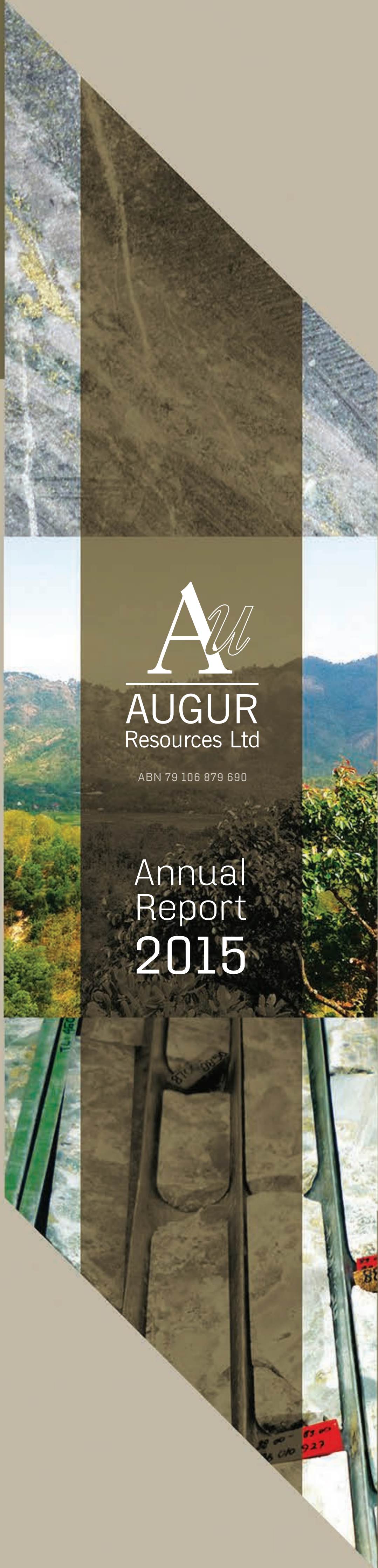

AUGUR
Resources Ltd

ABN 79 106 879 690

Annual Report 2015

Contents

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Dear Fellow Shareholders

The junior explorer market has endured yet another year of minimal investor interest. Experience suggests that this cycle must come to an end and reverse. In this regard it is worthy of note that in recent times exploration success is being recognised and in some cases rewarded.

However there is not, at this point, any broad investor support for the sector. As a result, your Board believes the most appropriate course of action is to cautiously manage existing funds to ensure that ownership of the most prospective projects is maintained.

Your Board believes that the Wonogiri and Homeville projects fit this bill and recent metallurgical studies at these projects and the evaluation of the use of waste rock at Wonogiri as aggregate material will position these projects for development when the current cycle reverses.

Thank you for your continued support.

Yours sincerely

Norman A. Seckold
Dated this 30th day of September 2015

OVERVIEW

Augur Resources Ltd ('Augur' or 'the Company') has interests in advanced exploration projects in Indonesia and Australia. Augur's strategic focus is on large, shallow gold, silver and copper resources.

Location map of the Company's Indonesian projects.

Wonogiri Project (45% Augur)

The 3,928 hectare Wonogiri project, located in central Java, is one of the latest major discoveries in the highly mineralised Indonesian archipelago.

The Wonogiri project is supported by quality infrastructure, with access by sealed roads approximately 30 kilometres south of the provincial city of Solo, and is easily accessible by daily flights from Jakarta. The surrounding area has grid power, a large dam and numerous river and stream systems.

Lying within the Wonogiri project at an altitude of approximately 200 metres above sea level, Augur has discovered the Randu Kuning deposit, a highly altered wall rock porphyry gold-copper deposit with a defined JORC compliant resource of 1.54 million ounces gold equivalent ('AuEq'[1]), comprising 90.9 million tonnes ('Mt') at 0.53 g/t AuEq (0.35 g/t gold and 0.10% copper) using a cut-off of 0.2 g/t AuEq.

Extension of the Wonogiri IUP Exploration licence was received during the year. The extension is for a two year period ending January 2017 will allow for remaining feasibility work and environmental Amdal permitting to be completed at Randu Kuning without the associated added costs of having a Production IUP.

The Wonogiri project is supported by quality infrastructure, is located approximately 30 kilometres to the south of the provincial city of Solo and is easily accessible by daily flights from the capital Jakarta and a short one hour drive by car on sealed roads. The surrounding area has grid power, a large dam and numerous river and stream systems. Altitude of the Randu Kuning deposit is at approximately 200 metres above sea level.

The surface area above the Randu Kuning deposit has no forestry restrictions.

Randu Kuning is only one of a number of gold and copper prospects at Wonogiri. Follow up of these other prospects is to be undertaken.

To date, a total of 19,000 metres of drilling in 72 diamond drill holes have been completed at the Wonogiri project. Forty four of these (12,462 metres) have been drilled at the Randu Kuning prospect area. The average depth of drilling is 285 metres. Drill hole coordinates and assay results have been reported previously by the Company and are available on the Company's website.

Future drilling at the Wonogiri property will now focus on infill drilling at the Randu Kuning prospect to better define the measured resource within the conceptual starter pit area and also select drilling as part of a geotechnical program to obtain rock character and hydrological data for the open pit design.

Metallurgy

The Randu Kuning resource estimate includes oxide, transition and sulphide components of the deposit. The sulphide component accounts for 95.7% of the estimated resource tonnes and this has been the focus of ongoing metallurgical studies.

Previous testwork at the project indicated the optimum grind size to be minus 53 microns. However, the current metallurgical testwork, with optimisation studies ongoing, has indicated that the optimum grind size could be coarser with resulting lower operating costs.

The testwork completed during the quarter included gravity concentration of gold from an ore sample whole ground to 80% passing minus 53 micron. This was followed by an intensive cyanide leach of the gravity concentrate. The gravity processing was completed using a Falcon centrifugal concentrator and resulted in gold recovery of 54.8%. Subsequent intensive leach of the gravity concentrate resulted in recovery of 99.1% of the contained gold resulting in a combined total gravity + leach gold recovery of 54.3% and 19.6% of silver from the gravity concentrate. Ongoing testwork will evaluate gold recoveries from intensive leaching of the gravity tailings and when combined with the gravity concentrate recoveries the total recoverable gold (+silver) will be determined.

Flotation testwork on the gravity separation tailings of three different grind sizes has been carried out. Again, it was determined that the grind size of 80% passing 53 microns gave the best recovery of >70% gold. When combining gravity separation followed by flotation on the gravity separation tails, overall recoveries of 86.6% gold, 70.7% silver and 87.7% copper were achieved. These results are consistent with previous sulphide flotation test results that indicated that up to 89.0% recovery of gold and 93.4% recovery of copper could be achieved to produce a high quality marketable concentrate with grades of up to 21.2% copper and 90.6 g/t gold.

Given the whole grind gravity plus leach results for the minus 53 micron sample, it was determined that similar testwork should be performed on a sample whole grind to 80% passing minus 75 microns. This work will also include intensive leaching of the gravity tailings from the previous grind sizes to determine gold recoveries. If recoveries from the coarser grind of minus 75 microns are similar to those for the minus 53 micron then there would be significant project economic benefits as a result of a reduced grinding cost.

The completed testwork has also importantly confirmed that Randu Kuning tailings material will be non-acid forming and will be a net acid consumer. This indicates that there will be no acid mine drainage concern for the process tailings.

Metallurgical testing has been highly favourable with recoveries of over 89.0% of gold and 95.0% of copper. Concentrates of up to 90.6 g/t gold and 21.2% copper have been achieved during initial concentrate optimisation studies. Lower head grade material (0.62 g/t gold and 0.19% copper) also returned favourable results with recoveries of 90.1% of gold and 93.8% of copper.

Testing has indicated that the optimum grind size is approximately 106 micrometres (80% passing 106 micrometres) with 90.1% gold and 93.8% copper recoveries being achieved. Finer grinding resulted in no change to the gold recovery. Whilst metallurgical studies have focused on the sulphide portion of the deposit, additional metallurgical testing is being planned for the oxide component of the deposit.

Aggregate Evaluation

General ASTM standard rock quality tests were completed at PT Geoservices laboratory in Bekasi, West Java, and are compiled in the Table below. Test work was completed on four bulk rock samples (and three sub samples) made from two waste rock composite samples collected from drill core within the Randu Kuning conceptual open pit. The results indicate that the Randu Kuning waste rock has the properties required to be highly suitable for a variety of stone aggregate uses including concrete. Specific concrete design testwork has not been completed as this is best done by the individual producers.

Test	ASTM No.	BB. 028313	BB. 028313	BB. 028314	BB. 028315	BB. 028315	BB. 028316	BB. 028316
Physical Properties	ASTM D7263 - 09	Aphantic Andesite Weathered	Andesite Slightly Weathered	Aphantic Andesite Fresh	Aphantic Andesite Fresh	Porpyritic Andesite Fresh	Aphantic Andesite Fresh	Aphantic Andesite Fresh
Natural Density t/m3	ASTM D7263 - 09	2.1	2.3	2.65	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
Porosity%	ASTM D7263 - 09	23.6	8.2	1.66	0.8	9.8	2.5	0.7
Water Absorption%	ASTM D7263 - 09	11.7	7.9	0.66	2.2	4	0.9	0.2
Bulk Density	ASTM – C127 – 12	2.336		2.553	2.62		2.663	
'Bulk' Absorption	ASTM – C127 – 12	6.81		2.5	0.341		0.239	
Point Load Test mpa	ASTM D5731 - 08	24	24	65	147	58	60	
Five Cycle Soundness – Sodium Sulfate%	ASTM C88 – 13	56.97	4.18	4.1	5.03	27.92	4.37	
Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregate for Concrete	ASTM C40/C40M – 11	Color No. 1 (Clear)		Color No. 1 (Clear)	Color No. 1 (Clear)	Color No. 1 (Clear)	Color No. 1 (Clear)	
Los Angles Abrasion % 100 Rotations	ASTM C131 – 06	51.82	5.92	5.58	3.24	4.64	3.44	
Los Angles Abrasion % 500 Rotations	ASTM C131 – 06	85.06	23.34	19.54	12.54	18.04	13.74	
Water Soluble Chloride Content%	ASTM D512-12	0.029		0.036	0.03	0.03	0.027	
Water Soluble Sulfate Content%	ASTM D516-11	0.015		0.019	0.005	0.047	0.014	
Sulfate Content	ICP	0.02		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	
Loss on Ignition at 900 C	1000 °C furnace	4.69		4.09	3.39	5.01	5.43	
Potential Alkali Reactivity	ASTM C289	None			None		None	
End Use		Fill/Road Base	Road Base	Aggregate	Aggregate	Aggregate	Aggregate	Aggregate

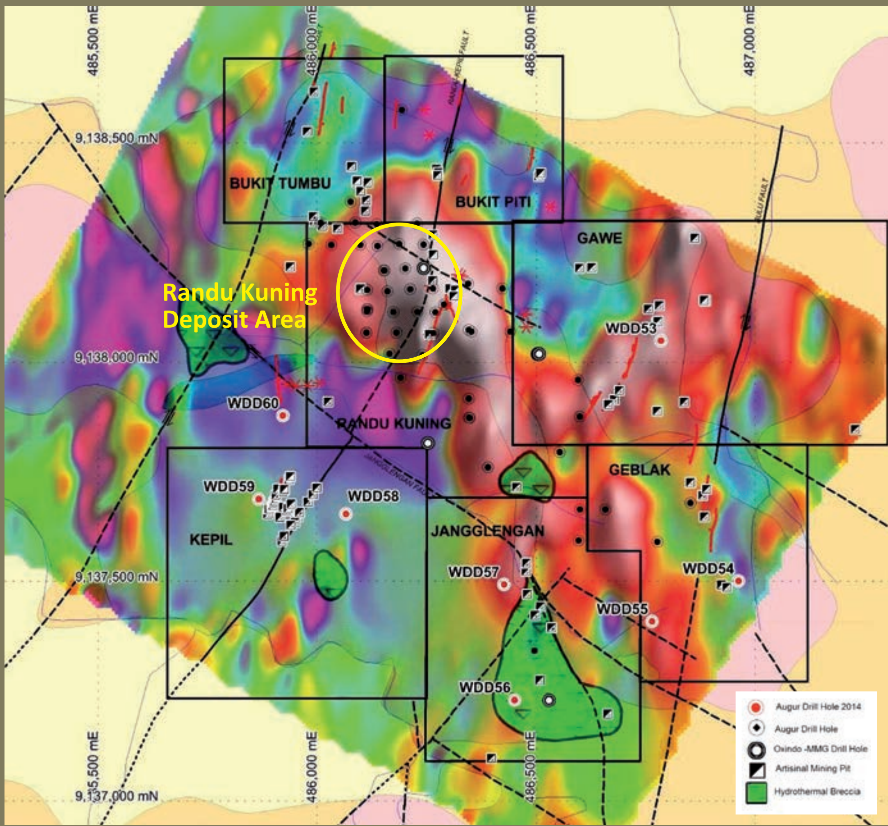
ASTM test results for Randu Kuning waste rock composite samples.

The completed regional market study provided important information about current aggregate use within a 100 kilometre radius of the Wonogiri property. A total of 60 users and suppliers were visited during the survey and the information compiled. The results of this work suggest that aggregate production from a modest 150tph crusher could be absorbed into the regional market for a variety of uses without price disruption. It is also clear from the market study and related discussions with industry consultants that there is a strong demand for high quality aggregate throughout Java to supply ongoing and planned infrastructure projects as part of an extensive transportation upgrade initiative by the Indonesian Government.

The Company is evaluating several aggregate production scenarios including initial production from stand-alone quarries outside the conceptual Randu Kuning open pit. This could provide a low capital cost opportunity to get early cash flow with which to advance development of the Randu Kuning mine.

Surrounding Prospects

The Wonogiri project also hosts a number of prospects where epithermal alteration and mineralisation has been identified in the immediate surrounds of the Randu Kuning porphyry deposit. Drilling has identified a number of epithermal vein systems containing wide zones of anomalous gold mineralisation.



Plan map of the Wonogiri project area with the surface IP Chargeability map as the background and showing prospect areas with epithermal type veins mapped on surface (red lines) and drill holes completed as part of the current drill program.

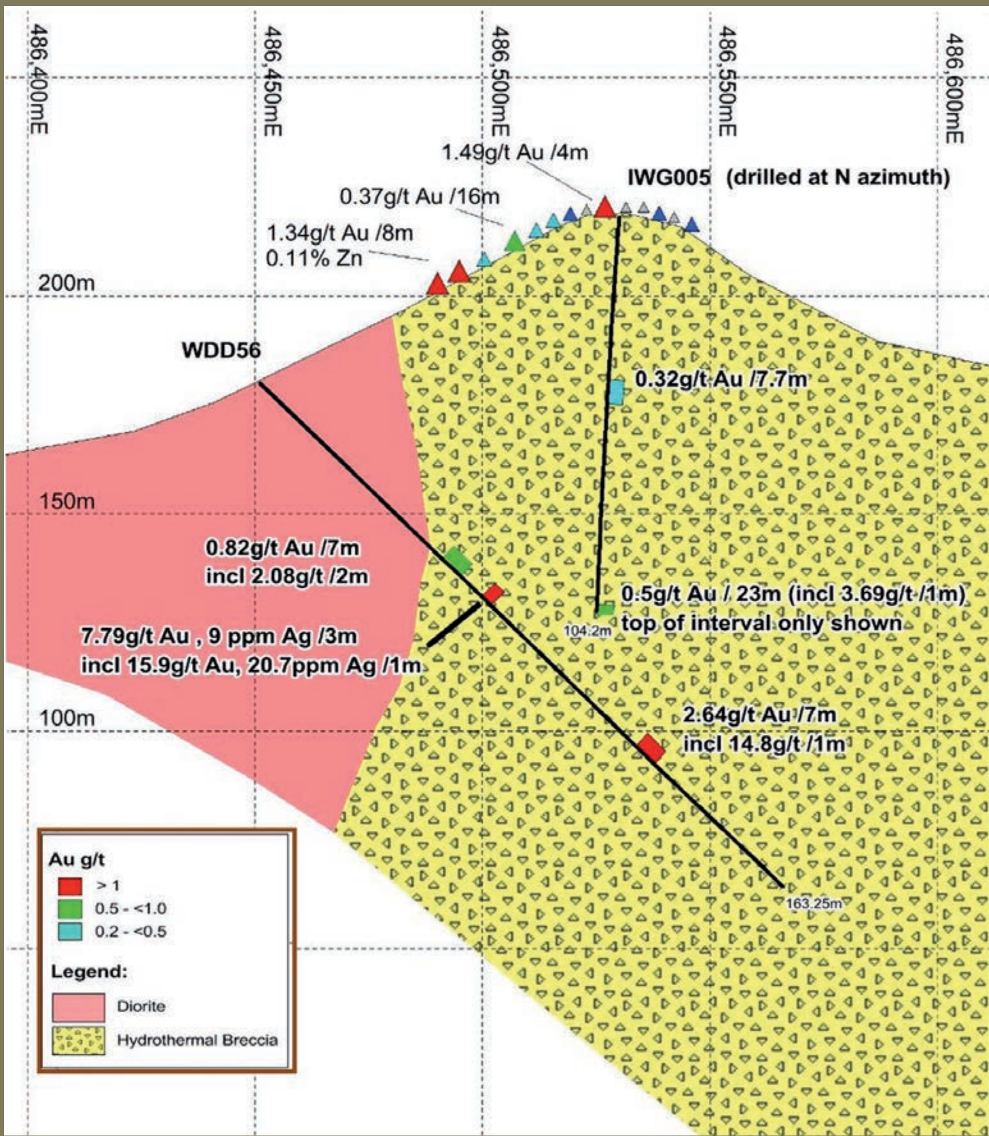
Jangglengan

Located about 1.0 kilometre south of Randu Kuning, previous exploration work in this area by Augur identified an area of exposed clay-pyrite alteration associated with gold-silver enrichment within a hydrothermal breccia host rock. Rock chip samples collected from trenches returned up to 0.32 g/t gold over 16.0 metres, including 8.0 metres of 1.34 g/t gold and 0.11% zinc.

WDD056, located about 70 metres west of an earlier hole, IWG005, drilled by PT Oxindo Exploration ('Oxindo'), was drilled towards the east to test an area of hydrothermal breccia with a coincident modelled magnetic high body.

IWG005, located about 50 metres south of the trenching carried out by Augur, was drilled towards the north, intersecting breccia and three distinct zones of gold+sulphide mineralisation associated with quartz-carbonate alteration, including 7.7 metres of 0.32 g/t gold from 42.3 metres, 23.0 metres of 0.5 g/t gold from 103.5 metres (including 1.0 metre of 3.69 g/t gold) and 5.0 metres of 0.71 g/t gold from 144.0 metres (including 2.0 metres of 1.50 g/t gold).

WDD056 returned 7.0 metres at 0.82 g/t gold and 3.5 g/t silver from 56.0 metres including 2.0 metres of 2.08 g/t gold and 10.2 g/t silver from 56.0 metres. A second zone from 70.0 metres returned 7.79 g/t gold, 9.0 g/t silver, 0.29% copper and 0.38% zinc over 3.0 metres, including 1.0 metre at 15.90 g/t gold and 20.7 g/t silver. A third zone was intersected from 120.0 metres and returned 2.64 g/t gold and 1.7 g/t silver over 7.0 metres, including 1.0 metre of 14.8 g/t gold and 4.0 g/t silver from 122.0 metres.

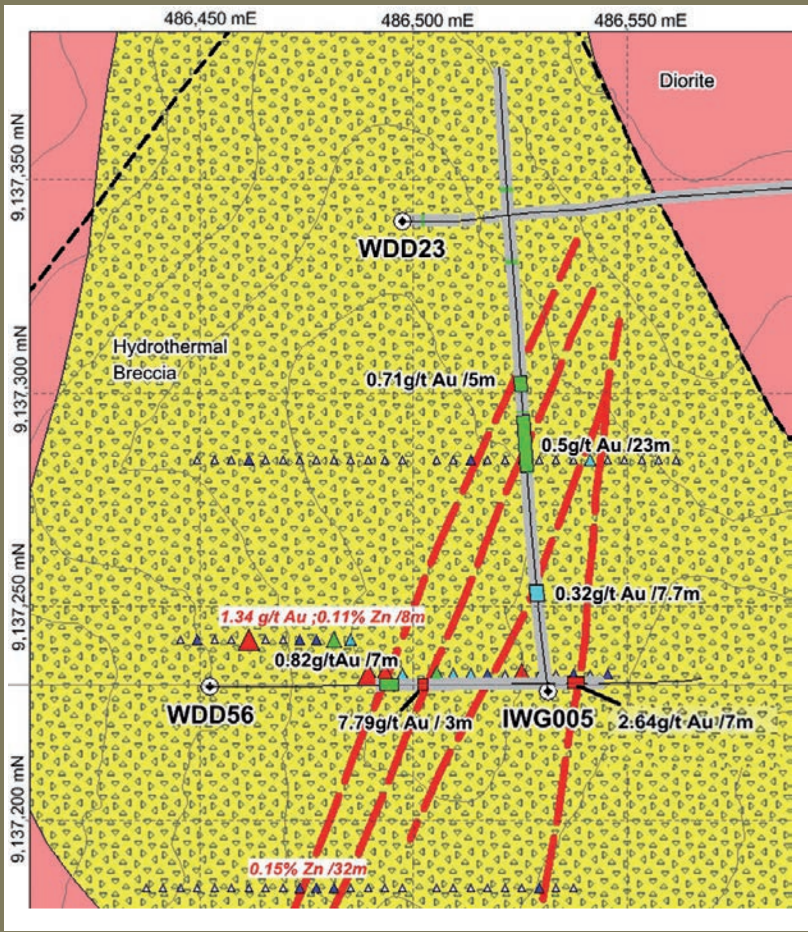


Interpreted geological cross section of WDD056 looking north.
Note that only partial Oxindo (IWG005) hole trace is shown in the section as it was drilled at north azimuth.
Section window is 50 metres in width. Trench chip samples intervals are also shown.

The host rock type for the mineralised zones intersected in both WDD056 and IWG005 is a polymictic, hydrothermal breccia, which is interpreted to be part of a diatreme breccia complex. Mineralisation is manifest as sulphide (pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite) rich stringers and veins and less commonly as matrix infill between breccia clasts.

The sulphides are associated with quartz-carbonate alteration. The presence of gold+sulphide mineralisation within an interpreted diatreme breccia is considered notable given that diatreme complexes in Indonesia and elsewhere can host significant gold deposits.

Augur will plan for further follow-up drilling at the Jangglengan prospect to test the continuity of the gold zones at depth and along strike.



Surface geology plan of the Jangglengan prospect area showing location of drill hole WDD056. Sites of previous trenching with channel sample assays (red italics) and location of previous drill holes by Oxindo (IWG005) and Augur (WDD023). Compiled significant assays from drill core assays are indicated (bold). Interpreted trend of mineralised zones are shown by dashed red lines.

Kepil

Holes WDD058 and WDD059 were drilled at the Kepil prospect which is located approximately 500 metres southwest of Randu Kuning.

WDD058 intersected significant copper mineralisation including 36.0 metres at 0.28% copper from 25.0 metres.

WDD059 was drilled to test an area of clay-pyrite alteration and local mining activity. This hole intersected a shallow 6.0 metre wide zone of 0.83 g/t gold from 36.0 metres. In addition, several other lower grade (0.20 to 0.30 g/t gold) intercepts were also noted. Mineralisation occurs within a structurally controlled, quartz-carbonate and sulphide (pyrite, sphalerite) zone within intensely argillic altered diorite.

With significant mineralisation intersected in the first two holes at Kepil, additional drilling of targeted extensions of mineralised zones is planned.

Other Wonogiri Project Target Areas

Six further holes have been completed to test several areas of structurally controlled, quartz vein/alteration zones typical of low-sulphidation, epithermal type mineralisation. With the exception of several narrow (1.0 to 3.0 metres), low grade gold intercepts (<0.5 g/t gold) no significant gold mineralisation was intersected. However, given that such veins systems can vary in width and grade dramatically along strike, further assessment of the results is ongoing and additional drilling will be completed as warranted.

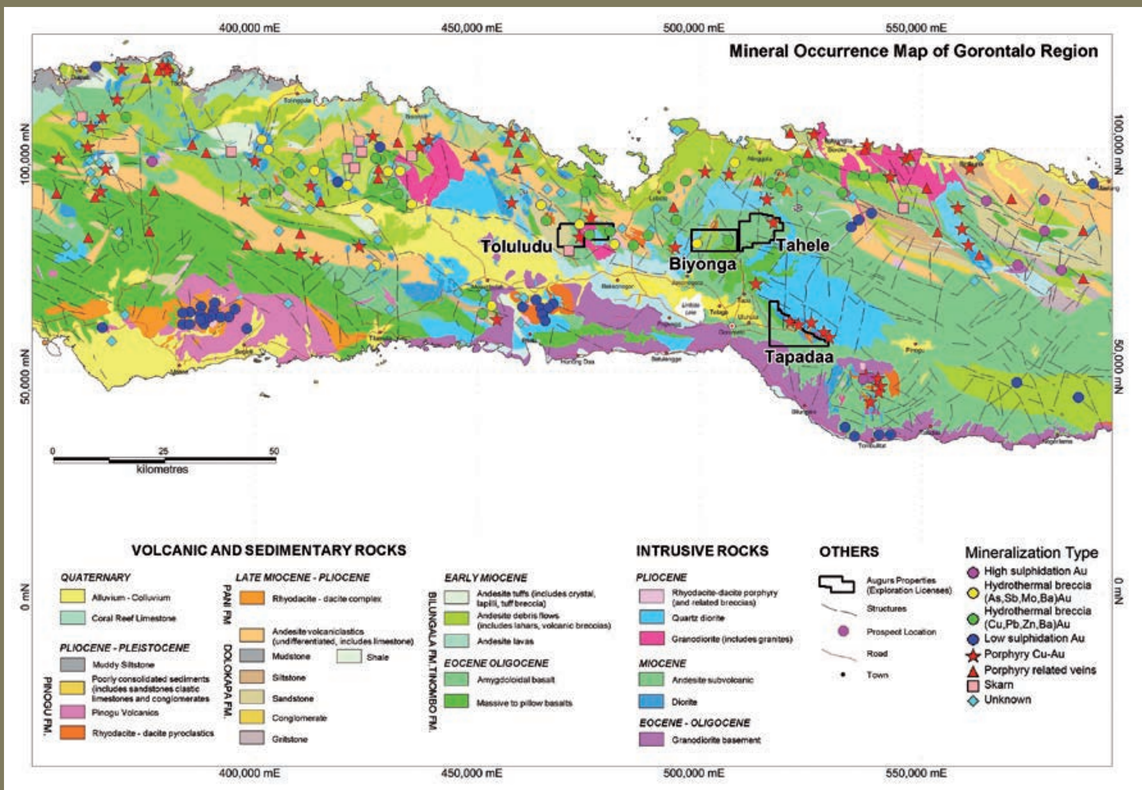
Gorontalo Properties (80% Augur)

During the year Augur completed the acquisition of an 80% interest in four prospective copper and gold tenements in North Sulawesi, known as the Gorontalo properties, from MMG Exploration Pty Ltd ('MMG') by a total cash payment of $200,000

Upon completion of a bankable feasibility study on any of the tenements being acquired, MMG must elect to either:

- contribute towards expenditure of the subsidiary company holding title to the relevant tenement in proportion to its remaining 20% interest; or
- convert the remaining interest to a 2% net smelter royalty based on all production from the tenements.

The four Gorontalo properties, Tapadaa, Toluludu, Biyonga and Tahele, are located in northern Sulawesi, near the city of Gorontalo.

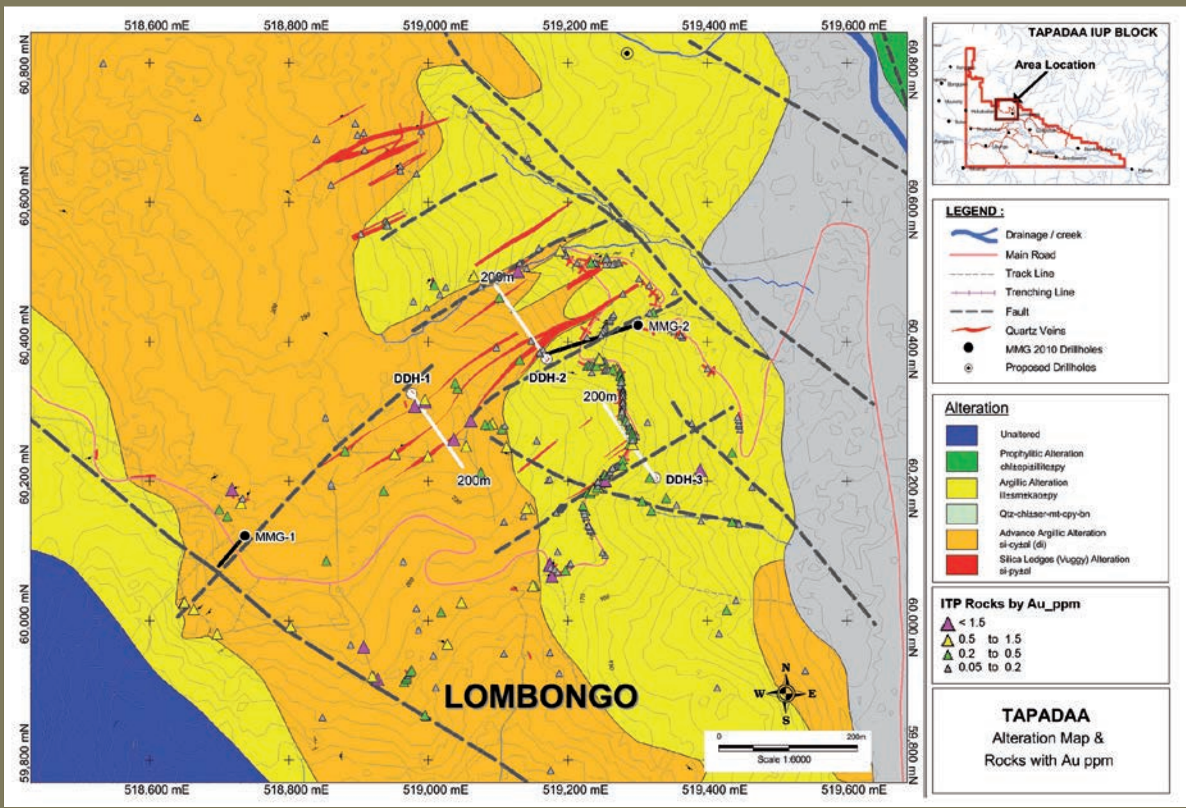


Geologic map of the Gorontalo region showing Augur IUP property locations and also locations of known mineral occurrences.

Tapadaa

Previous exploration by PT. Tropic Endeavour Indonesia (1971) identified the 6,450 hectare Tapadaa district through stream sediment sampling. Following limited exploration activities by others, including initial drill testing by BHP-Utah in 1980, in 2010 MMG completed surface exploration and a ground magnetic survey which defined an extensive alteration system mapped over 6.9 kilometres in length and up to 2.6 kilometres wide related to several mineralised zones. MMG completed six widely spaced drill holes to test modelled magnetic anomalies interpreted as porphyry-type deposit targets. Holes from the Lombongo, Lombongo North and Mogiwapo prospect areas returned wide intervals of anomalous (≥ 0.1% copper).

During December 2014, the Tapadaa IUP was revised due to a change of the adjacent National Park boundary. The revised IUP area was decreased from 6,500 hectares to the current 4,900 hectares. The downsizing did not affect the status of identified target areas. The Company has also received notice that it has been approved for issuance of a Clean and Clear IUP Certificate.

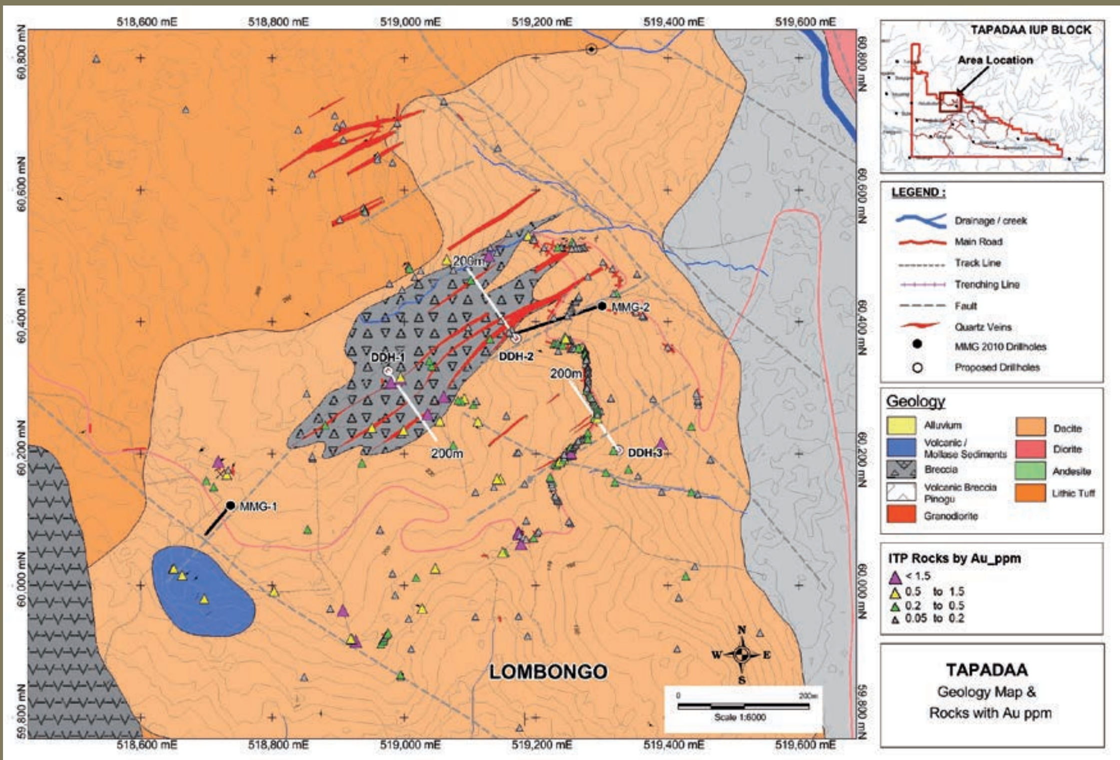


Surface alteration map of the Lombongo prospect area within the Tapadaa IUP property. The location of surface rock samples and the extent of quartz veins and location of proposed and previous drill holes are shown.

Detailed surface mapping completed during the year identified areas of sheeted, epithermal-type quartz veins hosted within an argillic and silicified breccia. Three drill holes are proposed to test the veins to about 150 metres depth. Surface rock sampling returned up to 3.0 g/t gold from weathered vein material. Previous drilling by MMG was designed to test high magnetic anomalies as part of a porphyry copper-gold exploration strategy and did not test the epithermal veins. A previous MMG hole drilled south of the veins and parallel to assumed vein direction returned 2 metres of 1.74 g/t gold from 83 metres downhole.

Scout drilling at the Molalahu and Toluludu East prospect areas will be completed, followed by drill mobilisation to the Tapadaa IUP to test defined epithermal vein targets. Objectives for both programs are to confirm the occurrence of significant mineralisation which will then warrant a detailed resource delineation drill program.

There are no forest restrictions on exploration activities within the Tapadaa IUP.



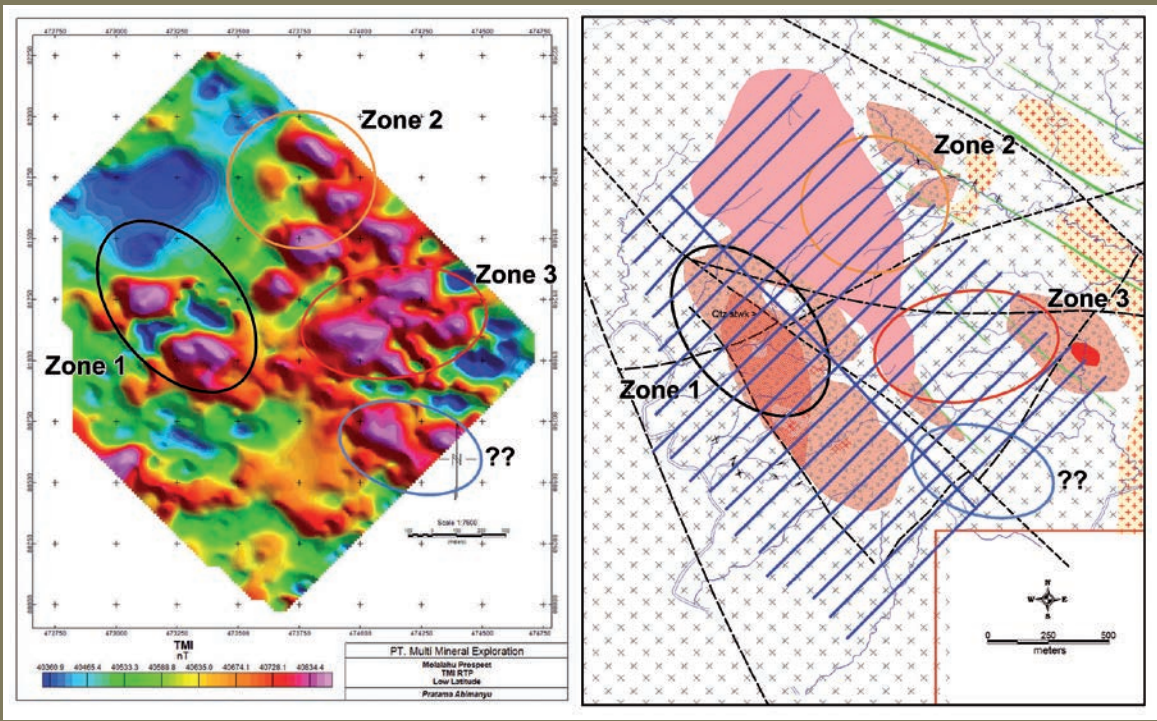
Geological map of the Lombongo prospect area within the Tapadaa IUP property. The location of surface rock samples and the extent of quartz veins and location of proposed and previous drill holes are shown.

Toluludu

Previous exploration in the 5,029 hectare Tololudu property area has been undertaken by PT. Tropic Endeavour Indonesia (1971), BHP-Utah (1980) and Newcrest (1993). In 2011, MMG completed rock/stream sediment sampling which identified three prospect areas identified as Molalahu, Toluludu East and Tiluti representing porphyry-type, epithermal-type and skarn-type mineralisation respectively. Previous mapping at Molalahu defined a 1,400 metre by 860 metre area of exposed stockwork-type quartz veins coincident with potassic-type alteration.

Scout drilling commenced with a single man-portable drill at the Toluludu IUP property at the Molalahu prospect area. Three holes are planned to test porphyry-type copper-molybdenum mineralisation targets defined by coincident high magnetic geophysical targets and visible copper-molybdenum in surface rock samples and noted as Zone 1 in the figure below. The first drill hole was abandoned at 106 metres due to difficulty drilling through an interpreted fault zone. Although the target depth to effectively test the high magnetic anomaly was 200 metres the core recovered does confirm the presence of quartz – magnetite veins containing molybdenite ± chalcopyrite. The veins are hosted within an altered andesite containing abundant secondary biotite and magnetite as an early phase of alteration and mineralisation. A latter alteration event manifest as pervasive silicification overprinted the andesite and resulted in minor additional molybdenite within fractures and fine disseminations. The drill is currently being moved to Zone 2 area to test another area of anomalous copper-gold within surface rock samples. Consideration will be given to redrilling at site 1 pending evaluation of core sample assay results.

At the Toluludu East target, a single hole is planned to test exposed high grade gold + base metal veins. Mapping by Augur has identified, narrow (<1 metre) structurally-controlled quartz-sulphide veins with rock-chip samples returning up to; 8.69 g/t gold, 370 g/t silver, 4.4% copper and 0.73% zinc, effectively confirming previous exploration results.



Reduced to Pole - magnetic map for Molalahu Prospect (left) and showing areas of interest as defined by surface geological mapping (right).

Biyonga and Tahele

Surface exploration at the 5,023 hectare Biyonga property completed by BHP-Utah (1980) and Newcrest (1993) identified an extensive 3.0 kilometre by 5.0 kilometre argillic/advanced-argillic alteration zone with showings of secondary copper along the perimeter. Assays reported from surface rock sampling include 0.46 g/t gold and 0.09% copper.

Surface exploration at the 5,436 hectare Tahele property by BHP-Utah (1980) and Newcrest (1993) identified a 900 metre by 300 metre zone of anomalous copper-gold in rock and soils. Assays reported from rock chips include:

- 0.37 g/t gold and 1.54% copper from rock chip assay.
- 128 metres @ 0.19% copper from trench channel samples.

Based on current data, both of these properties have potential for high-sulphidation epithermal-type gold-copper and porphyry-type copper-gold deposit styles.

No detailed exploration was completed by MMG due to forestry restrictions on both properties. Of the 5,023 hectare area at the Biyonga property, 4,051 hectares has no forestry restrictions, 472 hectares is currently permitted for exploration activity within production forest and 500 hectares is protected forest for which an access permit application will be made. The Tahele property lies entirely within protected forest.

AUSTRALIAN PROJECTS

Collerina (100% Augur and subject to farm-out agreement)

The Collerina project is located 40 kilometres south of Nyngan in central NSW, covering an area of 150km^2 within the Fifield Platinum Province. The tenement contains the Homeville nickel-cobalt deposit, which was discovered by Augur in 2008.

Homeville Deposit

Augur announced the initial JORC compliant resource estimate for the Homeville nickel-cobalt deposit within the Collerina tenement during 2009 and an updated resource estimate in 2011. The current JORC compliant Inferred Resource for the Homeville deposit has been estimated at 16.3 Mt at 0.93% nickel and 0.05% cobalt based on a cut-off of 0.7% nickel.

During 2014, the Company announced that it had into an exploration and development agreement over the Collerina project with Helix Resources Limited ('Helix'). Under the agreement, Helix paid Augur $20,000 for the sole right to explore the tenement for precious and base metal mineralisation and will spend a minimum of $100,000 over 12 months on the tenement. Helix receives 100% of the precious and base metal rights (excluding nickel laterite mineralisation), with Augur retaining a 1.5% net smelter royalty over any discoveries by Helix. Augur retains 100% ownership of the known nickel laterite mineralisation within the Homeville, Yethella and C1 Anomaly areas, however, Helix can explore these areas for precious metals and other base metals, subject to the clauses of the agreement.

During the first half of the year, preliminary testing of both hard and soft saprolite ore samples from Homeville was conducted using the Starved Acid Leach Technology ('SALT') process. Whilst the soft saprolite proved unamenable to the SALT process, the hard saprolite produced reasonable nickel extraction, good cobalt extraction and at the same time low iron and magnesium extractions, a key objective of the SALT process.

During the latter half of the year, additional testing of representative resource samples from the Homeville project was conducted using a counter-current atmospheric leach ('CCAL') process, employing sulphuric acid. The combined CCAL results from testing of blended saprolite and limonite samples achieved overall extractions of 90% nickel and 96% cobalt. After accounting for the acid recycled from stage 2 to stage 1, the overall acid consumption was 710 kg/t ore which is very low when compared to co-current agitated atmospheric leaching (typically 900-1,000 kg/t ore).

The CCAL process offers higher nickel and cobalt extractions (14% and 11% higher respectively) than single stage leaching with an 11% reduction in acid requirement. Extractions of contaminant species - iron, magnesium and aluminium - are lower than nickel and cobalt.

Based on the positive Homeville testwork results, Augur has commissioned Boyd Willis Hydromet Consulting and Canopean Pty Ltd to undertake a scoping study for a 3,000 - 5,000 tonnes per annum nickel equivalent plant producing a mixed cobalt-nickel sulphide precipitation with a 60% nickel content.

Yeoval (25% Augur)

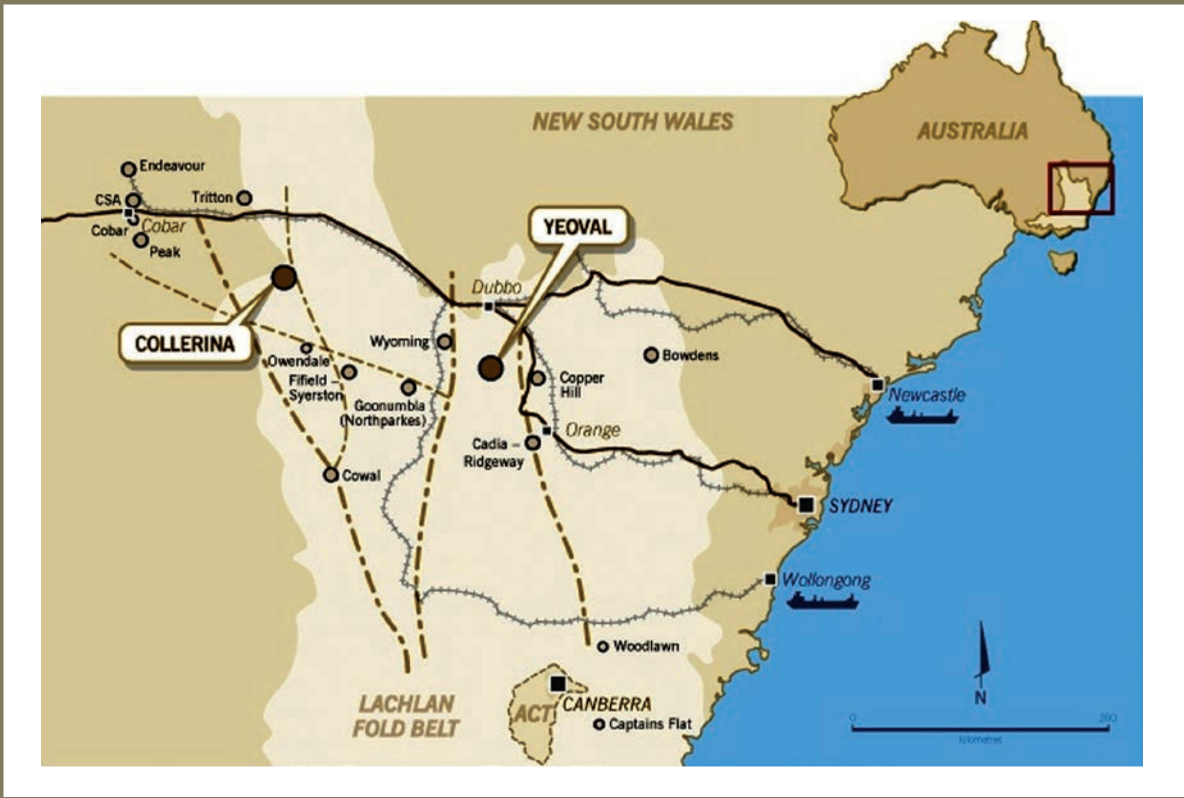
The Yeoval tenement covers an area of approximately 147km^2 within the Lachlan Belt of New South Wales and has potential for a Cadia, Ridgeway or Northparkes style of porphyry copper-gold+molybdenum mineralisation, epithermal gold+silver mineralisation and magnetite rich copper-gold mineralisation. The primary areas of focus are the Yeoval Mine prospect, Goodrich prospect, Goodrich South and nine further targets.

The Yeoval project area hosts numerous near surface copper+gold occurrences and several small historical mines, within altered Naringla Granodiorite of the Yeoval complex. Prior exploration has targeted shallow outcropping mineralisation. Significant potential exists in areas of shallow alluvial cover.

The current JORC compliant Inferred Resource for the Yeoval deposit has been estimated at 12.9 Mt at 0.38% copper, 0.14 g/t gold, 2.2 g/t silver and 0.01% molybdenum based on a cut-off of 0.2% copper.

The resource has been calculated on the sulphide portion of the deposit. The oxide component was not included in the resource estimation as it is believed to be limited in volume. Potential exists for increased tonnage and grade as the higher grade zones have not yet been fully defined by the current drilling density and the deposit is open to the east and at depth.

The operators of the project are Zodiac Resources Pty Limited ('Zodiac'), a subsidiary of Kimberly Diamonds Limited. Augur was free carried on the Yeoval project until May 2014 and discussions with Zodiac remain ongoing regarding a joint venture agreement and future plans in relation to the project.



Location map of the Company's Australian projects.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

Acquisition of Gorontalo Properties

In July 2014, administrative procedures to complete the acquisition of an 80% interest in four prospective copper and gold tenements in North Sulawesi, known as the Gorontalo properties were completed and a final payment of $150,000, bringing total cash consideration to $200,000, was made to MMG Exploration Pty Ltd.

Research & Development Tax Incentive Refund

In March 2015, Augur received an R&D Tax Incentive Refund of $633,447 from the Australian Government, on its eligible expenditure on research and development incurred during 2014 financial year, on the Company's Wonogiri project.

Appointment of Managing Director

In August 2014 Justin Werner was appointed Managing Director. He has been a director of Augur since December 2010. Based in Indonesia, he has overseen the re-capitalisation of the Company, the re-commencement of exploration at the Wonogiri project and the acquisition from MMG Limited of an 80% interest in the Gorontalo properties.

Resignation of Director

In November 2014 Grant Kensington resigned as a Director of the Company due to ill health. He was Managing Director of Augur from February 2008 to January 2014, overseeing Augur's change of primary focus to its current operations in Indonesia.

MINERAL RESOURCES STATEMENT

Summarised below by JORC category are the resource estimates for the Collerina, Wonogiri and Yeoval projects.

Collerina Project - Homeville Deposit

Category	Million Tonnes	Nickel Cut-off (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)	Iron (%)	Magnesium (%)
Indicated	4.4	0.7	0.99	0.06	20	8.8
Inferred	11.9	0.7	0.91	0.05	18	9.4
Total	**16.3**	**0.7**	**0.93**	**0.05**	**19**	**9.3**

Resource estimated by Hellman and Schofield Pty Ltd.

Wonogiri Project

Category	Million Tonnes	AuEq Cut-off (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	AuEq (Moz)
Measured	28.3	0.2	0.84	0.56	0.15	0.765
Indicated	5.3	0.2	0.66	0.45	0.11	0.113
Measured and Indicated	**33.7**	**0.2**	**0.81**	**0.55**	**0.15**	**0.878**
Inferred	57.1	0.2	0.36	0.23	0.07	0.66
Total	**90.9**	**0.2**	**0.53**	**0.35**	**0.10**	**1.538**

Resource estimated by Computer Aided Geoscience Pty Ltd.

Yeoval Project

Category	Million Tonnes	Copper Cut-off (%)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Molybdenum (%)
Inferred	12.9	0.2	0.38	0.14	2.20	0.01
Total	**12.9**	**0.2**	**0.38**	**0.14**	**2.20**	**0.01**

Resource estimated by Fredericksen Geological Solutions Pty Ltd.

All tonnes and grade information in the resources statements has been rounded, hence small differences may be present in the totals.

Resource Comparison 2015 to 2014

The annual review of Mineral Resources concluded that, no adjustment to the resource estimates was necessary at this time.

Statement of Compliance

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Exploration is based on information compiled by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Mr Michael Corey, PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Michael Corey is a full-time employee of Augur and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Mr Michael Corey, PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Michael Corey is a full-time employee of Augur and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information relating to the Mineral Resources Statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Mr Michael Corey, PGeo. The Mineral Resource Statement as a whole has been approved by Michael Corey and he has consented to the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Information regarding Mineral Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. It has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' on the basis that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and, in the case of the resource estimate, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[1] Gold Equivalent Calculation relating to the Wonogiri Resource

Where reported in relation to the Wonogiri mineral resource estimate, Gold Equivalent results are calculated using a gold price of US$1,198/oz and a copper price of US$6,945/t. Silver is excluded from the gold equivalent calculation as no metallurgical testing of the recovery properties of silver from this project has occurred. In calculating Gold Equivalents, gold and copper recoveries are assumed to be 100%. As previously reported, metallurgical testing has resulted in mean recoveries from sulphide material of over 82.5% for gold and 94% for copper. It is the Company's opinion that all metals used in the equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered in the event that material from the Wonogiri project was to undergo processing.

The gold equivalent calculation used is AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + ((Cu (%)*6,945)/38.51) (i.e.: 1.0% Cu = 1.80 g/t Au).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board is committed to maintaining the highest standards of Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance is about having a set of core values and behaviours that underpin the Company's activities and ensure transparency, fair dealing and protection of the interests of stakeholders. The Company has reviewed its corporate governance practices against the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd edition) published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council.

The 2015 corporate governance statement is dated as at 30 September 2015 and reflects the corporate governance practices throughout the 2015 financial year. The 2015 corporate governance was approved by the board on 30 September 2015. A description of the Company's current corporate governance practices is set out in the Company's corporate governance statement which can be viewed at www.augur.com.au/index.cfm/about-us/corporate-governance/.

The directors present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group comprising of Augur Resources Ltd (the 'Company'), and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

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

Norman Alfred Seckold	-	Chairman
Justin Charles Werner	-	Managing Director
Grant Leo Kensington	-	Director (resigned on 17 November 2014)
Peter James Nightingale	-	Director

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary in office during the financial year was Richard James Edwards.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group are to acquire, explore, develop and, subject to economic viability, mine mineral deposits.

No significant changes in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Financial Results

The loss of the Group for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $853,133 (2014 - $2,322,319 loss).

Review of Operations

A review of the Group's operations for the year ended 30 June 2015 is set out in the Review of Operations.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2015. No dividends have been paid or declared during the financial year (2014 - nil).

Environmental Regulations

The Group is subject to state, federal and international environmental legislation. The Group has complied with its environmental obligations and the Group have not received a notification for environmental breaches by any Government agency to the date of this Directors' Report, and the directors do not anticipate any obstacles in complying with the legislation.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors, significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the year ended 30 June 2015 were as follows:

- In July 2014, administrative procedures to complete the acquisition of an 80% interest in four prospective copper and gold tenements in North Sulawesi, known as the Gorontalo properties were completed and a final payment of $150,000, bringing total cash consideration to $200,000, was made to MMG Exploration Pty Ltd.
- Grant Kensington resigned as Director of the Company effective 17 November 2014.
- In 13 March 2015, Augur received R&D Tax Incentive Refund of $633,447 from the Australian Government, on its eligible expenditure on research and development incurred during 2014 financial year, on the Company's Wonogiri project.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the reporting period, which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely Developments

The Group will continue to explore and evaluate the Company's exploration projects with the aim of identifying potential mineral resources and undertake further studies at the Wonogiri project ahead of an anticipated decision to mine.

Information on Directors

Norman Alfred Seckold
Chairman
Director since 30 November 2009.

Norman Seckold graduated with a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Sydney in 1970. He has spent more than 30 years in the full time management of natural resource companies, both in Australia and overseas.

Mr Seckold has been the Chairman of a number of publicly listed companies including Moruya Gold Mines (1983) N.L., which acquired the Golden Reward heap leach gold deposit in South Dakota, USA, Pangea Resources Limited, which acquired and developed the Pauper's Dream gold mine in Montana, USA, Timberline Minerals, Inc. which acquired and completed a feasibility study for the development of the MacArthur copper deposit in Nevada, USA, Perseverance Corporation Limited, which discovered and developed the Nagambie gold mine in Victoria, Valdora Minerals N.L., which developed the Rustler's Roost gold mine in the Northern Territory and the Ballarat East Gold Mine in Victoria, Viking Gold Corporation, which discovered a high grade gold deposit in northern Sweden, Mogul Mining N.L., which drilled out the Magistral and Ocampo gold deposits in Mexico and Bolnisi Gold N.L, which discovered and developed the Palmarejo and Guadalupe gold and silver mines in Mexico, and was previously Chairman of Cockatoo Coal Limited, an Australian coal mining, exploration and project development company and Equus Mining Limited, a mineral and development company operating in Chile .

Mr Seckold is currently Chairman of Planet Gas Limited, an energy explorer with interests in conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources operating in Australia and Santana Minerals Ltd., a precious metals exploration company with projects in Mexico. He is also a director of the unlisted public companies Mekong Minerals Ltd and Nickel Mines Limited.

Other current directorships: Planet Gas Limited and Santana Minerals Ltd.
Former directorships in the last three years: Cockatoo Coal Limited and Equus Mining Limited
Interests in shares and options: 52,082,903 shares indirectly held as at the date of this report.

Justin Charles Werner
Managing Director
Director since 23 December 2010. Appointed Managing Director on 8 August 2014.

Justin Werner, who has a Bachelor of Management from the University of Sydney, has been involved in the mining industry for more than 10 years. He was a founding partner of PT Gemala Borneo Utama, a private Indonesian exploration and mining company, which developed a heap leach gold mine in West Kalimantan and discovered the highly prospective Romang Island in Indonesia which was acquired by Padiham resources from Robust Resources Limited in November 2014.

Prior to focusing on developing projects in Indonesia, Justin worked as a consultant for specialist mining consultancies GPR Dehler, Jamieson Consulting and Partners in Performance, leading many successful turnaround projects for blue chip mining companies including Freeport McMoran (Grasberg deposit, Indonesia where he spent 2 years), Lihir Gold (Lihir mine, Papua New Guinea), Placer Dome (Nevada, USA), BHP Billiton (Ingwe Coal, South Africa), Rio Tinto (West Angeles Iron Ore, Australia), Nickel West (Western Australia) and QNI Yabulu refinery (Queensland, Australia).
Mr Werner is currently a director of unlisted public company Nickel Mines Limited.

Other current directorships: None.
Former directorships in the last three years: None.
Interests in shares and options: 1,830,000 shares directly held and 3,738,334 shares indirectly held as at the date of this report.

Peter James Nightingale
Director and Chief Financial Officer
Director since 30 November 2009.

Peter Nightingale graduated with a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Sydney and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. He has worked as a chartered accountant in both Australia and the USA.

As a director or company secretary Mr Nightingale has, for more than 25 years, been responsible for the financial control, administration, secretarial and in-house legal functions of a number of private and public listed companies in Australia, the USA and Europe including Pangea Resources Limited, Timberline Minerals Inc., Perseverance Corporation Limited, Valdora Minerals N.L., Mogul Mining N.L., Bolnisi Gold N.L., Callabonna Uranium Limited, Sumatra Cooper & Gold plc and Cockatoo Coal Limited. Mr Nightingale is currently a director of Argent Minerals Limited, Planet Gas Limited and unlisted public companies Nickel Mines Limited and Prospech Limited.

Other current directorships: Argent Minerals Limited and Planet Gas Limited.
Former directorships in the last three years: Cockatoo Coal Limited.
Interests in shares and options: 12,375,000 shares indirectly held as at the date of this report.

Grant Leo Kensington
Non-Executive Director
Director since 18 February 2008 and Managing Director until 30 January 2014. Resigned 17 November 2014.

Grant completed a Master of Science with Honours, majoring in Earth Sciences in 1990 and an MBA in 2002. He commenced his professional career with Solo Geophysics in 1991 conducting surveys in Eastern and Northern Australia on tenements and mine sites held by BHP, CRA, Mount Isa Mines, Billiton and Homestake.

In 1993, Grant commenced with Mount Isa Mines, working in and around the Isa mine operations, undertaking exploration for extensions of the Isa ore bodies. Between 1994 and 2000, he worked for North Limited and was involved in exploration in Australia, Sweden, Argentina, Chile, Peru and North America.

Grant has previously worked at an executive level in the forestry industry in the areas of strategy, finance and business improvement.

Grant has consulted to the mining industry both in Australia and internationally since 2000. He has experience in exploration for porphyry, epithermal, IOCG, Carlin gold and Broken Hill type targets.

Grant is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Other current directorships: None at the date of resignation.
Former directorships in the last three years: None.
Interests in shares and options: 1,001,000 shares directly held at the date of his resignation.

Meetings of Directors

Directors	Directors' Meetings N° eligible to attend	N° attended
Norman A. Seckold	4	3
Grant L. Kensington	2	1
Peter J. Nightingale	4	4
Justin C. Werner	4	4

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary, Richard Edwards, was appointed on 3 September 2012.

Richard graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales and is a member of CPA Australia and FINSIA. Following eight years as an owner/manager of his own business, Mr Edwards has worked for over ten years providing financial reporting and company secretarial services to a range of publicly listed companies in Australia with a focus on the mining sector. He was Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer for Sumatra Copper & Gold plc for three years and Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of Callabonna Uranium Limited for two years. He is also Company Secretary of ASX listed Indo Mines Limited and unlisted public companies Nickel Mines Limited and Prospech Limited.

Directors' Interests

The following table provides the total ordinary shares held by each director as at the date of this report:

	Directly held	Indirectly held
Norman A. Seckold	-	52,082,903
Peter J. Nightingale	-	12,375,000
Justin C. Werner	1,830,000	3,738,334
Total	**1,830,000**	**68,196,237**

There were no options over unissued ordinary shares granted to directors or executives of the Company during or since the end of the financial year.

Unissued Shares Under Option

At the date of this report there are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option.

Shares Issued on Exercise of Options

The Group has not issued any ordinary shares of the Company as a result of the exercise of options during or since the end of the financial year.

Indemnification of Officers and Auditor

During or since the end of the financial year, the Group has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company against a liability incurred by such an officer or auditor. In addition, the Group has not paid or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

Non-audit Services

During the year ended 30 June 2015 KPMG, the Company's auditor, has not performed other services in addition to their statutory audit duties.

Statutory Audit	2015 $	2014 $
Auditors of the Company		
Audit and review of financial reports - KPMG	**62,550**	62,550

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

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 27 as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Remuneration Report - (Audited)

Principles of Compensation - (Audited)

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. Key management personnel comprise the directors of the Company. No other employees have been deemed to be key management personnel.

The policy of remuneration of directors and senior executives is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the person's duties and responsibilities, and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality. The Board is responsible for reviewing and evaluating its own performance. The evaluation process is intended to assess the Company's business performance, whether long term strategic objectives are being achieved and the achievement of individual performance objectives.

Remuneration generally comprises salary and superannuation. Longer term incentives are able to be provided through the Group's Incentive Option Plan which acts to align the directors and senior executives' actions with the interests of the shareholders. The remuneration disclosed below represents the cost to the Group for the services provided under these arrangements.

No directors or senior executives receive performance related remuneration. Options issued in prior periods as remuneration were subject to minimum service periods being met. There are no outstanding options as at 30 June 2015.

There were no remuneration consultants used by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2015, or in the prior year.

Details of Remuneration for the Year Ended 30 June 2015 - (Audited)

Details of director and senior executive remuneration and the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each director of the Company, and other key management personnel of the Group are set out below:

		Short term	Post-employment	Share based payments			
Key management personnel	Year	Salary and fees $	Super-annuation $	Options $	Total $	Proportion of remuneration performance related %	Value of options as a proportion of remuneration %
Norman A. Seckold	**2015**	**90,000**	**-**	**-**	**90,000**	**-**	**-**
	2014	90,000	-	-	90,000	-	-
*Grant L. Kensington	**2015**	**15,967**	**-**	**-**	**15,967**	**-**	**-**
	2014	80,718	-	-	80,718	-	-
Peter J. Nightingale	**2015**	**90,000**	**-**	**-**	**90,000**	**-**	**-**
	2014	90,000	-	-	90,000	-	-
Justin C. Werner	**2015**	**150,000**	**-**	**-**	**150,000**	**-**	**-**
	2014	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-
Total	**2015**	**345,967**	**-**	**-**	**345,967**	**-**	**-**
Total	2014	410,718	-	-	410,718	-	-

**Grant L. Kensington resigned as a director on 17 November 2014.*

Remuneration Report - (Audited) (Cont.)

No bonuses were paid during the financial year and no performance based components of remuneration exist. The Company employed no other key management personnel.

Consequences of Performance on Shareholder Wealth - (Audited)

In considering the Group's performance and benefits for shareholder wealth, the Board of Directors have regard to the following indices in respect of the current financial year and the previous four financial years:

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	$738,499	$2,316,023	$1,024,118	$9,853,450	$2,141,428
Dividends paid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Change in share price	($0.02)	$0.015	($0.025)	($0.15)	$0.01
Return on capital employed*	(8%)	(23%)	(17%)	(153%)	(15%)

* Return on capital employed is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year by total assets less current liabilities.

The overall level of key management personnel's compensation is assessed on the basis of market conditions, status of the Group's projects, and financial performance of the Company.

Options Under the Executive Share Option Plan - (Audited)

The Company has an Executive Share Option Plan to provide an incentive for directors and key management personnel, which it is believed, is in line with industry standards and practice and helps to align the interests of management with shareholders

Each option gives the optionholder the entitlement to subscribe for one ordinary share at the exercise price on or before the expiry date. The expiry date is five years from the date of the Company's admission to the ASX. For subscribers after 30 November 2010, the expiry date is three years from the date the options are granted.

Under the terms of the plan, the Board may from time to time determine who is entitled to participate in the option plan and may issue invitations to an executive, or relative or an associate nominated by the executive. The exercise price for grantees is a 25% premium to the volume weighted average of the ordinary shares traded on the ASX for the previous 15 business days preceding the grant date of the option. The vesting date is 12 months after the grant date.

Details of vesting profiles of the options granted as remuneration to key management personnel and executives are detailed below.

Analysis of Options and Rights Over Equity Instruments Granted as Compensation - (Audited)

All options refer to options over ordinary shares of Augur Resources Ltd, which are exercisable on a one-for-one basis under the Executive Share Option Plan.

	Options granted				
Director	Number	Date	% vested in year	% expired unexercised in year	Financial year in which grant vests
Grant L. Kensington	1,000,000	16 November 2011	0%	100%	1 July 2012

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

Remuneration Report - (Audited) (Cont.)

The Employee Service Agreement between the Company and the then Managing Director Grant Kensington expired on 18 February 2013 and was not renewed. The Company provided each key management personnel and senior executives with a letter detailing the terms of appointment, including their remuneration.

Analysis of Movements in Options - (Audited)

Director	Granted in the year	Valuation of options exercised in the year	Lapsed in the year
Grant L. Kensington	-	-	1,000,000

No terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions have been altered or modified by the issuing entity during the reporting period or the prior period.

Movement in shares

No shares were granted to key management personnel during the reporting period as compensation in 2014 or 2015. The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

Key management personnel	Held at 1 July 2014	Purchased shares	Sales	Held at 30 June 2015
Norman A. Seckold	52,082,903	-	-	52,082,903
Grant L. Kensington	1,001,000	-	-	1,001,000*
Peter J. Nightingale	12,375,000	-	-	12,375,000
Justin C. Werner	5,568,334	-	-	5,568,334

Key management personnel	Held at 1 July 2013	Purchased shares	Sales	Held at 30 June 2014
Norman A. Seckold	52,082,903	-	-	52,082,903
Grant L. Kensington	1,001,000	-	-	1,001,000
Peter J. Nightingale	12,375,000	-	-	12,375,000
Justin C. Werner	5,568,334	-	-	5,568,334

** Number held at date of resignation on 17 November 2014.*

Movement in options

The movement during the reporting period in the number of options over ordinary shares in Augur Resources Ltd held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

Key management personnel	Held at 1 July 2014	Granted during period	Lapsed	Vested during period	Held at 30 June 2015
Norman A. Seckold	-	-	-	-	-
Grant L. Kensington	1,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	-	-*
Peter J. Nightingale	-	-	-	-	-
Justin C. Werner	-	-	-	-	-

** Number held at date of resignation on 17 November 2014.*

Remuneration Report - (Audited) (Cont.)

Key management personnel	Held at 1 July 2013	Granted during period	Lapsed	Vested during period	Held at 30 June 2014
Norman A. Seckold	-	-	-	-	-
Grant L. Kensington	2,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	-	1,000,000
Peter J. Nightingale	-	-	-	-	-
Justin C. Werner	-	-	-	-	-

No options held by key management personnel are vested but not exercisable at 30 June 2015 or 30 June 2014.

These key management personnel related entities transacted with the Group during the year as follows:

- During the year ended 30 June 2015, Norman A. Seckold and Peter J. Nightingale held a controlling interest in an entity, Mining Services Trust, which provided full administration services to the Group, including administrative and accounting staff both within Australia and Indonesia, rental accommodation, services and supplies. Fees paid to Mining Services Trust during the year amounted to $345,099 (2014 - $309,200). At 30 June 2015 there were $5,478 of fees outstanding (2014 - $80,800).

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no Director has entered into a material contract with the Group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving Director's interests existing at year end.

There were no loans made to key management personnel or their related parties during the 2015 and 2014 financial years year and no amounts were outstanding at the year end (2014 - nil).

Signed at Sydney this 30th day of September 2015 in accordance
with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Justin C. Werner
Managing Director

KPMG

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Augur Resources Ltd

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

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

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

KPMG

KPMG

Board

Stephen Board
Partner

Brisbane
30 September 2015

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
Continuing operations			
Administration and consultant expenses		**(637,749)**	(447,866)
Audit and other professional fees	6	**(62,250)**	(62,550)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6	**(5,716)**	(1,660)
Directors' fees and superannuation expenses		**(214,000)**	(371,318)
Legal fees		**(12,268)**	(19,515)
Impairment loss – investments		**(11,550)**	-
Impairment loss – exploration and evaluation expenditure	15	**-**	(1,423,132)
Other expenses		**-**	(42,995)
Operating loss before financing income		**(946,533)**	(2,369,036)
Finance income	5	**66,970**	46,717
Other income		**26,430**	-
Loss before income tax expense		**(853,133)**	(2,322,319)
Income tax expense	8	**-**	-
Loss after income tax expense		**(853,133)**	(2,322,319)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that may be classified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		**(28,050)**	11,250
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to profit or loss		**11,550**	-
Foreign currency translation		**92,266**	(89,789)
Total other comprehensive income		**75,766**	(78,539)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(777,367)**	(2,400,858)
Loss is attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(738,499)**	(2,316,023)
Non-controlling interest		**(114,634)**	(6,296)
Loss for the year		**(853,133)**	(2,322,319)
Total comprehensive loss is attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(685,625)**	(2,385,583)
Non-controlling interest		**(91,742)**	(15,275)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(777,367)**	(2,400,858)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents)	9	**(0.23)**	(0.97)

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

	Notes	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**2,013,672**	4,898,922
Trade and other receivables	12	**353,811**	120,371
Prepayments		**102,843**	39,673
Total current assets		**2,470,326**	5,058,966
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	13	**1,200**	29,250
Property, plant and equipment	14	**17,488**	12,975
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	15	**7,098,120**	5,693,150
Other assets	16	**15,000**	15,000
Total non-current assets		**7,131,808**	5,750,375
Total assets		**9,602,134**	10,809,341
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**101,995**	581,835
Total current liabilities		**101,995**	581,835
Total liabilities		**101,995**	581,835
Net assets		**9,500,139**	10,227,506
Equity			
Issued capital	18	**25,628,095**	25,628,095
Reserves	18	**(16,742)**	32,384
Accumulated losses		**(16,341,052)**	(15,704,553)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**9,270,301**	9,955,926
Non-controlling interest		**229,838**	271,580
Total equity		**9,500,139**	10,227,506

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Attributable to equity holders of the Group	Notes	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total $	Non-controlling interest $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013		21,011,416	578,631	(15,428,644)	6,161,403	(4,479)	6,156,924
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year		-	-	(2,316,023)	(2,316,023)	(6,296)	(2,322,319)
Total other comprehensive income		-	(69,560)	-	(69,560)	(8,979)	(78,539)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(69,560)	(2,316,023)	(2,385,583)	(15,275)	(2,400,858)
Transaction with owners recorded directly in equity							
Contribution by and distribution to owners of the Company							
Ordinary shares issued	18	3,777,356	-	-	3,777,356	-	3,777,356
Transaction cost on issue of shares - cash	18	(381,530)	-	-	(381,530)	-	(381,530)
Issue of options	18	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000	-	1,800,000
Transfer of exercised options	18	1,220,853	(1,220,853)	-	-	-	-
Transfer of expired options	18	-	(476,687)	476,687	-	-	-
Disposal of non-controlling interest without a change in control	18	-	(579,147)	1,563,427	984,280	291,334	1,275,614
Balance at 30 June 2014		25,628,095	32,384	(15,704,553)	9,955,926	271,580	10,227,506
Balance at 1 July 2014		25,628,095	32,384	(15,704,553)	9,955,926	271,580	10,227,506
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year		-	-	(738,499)	(738,499)	(114,634)	(853,133)
Total other comprehensive income	18	-	52,874	-	52,874	22,892	75,766
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	52,874	(738,499)	(685,625)	(91,742)	(777,367)
Transaction with owners recorded directly in equity							
Contribution by and distribution to owners of the Company							
Transfer of expired options	19	-	(102,000)	102,000	-	-	-
Non- Controlling interest on acquisition of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Balance at 30 June 2015		**25,628,095**	**(16,742)**	**(16,341,052)**	**9,270,301**	**229,838**	**9,500,139**

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

	Notes	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash payments in the course of operations		**(1,166,868)**	(1,180,376)
Interest received		**66,970**	26,717
Net cash used in operating activities	20	**(1,099,898)**	(1,153,659)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for exploration and evaluation expenditure		**(2,103,418)**	(841,820)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(8,793)**	(13,513)
Receipt of R&D tax incentive		**633,638**	-
Receipts for security deposits		**-**	40,000
Payments for exploration prospects		**(150,000)**	(50,000)
Proceeds from the sale of exploration prospects		**-**	1,821,791
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(1,628,573)**	956,458
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from share and option issues	18	**-**	4,998,209
Transaction costs on share issue	18	**(152,000)**	(229,530)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**(152,000)**	4,768,679
Net increase in cash held		**(2,880,471)**	4,571,478
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		**4,898,922**	327,444
Effect of exchange rate adjustments on cash held		**(4,779)**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	11	**2,013,672**	4,898,922

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

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Augur Resources Ltd (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is at Level 2, 66 Hunter Street, Sydney, NSW 2000. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2015 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group'). The Group is a for-profit entity and is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral deposits in Indonesia and Australia.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

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

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 30 September 2015.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items in the Statement of Financial Position:

- Investments - Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 2(e) - Going concern
- Note 8 - Unrecognised deferred tax asset
- Note 15 - Exploration and evaluation expenditure

(e) Going concern

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

The Group recorded a loss attributable to equity holders of the Company of $738,499 for the year ended 30 June 2015 and has accumulated losses of $16,341,052 at 30 June 2015. The Group has cash and cash equivalents of $2,013,672 at 30 June 2015 and used $3,203,316 of cash in operations, including payments for exploration and evaluation, for the year ended 30 June 2015. Additional funding will be required to meet the Groups projected cash outflows for a period of 12 months from the date of the directors' declaration.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Cont.)

(e) Going concern (Cont.)

These conditions give rise to a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The ongoing operation of the Group is dependent upon the Group raising additional funding from shareholders or other parties and/or the Group reducing expenditure in-line with available funding.

The directors have prepared cash flow projections that support the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. These cash flow projections assume the Group obtains sufficient additional funding from shareholders or other parties. If such funding is not achieved, the Group plans to reduce expenditure to the level of funding available.

In the event that the Group does not obtain additional funding and/or reduce expenditure in line with available funding, it may not be able to continue its operations as a going concern and therefore may not be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

(f) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by entities in the Group.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by all entities in the Group.

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entities and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(b) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income and gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, losses on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(c) Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring licences, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets on an area of interest basis. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets are only recognised if the rights to the area of interest are current and either:

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(c) Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure (Cont.)

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash generating units to which the exploration activity relates. The cash generating unit shall not be larger than the area of interest.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation expenditure to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated over the assets' estimated useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is ready for use.

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

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rates	Depreciation basis
Furniture and fittings	25.0%	Prime cost
Motor vehicles	25.0%	Prime cost
Office equipment	25.0%	Prime cost
Plant and equipment	25% to 37.5%	Prime cost

(e) Research and development

Grants

Where a rebate is received relating to research and development costs that have been expensed, the rebate is recognised as other income when the rebate becomes receivable and the Company complies with all attached conditions. If the research and development costs have been capitalised, the rebate is deducted from the carrying value of the underlying asset when the grant becomes receivable and the Group complies with all attached conditions.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(f) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are expected to be settled within 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which take into account any dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Group's investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Other financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(f) Financial instruments (Cont.)

Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(g) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and within equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary.

Loss of control

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently that retained interest is accounted for as an equity accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for under the equity method and are initially recognised at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intragroup balances, and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(h) Tax

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(h) Tax (Cont.)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; or
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

(j) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not classified as at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

For an investment in an equity security classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. The Group consider a decline of 20 per cent to be significant and a period of 9 months to be prolonged.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(k) Impairment (Cont.)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised within profit or loss. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognised previously in profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of their 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 or CGU. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(l) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(m) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

(n) Segment reporting

Determination and presentation of operating segments

The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the information that is provided internally to the Managing Director, who is the Group's chief operating decision maker.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Managing Director to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

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

(o) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

(p) Provisions

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

Site restoration

In accordance with the Group's environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site restoration in respect of contaminated land, and the related expense, is recognised when the land is contaminated.

(q) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. AASB 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

AASB 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Group does not plan to adopt this standard early and the standard is not expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

4. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Equity securities

The fair values of investments in equity securities are determined with reference to their quoted closing bid price at the measurement date.

Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of the employee share options is measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Measurement inputs include share price on the measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on an evaluation of the historic volatility of the Company's share price, particularly over the historical period commensurate with the expected term), expected term of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

	Consolidated	
	2015	2014
	$	$

5. FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

Recognised in profit or loss		
Interest income on cash deposits	**66,970**	26,717
Other	-	20,000
Net finance income recognised in profit or loss	**66,970**	46,717

6. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Loss before income tax expense has been determined after:		
Depreciation of non-current assets		
- Plant and equipment	**5,716**	1,660
Foreign exchange loss	**(51,179)**	2,969
Remuneration of the auditors of the Company - KPMG		
- Audit and review of financial statements	**65,250**	62,550
Total remuneration of the auditors	**65,250**	62,550

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments comprise deposits with banks, receivables, investments in available-for-sale financial assets, trade and other payables and from time to time short term loans from related parties. The Group does not trade in derivatives or in foreign currency.

The Group manages its risk exposure of its financial instruments in accordance with the guidance of the Board of Directors. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risks. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of these risks, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. These policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The primary responsibility to monitor the financial risks lies with the Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary under the authority of the Board.

Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Market risks (Cont.)

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates exclusively to cash and cash equivalents.

At balance date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,013,672**	4,898,922

The Group did not have any interest bearing financial liabilities in the current or prior year.

The Group does not have interest rate swap contracts. The Group has two interest bearing accounts from where it draws cash when required to pay liabilities as they fall due. The Group normally invests its funds in at least two accounts to maximise the available interest rates. The Group always analyses its interest rate exposure when considering renewals of existing positions including alternative financing

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures at balance date.

For the year ended 30 June 2015, if the interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, the post-tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows

Judgement of reasonable possible movements:

	Post tax loss (Higher)/Lower 2015 $	Post tax loss (Higher)/Lower 2014 $	Total equity (Higher)/Lower 2015 $	Total equity (Higher)/Lower 2014 $
+ 1% higher interest rate	**34,563**	26,132	**34,563**	26,132
- 0.5% lower interest rate	**(17,281)**	(13,066)	**(17,281)**	(13,066)

The movements in the loss after tax are due to higher/lower interest earned from variable movement in the interest rate on cash balances. The sensitivity is not significant for the years ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 because of the stable pattern of investing the surplus cash in high interest yield accounts throughout the years and the Group not being exposed to interest bearing financial liabilities.

The Group functional currency is Australian dollars. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks due to the fact that the functional currency of its subsidiaries PT MME and PT Alexis is in Indonesian Rupiah and the intercompany transfers are denominated in United States currency.

The Group's gross financial position exposure to foreign currency risk at 30 June 2015 is as follows:
- US$25,862 (A$33,784) cash at bank;
- IDR 168,152,183 (A$16,474) cash at bank;
- 402,936,419 Indonesian Rupiah (A$39,476) of trade and other payables.

The Group's gross financial position exposure to foreign currency risk at 30 June 2014 is as follows:
- US$10,877 (A$12,615) cash at bank;
- IDR – nil cash in hand.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Market risks (Cont.)

Currency risk

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
AUD	2015	2014	2015	2014
IDR	**10,391**	10,490	**10,207**	11,327
USD	**0.8328**	0.9183	**0.7658**	0.9439

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exchange rate risk exposures at balance date.

For the year ended 30 June 2015, if the exchange rate between the Australian dollar to the United States dollar and Indonesian Rupiah had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, the post-tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgement of reasonable possible movements:

	Post tax loss (Higher)/Lower 2015 $	Post tax loss (Higher)/Lower 2014 $	Total equity (Higher)/Lower 2015 $	Total equity (Higher)/Lower 2014 $
+ 10% higher AUD to USD exchange rate	**833**	1,088	**833**	1,088
- 5% lower AUD to USD exchange rate	**(416)**	(544)	**(416)**	(544)
+ 10% higher AUD to IDR exchange rate	**(1,498)**	-	**(1,498)**	-
- 5% lower AUD to IDR exchange rate	**867**	-	**867**	-

Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Group and classified in the balance sheet as available-for-sale ('AFS'). The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

The Group's investments are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the year end closing price on the Group's post-tax profit for the year and on equity.

	Impact on post-tax loss		Impact on other components of equity	
	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $
AFS Investments - 10% price increase	**120**	-	**120**	2,925
AFS Investments - 10% price decrease	**(120)**	-	**(120)**	(2,925)

Other components of equity would increase/decrease as a result of gain/losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Market risks (Cont.)

Price risk (Cont.)

Post tax loss would increase/decrease as a result of impairments on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity on the basis of expected fund raisings, trade payables and other obligations for the ongoing operation of the Group.

At balance date, the Group has available funds of $2,013,672 for its immediate use. Based on cash flow projections prepared by the Group and authorised by the Board, these available funds are expected to be sufficient for the Group to undertake anticipated activities for the next twelve months without the need to raise additional capital.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	Less than 6 months $	6 to 12 months $	1 to 5 years $	More than 5 years $
30 June 2015						
Trade and other payables	**101,995**	**(101,995)**	**(101,995)**	-	-	-
30 June 2014						
Trade and other payables	581,835	(581,835)	(581,835)	-	-	-

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Carrying amount	
	2015 $	2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,013,672**	4,898,922
Trade and other receivables	**353,811**	120,371
Other financial assets	**15,000**	15,000
	2,382,483	5,034,293

Other financial assets for the year ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 represent environmental bonds held with Government Departments.

All financial assets and liabilities are current, with the exception of environmental bonds totalling $15,000 and are not past due or impaired and the Group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the Group except as described below.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Credit risk (Cont.)

Receivables

During the year, Augur Resources Ltd has been sole funding exploration at the Wonogiri project whilst the transfer of shares in PT Alexis Perdana Mineral to Rajawali's nominee, PT Smart Resources is finalised. Amount paid on behalf of PT Smart during the year amount to $310,609 (2014- nil). At 30 June 2015, there were $310,609 of receivable still outstanding (2014-nil). At the balance date there were no other significant concentrations of credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of $2,013,672 at 30 June 2015 (2014 - $4,898,922), which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated a1 ($1,957,158) to ba2 ($47,601), based on rating agency Moody's Investor Service ratings.

Capital management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain an appropriate debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's capital includes ordinary share capital supported by financial assets. There are no externally imposed capital requirements on the Group.

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

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year.

Estimation of fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the balance sheet approximate fair values.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
30 June 2015				
Available-for-sale financial assets	**1,200**	-	-	**1,200**
30 June 2014				
Available-for-sale financial assets	29,250	-	-	29,250

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

Credit risk (Cont.)

All available-for-sale financial assets relate to investments held in listed equity securities (designated as Level 1 financial assets). The fair value is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used is the current bid price at the reporting date.

There have been no transfers between the levels of valuation method for each classification of financial asset held during the years ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014.

8. INCOME TAX

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Current tax expense		
Current year	**(250,111)**	(301,374)
Tax losses not recognised	**250,111**	301,374
	-	-
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable:		
Loss before tax	**(853,133)**	(2,322,319)
Prima facie income tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2014 - 30%)	**(255,940)**	(696,696)
Increase in income tax expense due to:		
Non-deductible expenses	**71,389**	24,562
Tax losses not recognised	**250,111**	301,374
Effect of net deferred tax assets not brought to account	**(65,560)**	370,760
Income tax expense	**-**	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:		
Capital gains	**-**	-
Taxable temporary differences (net)	**-**	3,140,212
Tax losses	**1,200,785**	816,505
Net	**1,200,785**	3,956,717

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not considered probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilise the benefits therefrom.

9. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share have been calculated using:

	2015	2014
Net loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	**(738,499)**	(2,316,023)
	Nº of shares	Nº of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic and diluted)		
- Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	**315,818,198**	205,281,798
- Effect of shares issued on 11 December 2013	**-**	33,131,868
- Effect of shares issued on 30 June 2014	**-**	-
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	**315,818,198**	315,818,198

As the Group is loss making, none of the potentially dilutive securities are currently dilutive.

10. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

During the year the Company completed the acquisition of an 80% interest in the Gorontalo Properties in Indonesia, via the acquisition of an 80% interest in MMG Exploration Singapore (Number One) Pte. Ltd. and MMG Exploration Singapore (Number Two) Pte. Ltd., both incorporated in Singapore. The acquisition was accounted for as an acquisition of assets and the consideration paid of $200,000 was attributed to exploration and evaluation assets. The value attributed to the 20% non-controlling interest was $50,000.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $

11. CASH AND EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank	**2,013,672**	4,898,922
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**2,013,672**	4,898,922

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current

GST receivable - Australia	**18,223**	19,307
Other receivables	**335,588**	101,064
	353,811	120,371

13. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Equity investments – available-for-sale at fair value	**1,200**	29,250

The Company holds 150,000 shares in Stonewall Resources Limited. At 30 June 2015, the directors compared the carrying value of the investment to market value and recorded an impairment charge of $11,550 and a reduction in fair value within equity of $16,500 (2014 - $1,500 equity reduction). This was based on a closing bid price of 0.8 cents at 30 June 2015 (2014 - 19.5 cents).

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment		
At cost	**25,370**	18,665
Less accumulated depreciation	**(19,535)**	(17,928)
Exchange movements	**122**	(54)
Total plant and equipment	**5,957**	683
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**444**	444
Less accumulated depreciation	**(444)**	(27)
Exchange movements	-	(31)
Total motor vehicles	-	386
Office equipment		
At cost	**29,410**	27,676
Less accumulated depreciation	**(18,866)**	(15,405)
Exchange movements	**294**	(873)
Total office equipment	**10,838**	11,398

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Cont.)

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	**925**	572
Less accumulated depreciation	**(249)**	(24)
Exchange movements	**17**	(40)
Total furniture and fittings	**693**	508
Total property plant and equipment	**17,488**	12,975

Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Consolidated				
	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Office equipment $	Furniture and fittings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2013	-	-	1,042	-	1,042
Additions	753	444	12,822	572	14,591
Depreciation expense	(16)	(27)	(1,593)	(24)	(1,660)
Exchange movements	(54)	(31)	(873)	(40)	(998)
Balance at 30 June 2014, net	**683**	**386**	**11,398**	**508**	**12,975**

	Consolidated				
	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Office equipment $	Furniture and fittings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014, net	683	386	11,398	508	12,975
Reclassification	1,055	-	(1,055)	-	-
Additions	5,592	-	2,848	353	8,793
Depreciation expense	(2,017)	(421)	(3,053)	(225)	(5,716)
Exchange movements	644	35	700	57	1,436
Balance at 30 June 2015	**5,957**	-	**10,838**	**693**	**17,488**

15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in exploration phase:

	2015	2014
New South Wales – opening balance	**958,479**	2,376,641
Additions	**48,202**	4,970
Impairment loss	-	(1,423,132)
Net book value	**1,006,681**	958,479
Indonesia – opening balance	**4,734,671**	3,927,987
Additions	**1,918,207**	918,528
R&D tax incentive rebate	(633,638)	-
Exchange movements	**72,199**	(111,844)
Net book value	**6,091,439**	4,734,671
	7,098,120	5,693,150

15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE (Cont.)

Exploration programs in each area of interest continue but have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of economically recoverable reserves. The ultimate recoupment of these costs is dependent on the successful development and exploitation, or alternatively sale, of the respective areas of interest.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $
16. OTHER ASSETS		
Non-current		
Environmental bonds	**15,000**	15,000
17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade creditors	**71,995**	551,702
Sundry creditors and accruals	**30,000**	30,133
	101,995	581,835
18. CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital		
315,818,198 (2014 - 315,818,198) fully paid ordinary shares	**25,628,095**	25,628,095

	2015		2014	
Ordinary shares	N° of shares	$	N° of shares	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	**315,818,198**	**25,628,095**	205,281,798	21,011,416
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 11 December 2013 at $0.02	-	-	60,000,000	1,200,000*
Transaction costs	-	-	-	(219,222)
Fully paid ordinary shares issued 30 June 2014 at $0.07	-	-	50,536,400	3,798,209*
Transaction costs	-	-	-	(162,308)
Balance at the end of the year	**315,818,198**	**25,628,095**	315,818,198	25,628,095

* In December 2013, the Company issued 60,000,000 new fully paid ordinary shares to PT. Archi Indonesia ('PT Archi'), following receipt of subscription consideration of $3,000,000 ('Tranche 1'). In addition, the Company granted to PT Archi the option to subscribe for a further 50,536,400 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company for $3,750,000 and to acquire 8,400 fully paid ordinary shares in a subsidiary of the Company, PT Alexis Perdana Mineral ('PT Alexis'), for $50,000. The $3,000,000 Tranche 1 subscription consideration received was recognised in equity with $1,200,000 classified within equity as issued share capital and $1,800,000 classified within equity to reflect the fair value of the option to subscribe for the further 50,536,400 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company and the option to acquire 8,400 fully paid ordinary shares in PT Alexis.

In June 2014 PT Archi exercised its option to subscribe for the further 50,536,400 fully paid ordinary shares in the Company and the option to acquire 8,400 fully paid ordinary shares in PT Alexis, paying to the Company the option consideration amounts totalling $3,800,000 ('Tranche 2').

18. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (Cont.)

As a result of PT Archi exercising its option, of the $1,800,000 classified within equity from Tranche 1 as the fair value of the option, $1,220,853 was classified as issued share capital, being management's assessment of the fair value of the option exercised by Rajawali to acquire the 50,536,400 shares in the Company and $579,147 was recognised as the fair value of the option relating to the acquisition of 8,400 shares in PT Alexis and the disposal of a non-controlling interest.

Consideration of $3,800,000 was received from Tranche 2 with $2,577,356 being classified as issued share capital, being management's assessment of the fair value of the shares issued by the Company and $1,222,644 was recognised as consideration for the sale of the 8,400 shares in PT Alexis, equal to their fair value.

Terms and conditions - shares

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid.

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Fair value reserve

Changes in fair value of investments, such as equities; classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated assets are sold or impaired.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve records the foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations where their functional currency is different to the presentation currency of the reporting entity.

Option premium reserve

The option premium reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued but not exercised.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $
Fair value reserve	-	16,500
Foreign currency translation reserve	**(16,742)**	(86,116)
Option premium reserve	-	102,000
	(16,742)	32,384
Non-controlling interest	**229,838**	271,580
Movements during the period		
Fair value reserve		
Balance at beginning of period	**16,500**	5,250
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	**(16,500)**	11,250
Balance at end of period	-	16,500

18. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (Cont.)

Foreign currency translation reserve

Balance at beginning of period	**(86,116)**	(5,306)
Currency translation differences	**69,374**	(80,810)
Balance at end of period	**(16,742)**	(86,116)

Option premium reserve

Balance at beginning of period	**102,000**	578,687
Issue of options	**-**	1,800,000
Exercise of options	**-**	(1,800,000)
Transfer of expired options	**(102,000)**	(476,687)
Balance at end of period	**-**	102,000

Non-controlling interests

Balance at beginning of period	**271,580**	(4,479)
Current period loss	**(114,634)**	(6,296)
Share of foreign currency translation reserve	**22,892**	(8,979)
Disposal of non-controlling interest without a change in control	**-**	291,334
Initial recognition of non-controlling interest on acquisition	**50,000**	-
Balance at end of period	**229,838**	271,580

19. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Company established the Executive Share Option Plan on 30 June 2007 and modified the Plan at the 30 November 2009 Annual General Meeting. The Board may, from time to time, determine who is entitled to participate in the plan and may issue invitations to apply for the grant of options to the executive or a relative or associate nominated by the executive. The vesting conditions of options issued under the plan are based on minimum service periods being achieved. There are no other vesting conditions attached to options issued under the plan.

In the event that the employment or office of the option holder is terminated, any options which have not reached their exercise period will lapse and any options which have reached their exercise period may be exercised within three months of the date of termination of employment. Any options not exercised within this three month period will lapse.

During the year ended 30 June 2015 no options were issued under Executive Share Option Plan (2014 - nil).

Options outstanding at 30 June 2015

No options were outstanding at 30 June 2015.

Movement of options during the year ended 30 June 2015

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at the end of the year
1,000,000	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	-
(1,000,000)	-	-	-	**(1,000,000)**	-	-

19. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (Cont.)

Weighted average price of options

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Exercisable at the end of the year
$0.265	-	-	-	$0.265	-	-

Options outstanding at 30 June 2014

Grant date	N° of options	Exercise price	Fair value at grant date	Contractual life of options	Vesting Date*
16 November 2011	1,000,000	$0.265	$0.102	3.0 years	15 November 2012

* Vesting conditions are based on minimum service periods being achieved.

Weighted average price of options

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Exercisable at the end of the year
$0.264	-	-	-	$0.263	$0.265	$0.265

The Option Premium Reserve is used to record the options issued to directors, executives of the Company as well as third parties. Options are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share outstanding at the end of the year was nil (2014 - 0.38 years).

Fair value of options

The fair value of options granted is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the period during which the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using an option valuation methodology, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses from share-based payment transactions recognised during the year ended 30 June 2015 as part of share-based remuneration expenses was nil (2014 - $nil).

20. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	**(853,133)**	(2,322,319)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**5,716**	1,660
Impairments	**11,550**	1,423,132
Profit on the sale of interest in tenement	-	(20,000)
Effect of exchange rate adjustments	**4,779**	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade and other receivables	**77,169**	(12,446)
Prepayments	**(63,170)**	13,763
Trade and other payables	**(282,809)**	(237,449)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,099,898)**	(1,153,659)

21. RELATED PARTIES

Parent and ultimate controlling party

Augur Resources Ltd is both the parent and ultimate controlling party of the Group.

Key management personnel compensation

Information regarding individual key management personnel's compensation and some equity instruments disclosures as required by the *Corporations Act and Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03* are provided in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report. Compensation paid to key management personnel during the year is set out in the table below. At 30 June 2015 there were $7,500 of fees outstanding (2014 - $159,627).

	2015	2014
Primary fees/salary	**345,967**	410,718

Key management personnel and director transactions

The following key management personnel holds a position in another entity that results in them having control or joint control over the financial or operating policies of that entity, and this entity transacted with the Company during the year as follows:

- During the year, Norman Seckold and Peter Nightingale held a controlling interest in an entity, Mining Services Trust, which provided full administration services to the Group, including rental accommodation, administrative staff, services and supplies. Fees paid to Mining Services Trust during the year amounted to $339,970 (2014 - $309,200). At 30 June 2015, there were $5,478 of fees outstanding (2014 - $30,800).
- During the year, Augur Resources Ltd has been sole funding exploration at the Wonogiri project and other costs whilst the transfer of shares in PT Alexis Perdana Mineral to Rajawali's nominee, PT Smart Resources is finalised. Amount paid on behalf of PT Smart during the year amount to $334,455 (2014 - nil). At 30 June 2015, there were $334,455 of receivables still outstanding (2014 - nil) which is interest free.

21. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's management and internal reporting structure.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly income earning assets and revenue, interest bearing loans, borrowings and expenses, and corporate assets and expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one period in that geographic region.

Geographical segments

For the year ended 30 June 2015, the Group had two segments, being minerals exploration in NSW and Indonesia.

The Group has two reportable geographical segments as follows:

	NSW $	Indonesia $	Total $
30 June 2015			
External revenues	-	-	-
Reportable segment loss before tax	(12,063)	(225,595)	**(237,658)**
Interest income	-	-	-
Profit on the sale of interest in tenement	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(5,249)	**(5,249)**
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	-	-
Reportable segment assets	1,022,881	3,639,245	**4,662,126**
Reportable segment liabilities	-	39,475	**39,475**
30 June 2014			
External revenues	-	-	-
Reportable segment loss before tax	(1,403,132)	(74,669)	**(1,477,801)**
Interest income	-	-	-
Profit on the sale of interest in tenement	20,000	-	**20,000**
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(1,085)	**(1,085)**
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	(1,423,132)	-	**(1,423,132)**
Reportable segment assets	973,479	4,848,100	**5,821,579**
Reportable segment liabilities	-	100,101	**100,101**

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

Geographical information

	Consolidated	
Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues and profit or loss	2015 $	2014 $
Profit or loss		
Total loss for reportable segments	**(237,658)**	(1,477,801)
Unallocated amounts:		
Interest income	**66,970**	26,717
Other income	**26,430**	11,250
Net other corporate expenses	**(708,875)**	(882,485)
Consolidated (loss)/profit before tax	**(853,133)**	(2,322,319)
Reconciliations of reportable segment assets and liabilities		
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	**4,662,126**	5,821,579
Unallocated corporate assets	**4,940,008**	4,987,762
Consolidated total assets	**9,602,134**	10,809,341
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	**39,475**	100,101
Unallocated corporate liabilities	**62,520**	481,735
Consolidated total liabilities	**101,995**	581,835

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue and segment assets are based on the geographical location of the operations.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Annual tenement expenditure commitments required within 12 months to maintain licences	-	19,750

There are no contingent assets or liabilities as at the date of this financial report.

24. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

As at and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2015 the parent and ultimate controlling entity of the Group was Augur Resources Ltd.

	Company	
	2015 $	2014 $
Result of the parent entity:		
Net loss	**(627,539)**	(2,247,620)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	**(627,329)**	(2,247,620)
Financial position of the parent entity at year end:		
Current assets	**2,317,055**	4,900,841
Non-current assets	**1,022,881**	1,060,500
Total assets	**3,339,936**	5,961,341
Current liabilities	**62,519**	481,734
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	**62,519**	481,734
Net assets	**3,277,417**	5,479,607
Total equity of the parent comprising:		
Share capital	**25,628,095**	25,628,095
Investment premium reserve	-	16,500
Option premium reserve	-	102,000
Accumulated losses	**(22,350,678)**	(20,266,988)
Total equity	**3,277,417**	5,479,607

The directors are of the opinion that no contingencies existed at, or subsequent to year end.

The Company had no capital commitments at the balance date.

25. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to the end of the financial year:

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the reporting period, which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

26. GROUP ENTITIES

Particulars in relation to controlled entities:

	Country of incorporation	Company interest in ordinary shares	
		2015 %	2014 %
Parent entity			
Augur Resources Ltd	Australia	-	-
Controlled entities			
Augur Investments Pty Limited	Australia	**100**	100
Bugis Pty Ltd	Australia	**100**	100
Goron Pty Ltd	Australia	**100**	100
MMG Exploration Singapore (Number One) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	**80**	-
MMG Exploration Singapore (Number Two) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	**80**	-
PT Alexis Perdana Mineral	Indonesia	**45**	45
PT Explorasi Indonusa Jaya	Indonesia	**80**	-
PT Gunung Mulia Mineral	Indonesia	**80**	-
PT Multi Mineral Explorasi	Indonesia	**80**	-
PT Oxindo Exploration	Indonesia	**80**	-
PT Panah Emas	Indonesia	**80**	-
Solindo Pty Ltd	Australia	**100**	100
Wonogiri Pty Ltd	Australia	**100**	100

During the prior year, the Company disposed of a 35% interest in PT Alexis Perdana Mineral, as approved by shareholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2013. The Company continues to control this subsidiary through the operation of a shareholders agreement that grants Wonogiri Pty Ltd the majority of seats on the board, including a voting majority over all relevant activities.

PT Alexis Perdana Mineral reported a loss of $202,938 for the year ended 30 June 2015, with $111,616 being allocated to the non-controlling interest.

During the prior year, the Company's direct ownership interest in Wonogiri Pty Ltd increased from 89% to 100%.

27. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the Company is:

Augur Resources Ltd
Level 2, 66 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Directors' Declaration

1. In the opinion of the directors of Augur Resources Ltd (the Company):

    (a) the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, set out on pages 28 to 57, and the Remuneration Report in the Directors Report, as set out on pages 23 to 26, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

    (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *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. The directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the chief executive officer and chief financial officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

3. The directors draw attention to note 2(a) of the consolidated financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed at Sydney this 30th day of September 2015 in accordance
with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Justin C. Werner
Managing Director

KPMG

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Augur Resources Ltd (the ‘Company’), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, Notes 1 to 27 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors’ declaration of the Group comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year’s end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors’ responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2(a), the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB *101 Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor’s responsibility

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

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

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

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

Independence

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

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

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

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

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

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(a).

Material uncertainty regarding continuation as a going concern

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2(e), 'Going Concern' in the financial report. The conditions disclosed in note 2(e), including the need to raise additional funding from shareholders or other parties; and/or reducing expenditure in line with available funding, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 23 to 26 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001.* Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards.

Auditor's opinion

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

KPMG
30 September 2015
Brisbane

Stephen Board
Partner

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 31 August 2015.

Distribution of Equity Securities

ORDINARY SHARES

Range	Number of Holders	Number of Shares
1 - 1,000	35	5,956
1,001 - 5,000	57	187,534
5,001 - 10,000	110	1,031,750
10,001 - 100,000	184	7,553,617
100,001 - 9,999,999	126	307,039,341
Total	**512**	**315,818,198**

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel is 280.

There is one holder of the only class of options.

Twenty Largest Shareholders The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted shares are:

N°	Ordinary Shares Shareholder	N° of Shares	Total %
1	PT Archi Indonesia	110,536,400	35.00
2	Permgold Pty Ltd	52,082,903	16.49
3	Rosignol Pty Ltd <Nightingale Family A/C>	12,375,000	3.92
4	JP Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	11,220,805	3.55
5	Oon Peng Lim	10,000,000	3.17
6	National Nominees Limited	9,919,836	3.14
7	Rigi Investments Pty Limited <The Cape A/C>	6,500,000	2.06
8	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	5,700,190	1.80
9	Company Fifty Pty Ltd <McDonald Super Fund A/C>	5,185,423	1.64
10	Ichiya Co Ltd	4,947,102	1.57
11	Citicorp Nominees Pty Ltd	4,627,151	1.47
12	BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <Jarvis A/C Non Treaty DRP>	3,323,333	1.05
13	R & C Australia Pty Ltd	3,050,000	0.97
14	UOB Kay Hian Private Limited <Clients AC>	2,740,000	0.87
15	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited <Euroclear Bank SA NV A/C>	2,716,381	0.86
16	Adi Wijoyo	2,500,000	0.79
17	Mr Robert Simeon Lord	2,350,000	0.74
18	Quality Life Pty Ltd <The Bruce Neill Family A/C>	2,325,000	0.74
19	John Wardman & Associates Pty Ltd <The Wardman Super Fund A/C>	2,100,000	0.66
20	PT Bestindo Kwadratama	2,083,333	0.66
	Total	**256,282,857**	**81.15**

Substantial Shareholders

Substantial shareholders and the number of equity securities in which it has an interest, as shown in the Company's Register of Substantial Shareholders is:

	Shareholder	N° of Shares Held	% to Issued Shares
1	PT Archi Indonesia	110,536,400	35.00
2	Permgold Pty Ltd	52,082,903	16.49

Class of Shares and Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares, as set out in the Company's Constitution, are that every member in person or by proxy, attorney or representative, shall have one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting has one vote on a show of hands.

Tenement Schedule

Project	Tenement number	Interest %
Australia		
Collerina	EL 6336	100%
Yeoval	EL 6311 and ML 811	25%
Indonesia		
Wonogiri	IUP No. 545.21/054/2009	45%
Biyonga	IUP No. 66 Tahun/2009	80%
Tahele	IUP No.540/DPEBB/II/V/2010	80%
Tapadaa	IUP No.540/DPEBB/286/VIII/2009	80%
Toluludu	IUP NO.65 Tahun/2010	80%

AUGUR
Resources Ltd

www.augur.com.au