Harold  
Managing Director

Perth, 28 August 2015

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Panoramic Resources Limited

### Report on the financial report

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

### Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 judgment, 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 controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

### Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

## Opinion

In our opinion:

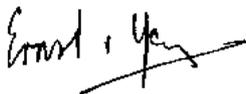
- a. the financial report of Panoramic Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - i giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

## Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 12 to 27 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Panoramic Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Ernst & Young



Robert A Kirkby  
Partner  
Perth  
28 August 2015



Ernst & Young  
11 Mounts Bay Road  
Perth WA 6000 Australia  
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

Tel: +61 8 9429 2222  
Fax: +61 8 9429 2436  
ey.com/au

## Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Panoramic Resources Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Panoramic Resources Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2015, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Robert A Kirkby  
Partner  
Perth  
28 August 2015

**Panoramic Resources Limited**  
**Consolidated income statement**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Revenue	3	199,669	238,210
Cost of sales of goods	5	<u>(228,766)</u>	<u>(224,106)</u>
<b>Gross margin on sale of goods</b>		<b>(29,097)</b>	14,104
Other income	4	611	1,295
Other	5	(7,714)	(8,361)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		(12,912)	(3,196)
Mark to market of derivatives		(1,739)	(83)
Impairment of assets	14, 16	11,864	(13,119)
Share based payments		(689)	(436)
Finance costs	5	<u>(998)</u>	<u>(1,334)</u>
<b>Loss before income tax</b>		<b>(40,674)</b>	(11,130)
Income tax benefit	6	<u>11,827</u>	<u>1,808</u>
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(28,847)</b>	<b>(9,322)</b>
Loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Panoramic Resources Limited		(28,847)	(9,322)
		<b>Cents</b>	Cents
<b>Loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:</b>			
Basic loss per share	35	(9.0)	(3.1)
Diluted loss per share	35	(9.0)	(3.1)

*The above consolidated income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Panoramic Resources Limited**  
**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(28,847)</b>	(9,322)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	25(a)	<b>231</b>	183
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	25(a)	<b>10</b>	(10)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	25(a)	<b>1,668</b>	884
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Impairment of assets charged against revaluation reserve, net of tax	25(a)	-	(3,598)
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>1,909</b>	(2,541)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(26,938)</b>	(11,863)
Total comprehensive loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Panoramic Resources Limited		<b>(26,938)</b>	(11,863)

*The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Panoramic Resources Limited**  
**Consolidated balance sheet**  
**As at 30 June 2015**

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	54,055	64,055
Trade and other receivables	8	11,235	32,670
Inventories	9	12,910	17,209
Derivative financial instruments	12	178	926
Prepayments	11	1,187	1,343
Assets classified as held for sale	10	18,000	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>97,565</b>	116,203
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Available-for-sale financial assets	13	858	528
Exploration and evaluation	16	113,794	122,736
Development properties	16	53,564	57,820
Mine properties	16	11,542	12,431
Property, plant and equipment	14	51,806	63,379
Other non-current assets	17	36	529
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>231,600</b>	257,423
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>329,165</b>	373,626
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	18	35,628	30,732
Borrowings	19	2,855	4,138
Derivative financial instruments	12	-	728
Provisions	20	8,438	7,373
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>46,921</b>	42,971
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	21	68	4,007
Deferred tax liabilities	22	11,342	20,102
Provisions	23	30,955	30,425
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>42,365</b>	54,534
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>89,286</b>	97,505
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>239,879</b>	276,121
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed equity	24	158,941	159,276
Reserves	25(a)	45,564	42,966
Retained earnings		35,374	73,879
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>239,879</b>	276,121

*The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Panoramic Resources Limited**  
**Consolidated statement of changes in equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Mineral properties revaluation reserve \$'000	Available-for-sale financial assets \$'000	Cash flow hedge reserve \$'000	Share- based payment reserve \$'000	Foreign currency translation \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013</b>	143,309	26,715	-	-	19,334	(978)	83,201	271,581
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,322)	(9,322)
Other comprehensive income	-	(3,598)	183	(10)	-	884	-	(2,541)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,598)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>(9,322)</b>	<b>(11,863)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>								
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	24 15,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,967
Employee share options - value of employee services	-	-	-	-	436	-	-	436
	<b>15,967</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,403</b>
 Balance at 30 June 2014	 <b>159,276</b>	 <b>23,117</b>	 <b>183</b>	 <b>(10)</b>	 <b>19,770</b>	 <b>(94)</b>	 <b>73,879</b>	 <b>276,121</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>	<b>159,276</b>	<b>23,117</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>19,770</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>73,879</b>	<b>276,121</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,847)	(28,847)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	231	10	-	1,668	-	1,909
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>(28,847)</b>	<b>(26,938)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>								
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	24 (335)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(335)
Dividends provided for or paid	26 -	-	-	-	-	-	(9,658)	(9,658)
Employee share options - value of employee services	-	-	-	-	689	-	-	689
	<b>(335)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,658)</b>	<b>(9,304)</b>
 Balance at 30 June 2015	 <b>158,941</b>	 <b>23,117</b>	 <b>414</b>	 <b>-</b>	 <b>20,459</b>	 <b>1,574</b>	 <b>35,374</b>	 <b>239,879</b>

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**Panoramic Resources Limited**  
**Consolidated statement of cash flows**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2015**

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		218,330	224,084
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(164,118)	(166,325)
Interest paid		(378)	(537)
Income tax refund		2,970	-
Payments for exploration and evaluation expense		(10,322)	(3,245)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	33	<u>46,482</u>	<u>53,977</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(7,195)	(4,090)
Payments for available-for-sale financial assets		(500)	-
Payment of development costs		(19,836)	(13,507)
Payments for exploration		(15,122)	(8,060)
Payments for mineral properties		-	(529)
Proceeds from cash backed bonds		500	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	47
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		709	-
Interest received		1,764	630
<b>Net cash (outflow) from investing activities</b>		<u>(39,680)</u>	<u>(25,509)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issues of shares and other equity securities		-	15,927
Payments for shares bought back		(336)	-
Share issue transaction costs		-	(830)
Repayment of borrowings		(6,808)	(2,771)
Dividends paid to company's shareholders	26	(9,658)	-
<b>Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities</b>		<u>(16,802)</u>	<u>12,326</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(10,000)</b>	40,794
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>64,055</u>	23,261
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	7	<u>54,055</u>	<u>64,055</u>

*The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies**

The financial report of Panoramic Resources Limited (the Parent or the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2015 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 August 2015.

Panoramic Resources Limited (the Parent) is a for profit Company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange. The Group's principal place of business is Level 9, 553 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000.

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the financial year consisted of exploration, evaluation, development, and production of mineral deposits.

### **(a) Basis of preparation**

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, trade receivables and available-for-sale investments, which have been measured at fair value.

### **(b) New accounting standards and interpretations**

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

#### *(i) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

The Company has adopted the following new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and AASB interpretations as of 1 July 2014:

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

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.

The adoption of AASB 2012-3 had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- Interpretation 21 Levies

This Interpretation confirms that a liability to pay a levy is only recognised when the activity that triggers the payment occurs. Applying the going concern assumption does not create a constructive obligation.

The adoption of Interpretation 21 had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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

AASB 2013-3 amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. The amendments include the requirement to disclose additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

The adoption of AASB 2013-3 had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

- AASB 2013-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting [AASB 139]

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

#### *(i) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)*

AASB 2013-4 amends AASB 139 to permit the continuation of hedge accounting in specified circumstances where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated from one counterparty to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations.

The adoption of AASB 2013-4 had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

#### • AASB 1031 Materiality

The revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the Framework (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality.

AASB 1031 will be withdrawn when references to AASB 1031 in all Standards and Interpretations have been removed.

AASB 2014-1 Part C issued in June 2014 makes amendments to eight Australian Accounting Standards to delete their references to AASB 1031. The amendments are effective from 1 July 2014.

The adoption of AASB 1031 had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

#### • AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments

The Standard contains three main parts and makes amendments to a number of Standards and Interpretations. The Company has adopted Part A & B of this standard.

Part A of AASB 2013-9 makes consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB CF 2013-1.

Part B makes amendments to particular Australian Accounting Standards to delete references to AASB 1031 and also makes minor editorial amendments to various other standards.

The adoption of AASB 2013-9 had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

#### • AASB 2014-1 Part A -Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

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

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle addresses the following items:

- AASB 2 - Clarifies the definition of 'vesting conditions' and 'market condition' and introduces the definition of 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.
- AASB 3 - Clarifies the classification requirements for contingent consideration in a business combination by removing all references to AASB 137.
- AASB 8 - Requires entities to disclose factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments when operating segments have been aggregated. An entity is also required to provide a reconciliation of total reportable segment assets to the entity's total assets.
- AASB 116 & AASB 138 - Clarifies that the determination of accumulated depreciation does not depend on the selection of the valuation technique and that it is calculated as the difference between the gross and net carrying amounts.
- AASB 124 - Defines a management entity providing KMP services as a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments added an exemption from the detailed disclosure requirements in paragraph 17 of AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures for KMP services provided by a management entity. Payments made to a management entity in respect of KMP services should be separately disclosed.

The adoption of AASB 2014-1 Part A-Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

#### *(i) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)*

##### • AASB 2014-1 Part A -Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle addresses the following items:

- AASB 13 - Clarifies that the portfolio exception in paragraph 52 of AASB 13 applies to all contracts within the scope of AASB 139 or AASB 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in AASB 132.
- AASB 140 - Clarifies that judgment is needed to determine whether an acquisition of investment property is solely the acquisition of an investment property or whether it is the acquisition of a group of assets or a business combination in the scope of AASB 3 that includes an investment property. That judgment is based on guidance in AASB 3.

The adoption of AASB 2014-1 Part A -Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle had no effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

#### *(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective*

##### • AASB 9 Financial Instruments, effective 1 July 2018

AASB 9 (December 2014) is a new standard which replaces AASB 139. This new version supersedes AASB 9 issued in December 2009 (as amended) and AASB 9 (issued in December 2010) and includes a model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting.

AASB 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Standard is available for early adoption. The own credit changes can be early adopted in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments.

#### Classification and measurement

AASB 9 includes requirements for a simpler approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. There are also some changes made in relation to financial liabilities.

The main changes are described below.

#### *Financial assets*

- 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.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

#### (ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

##### *Financial liabilities*

Changes introduced by AASB 9 in respect of financial liabilities are limited to the measurement of liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) using the fair value option.

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

AASB 9 also removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value. This change in accounting means that gains or losses attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk would be recognised in OCI. These amounts recognised in OCI are not recycled to profit or loss if the liability is ever repurchased at a discount.

##### *Impairment*

The final version of AASB 9 introduces a new expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new Standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses from when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected losses on a more timely basis.

##### *Hedge accounting*

Amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009 & 2010 editions and AASB 2013-9) issued in December 2013 included the new hedge accounting requirements, including changes to hedge effectiveness testing, treatment of hedging costs, risk components that can be hedged and disclosures.

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, AASB 2010-10 and AASB 2014-1 - Part E.

AASB 2014-7 incorporates the consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB 9 in Dec 2014. AASB 2014-8 limits the application of the existing versions of AASB 9 (AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010)) from 1 February 2015 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on after 1 January 2015.

- AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & AASB 11], effective 1 July 2016

AASB 2014-3 amends AASB 11 Joint Arrangements to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business. The amendments require:

(a) the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11; and

(b) the acquirer to disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations.

This Standard also makes an editorial correction to AASB 11

- AASB 2014-4 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to AASB 116 and AASB 138), effective 1 July 2016

AASB 116 Property Plant and Equipment and AASB 138 Intangible Assets both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset.

The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The amendment also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

#### *(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)*

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective 1 July 2017

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers replaces the existing revenue recognition standards AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and related Interpretations (Interpretation 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, Interpretation 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, Interpretation 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, Interpretation 131 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services and Interpretation 1042 Subscriber Acquisition Costs in the Telecommunications Industry). AASB 15 incorporates the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and developed jointly with the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

AASB 15 specifies the accounting treatment for revenue arising from contracts with customers (except for contracts within the scope of other accounting standards such as leases or financial instruments). The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

- (a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- (b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- (c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- (d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- (e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Currently, AASB 15 is effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017. Early application is permitted. (Note A)

AASB 2014-5 incorporates the consequential amendments to a number Australian Accounting Standards (including Interpretations) arising from the issuance of AASB 15.

- AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements, effective 1 July 2016

AASB 2014-9 amends AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements, and consequentially amends AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, to allow entities to use the equity method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements.

AASB 2014-9 also makes editorial corrections to AASB 127.

AASB 2014-9 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.

- AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture, effective 1 July 2016

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

#### *(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)*

AASB 2014-10 amends AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 to address an inconsistency between the requirements in AASB 10 and those in AASB 128 (August 2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require:

(a) a full gain or loss to be recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not); and

(b) a partial gain or loss to be recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

AASB 2014-10 also makes an editorial correction to AASB 10.

AASB 2014-10 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.

- AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle, effective 1 July 2016

The subjects of the principal amendments to the Standards are set out below:

**AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:**

- Changes in methods of disposal - where an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for distribution to being held for sale (or visa versa), an entity shall not follow the guidance in paragraphs 27-29 to account for this change.

**AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures:**

- Servicing contracts - clarifies how an entity should apply the guidance in paragraph 42C of AASB 7 to a servicing contract to decide whether a servicing contract is 'continuing involvement' for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42E-42H of AASB 7.

- Applicability of the amendments to AASB 7 to condensed interim financial statements - clarify that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to AASB 7 Disclosure-Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities is not specifically required for all interim periods. However, the additional disclosure is required to be given in condensed interim financial statements that are prepared in accordance with AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting when its inclusion would be required by the requirements of AASB 134.

**AASB 119 Employee Benefits:**

- Discount rate: regional market issue - clarifies that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations should be denominated in the same currency as the liability. Further it clarifies that the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at the currency level.

**AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting:**

- Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' - amends AASB 134 to clarify the meaning of disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' and to require the inclusion of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of this information.

- AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101, effective 1 July 2016

The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements arising from the IASB's Disclosure Initiative project. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in the financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. The amendments also clarify that companies should use professional judgment in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)**

#### *(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)*

- AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality, effective 1 July 2015

The Standard completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.

Impact of the above standards is yet to be determined.

### **(c) Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2015. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, and estimations which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### *(i) Determination of mineral resources and ore reserves*

The Group estimates its mineral resources and ore reserves in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2004 (the 'JORC code') as a minimum standard. The information on mineral resources and ore reserves were prepared by or under the supervision of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC code. The amounts presented are based on the mineral resources and ore reserves determined under the JORC code.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and ore reserves and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Significant judgement is required in assessing the available reserves. Factors that must be considered in determining reserves and resources are the Company's history of converting resources to reserves and the relevant time frame, market and future developments.

Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, foreign currency exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may ultimately result in the reserves being restated. Such changes in reserves could impact on depreciation and amortisation rates, asset carrying values and provisions for decommissioning and restoration.

#### *(ii) Impairment of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure*

The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale.

Factors which could impact the future recoverability include the level of proved and probable reserves and mineral resources, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

In addition, exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised if activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. To the extent that it is determined in the future that this capitalised expenditure should be written off, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

#### *(iii) Impairment of capitalised mine development expenditure and mine properties*

The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The future recoverability of capitalised mine development expenditure and mine properties is dependent on a number of factors, including the level of proved, probable and inferred mineral resources, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices.

To the extent that capitalised mine development expenditure and mine properties is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)**

#### *(iv) Impairment of property, plant and equipment*

The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Where a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of 'value in use' (being the net present value of expected future cash flows of the relevant cash-generating unit) and 'fair value less costs to sell'.

In determining value in use, future cash flows are based on:

- Estimates of the quantities of ore reserves and mineral resources for which there is a high degree of confidence of economic extraction;
- Future production levels;
- Future commodity prices; and
- Future cash costs of production and capital expenditure.

Variations to the expected future cash flows, and the timing thereof, could result in significant changes to any impairment losses recognised, if any, which could in turn impact future financial results.

Property, plant and equipment that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed. Refer to Note 14 : Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment for further information.

#### *(v) Provisions for decommissioning and restoration costs*

Decommissioning and restoration costs are a normal consequence of mining, and the majority of this expenditure is incurred at the end of a mine's life. In determining an appropriate level of provision consideration is given to the expected future costs to be incurred, the timing of these expected future costs (largely dependent on the life of the mine), and the estimated future level of inflation.

The ultimate cost of decommissioning and restoration is uncertain and costs can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, discount rates or experience at other mine sites. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in reserves or to production rates.

The carrying amount of the provision as at 30 June 2015 was \$30.184 million (2014: \$29.584 million). The Group estimates that the costs would be realised towards the end of the respective mine lives and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on expected costs to be incurred to rehabilitate the disturbed area. These costs are discounted at 3.5%.

Changes to any of the estimates could result in significant changes to the level of provisioning required, which would in turn impact future financial results.

#### *(vi) Share-based payment transactions*

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by a Black Scholes model and a Binomial model, using the assumptions detailed in note 36.

### **(e) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### *(i) Sale of concentrates/ore*

A sale is recorded when risk and reward of ownership of the concentrates/ore has passed to the buyer.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(e) Revenue recognition (continued)**

#### *(ii) Interest income*

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

#### *(iii) Dividends*

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established.

### **(f) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowings, finance charges in respect of finance leases and foreign currency exchange differences net of the effect of hedges of borrowings.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets that take more than twelve months to get ready for their intended use or sale. In these circumstances, borrowing costs are capitalised to the costs of the assets. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs capitalised is those incurred in relation to that borrowing, net of any interest earned on those borrowings. Where funds are borrowed generally, borrowing costs are capitalised using a weighted average capitalisation rate to the extent that they relate to the qualifying asset.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure carried forward relating to areas of interest which have not reached a stage permitting reliable assessment of economic benefits are not qualifying assets.

### **(g) Leases**

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

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

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### **(h) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash on hand and in banks and short-term deposits are stated at nominal value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in the banks short-term deposits with an original maturity not exceeding three months and if greater than three months, principal amounts can be redeemed in full with interest payable at the same cash rate from inception as per the agreement with each bank, net of bank overdrafts.

### **(i) Term deposits**

Term deposits are stated at nominal value. These deposits have original maturity of three months or more.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(j) Trade receivables**

#### *(i) Nickel concentrate*

Mining revenue from nickel concentrate sales exported from the Savannah Nickel Project is recognised at its provisional price on the day the product has been shipped from port. 100% of the provisional value is payable in approximately 7 working days from the issue of a provisional invoice. At each reporting date, provisional priced nickel is marked to market based on the forward selling price for the quotational period stipulated in the contract until the quotational period expires and change in fair value is recognised as revenue. Increments and decrements in the final measured contained nickel in nickel concentrate delivered to the customer are brought to account upon presentation of the final invoice. Receivables are carried at fair value.

#### *(ii) Nickel ore*

Mining revenue from Lanfranchi nickel ore delivered to the Kambalda concentrator is recognised at its provisional price net of the amount goods and services tax (GST) payable to the taxation authority. 70% of the provisional invoice is payable one month after issue. Revenue is recognised based on the estimated fair value of the consideration receivable. At each reporting date, provisional priced nickel is marked to market based on the forward selling price for the quotational period stipulated in the contract until the quotational period expires and change in fair value is recognised as revenue. Receivables are carried at fair value.

#### *(iii) Other receivables*

Receivables from related parties are recognised and carried at the nominal amount due. Interest is taken up as income on an accrual basis.

### **(k) Inventories**

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

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined based on weighted average cost) and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- ore stocks - cost of direct mining and a proportion of site overheads; and
- concentrates and work in progress - cost of direct mining, processing, transport and labour and a proportion of site overheads.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of parts and consumables is accounted for using average cost.

#### *(ii) Spares for production*

Inventories of consumable supplies and spare parts expected to be used in production are valued at weighted average cost. Obsolete or damaged inventories of such items are valued at net realisable value.

### **(l) Derivative financial instruments and hedging**

The Group uses derivatives such as United States dollar nickel and copper forward sales contracts, United States dollar nickel options, United States denominated currency options and United States denominated forward currency sales contracts to manage its risks associated with foreign currencies and commodity prices fluctuations. These derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

Derivatives are not held for speculative purposes.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(l) Derivative financial instruments and hedging (continued)**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a cash flow hedging instrument, in which event, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A hedge of the foreign currency risk and commodity price risk of a firm commitment is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

The hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

#### *(i) Cash flow hedges*

Cash flow hedges are hedges of the Group's exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a highly probable forecast transaction and that could affect profit and loss. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are deferred in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts deferred in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was deferred in equity is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The Group tests each of the designated cash flow hedges for effectiveness at the inception of the hedge and then at each reporting date both prospectively and retrospectively using the dollar offset method. This is done by comparing the changes in the present value of the cash flow arising from hedged forecast sale at the forward rate, compared to changes in the fair value of the forward contract. Measurement of the cash flow changes is based on the respective forward curve over the hedge horizon.

At each balance sheet date, the Group measures ineffectiveness using ratio offset method. For cash flow hedges if the risk is over-hedged, the ineffective portion is taken immediately to the income/expense in the income statement.

#### *(ii) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting*

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

### **(m) Foreign currency translation**

Both the functional and presentation currency of Panoramic Resources Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars (A\$).

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(m) Foreign currency translation (continued)**

#### *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

#### *Group companies*

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

### **(n) Investments and other financial assets**

#### *(i) Available-for-sale financial assets*

After initial recognition available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Investments which are not classified as held for trading or held to maturity are treated as available-for-sale financial assets.

### **(o) Income tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods 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 by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet 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:

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(o) Income tax (continued)**

- except where the deferred income tax liability 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, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled 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 assets 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 assets 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 tax assets are only recognised 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 carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date 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 tax assets and liabilities are reassessed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

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 at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

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

### **Tax consolidation legislation**

Panoramic Resources Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

The head entity, Panoramic Resources Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Panoramic Resources Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Company.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (p) Other taxes

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

### (q) Property, plant and equipment

Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The cost of plant and equipment constructed for and by the consolidated entity, where applicable, includes the cost of materials and direct labour. The proportion of overheads and other incidental costs directly attributable to its construction are also capitalised to the cost of plant and equipment.

Costs incurred on plant and equipment subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the consolidated entity in future years. Where these costs represent separate components of a complex asset, they are accounted for as separate assets and are separately depreciated over their useful lives. Costs incurred on plant and equipment that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.

#### Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset. The estimated useful lives used for each class of asset are as follows:

Office equipment	3 - 4 years
Office furniture and fittings	5 years
Plant and equipment under hire purchase	over the lease term
Plant and equipment under finance lease	over the lease term
Process plant and buildings	lesser of life of mine and life of asset

#### Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(q) Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

Property, plant and equipment that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

### **Derecognition and disposal**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further 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 net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

### **(r) Exploration, evaluation, development, mine properties and rehabilitation expenditure**

#### *(i) Exploration and evaluation expenditure*

Expenditure on exploration and evaluation is accounted for in accordance with the 'area of interest' method.

Exploration and evaluation in the area of interest that have not at the reporting date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or relating to, the area of interest are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is capitalised provided the rights to tenure of the area of interest is current and the exploration and evaluation activities are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area or, alternatively, by its sale.

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated then any capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as capitalised mine development. Prior to reclassification, capitalised exploration and evaluation is assessed for impairment.

### **Impairment**

The carrying value of capitalised exploration expenditure is assessed for impairment at the cash-generating unit level whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit in which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount. Any impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(r) Exploration, evaluation, development, mine properties and rehabilitation expenditure (continued)**

#### *(ii) Mine development expenditure*

Mine development expenditure represents the costs incurred in preparing mines for production, and includes stripping and waste removal costs incurred before production commences. These costs are capitalised to the extent they are expected to be recouped through successful exploitation of the related mining leases. Once production commences, these costs are amortised using the units of production method based on the estimated economically recoverable reserves to which they relate or are written off if the mine property is abandoned.

#### **Impairment**

The carrying value of capitalised mine development is assessed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of capitalised mine development expenditure is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit in which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount. Any impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Capitalised mine development expenditure that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

#### *(iii) Mine properties*

Mine properties expenditure represents the cost incurred in the acquisition of a mining lease, and represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquired mining lease at the date of acquisition. These costs are capitalised to the extent they are expected to be recouped through successful exploitation of the related mining leases. Once production commences, these costs are amortised using the units of production method based on the estimated economically recoverable reserves to which they relate or are written off if the mine property is abandoned.

#### **Impairment**

The carrying value of capitalised mine properties is assessed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of capitalised mine properties expenditure is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit in which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount. Any impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Mine property expenditure that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(r) Exploration, evaluation, development, mine properties and rehabilitation expenditure (continued)**

#### *(iv) Provisions for decommissioning and rehabilitation*

The Group is required to decommission and rehabilitate mines and processing sites at the end of their producing lives to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities.

The expected cost of any approved decommissioning or rehabilitation program, discounted to its net present value, is provided in the period in which obligation arise. The cost is capitalised when it gives rise to future benefits, whether the rehabilitation activity is expected to occur over the life of the operation or at the time of closure. Over time, the liability is increased for the change in net present value based on a risk adjusted pre-tax discount rate appropriate to the risk inherent in the liability. The unwinding of the discount is included in financing cost. Expected decommissioning and rehabilitation costs are based on the discounted value of the estimated future cost of detailed plans prepared for each site. Where there is a change in the expected decommissioning and restoration costs, the value of the provision and any related asset are adjusted and the effect is recognised in the income statement on a prospective basis over the remaining life of the operation.

### **(s) 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 such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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 and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit 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. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also 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 recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would be determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

### **(t) Trade and other payables**

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

### **(u) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings**

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

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(u) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)**

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

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

### **(v) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the economic entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When 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 the income statement net of any reimbursement.

The effect of the time value of money is material and provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, 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 a borrowing cost.

### **(w) Employee benefits**

#### *(i) Short term benefits*

Liabilities for short term benefits expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables 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. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

#### *(ii) Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the 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 of corporate bond rate with terms of maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

#### *(iii) Share-based payments*

### **Equity-settled transactions**

The Group provides benefits to employees (including executive directors) of the Group in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using a Monte-Carlo simulation model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of shares of Panoramic Resources Limited if applicable.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(w) Employee benefits (continued)**

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with the corresponding increase in reserve, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period. There is a corresponding entry to equity.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

#### *(iv) Bonus plans*

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

### **(x) Contributed equity**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares for the acquisition of a business are deducted from equity and not expensed as an acquisition related cost.

### **(y) Dividends**

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date.

### **(z) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Parent, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(aa) Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination shall be measured at fair value, which shall be calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the equity issued by the acquirer, 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-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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 conditions, the Group's operating or accounting policies and other 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 at 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 in other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be remeasured.

Business combinations prior to 1 July 2009 were accounted for using the purchase method.

### **(ab) Government grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

### **(ac) Joint Operations**

The Group's recognises its interest in joint operations its:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

## **2 Segment information**

### **(a) Business 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 reportable segments are based on aggregated operating segments determined by the similarity of the products produced and sold, as these are the sources of the Group's major risks and have the most effect on the rates of return.

The Group has identified five operating segments being: (1) Nickel, the aggregation of the Savannah Nickel Project, Lanfranchi Nickel Project and Copernicus Nickel Project; (2) Gold, the Gidgee Gold Project and Mount Henry Gold Project; (3) Platinum Group Metals, the Thunder Bay North PGM Project and Panton PGM Project; (4) Australian Exploration; and (5) Overseas Exploration.

#### **Nickel**

The Savannah Nickel Project, the Copernicus Nickel Project and the Lanfranchi Nickel Project both mine nickel ore. At the Savannah Nickel Project and the Copernicus Nickel Project, nickel concentrate is produced and sold to the one customer Sino Nickel Pty Ltd (a company owned by the Jinchuan Group Limited (60%) and Sino Mining International Limited (40%)). At the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, nickel ore is delivered and sold to the one customer BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd.

#### **Gold**

The 100% owned and operated Gidgee Gold Project is located 640kms northeast of Perth in Western Australia, and was purchased by the Company in January 2011. The Company refurbished the site's village and administration areas and commenced exploration and evaluation activities from July 2011.

In May 2012, the Company acquired the Wilsons Gold Project from Apex Minerals Limited. The Wilsons Gold Project is within trucking distance of the existing Gidgee processing facility which is under care and maintenance. The Wilsons Gold Project acquisition forms part of the Gidgee Gold Project. The combined mineral Resource of Gidgee, following the acquisition of Wilsons and upgrade of the Howards and Heron South Resources in October 2012, has increased to over one million ounces.

In August 2012, the Company finalised an agreement with Matsa Resources Limited to acquire a 70% equity interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project. The Mt Henry Gold Project comprises of three deposits being Mt Henry, North Scotia and Selene. The Project is located on the southern end of the Norseman - Wiluna Greenstone belt. The Company will act as sole operator and will free carry Matsa to the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study.

#### **Platinum Group Metals (PGM)**

In July 2012, the Company finalised the acquisition of Magma Metals Limited by way of an off market takeover bid. Magma's principal project, the Thunder Bay North PGM Project, is located in northwest Ontario, Canada. Since acquisition, the Company has commenced evaluation studies to re-optimize the mining method and mineral processing route contained in the previous 2011 Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). In January 2015, Rio Exploration Canada Inc. (RTEC), having completed its review of all existing data on TBN, exercised a right under the "Earn In with Option to Joint Venture Agreement (July 2014)" by electing to proceed into the Earn-In option phase.

In May 2012, the Company executed an agreement with Platinum Australia Limited to purchase the Panton PGM Project. The Panton Project is located 60km north of Halls Creek, in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The Company will continue to develop the asset through the optimisation of the project's mining and processing options.

## **2 Segment information (continued)**

### **(a) Business segments (continued)**

#### **Australian and Overseas Exploration**

The Group's primary exploration and evaluation activities cover the regional areas of Western Australia. The Group is also party to joint agreements to conduct overseas exploration and evaluation activities in Scandanavia.

The Group's Exploration Manager is responsible for budgets and expenditure by the Group's exploration team. The exploration division does not normally derive any income. Should a project generated by the exploration division commence generating income or lead to the construction or acquisition of a mining operation, that operation would then be disaggregated from the exploration and become a separate reportable segment.

#### **Accounting policies**

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies of the entity as disclosed in note 1 and Accounting Standard AASB 8 Operating Segments.

Segment revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are those that are directly attributable to a segment and the relevant portion that can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Segment assets include all assets used by a segment and consist primarily of operating cash, receivables, inventories, derivative financial instruments, property, plant and equipment and development and mine properties. Segment liabilities consist primarily of trade and other creditors, employee benefits, derivative financial instruments, finance leases and borrowings and provision for rehabilitation.

## 2 Segment information (continued)

### (b) Operating business segments

2015	Nickel \$'000	Gold \$'000	Platinum Group Metals \$'000	Australian Exploration \$'000	Overseas Exploration \$'000	Total \$'000
Sales to external customers	197,897	-	-	-	-	197,897
Other revenue	1,310	2	1	-	-	1,313
<b>Total segment revenue</b>	<b>199,207</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>199,210</b>
<b>Total segment results</b>	<b>(26,268)</b>	<b>(3,387)</b>	<b>(494)</b>	<b>(634)</b>	<b>(743)</b>	<b>(31,526)</b>
<b>Total segment assets</b>	<b>186,635</b>	<b>75,186</b>	<b>42,706</b>	<b>26,587</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>331,131</b>
<b>Total segment liabilities</b>	<b>74,379</b>	<b>28,880</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>104,586</b>
(Reversal of)/ impairment of assets (Note 10,14,16)	(14,379)	2,515	-	-	-	(11,864)
Depreciation and amortisation	61,799	34	-	-	-	61,833
Mark to market of derivatives	1,739	-	-	-	-	1,739
Exploration and evaluation written off	1,465	-	-	-	-	1,465
Interest expense	977	-	-	-	-	977
Interest income	(1,276)	(2)	(1)	-	-	(1,279)

2014	Nickel \$'000	Gold \$'000	Platinum Group Metals \$'000	Australian Exploration \$'000	Overseas Exploration \$'000	Total \$'000
Sales to external customers	237,459	-	-	-	-	237,459
Other revenue	577	10	15	-	-	602
<b>Total segment revenue</b>	<b>238,036</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>238,061</b>
<b>Total segment results</b>	<b>(390)</b>	<b>(948)</b>	<b>(578)</b>	<b>(628)</b>	<b>(313)</b>	<b>(2,857)</b>
<b>Total segment assets</b>	<b>240,083</b>	<b>75,390</b>	<b>39,533</b>	<b>20,826</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>375,834</b>
<b>Total segment liabilities</b>	<b>74,669</b>	<b>29,441</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>105,501</b>
Impairment of assets (a)	18,259	-	-	-	-	18,259
Depreciation and amortisation	59,243	-	106	-	-	59,349
Mark to market of derivatives	83	-	-	-	-	83
Interest expense	1,310	-	-	-	-	1,310
Interest income	(577)	(10)	(15)	-	-	(602)

(a) An impairment loss of \$18.259 million was recognised in 2014 to reduce the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, mine development and mine properties to recoverable amount. \$13.119 million was recognised in the income statement and \$5.140 has been recognised in the mineral properties revaluation reserve.

## 2 Segment information (continued)

### (c) Other segment information

#### (i) Segment revenue

Segment revenue reconciles to total revenue from continuing operations as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Total segment revenue	199,210	238,061
Unallocated revenue	459	149
<b>Consolidated revenue (note 3)</b>	<b>199,669</b>	<b>238,210</b>

The amount of its revenue from external customers in Australia is \$77.452 million (2014: \$122.869 million), and the total revenue from external customers in China is \$120.445 million (2014: \$114.590 million).

Segment revenues are allocated based on the country in which the customer is located. Sales to external customers exclude hedging gains and losses, transport, port and shipping charges, and therefore the amounts will not agree to the revenue from continuing operations as shown in the consolidated income statement.

The Group has two major customers, one to which it delivers nickel concentrate and the other, nickel ore. The Group's most significant client accounts for \$120.445 million (2014: \$114.590 million) of external revenue. The next most significant client accounts for \$77.452 million (2014: \$122.869 million) of revenue.

#### (ii) Segment results

A reconciliation of segment results to loss for the year is provided as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Segment results	(31,526)	(2,857)
Corporate charges	(9,148)	(8,273)
Income tax benefit	11,827	1,808
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>(28,847)</b>	<b>(9,322)</b>

#### (iii) Segment assets

Reportable segments' assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Segment assets	331,131	375,834
Intersegment eliminations	(27,675)	(20,528)
Deferred tax asset	17,563	11,955
Unallocated assets	8,146	6,365
<b>Total assets as per the consolidated balance sheet</b>	<b>329,165</b>	<b>373,626</b>

The total of non-current assets located in Australia is \$205.040 million (2014: \$222.812 million), and the total of these non-current assets located in Canada is \$36.171 million (2014: \$33.557 million). Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation, development and mine properties.

## 2 Segment information (continued)

### (c) Other segment information (continued)

#### (iv) Segment liabilities

Reportable segments' liabilities are reconciled to total liabilities as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Segment liabilities	104,586	105,501
Intersegment eliminations	(16,689)	(9,529)
Unallocated liabilities	1,389	1,533
<b>Total liabilities as per the consolidated balance sheet</b>	<b>89,286</b>	<b>97,505</b>

### 3 Revenue

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Sales revenue</b>		
Sale of goods	197,897	237,459
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Interest income	1,772	751
	<u>199,669</u>	<u>238,210</u>

### 4 Other income

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Net gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	209	-
Government grants	363	1,236
Sundry income	39	59
	<u>611</u>	<u>1,295</u>

### 5 Expenses

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:</b>		
<b>Cost of sales of goods</b>		
Cost of production	155,020	153,549
Royalties	11,948	11,313
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	21,614	20,182
Amortisation - deferred development costs	33,800	31,589
Amortisation - mine properties	6,384	7,473
	<u>228,766</u>	<u>224,106</u>
<b>Finance costs</b>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	398	665
Unwinding of discount - rehabilitation	600	669
	<u>998</u>	<u>1,334</u>
<b>Rental expense relating to operating leases</b>		
Minimum lease payments	1,452	1,386
	<u>1,452</u>	<u>1,386</u>

## 5 Expenses (continued)

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>		
Mark to market of derivatives instruments which are not in an effective hedge relationship	1,739	83
	1,739	83
<b>Other</b>		
Corporate and marketing costs	7,992	7,646
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	32	(20)
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment not used in production	278	230
Depreciation - finance lease and hire purchase assets not used in production	47	182
Net foreign currency exchange (gain)/loss	(635)	323
	7,714	8,361
<b>Breakdown of employee benefits expenses</b>		
Salaries and wages	42,232	39,526
Payroll tax	2,814	2,707
Superannuation	4,494	3,942
Others	6,069	4,235
Share based payments expense	689	436
	56,298	50,846

## 6 Income tax benefit

### (a) Income tax benefit

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences in current year	(11,927)	(3,086)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	491	1,854
Adjustments in relation to research and development	(391)	(576)
	(11,827)	(1,808)

## 6 Income tax benefit (continued)

### (b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit to prima facie tax

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit	(40,674)	(11,130)
Tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30.0% (2014 - 30.0%)	(12,202)	(3,339)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Foreign exploration	1	4
Entertainment	4	6
Share based payments	207	131
Inherited deductions on consolidation	(84)	(171)
Capital gain	63	-
Deferred tax on investment not recognised	448	(79)
Rehab Provision - additional acquisition amount	(31)	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	491	1,854
Adjustments in relation to research and development	(391)	(576)
Tax (profit)/ losses relating to foreign subsidiary not booked	(331)	291
Acquisition expenses not deductible for tax	(2)	71
<b>Income tax benefit</b>	<b>(11,827)</b>	<b>(1,808)</b>

### (c) Amounts recognised through other comprehensive income

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Relating to financial instruments	4	(4)
Relating to equity securities available for sale	99	79
Relating to asset revaluation reserve	-	(1,542)
	<b>103</b>	<b>(1,467)</b>

### (d) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Relating to capital raising	(1)	(249)

## 6 Income tax benefit (continued)

### (e) Tax losses

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised		
Capital losses	1,789	1,789
Income tax losses transferred to Panoramic Resources Limited from Magma Metals Limited on tax consolidation	23,695	23,695
Foreign tax losses	826	1,397
<b>Potential tax benefit @ 30%</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>8,064</b>

### (f) Unrecognised temporary differences

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Temporary difference for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised:		
Foreign currency translation	1,172	757
Investments at fair value	39	-
Employee benefits	-	70
Provisions	-	7
Depreciation	3,031	3,027
	<b>4,242</b>	<b>3,861</b>
<b>Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities relating to the above temporary differences</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,577</b>

**7 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>25,421</b>	30,725
Deposits at call	<b>28,634</b>	33,330
	<b>54,055</b>	<b>64,055</b>

**(a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year**

The above figures are reconciled to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balances as above	<b>54,055</b>	64,055

**(b) Cash at bank and on hand**

Generally cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The weighted average interest rate achieved for the year was 1.5% (2014: 2.6%).

**(c) Deposits at call**

Short term deposits are made of varying maturities not exceeding three months and earn interest at the respective short term deposit rates. If short term deposits have original maturity greater than three months, principal amounts can be redeemed in full with interest payable at the same cash rate from inception as per the agreement with each bank, net of bank overdrafts. The weighted average interest rate achieved for the year was 3.5% (2014: 3.6%).

**(d) Fair value**

The carrying amount for cash and cash equivalents equals the fair value.

**8 Current assets - Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Trade receivables	<b>8,119</b>	28,726
Other receivables	<b>3,116</b>	3,944
	<b>11,235</b>	<b>32,670</b>

**(a) Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms.

Trade receivables are marked to market based on the forward selling price from the date a provisional invoice is prepared until the presentation of a final invoice to the customer, known as the quotational period (QP). Accordingly, trade receivables are carried at fair value.

The amount of derivative embedded within provisionally priced sales at 30 June 2015 was \$2.744 million (2014: \$12.765 million) and the amount of fair value changes recognised in the income statement was \$10.021 million (2014: \$7.746 million)

All receivables are current and not past due.

**(b) Other receivables**

These amounts relate to receivables for goods and services tax, diesel fuel rebates and sundry items. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayments exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.

**(c) Foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate risk**

The balance of trade receivables is exposed to movements in USD/AUD exchange rates and spot commodity prices.

All trade receivables are non interest bearing in 2014 and 2015.

Information on foreign currency exchange and interest rate risk is provided in note 38.

**(d) Fair value and credit risk**

Trade receivables are marked to market based on the forward selling price from the date a provisional invoice is prepared until the presentation of a final invoice to the customer, known as the quotational period (QP). Accordingly, trade receivables are carried at fair value.

Information on credit risk is provided in note 38.

**9 Current assets - Inventories**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Spares for production		
- at cost	<b>10,126</b>	9,504
- at net realisable value	-	801
Nickel ore stocks on hand		
- at net realisable value	<b>1,516</b>	885
Concentrate stocks on hand		
- at net realiseable value	<b>1,268</b>	6,019
	<b>12,910</b>	17,209

**10 Current assets - Assets classified as held for sale**

On 14 May 2015, the Company announced the decision by the Board of Directors to put the Mt Henry Gold Project up for sale via a tender process. Subsequent to the end of the financial year, on 31 July 2015, the Company sold its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project to Metals X Limited. Further information is detailed in the Note 32 "Events occurring after the reporting period". The project was classified as an asset held for sale. The major classes of assets of the Mt Henry Gold Project classified as held for sale consists of exploration and evaluation properties amounting to \$18 million as at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil).

Immediately before the classification of Mt Henry Gold Project as assets held for sale, the recoverable amount was estimated for the exploration and evaluation and an impairment loss was identified. Following the classification, a write-down of \$2.515 million was recognised on 30 June 2015 to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the project to their fair value. This impairment loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

**11 Current assets - Prepayments**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Prepayments	<b>1,187</b>	1,343

## 12 Derivative financial instruments

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Commodity put options	-	385
Forward foreign currency exchange put options	-	541
Diesel Call Options	<b>178</b>	-
<b>Total current derivative financial instrument assets</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>926</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Foreign currency exchange call options	-	173
Commodity call options	-	555
<b>Total current derivative financial instrument liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>728</b>
<b>Total derivative financial instrument assets (liabilities)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>198</b>

### (a) Instruments used by the group

The Group is party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates in accordance with the Group financial risk management policies (refer to note 38).

The Group uses a number of methodologies to determine the fair value of derivatives. These techniques include comparing contracted rates to market rates with the same length of maturity to determine the value of forward contracts and use of option pricing models to value put options. The principal inputs to valuation techniques are listed below:

- Commodity prices
- Interest rates
- Foreign currency exchange rates
- Price volatilities
- Discount rates

Commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates are determined by reference to published / observable prices.

### (b) Commodity Hedges

In order to protect against price movements, the Group from time to time enters into nickel forward contracts, put options and zero cost option collars.

These contracts have been designated as cashflow hedges and are timed to mature when sales are scheduled to occur.

<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>Tonnes Hedged</b>	<b>Average USD</b>	<b>Tonnes Hedged</b>	<b>Average USD</b>
	<b>30 June 2015</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>30 June 2014</b>	<b>Price</b>
		<b>30 June 2015</b>		<b>30 June 2014</b>
<b>Nickel Sell Call Options</b>				
Not later than one year	-	-	700	20,929
<b>Nickel Buy Put Options</b>				
Not later than one year	-	-	975	16,160

## 12 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

### (b) Commodity Hedges (continued)

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity. When the cash flows occur, the Company adjusts the initial measurement of the component recognised in the income statement by the related amount deferred in equity.

Consolidated	Litres 30 June 2015	Average USD Price 30 June 2015	Litres 30 June 2014	Average USD Price 30 June 2014
<b>Diesel Buy Call Options</b>				
Not later than one year	6,180,000	0.52	-	-

The fair value gain and loss on the Diesel Buy Call Options are recognised in the income statement.

### (c) Foreign Currency Hedges

In order to protect against price movements, the Group has entered into foreign currency forward exchange contracts and put and written call options.

These contracts have been designated as cashflow hedges and are timed to mature when receipts are scheduled to be received.

Consolidated	USD Hedged 30 June 2015	Average Rate 30 June 2015	USD Hedged 30 June 2014	Average Rate 30 June 2014
<b>Foreign Currency Exchange Calls</b>				
Not later than one year	-	-	57,000,000	0.88
<b>Foreign Currency Exchange Puts</b>				
Not later than one year	-	-	77,000,000	0.95

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity. When the cash flows occur, the Company adjusts the initial measurement of the component recognised in the income statement by the related amount deferred in equity.

### (d) Risk exposures

Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, foreign currency exchange and interest rate risk is provided in note 38. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of derivative financial assets mentioned above.

### (e) Offsetting of financial instruments

The Group presents assets and liabilities on a gross basis. Derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements such as International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreement. In certain circumstances, for example, when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under an ISDA agreement are terminated. The termination value is assessed and only single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

The amounts set out in the table above represent the derivative financial assets and liabilities of the Group that are subject to the above arrangements and are presented on a gross basis.

## 13 Non-current assets - Available-for-sale financial assets

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

### 13 Non-current assets - Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Listed securities		
Equity securities	858	528
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
At beginning of year	528	67
Additions	500	200
Disposal proceeds	(709)	-
Net gain on sale	209	-
Losses from impairment	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	330	261
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>528</b>

Available-for-sale investments consist of investments in ordinary shares, and therefore have no fixed maturity date or coupon rate.

The fair value of listed available for sale investments has been determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

In July 2014 and September 2014, the Company sold a total of 1.5 million shares in Thundelarra Exploration Limited and recognised a gain on sale of \$0.084 million.

In July 2014 and September 2014 the Company sold a total of 2.857 million shares in Poseidon Nickel Limited and recognised a gain on sale of \$0.125 million.

**14 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment**

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
Deemed cost	204,629	194,170
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	<u>(168,633)</u>	<u>(148,221)</u>
	<u>35,996</u>	<u>45,949</u>
<b>Leased plant &amp; equipment</b>		
Cost	8,626	14,251
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,026)</u>	<u>(8,249)</u>
	<u>1,600</u>	<u>6,002</u>
<b>Construction in progress</b>		
Cost	14,210	11,997
Accumulated impairment	-	(569)
	<u>14,210</u>	<u>11,428</u>
	<u>51,806</u>	<u>63,379</u>

#### 14 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Plant and equipment \$'000	Leased plant and equipment \$'000	Construction in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2015</b>				
Opening net book amount	45,949	6,002	11,428	63,379
Additions	2,000	-	5,343	7,343
Transfer (to) from other asset class	5,050	(1,929)	(3,121)	-
Disposals	(32)	-	(9)	(41)
Write off to profit and loss	(154)	-	-	(154)
Depreciation charge	(19,468)	(2,473)	-	(21,941)
Impairment reversal	2,673	-	569	3,242
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	(22)	-	-	(22)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>35,996</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>51,806</b>
<b>At 30 June 2015</b>				
Deemed cost	204,629	8,626	14,210	227,465
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(168,633)	(7,026)	-	(175,659)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>35,996</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>51,806</b>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2014</b>				
Opening net book amount	61,665	9,181	11,910	82,756
Additions	526	-	3,830	4,356
Transfer (to) from other asset class	3,870	122	(4,312)	(320)
Disposals	(27)	-	-	(27)
Depreciation charge	(17,246)	(3,301)	-	(20,547)
Impairment	(2,816)	-	-	(2,816)
Foreign currency exchange adjustments	(23)	-	-	(23)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>45,949</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>63,379</b>
<b>At 30 June 2014</b>				
Deemed cost	194,170	14,251	11,997	220,418
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(148,221)	(8,249)	(569)	(157,039)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>45,949</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>63,379</b>

## **14 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

### **(a) Reversal of Impairment of assets**

#### **Savannah Nickel Project**

The recoverable amount of the each mine operation at the cash generating unit level has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering the life of each project incorporating current market assumptions approved by the Company's Directors. A discount rate of 14.86% (2014: 15%) pretax was used in the calculation of the assets' recoverable amount. Market assumptions on the nickel price and Australian Dollar (A\$) to US Dollar (US\$) exchange rate were also used in the calculation. The nickel price per pound used ranged from US\$5.92 to US\$9.88 and A\$:US\$ exchange rate used ranged from US\$0.70 to US\$0.77 over the life of each project.

#### **Copernicus Nickel Project**

At 31 December 2014, an impairment reversal of \$3.036 million was recognised to increase the carrying amount of plant and equipment to their recoverable amount. This has been recognised in the income statement.

#### **Lanfranchi Nickel Project**

At 31 December 2014, an impairment reversal of \$0.206 million was recognised to increase the carrying amount of plant and equipment to their recoverable amount. This has been recognised in the income statement.

At 30 June 2015, an external party was engaged to estimate the recoverable amount of the project. As a result, no impairment was recognised as the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment in the project approximate the fair value estimated. The fair value of the Lanfranchi Nickel Project was determined based on comparable market transactions. The fair value methodology adopted is categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

In 2014, an impairment loss of \$2.816 million was recognised to reduce the carrying amount of the plant and equipment to recoverable amount. This was recognised in the income statement.

### **(b) Non-current assets pledged as security**

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements revert to the lessor in the event of default. The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are \$1.600 million (2014: \$6.002 million).

Included in the balances of plant and equipment are assets of Donegal Resources Pty Ltd over which two mortgages were granted as security in relation to a rehabilitation bank guarantee.

## 15 Non-current assets - Deferred tax assets

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:</b>		
Tax losses	16,561	11,525
Employee benefits	2,765	2,465
Provisions	9,395	9,083
Foreign currency exchange	-	536
Financial instruments at fair value	-	213
Trading stock	492	452
Research and development tax offset	4,091	3,700
Business related costs	431	238
	33,735	28,212
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions (note 22)	(33,735)	(28,212)
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	-	-
<b>Movements:</b>		
Opening balance	28,212	35,525
Charged/credited:		
- to profit or loss	5,523	(7,313)
	33,735	28,212

## 16 Non-current assets - Exploration and evaluation, development and mine properties

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Mine development expenditure</b>		
Deemed cost	353,720	329,869
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(300,156)	(272,049)
	53,564	57,820
<b>Exploration and evaluation</b>		
Deemed cost	113,794	122,736
<b>Mine (mineral) properties</b>		
Deemed cost	95,415	95,415
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(83,873)	(82,984)
	11,542	12,431
	178,900	192,987

**16 Non-current assets - Exploration and evaluation, development and mine properties  
(continued)**

	Mine Development Expenditure \$'000	Exploration and Evaluation \$'000	Mine (Mineral) Properties \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Year ended 30 June 2015</b>				
Opening net book amount	57,820	122,736	12,431	192,987
Expenditure incurred	19,887	17,052	-	36,939
Reclass to assets held for sale	-	(18,000)	-	(18,000)
Transfer to/(from) other asset class	4,014	(4,014)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(33,800)	-	(6,384)	(40,184)
Impairment	5,643	(2,515)	5,495	8,623
Written off to profit and loss	-	(1,465)	-	(1,465)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>53,564</b>	<b>113,794</b>	<b>11,542</b>	<b>178,900</b>
<b>At 30 June 2015</b>				
Deemed cost	353,720	113,794	95,415	562,929
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(300,156)	-	(83,873)	(384,029)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>53,564</b>	<b>113,794</b>	<b>11,542</b>	<b>178,900</b>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2014</b>				
Opening net book amount	80,941	115,266	26,678	222,885
Expenditure incurred	11,186	12,891	530	24,607
Transfer to/(from) other asset class	5,421	(5,421)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(32,213)	-	(6,848)	(39,061)
Impairment	(7,515)	-	(7,929)	(15,444)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>57,820</b>	<b>122,736</b>	<b>12,431</b>	<b>192,987</b>
<b>At 30 June 2014</b>				
Deemed cost	329,869	122,736	95,415	548,020
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(272,049)	-	(82,984)	(355,033)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>57,820</b>	<b>122,736</b>	<b>12,431</b>	<b>192,987</b>

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or the sale of the respective mining areas.

**Acquisition of exploration and mineral properties**

During 2014 year, the Company acquired the remaining 22% interest in Copernicus Nickel Mines Project. An amount of \$0.530 million was recognised in relation to this acquisition.

## **16 Non-current assets - Exploration and evaluation, development and mine properties (continued)**

### **(a) Reversal of impairment of assets**

#### **Savannah Nickel Project**

The recoverable amount of the each mine operation at the cash generating unit level has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering the life of each project incorporating current market assumptions approved by the Company's Directors. The cash generating unit comprise of the plant and equipment, mine development and mine properties. A discount rate of 14.86% (2014: 15%) pretax was used in the calculation of the assets' recoverable amount. Market assumptions on the nickel price and Australian Dollar (A\$) to US Dollar (US\$) exchange rate were also used in the calculation. The nickel price per pound used ranged from US\$5.92 to US\$9.88 and A\$:US\$ exchange rate used ranged from US\$0.70 to US\$0.77 over the life of each project.

#### **Copernicus Nickel Project**

At 31 December 2014, an impairment reversal of \$10.144 million was recognised to increase the carrying amount of mine development and mine properties to their recoverable amount. An amount of \$10.144 million has been recognised in the income statement. Refer to note Reversal of Impairment of assets for sensitivity disclosures.

#### **Lanfranchi Nickel Project**

At 31 December 2014, an impairment reversal of \$0.994 million was recognised to increase the carrying amount of mine development and mine properties their recoverable amount. An amount of \$0.994 million has been recognised in the income statement.

At 30 June 2015, an external party was engaged to re-estimate the recoverable amount of the project. As a result, no impairment was recognised as the carrying value of the mine development and mine properties in the project approximate the fair value estimated. The fair value of the Lanfranchi Nickel Project was determined based on comparable market transactions. The fair value methodology adopted is categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

In 2014, an impairment loss of \$15.444 million was recognised to reduce the carrying amount of the mine development and mine properties to recoverable amount. \$10.303 million has been recognised in the income statement and \$5.140 million was recognised in the mineral properties revaluation reserve. The asset revaluation reserve account was created when the Group increased its holding in Lanfranchi from 75% to 100% in 2009 which required a revaluation of the original asset in accordance with the purchase method of accounting to business combination applied at the time.

## 16 Non-current assets - Exploration and evaluation, development and mine properties (continued)

### (b) Impairment losses recognised

#### Mt Henry Gold Project

On 14 May 2015, the Company announced the decision by the Board of Directors to put the Mt Henry Gold Project up for sale via a tender process. Subsequent to the end of the financial year, on 31 July 2015, the Company sold its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project to Metals X Limited. Further information is detailed in the NoteEvents occurring after the reporting period "Events occurring after the reporting period". The project was classified as an asset held for sale. The major classes of assets of the Mt Henry Gold Project classified as held for sale consists of exploration and evaluation properties amounting to \$18 million as at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil).

Immediately before the classification of Mt Henry Gold Project as assets held for sale, the recoverable amount was estimated for the exploration and evaluation and an impairment loss was identified. Following the classification, a write-down of \$2.515 million was recognised on 30 June 2015 to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the project to their fair value. This impairment loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement.

## 17 Non-current assets - Other non-current assets

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Others	36	529
	<u>36</u>	<u>529</u>

Cash backed bonds of \$0.036 million (2014: \$0.529 million) are placed with a financial institution in respect to Copernicus Nickel Mines' miscellaneous mining licences.

## 18 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Trade payables	18,876	16,904
Accrued expenses	14,080	13,828
Amounts owing on estimated final customer invoices	2,672	-
	<u>35,628</u>	<u>30,732</u>

Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

**19 Current liabilities - Borrowings**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Secured</b>		
Lease liabilities (note 29)	<b>2,063</b>	3,185
Other loans	<b>792</b>	953
<b>Total secured current borrowings</b>	<b>2,855</b>	4,138

**(a) Risk exposures**

Details of the Group's exposure to risks arising from current and non-current borrowings are set out in note 38.

**(b) Fair value disclosures**

Details of the fair value of borrowings for the Group are set out in note 38.

**(c) Security and fair value disclosures**

Details the Group's security relating to non-current borrowings are set out in note 21.

**20 Current liabilities - Provisions**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Employee benefits - long service leave	<b>3,170</b>	2,674
Employee benefits - annual leave	<b>5,268</b>	4,699
	<b>8,438</b>	7,373

The current provision for long service leave includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service. Where employees have not yet completed the required period of service, their pro rata entitlement is recognised as a non-current provision for long service leave.

**21 Non-current liabilities - Borrowings**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Secured</b>		
Lease liabilities (note 29)	<b>68</b>	4,007

**(a) Assets pledged as security**

Finance lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements revert to the lessor in the event of default.

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are \$1.600 million (2014: \$6.002 million).

## 21 Non-current liabilities - Borrowings (continued)

### (b) Other loans

#### Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities have an average term of 4 years (2014: 3 years). The average discount rate implicit in the hire purchase liability is 7.23% (2014: 7.03%). Secured finance lease liabilities are secured by a charge over the asset.

#### Financing facilities available

At reporting date, there is a performance bond facility available. The performance bond facility is \$10.5 million (2014: \$10.5 million) with a drawdown amount at reporting date of \$7.3 million (2014: \$7.3 million) and \$3.2 million (2014: \$3.2 million) available to be used.

### (c) Interest rate risk exposures

The following table sets out the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, including the contractual repricing dates and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods.

	2015						Total \$'000
	Floating interest rate \$'000	1 year or less \$'000	Over 1 to 2 years \$'000	Over 2 to 3 years \$'000	Over 3 to 4 years \$'000	Non interest bearing \$'000	
Trade and other payables (note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	35,628	35,628
Lease liabilities (notes 19 and 21)	-	1,885	68	-	-	178	2,131
	-	<b>1,885</b>	<b>68</b>	-	-	<b>35,806</b>	<b>37,759</b>
Weighted average interest rate	-%	7.17%	-	-	-%	N/A	

	2014						Total \$'000
	Floating interest rate \$'000	1 year or less \$'000	Over 1 to 2 years \$'000	Over 2 to 3 years \$'000	Over 3 to 4 years \$'000	Non interest bearing \$'000	
Trade and other payables (note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	30,732	30,732
Lease liabilities (notes 19 and 21)	-	3,185	3,375	454	-	178	7,192
	-	<b>3,185</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>454</b>	-	<b>30,910</b>	<b>37,924</b>
Weighted average interest rate	-%	7.01%	6.92%	6.47%	-%	N/A	

## 21 Non-current liabilities - Borrowings (continued)

### (d) Fair value

The carrying amounts and fair values of borrowings at balance date are:

	2015		2014	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
<b>On-balance sheet (i)</b>				
<i>Non-traded financial liabilities</i>				
Lease liabilities	2,131	2,131	7,192	7,192
	<u>2,131</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>7,192</u>	<u>7,192</u>

#### (i) On-balance sheet

The fair value of borrowings is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for liabilities with similar risk profiles.

## 22 Non-current liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:</b>		
Financial instruments at fair value	1,078	1,239
Inventories	3,530	3,544
Borrowing costs capitalised	3	3
Accrued income	180	141
Exploration and evaluation, development expenditure and mine properties	39,965	41,810
Deferred tax liability recognised on tax consolidation	-	1,577
QP adjustment	120	-
Foreign exchange	201	-
	<u>45,077</u>	48,314
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions (note 15)	<u>(33,735)</u>	(28,212)
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<u>11,342</u>	20,102
<b>Movements:</b>		
Opening balance	48,314	59,152
Charged/credited:		
- profit or loss	(3,340)	(9,122)
- to other comprehensive income	-	(1,467)
- directly to equity	103	(249)
	<u>45,077</u>	48,314

## 23 Non-current liabilities - Provisions

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Employee benefits - long service leave	771	841
Rehabilitation	<u>30,184</u>	<u>29,584</u>
	<u><b>30,955</b></u>	<u><b>30,425</b></u>

A provision for rehabilitation is recognised in relation to the mining activities for costs such as reclamation, waste site closure, plant closure and other costs associated with the rehabilitation of a mining site. Estimates of the rehabilitation are based on the anticipated technology and legal requirements and future costs, which have been discounted to their present value. In determining the restoration provision, the entity has assumed no significant changes will occur in the relevant Federal and State legislations in relation to rehabilitation of such mines in the future. Refer to note 1(d)(v) for inputs used in determining the provision for rehabilitation.

### (a) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	2015 \$'000	Rehabilitation \$'000
<b>2015</b>		
Carrying amount at start of year		29,584
- unwinding of discount		<u>600</u>
<b>Carrying amount at end of year</b>		<u><b>30,184</b></u>
<b>2014</b>		<b>Rehabilitation \$'000</b>
Carrying amount at start of year		28,812
- unwinding of discount		669
- additional provisions recognised through asset acquisition		<u>103</u>
<b>Carrying amount at end of year</b>		<u><b>29,584</b></u>

In May 2014, additional rehabilitation and restoration provision was recognised in relation to the acquisition of the remaining 21.99% interest in the Copernicus Nickel Mines Project.

## 24 Contributed equity

### (a) Share capital

	2015 Shares	2014 Shares	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Ordinary shares				
Ordinary shares - fully paid	<u><b>321,424,015</b></u>	<u>322,275,824</u>	<u><b>158,941</b></u>	<u>159,276</u>

## 24 Contributed equity (continued)

### (b) Movements in ordinary share capital

Date	Details	Number of shares	Issue / Redemption price	\$'000
1 July 2013	Opening balance	260,676,416		143,309
1 October 2013	Share Buy-back	2,608,716	\$0.24	621
11 November 2013	Share Buy-back	17,000,000	\$0.27	4,590
13 November 2013	Share Buy-back	14,800,000	\$0.27	3,996
20 December 2013	Share Buy-back	13,000,000	\$0.27	3,510
20 December 2013	Share Issue	11,200,000	\$0.27	3,024
29 January 2014	Share Issue	2,990,692	\$0.27	808
	Transaction costs, net of tax	-		(581)
30 June 2014	Balance	<u>322,275,824</u>		<u>159,276</u>
30 June 2014	Balance	<u>322,275,824</u>		<u>159,276</u>
1 July 2014	Opening balance	322,275,824		159,276
12 January 2015	Share Buy-back	(113,594)	\$0.39	(44)
13 January 2015	Share Buy-back	(308,200)	\$0.39	(121)
14 January 2015	Share Buy-back	(301,967)	\$0.39	(118)
16 January 2015	Share Buy-back	(128,048)	\$0.38	(49)
	Transaction costs, net of tax	-		(2)
30 June 2015	Balance	<u>321,424,015</u>		<u>158,941</u>

### (c) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

### (d) Capital management

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital available to the entity.

Management are constantly adjusting the capital structure to take advantage of favourable costs of capital or high returns on assets. As the market is constantly changing, management may change the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Management monitor capital through the gearing ratio (total borrowings / contributed equity). The debt to equity ratio (borrowings on equity interest in shareholders' equity) at 30 June 2015 was 1.84% (2014: 5.11%).

The Group has put in place a Group Cash Management Policy to ensure that up to 180 days (2014: 180 days) excess cash holdings are invested with a range of institutions that have sufficient financial strength to ensure the security of the investment. (Refer to note 38 Financial risk management)

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

## 24 Contributed equity (continued)

Management consider that the total equity of the Group (contributed equity, reserves and retained earnings) plus borrowings (current and non-current) is what it manages as capital. At 30 June 2015 this was \$242,802,000 (2014: \$284,266,000).

## 25 Reserves

### (a) Reserves

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Mineral properties revaluation reserve	23,117	23,117
Available-for-sale financial assets	414	183
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	(10)
Share-based payments	20,459	19,770
Foreign currency translation	1,574	(94)
	45,564	42,966
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Movements:</b>		
<i>Mineral properties revaluation reserve</i>		
Opening balance	23,117	26,715
Impairment	-	(5,140)
Deferred tax	-	1,542
<b>Balance 30 June</b>	<b>23,117</b>	<b>23,117</b>
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>		
Opening balance	183	-
Revaluation - gross	329	261
Deferred tax	(98)	(78)
<b>Balance 30 June</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>183</b>
<i>Cash flow hedge reserve</i>		
Opening balance	(10)	-
Remeasurement of cash flow hedges, net of tax	-	(10)
Reclassification to profit or loss, net of tax	10	-
<b>Balance 30 June</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10)</b>
<i>Share-based payments</i>		
Opening balance	19,770	19,334
Employee share plan expense - charged to the consolidated entity	689	436
<b>Balance 30 June</b>	<b>20,459</b>	<b>19,770</b>
<i>Foreign currency translation</i>		
Opening balance	(94)	(978)
Currency translation differences arising during the year	1,668	884
<b>Balance 30 June</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>(94)</b>

## 25 Reserves (continued)

### (b) Nature and purpose of reserves

#### (i) Asset revaluation reserve

Panoramic increased the groups holding in Lanfranchi from 75% to 100% in 2009. This required revaluation of the original interest. The asset revaluation reserve resulted from the increase in the fair value of the original interest.

#### (ii) Share-based payments reserve

The share based payments reserve is used to record the value of share based payments provided to employees as part of their remuneration. The reserve is also used to record share based payments provided to third parties as part of the acquisition of an entity.

#### (iii) Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available for sale financial assets until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

#### (iv) Cash flow hedge reserve

This reserve records the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

#### (v) Foreign currency translation

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

## 26 Dividends

### (a) Ordinary shares

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2014 of 2 cents per fully paid ordinary share paid on 26 September 2014, fully franked based on tax paid @ 30%. No final dividend was paid for the year ended 30 June 2013.	6,445	-
Interim dividend for the half year ended 31 December 2014 of 1 cent per fully paid ordinary share paid on 2 April 2015, fully franked based on tax paid @ 30%. No interim dividend was paid for the half year ended 31 December 2013.	3,213	-
<b>Total dividends provided for or paid</b>	<b>9,658</b>	<b>-</b>

**26 Dividends (continued)**

**(b) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
No dividend has been declared since the end of the reporting period. In 2014, the directors declared a final dividend of 2 cents per fully paid ordinary share, fully franked based on tax paid at 30%.	-	<u>6,446</u>

**(c) Franked dividends**

No final dividend has been recommended after 30 June 2015.

	<b>Consolidated entity</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods	<u>11,116</u>	<u>18,226</u>

The tax rate at which paid dividends have been franked is 30% (2014: 30%).

Dividends proposed will be franked at the rate of 30% (2014: 30%).

**27 Remuneration of auditors**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young for:		
Audit and review of financial statements	<b>198,095</b>	209,708
Other services in relation to the Company and other entity of the consolidated entity		
Tax compliance and other services	<u>221,890</u>	<u>210,357</u>
	<b>419,985</b>	<b>420,065</b>

## 28 Guarantees and contingencies

### (a) Guarantees

At 30 June 2015, the Company had bank guarantees with a financial institution with a face value of \$0.709 million (2014: \$0.709 million) in respect to the leasing of the office space in the Perth CBD.

### Controlled entities

Under the terms of Deeds of Cross Guarantee with several finance institutions, the Company has agreed to become a covenantor with Savannah Nickel Mines Pty, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resource Pty Ltd in regards to indebtedness and liabilities resulting from the lease and hire purchase of mobile equipment and mine buildings. As at reporting date, the Closed Group has lease liabilities amounting to \$2.131 million (2014: \$7.192 million).

The Company has guaranteed the bank facilities of controlled entities.

### (b) Contingent assets

In the directors' opinion there are no contingent assets as at the date of signing this report.

## 29 Commitments

### (a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	<b>2015</b>	2014
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Not later than one year - acquisition of new plant and equipment	<b>2,469</b>	5,932
	<b>2,469</b>	5,932
<i>Mineral tenements expenditure commitments</i>		
Not later than one year	<b>4,049</b>	2,859
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>14,165</b>	30,409
Later than five years	<b>38,640</b>	40,075
	<b>56,854</b>	73,343

## 29 Commitments (continued)

### (b) Lease commitments: group as lessee

#### (i) Finance leases

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Commitments in relation to finance leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	<b>2,039</b>	3,589
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>178</b>	4,179
	<b>2,217</b>	<b>7,768</b>
Less future finance lease charges	<b>(86)</b>	(576)
<b>Present value of minimum lease payments</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>7,192</b>
Representing lease liabilities:		
Current (note 19)	<b>2,063</b>	3,185
Non-current (note 21)	<b>68</b>	4,007
	<b>2,131</b>	<b>7,192</b>

### (c) Operating lease commitments as lessee

#### (i) Power Supply

The diesel powered power station at the Savannah Nickel project was purpose built by an outside party to supply electricity under a commercial Power Generation & Distribution Agreement, dated 5 April 2004. This Agreement has been extended to 30 June 2015. The arrangement to supply electricity has been determined as an operating lease in accordance with AASB 17 "Leases".

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Future minimum rentals payable under this operating lease are unable to be determined as electricity supply payments to the outside party are variable.

#### (ii) Corporate office

The Group has a commercial lease on its corporate office premises. This is a non-cancellable lease expiring 28 February 2019.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June 2015 are as follows:

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Within one year	<b>1,500</b>	1,358
Later than one year and not later than five years	<b>3,607</b>	5,006
	<b>5,107</b>	<b>6,364</b>

## 29 Commitments (continued)

### (d) Operating lease commitments as lessor

#### (i) Corporate office

The Group sub-leases its excess corporate office space to third parties under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within two to five years.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June 2015 are as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Commitments for minimum lease receipts in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
Within one year	378	792
Later than one year but not later than five years	707	3,167
	1,085	3,959

### (e) Remuneration commitments

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'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	1,233	1,231

### 30 Subsidiaries and transactions with non-controlling interests

#### (a) Significant investments in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following principal subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(c):

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Equity holding	
			2015 %	2014 %
Cherish Metals Pty Ltd *	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Pindan Exploration Company Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
SMY Copernicus Pty Ltd**	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Copernicus Nickel Mine Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Donegal Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Donegal Lanfranchi Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Lanfranchi Nickel Mine Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Panoramic Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Pindan (USA) Inc.	USA	Ordinary	100	100
Pindan (Finland) Exploration Ltd	Finland	Ordinary	100	100
Panoramic Copper Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Panton Sill Pty Ltd (formerly Panoramic Precious Metals Pty Ltd)	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Mt Henry Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Mt Henry Mines Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Magma Metals Pty Limited	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Greenstone Metals Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Panoramic PGM's (Canada) Ltd (formerly Magma Metals (Canada) Ltd)	Canada	Ordinary	100	100
Panoramic Nickel Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Panoramic PGMs Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100

\* Cherish Metals Pty Ltd is the holder of 100 shares (of 100 shares) in Lanfranchi Nickel Mines Pty Ltd (LNM) at a cost of \$0.10 per share. LNM is incorporated in Australia and acts as the Operator of the Lanfranchi nickel mine (formerly known as the Lanfranchi Joint Venture). For further information refer to note 31.

\*\* SMY Copernicus Pty Ltd is the holder of 10 shares in Copernicus Nickel Mines Pty Ltd (CNM) at a cost of \$0.10 per share. CNM is incorporated in Australia and acts as the Operator of the Copernicus nickel mine (formerly known as the Copernicus Joint Venture).

Refer to note 31 for details on deed of cross guarantee signed between certain subsidiaries and Panoramic Resources Limited.

### 31 Deed of cross guarantee

Pursuant to Class Order 98/1418, relief has been granted to Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resources Pty Ltd from the Corporations Act 2001 requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of its financial report.

As a condition of the Class Order, Panoramic Resources Limited and Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd (the "Closed Group"), entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on 29 June 2005. The effect of the deed is that Panoramic Resources Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of its controlled entity or if it does not meet its obligation under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee. The controlled entity has also given a similar guarantee in the event that Panoramic Resources Limited is wound up or it does not meet its obligation under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee.

On 23 June 2009, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resources Pty Ltd joined as parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee. As at reporting date, the "Closed Group" comprised Panoramic Resources Limited, Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resources Pty Ltd.

**(a) Consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income and summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings**

Set out below is a consolidated income statement, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income and a summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings for the year ended 30 June 2015 of the closed group consisting of Panoramic Resources Limited, Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resources Pty Ltd.

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Consolidated income statement</b>		
<b>Loss before income tax</b>	<b>(45,095)</b>	(8,634)
Income tax benefit	<u>13,878</u>	<u>2,782</u>
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b><u>(31,217)</u></b>	<b><u>(5,852)</u></b>
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>107,015</b>	112,867
Loss for the year	<b>(31,217)</b>	(5,852)
Dividends provided for or paid	<b>(9,658)</b>	-
<b>Retained earnings at the end of the financial year</b>	<b><u>66,140</u></b>	<u>107,015</u>

### 31 Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

#### (b) Consolidated balance sheet

Set out below is a consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2015 of the closed group consisting of Panoramic Resources Limited, Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resources Pty Ltd.

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	53,787	63,720
Trade and other receivables	12,325	33,748
Inventories	12,887	17,185
Derivatives	178	926
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>79,177</u>	<u>115,579</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Receivables	95,006	89,891
Available-for-sale investments	831	435
Property, plant and equipment	44,851	58,543
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	24,734	14,895
Development properties	44,405	61,208
Deferred tax asset	12,361	141
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<u>222,188</u>	<u>225,113</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>301,365</u>	<u>340,692</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	35,364	30,096
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	2,855	4,138
Derivatives	-	728
Provisions	8,337	7,271
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<u>46,556</u>	<u>42,233</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	68	4,007
Provisions	20,463	19,939
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<u>20,531</u>	<u>23,946</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>67,087</u>	<u>66,179</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	<u>234,278</u>	<u>274,513</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed equity	124,154	124,489
Reserves	43,984	43,008
Retained earnings	66,140	107,015
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>234,278</u>	<u>274,512</u>

## **32 Events occurring after the reporting period**

### **Lower Schmitz Exploration Target**

On 6 July 2015, the Company released an Exploration Target for the Lower Schmitz zones of mineralisation, being in the range of 275,000 to 746,000 tonnes at a nickel grade range of 5.0 to 6.0%. The announcement included a “Cautionary Statement” that the Lower Schmitz Exploration Target was not a Mineral Resource classified under 2012 JORC.

### **Sale of the Mt Henry Gold Project**

On 31 July 2015, the Company announced that it had sold its 70% interest in the Mt Henry Gold Project to Metals X Limited (“Metals X”) for 15,400,000 ordinary shares in Metals X. The sale is conditional upon WA Ministerial consent, Metals X receiving approval from the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) and other regulatory approvals. The sale will be reflected in the 2015/16 financial statements.

### **Lanfranchi Nickel Project Operational Changes**

On 3 August 2015, the Company announced that operational changes at the Lanfranchi Nickel Project, scheduled for later in 2015, had been brought forward as a result of a seismic event on 29 July 2015 in the vicinity of the Deacon orebody and the continuing weakness in the nickel price.

### **Gidgee Gold Project Divestment Process**

On 3 August 2015, the directors resolved to commence a process to divest the Gidgee Gold Project.

### 33 Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Loss for the year	(28,847)	(9,322)
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment	21,941	20,547
Amortisation of development costs	33,800	31,589
Amortisation of mine properties	6,384	7,473
Impairment of assets	(11,864)	13,119
Net gain on sale on investment	(209)	-
Net gain on sale of non-current assets	32	(20)
Share based payments	689	436
Interest income	(1,772)	(751)
Unrealised gain on foreign currency exchange	-	(1,596)
Exploration and evaluation written off	1,465	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade debtors and others	21,434	(11,201)
Decrease in prepayments	1,741	153
Increase in trade creditors	5,186	4,191
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	4,298	724
(Increase)/decrease in derivative financial instruments	34	(425)
Increase in provisions	1,026	868
Decrease in deferred tax assets	(102)	175
(Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(8,754)	(1,983)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>46,482</b>	<b>53,977</b>

### 34 Non-cash investing and financing activities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Shares issued as part of payments for exploration expenditure	-	621

### 35 Loss per share

(a) Basic loss per share

	2015 Cents	2014 Cents
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(9.0)	(3.1)
<b>Total basic loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company</b>	<b>(9.0)</b>	<b>(3.1)</b>

(b) Diluted loss per share

	2015 Cents	2014 Cents
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	(9.0)	(3.1)
<b>Total diluted loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company</b>	<b>(9.0)</b>	<b>(3.1)</b>

(c) Reconciliation of loss used in calculating loss per share

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<i>Basic loss per share</i>		
Loss from continuing operations	(28,847)	(9,322)
<b>Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic loss per share</b>	<b>(28,847)</b>	<b>(9,322)</b>
<i>Diluted loss per share</i>		
Loss from continuing operations	(28,847)	(9,322)
<b>Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating diluted loss per share</b>	<b>(28,847)</b>	<b>(9,322)</b>

(d) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	<b>321,882,993</b>	304,201,649

Due to losses in 2015, performance rights for 1,990,000 potential shares are not considered dilutive.

## 36 Share-based payments

### (a) Performance Shares

#### Employee Share Plan (ESP)

On 30 July 2014, the Company's shareholders approved a three year exemption to ASX Listing Rule 7.1 [Issues exceeding 15% of Capital] on the annual grant of performance rights and the issue of shares on the exercise of those performance rights under the 2010 Panoramic Resources Limited Employee Share Plan ("2010 ES Plan"). Under a new structure from 1 July 2014, executives and senior employees will be invited each year to receive a new grant of performance rights under the 2010 ES Plan. The long term incentive (LTI) dollar value that executives and senior employees will be entitled to receive each year is set at a fixed percentage of their annual Fixed Remuneration (base salary plus statutory superannuation) and will range from 35% to 100% of Fixed Remuneration depending on level and seniority. The number of performance rights to be granted each year is determined by dividing the LTI dollar by the fair value (FV) of one performance right on 1 July (as determined by an independent valuer).

Each annual grant of performance rights will vest subject to meeting service and performance conditions as defined below:

- 75% of the performance rights will be performance tested against the relative total shareholder return (TSR) of a customised peer group over a 3 year period; and
- 25% of the performance rights will be performance tested against the reserve/resource growth over a 3 year period, net of depletion.

For FY2015, a total of 3,306,777 performance rights were calculated to be granted to executives and senior employees. To determine the number of FY2015 performance grants at 1 July 2014, a weighted average FV of \$0.67 was externally determined using a Monte-Carlo simulation pricing model for the first TSR performance condition and a binomial pricing model was used for the second reserve/resource growth test. The FY2015 performance rights were subsequently granted on two different dates and a new FV was externally determined using the same pricing methodology described above on each date to calculate the fair value to be expensed over a 3 year performance period from 1 July 2014:

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
			Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
<b>Consolidated 2015</b>									
12/09/14	30/06/17	01/07/17	-	2,402,176	-	-	-	2,402,176	-
01/07/14	30/06/17	01/07/17	-	904,601	-	-	-	904,601	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>- 3,306,777</b>	-	-	-	<b>- 3,306,777</b>	-
Weighted average exercise price			\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

### 36 Share-based payments (continued)

#### (a) Performance Shares (continued)

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
			Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
<b>Consolidated 2014</b>									
03/09/10	01/07/12	02/07/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03/09/10	31/12/13	01/01/14	520,000	-	-	-520,000	-	-	-
01/12/10	01/07/12	02/07/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01/12/10	31/12/13	01/01/14	1,470,000	-	-	-1,470,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,990,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,990,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Weighted average exercise price			\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of performance shares outstanding at the end of the period was 2 years (2014: nil).

#### Fair value of Performance Shares

The fair value of each performance share was estimated on the grant date utilising the assumptions underlying the Black Scholes methodology to produce a Monte Carlo simulation model which allowed for the incorporation of the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) hurdles that was to be met before the Share Based Payment vest in the holder.

	FY2015 Performance Grants	FY2015 Performance Grants
Shares issued under the plan	2,402,176	904,601
Grant date	12/09/2014	01/07/2014
Vesting date	30/06/2017	30/06/2017
Share price at grant date	\$0.83	\$0.83
Risk free rate	2.83%	2.71%
Dividend yield	2% pa in year 1 and 4% pa thereafter	2% pa in year 1 and 4% pa thereafter
Volatility	71%	71%
Fair value - TRS	\$0.56	\$0.63
Fair value - Reserve/Resource Growth	\$0.76	\$0.79

#### (b) Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with the corresponding increase in reserve, over the period in which performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the option ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects:

- (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and

### **36 Share-based payments (continued)**

#### **(b) Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions (continued)**

(ii) the number of options that, in opinion of the directors of the consolidated entity, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Total expenses arising from share based payment transactions recognised during the period as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

(i) Performance shares under employee share plan amount to \$0.689 million (2014: \$0.436 million).

### 37 Parent entity financial information

#### (a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the Parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Current assets	6,545	5,453
Non-current assets	97,660	111,314
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>104,205</u>	<u>116,767</u>
Current liabilities	1,335	1,503
Non-current liabilities	55	30
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>1,533</u>
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>		
Contributed equity	161,071	161,406
Reserves	20,867	19,902
Retained earnings	(79,123)	(66,073)
<b>Capital and reserves attributable to owners of Panoramic Resources Limited</b>	<u>102,815</u>	<u>115,235</u>
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<u>(3,389)</u>	<u>(5,854)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>(3,389)</u>	<u>(5,854)</u>

#### (b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

The parent entity has given financial guarantees in respect of:

- (i) leases of subsidiaries amounting to \$1.600 million (2014: \$6.002 million);
- (ii) the bank facilities of a subsidiary amounting to \$0.250 million (2014: \$0.686 million); and
- (iii) a rehabilitation bank guarantee of a subsidiary amounting to \$2 million (2014: \$10.5 million).

No liability was recognised by the parent entity or the consolidated entity in relation to these guarantees, as the fair value of the guarantees is immaterial.

There are cross guarantees given by Panoramic Resources Limited, Savannah Nickel Mines Pty Ltd, Cherish Metals Pty Ltd and Donegal Resources Pty Ltd as described in note 31. No deficiencies of assets exist in any of these companies.

No liability was recognised by the parent entity or the Group in relation to the cross guarantees.

## **37 Parent entity financial information (continued)**

### **(c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity**

The parent entity and Group had contingent liabilities at 30 June 2015 in respect of a bank guarantee put in place with a financial institution with a face value of \$0.709 million (2014: \$0.709 million) in respect to the leasing of the office space in Perth CBD.

## **38 Financial risk management**

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, finance leases, hire purchase contracts, cash and derivatives.

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks, including interest rate and currency risk 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 whilst protecting future financial security.

To manage exposure to commodity prices and exchange rates the Group uses derivative instruments, principally forward sales contracts and put and call options. The purpose is to manage the commodity price and currency rate risks arising from the Group's operations. These derivatives provide economic hedges and qualify for hedge accounting and are based on limits set by the Board. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to commodity prices, interest rate and foreign currency exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for commodity prices and foreign exchange. Ageing analyses and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk. Liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below.

Primary responsibility for the identification and control of financial risks rests with the Audit Committee under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including the setting of limits for hedging cover of commodity prices, foreign currency and interest rate risk, credit allowances and future cash flow forecast projections.

### **(a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk**

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases in a currency other than the entity's functional currency. Approximately 100% of the Group's sales are denominated in United States Dollars, whilst most of the costs are denominated in Australian Dollars. The Group's functional currency is Australian Dollars.

The Group's profit and loss and balance sheet can be affected significantly by movements in the USD/AUD exchange rate. The Group seeks to mitigate the effect of its net foreign currency exposure by using derivative instruments, principally forward foreign currency exchange rate contracts and put and call options.

It is the Group's policy to enter into derivative instruments to hedge foreign currency exposure once the likelihood of such exposure is highly probable and to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to exactly match the terms of the hedged item to maximise hedge effectiveness. The Group will follow its current policy of matching and hedging up to 80% of sales revenues in USD.

Information about the Group's foreign currency exchange rate contracts is provided in note 12.

As 30 June 2015, the Group had the following exposure to USD foreign currency that is not designated in cashflow hedges.

### 38 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk (continued)

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	20,150	16,982
Trade receivables	8,442	20,272
Trade payables	(2,674)	-
Net exposure	<u>25,918</u>	<u>37,254</u>

#### Sensitivity

The following sensitivity is based on the foreign currency risk exposures in existence at the balance sheet date. The +/- 10% (2014: +/- 10%) sensitivity is based on reasonably possible changes, over a financial year, using an observed range of actual historical rates, for the Australian dollar to the US dollar, for the preceding 5 years and management's expectation of future movements.

At 30 June 2015, had the US dollar moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements	Impact on post-tax profit		Impact on equity	
	2015 '000	2014 '000	2015 '000	2014 '000
AUD to USD 10% (2014: 10%)	1,253	971	-	1,204
AUD to USD -10% (2014: -10%)	(1,025)	(2,022)	-	241

Management believes the balance sheet date risk exposures are representative of the risk inherent in the financial instruments.

#### (b) Interest rate risk

The Group has put in place a Cash Management Policy to ensure that up to 180 days (2014: 180 days) excess cash holdings are invested with a range of institutions that have sufficient financial strength to ensure the security of the investments. The Group policy is to reduce and manage cash flow interest rate risk by ensuring a timely reduction in debt obligations through scheduled debt repayments and non-scheduled debt repayments when excess cash is available.

	2015		2014	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$'000	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	1.9%	<u>25,421</u>	2.5%	<u>30,725</u>

The following sensitivity is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the balance sheet date. The sensitivity used is +/- 75 basis points (2014: +/- 75) which is based on reasonably, possible changes, over a financial year, using the observed range of actual historical Australian short term deposit rate movements over the last 3 years and management's expectation of future movements.

### 38 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (b) Interest rate risk (continued)

*Sensitivity*

	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk			
		-0.75%		+0.75%	
At 30 June 2015		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	25,421	(6)	-	6	-
<b>Total increase/ (decrease)</b>		<b>(6)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

	Carrying amount \$'000	Interest rate risk			
		-0.75%		+0.75%	
At 30 June 2014		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	30,725	(2)	-	2	-
<b>Total increase/ (decrease)</b>		<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>

#### (c) Fair value measurements

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

Disclosure of fair value measurements is by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (level 2), and
- (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

At 30 June 2015 the Group does not have any level 3 instruments.

### 38 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (c) Fair value measurements (continued)

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014:

At 30 June 2015	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative instruments	-	178	-	178
Equity securities	858	-	-	858
Receivables	-	8,119	-	8,119
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>8,297</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,155</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Lease liabilities	-	2,131	-	2,131
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,131</b>
At 30 June 2014	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative instruments	-	926	-	926
Equity securities	528	-	-	528
Receivables	-	28,726	-	28,726
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>29,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,180</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative instruments	-	728	-	728
Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Lease liabilities	-	7,192	-	7,192
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,920</b>

The available-for-sale financial assets are traded in active markets. Their fair value is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. These instruments are included in level 1.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. These techniques include comparing contracted rates to market rates with the same length of maturity to determine the value of forward contracts and use of option pricing models to value put options. These instruments are included in level 2. In the circumstances where a valuation technique for these instruments is based on significant unobservable inputs, such instruments are included in level 3.

The fair value of finance lease is estimated by discounting future cashflows using rates currently available to debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

### 38 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (d) Commodity Price Risk

The Group's exposure to nickel prices is very high as approximately 80-85% of total revenue comes from sale of nickel. Nickel is sold on the basis of nickel prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange (LME).

The Group's profit and loss account and balance sheet can be affected significantly by movements in nickel prices on the LME. The Group seeks to mitigate the effect of its nickel prices exposure by using derivative instruments, principally forward sales contracts and put and call options. The limits of hedging are set by the Board.

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities to commodity price risk. The +/- 30% (2014: +/- 30%) sensitivity is based on reasonably possible changes, over a financial year, using the observed range of actual historical prices for the preceding 5 year period and management's expectation of future movements.

	Gross exposure \$'000	Commodity price risk			
		-30%	Other equity \$'000	+30%	Other equity \$'000
<b>At 30 June 2015</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Accounts receivable	8,442	(4,151)	-	4,151	-
<b>Total increase/ (decrease)</b>		<b>(4,151)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>-</b>

	Gross exposure \$'000	Commodity price risk			
		-30%	Equity \$'000	+30%	Equity \$'000
<b>At 30 June 2014</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Accounts receivable	28,693	(9,340)	-	9,340	-
<b>Total increase/ (decrease)</b>		<b>(9,340)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>-</b>

#### (e) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and derivative instruments.

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, other than derivatives, is the carrying amount of these assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

In relation to derivative financial instruments, credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement. The Group's maximum credit risk exposure in relation to net settled derivatives is the total mark to market gain, should counterparts not honour their obligations. In case of gross-settled derivatives, the maximum exposure is the notional value. Gross-settled derivatives are held with financial institutions with sound credit rating.

The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to offset its credit exposure. The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

### 38 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (e) Credit risk (continued)

The Group has a concentration of credit risk in that it depends on two major customers for a significant volume of revenue.

Under the Group's risk management framework, each customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness on an ongoing basis in order to minimise the risk of default. The Group believes that both its customers are of sound creditworthiness as evidenced by the compliance with the off-take agreement's payment terms over the life of each project.

#### (f) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Group and classified on the balance sheet as available-for-sale. The fair value of these investments are based on quoted market prices.

The Group holds investments of shares in several listed entities who are joint venture partners or potential joint venture partners. The Board has not reacted to short-term price fluctuations as it has a medium to long term view on these investments. These investments represent less than 1% (2014: 1%) of total assets and have yet to generate any revenue.

The following sensitivity is based on the equity price risk exposures in existence at the balance sheet date. The sensitivity used is +/- 30% which is based on reasonably, possible changes, over a financial year, based on the share price fluctuations of the last 12 months and management's expectation of future movements.

#### *Sensitivity*

	Impact on post-tax profit		Impact on equity	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Available-for-sale financial investment 30% (2014: 30%)	-	-	<b>180</b>	111
Available-for-sale financial investment -30% (2014: -30%)	-	-	<b>(180)</b>	(111)

### **38 Financial risk management (continued)**

#### **(g) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding when necessary and the ability to close-out market positions.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans (when required), finance leases and committed available credit lines.

The Group monitors on a regular basis rolling forecasts of liquidity on the basis of expected cash flow.

The Group has put in place a Group Cash Management Policy to ensure that up to 180 days (2014: 180 days) excess cash holdings are invested with a range of institutions that have sufficient financial strength to ensure the security of the investment. This policy is reviewed and approved by the Board on an annual basis. When bank loans are used the Group's policy is to reduce and manage cash flow interest rate risk by ensuring a timely reduction in debt obligations through scheduled debt repayments and non scheduled debt repayments when excess cash is available.

#### *Maturities of financial liabilities*

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

### 38 Financial risk management (continued)

#### (g) Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Total contrac- tual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities \$'000
<b>At 30 June 2015</b>				
<b>Non-derivatives</b>				
Trade payables	35,628	-	35,628	35,628
Borrowings	806	-	-	792
Finance lease liabilities	2,039	178	2,213	2,131
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>38,473</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>37,841</b>	<b>38,551</b>
<b>Derivatives</b>				
Commodity put options - outflow	-	-	-	178
<b>At 30 June 2014</b>				
<b>Non-derivatives</b>				
Trade payables	30,732	-	30,732	30,732
Borrowings	973	-	973	953
Finance lease liabilities	3,589	4,179	7,768	7,192
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>35,294</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>39,473</b>	<b>38,877</b>
<b>Derivatives</b>				
Commodity put options - outflow	-	-	-	385
Foreign currency exchange call options - (inflow)	-	-	-	(173)
Foreign currency exchange put options - outflow	-	-	-	541
Commodity call options - (inflow)	(14)	-	(14)	(555)
<b>Total derivatives</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>198</b>