ABN 25 086 471 007

ANNUAL REPORT

30 June 2015

Corporate directory

Current Directors

David Porter	Executive Director
Brett Fraser	Non-executive Chairman
Justin Virgin	Non-executive Director

Company Secretary

Jay Stephenson

Registered Office

Street:	Suite 12, Level 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue West Perth WA 6005
Postal:	PO Box 52 West Perth WA 6872
Telephone:	+61 (0)8 6141 3500
Facsimile:	+61 (0)8 6141 3599
Email:	general@blinaminerals.com.au
Website:	www.blinaminerals.com.au

Share Registry

Security Transfer Registrars Pty Limited

Street:	770 Canning Highway Applecross WA 6153
Postal:	PO Box 535 Applecross WA 6953
Telephone:	+61 (0) 8 9315 2333
Email:	registrar@securitytransfer.com.au

Securities Exchange

Australian Securities Exchange

Street:	Level 40, Central Park 152-158 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000
ASX Code:	BDI

Auditor

Nexia Perth Audit Services Pty Ltd

Street:	Level 3, 88 William Street Perth WA 6000
Postal:	GPO Box 2570 Perth WA 6001
Telephone:	+61 (0)8 9463 2463

Corporate Adviser

Wolfstar Group Pty Ltd

Street:	Suite 12, Level 1, 11 Ventnor Avenue West Perth WA 6005
Telephone:	+61 (0)8 6141 3500

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Review of Operations

1. A Brief History of Blina Minerals NL

Blina Minerals NL was admitted to the official list of the Australian Stock Exchange Ltd on the 17 of August 2004 as a diamond company with exploration licenses in the Ellendale area of the Kimberley region of northern Western Australia. Thereafter the Company developed alluvial diamond resources shedding from diamondiferous lamproites. These resources totalled 2.19 million cubic metres of gravel at a grade of 5.8 carats per 100 cubic metres for 127,000 carats of contained diamonds. The total value of the diamonds at an estimated value of $200 per carat was $25.4 million.

The alluvial deposits were briefly mined in one campaign in 2007 using a 100 tonne per hour alluvial plant. This resulted in the recovery of 16,150 carats of diamonds which were sold for about $3.2 million. The operation, at best was breakeven because of the high mining strip ratio and falling diamond prices. The scale of the operation was also too small for a public company to make a significant profit for shareholders. The plant was then placed on care-and-maintenance until in 2012 a decision was made by the directors to divest the assets and move into exploration for gold and base metals. Total funds invested by past management on the diamond assets amounted to some $33M.

From 2012 to 2014 the Company evaluated coal and copper projects in Mongolia, copper assets in DR Congo and gold projects in Burkina Faso. None of these projects developed into potential commercial operations.

In 2014/2015 the Company rehabilitated the mining site which involved removal of the camp and alluvial plant and ancilliary infrastructure as well as reshaping and revegetating the tailings disposal facility. These works have now been completed subject to ongoing environmental monitoring programmes and Blina expects repayment of environmental bonds of about $200,000 in the near future.

2. Projects in 2015

The current climate for small mineral exploration companies following the completion of the mining boom is harsh and Blina like many other companies in a similar position has scaled back exploration and administrative costs to survive. However the Company is committed to discovering and developing high quality mineral deposits. It currently has one gold project in the West African country of Burkina Faso and is evaluating new good quality opportunities now becoming available as other Companies swap out of minerals to become small industrial and technology companies.

The **Diakouli Gold Project** in Burkina Faso was the focus of Blina Minerals exploration activities in 2015.

Diakouli is a gold exploration property located 350km southeast of the capital city of Ouagadougou in the eastern part of the country. The Exploration License of 144.5 square kilometres is located about 20km north of the Natougou gold deposit, a resource of 15 Mt at 3.7 g/t Au (1.8 million ounces of gold) in the final stages of development (Fig. 1). Structurally the license exhibits similar potential as Natougou and preliminary soil sampling programmes have outlined values of up to 12.4g/t gold and identified chlorite-quartz- carbonate alteration in mafic rocks.

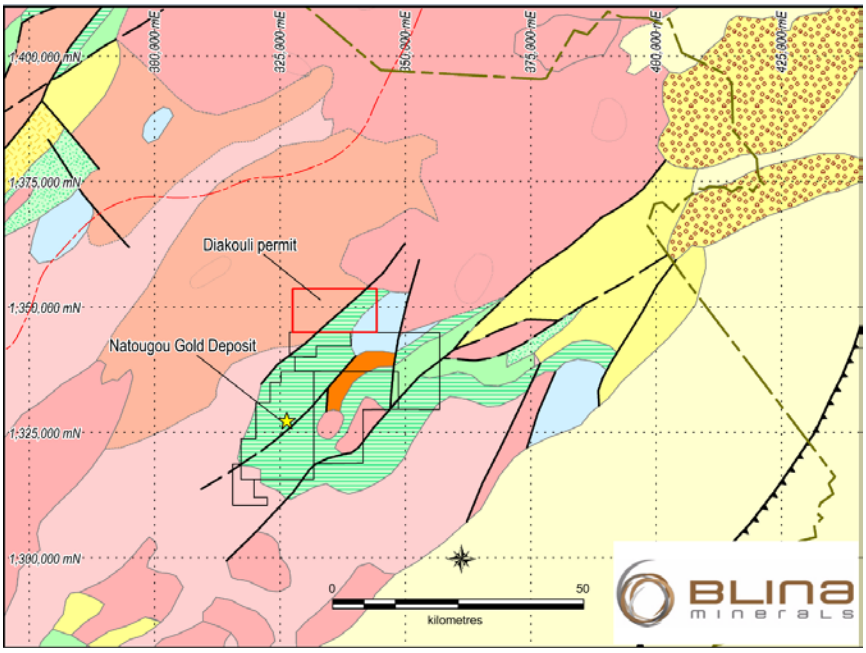

Figure 1 – Regional Geology of the Diakouli Gold Project in eastern Burkina Faso

Review of Operations

The Diakouli License is a joint venture between Blina Minerals and Mr Hamidou Baba Troare. Blina Minerals entered into an agreement on 16 July 2014 with Mr Troare whereby it can earn an 80% interest in the Diakouli Exploration Permit, Arrete No 2008/08-005/MCE/SGMGE of 8 January 2008 by spending $1.0M on exploration over a 4 year period. Recently on 3 October 2014 the Permit was renewed for the second time for a 3 year period. The renewed area is 16.8km east-west and 8.6km north-south for a total area of 144.5 square kilometres. At the same time as renewal Blina applied for the eastern relinquished area of 105.5 square kilometres which is still at application stage.

Exploration work completed by Blina Minerals in 2015 involved an initial soil sampling programme of 3,577 samples on a broad scaled sampling grid of 400-800 metres x 80 metres. This programme was about 40% successful as the property is largely overlain by shallow transported soils over fresh greenstone lithologies. It did however prove an effective first pass exploration technique and outlined 9 soil-in-gold anomalies either in situ or from nearby bedrock sources. These anomalies are shown in Figure 2. Also in Figure 3 the soil results are shown on a regional scale and compared to the gold-in-soil anomalies delineated on the Natougou property to the south.

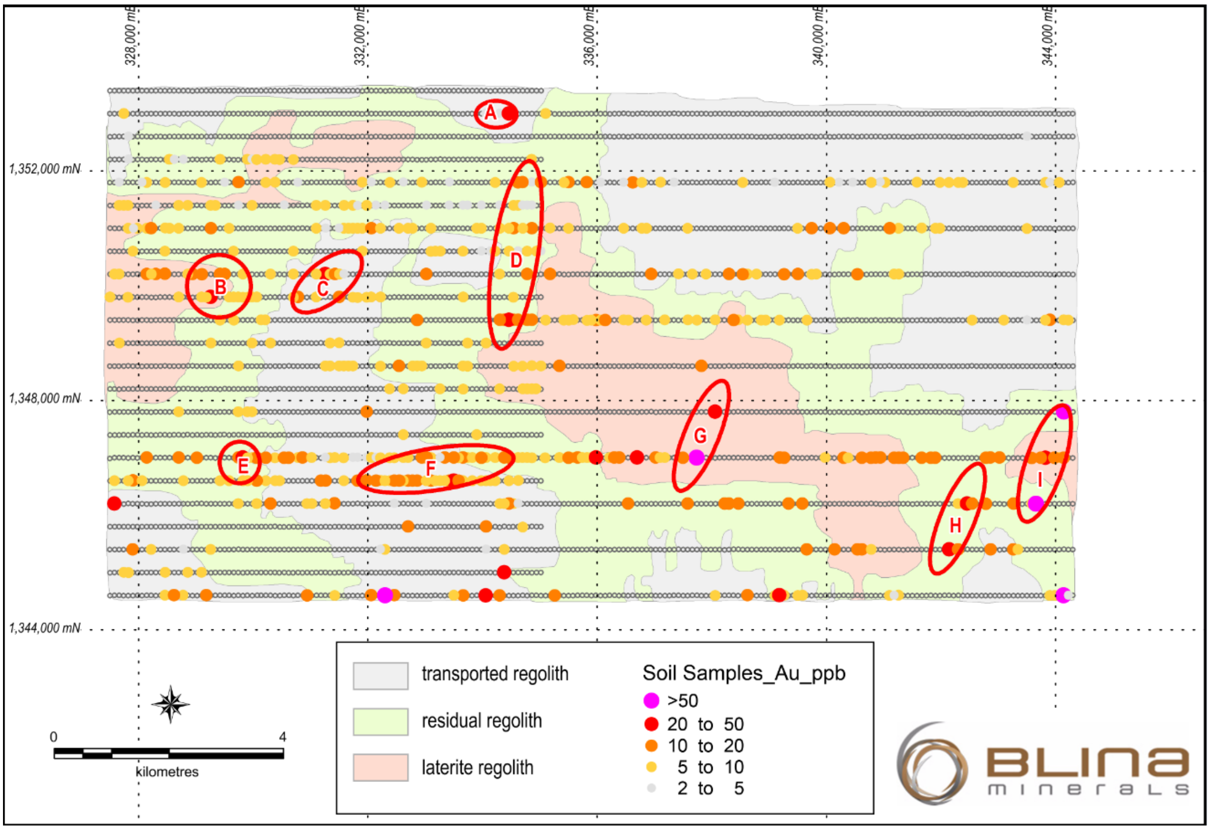

Figure 2 Soil geochemistry results superimposed upon regolith units for the Diakouli Exploration Permit.

In the March Quarter 2015 an infill soil sampling programme on 200 metre lines at 40 metre sample spacing was completed over Anomalies G, H and I. The results reported confirmed moderate order but discontinuous geochemical anomalies on 3 north-northwest trending structures with a maximum value of 12.4g/t Au on the northern end of Anomaly I.

A further programme was undertaken to investigate the anomalous site of 12.4g/t gold. Limited outcrops of altered gabbro were observed north of the highly anomalous site. The small isolated outcrops are surrounded by transported lateritic soils. The altered gabbro displays green chlorite-epidote-quartz alteration with quartz stockwork and pink carbonate. In some locations the gabbro weathers to a brown massive rock probably where it is carbonate and sulphide rich. Rock chip samples of the altered gabbro with quartz gave disappointing results with a maximum of 0.03g/t Au. The alteration can be traced discontinuously along a northeast trending structure. Overall the sampling of the northern part of Anomaly I did not produce anomalous gold results. However it did show that chlorite-epidote-quartz alteration is present in a gabbroic host rock which is commonly associated with gold mineralisation.

The exploration work to date has been positive and the next step in 2016 is to drill test beneath the transported soils.

Review of Operations

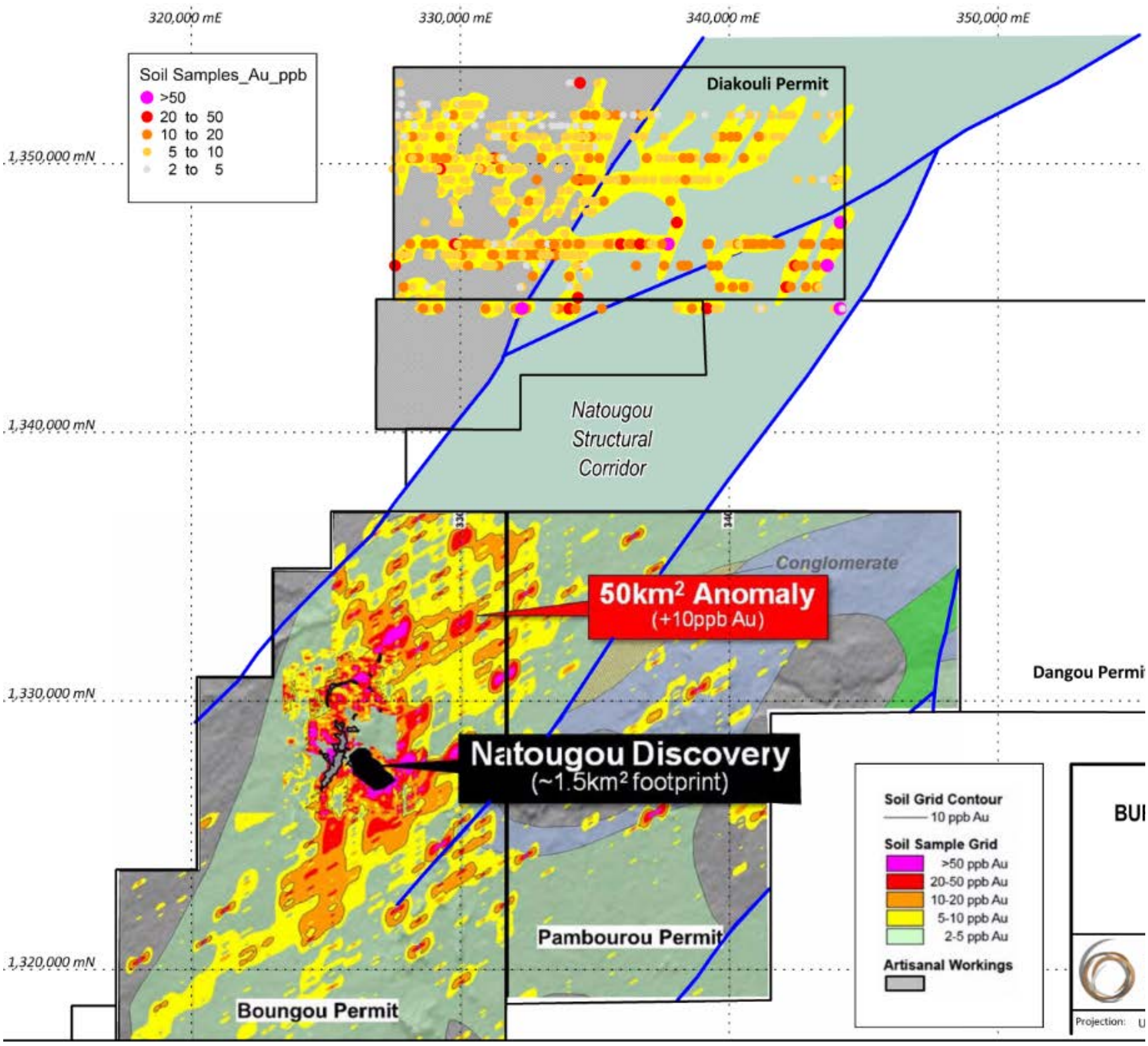

Figure 3 Regional geological setting for the Diakouli Exploration Permit showing soil geochemistry results compared with the Natougou results to the south.

Directors' report

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity, consisting of Blina Minerals NL (**Blina** or **the Company**) and its controlled entities (collectively **the Group**), for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

1. Directors

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

- Mr Brett Fraser — *Non-executive Chairman (Appointed 26 September 2008)*
- Mr David Porter — *Executive Director (Appointed 18 February 2014)*
- Mr Justin Virgin — *Non-executive Director (Appointed 6 September 2013)*

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated. For additional information of Directors including details of the qualifications of Directors please refer to paragraph 4 Information relating to the directors and company secretary of this Directors Report.

2. Dividends paid or recommended

There were no dividends paid or recommended during the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

3. Operating and financial review

3.1. Nature of operations principal activities

The principal activity of the Group during the course of the financial year consisted of exploration activities for gold and iron ore, and assessment of exploration project opportunities. This effort mainly targeted West Africa with an emphasis on Burkina Faso. Rehabilitation within the Ellendale diamond field has now been completed, with only ongoing monitoring required over future periods.

3.2. Operations review

Refer to the Review of Operations on page 1.

3.3. Financial review

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Group incurred a loss for the year of $745,752 (2014: $225,851 profit).

The net assets of the Group have decreased by $575,642 from 30 June 2014 to $229,768 at 30 June 2015.

As at 30 June 2015, the Group's cash and cash equivalents decreased from 30 June 2014 by $1,066,853 to $334,296 and had working capital of $88,883 (2014: $651,956 working capital), as disclosed in note 16c of the Issued capital note on page 37.

Based on a cash flow forecast, the Group has sufficient working capital to fund its mandatory obligations for the period ending twelve months from the date of this report. In order to continue the Group's planned exploration program, the Company will require further funding within the next 15 months. Should the Group be unable to raise sufficient funds, the planned exploration program may have to be amended. The Board is confident in securing sufficient additional funding to fund the planned exploration program.

The Directors consider the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate based on forecast cash flows and confidence in raising additional funds. In the event that the Group is not successful in raising funds from the issue of new equity, there exists material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

3.4. Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes to the state of affairs of the Group.

3.5. Events subsequent to reporting date

There are no other significant after balance date events that are not covered in this Directors' Report section 3.2 Operations review above or within the financial statements at Note 23 Events Subsequent To Reporting Date on page 40.

Directors' report

3.6. Future developments, prospects and business strategies

Likely developments, future prospects and business strategies of the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations have not been included in this report as the Directors believe that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

3.7. Environmental regulations

The Group's operations are subject to significant environmental regulations in the jurisdictions it operates in, namely Australia and Burkina Faso.

The Group is committed to achieving a high standard of environmental performance. The Board is responsible for the regular monitoring of environmental exposures and compliance with environmental regulations.

The Board believes that the Group has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

The Directors have considered the enacted *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (the NGER Act) which introduced a single national reporting framework for the reporting and dissemination of information about the greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects, and energy use and production of corporations. At the current stage of development, the Directors have determined that the NGER Act has no effect on the Company for the current, nor subsequent, financial year. The Directors will reassess this position as and when the need arises.

4. Information relating to the directors and company secretary

Mr Brett Fraser	Chairman (Non-Executive)
Qualifications	FCPA, F.Fin, B.Bus.
Experience	Mr Fraser has worked in the finance and securities industry for over 25 years' and has owned and operated businesses across wine, health, finance, media and mining. In addition, Mr Fraser is a Fellow of Certified Practicing Accountants; Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia; Grad Dip Finance, Securities Institute of Australia; Bachelor of Business (Accounting); International Marketing Institute - AGSM Sydney.
Interest in Shares and Options	19,212,500 ordinary Shares in Blina Minerals NL.
Directorships held in other listed entities	Non-Executive Director of Aura Energy Limited since August 2005, Drake Resources Limited since March 2004.

Mr David Porter	Director (Executive)
Qualifications	BSc (Hons), MSc, FAusIMM
Experience	Mr Porter is a professional geologist and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with over 40 years experiences in the mining industry, including most facets of exploration and mining. For the past 15 years he has focussed his activities in Africa and was the founding Chairman of Cam Iron SA and Congo Iron SA, both part of the Mbalam Iron Project of Sundance Resources Ltd. The project has a planned output of 35 million tonnes per annum of high grade iron ore and is at development stage which involves capital expenditure of $4.7 billion. He was also instrumental in the development of two coal projects in the Waterberg region of South Africa which are at development stage. Prior to Mr Porter's project generation activities in Africa he was managing director of three ASX-listed exploration companies, all of which developed gold and base metal projects. In Diversified Mineral Resources he supervised the resource definition at the Agbaou gold deposit in Cote d'Ivoire into plus one million ounces of gold. Africwest Gold acquired the nickel deposits at Kambalda and developed into a leading Australian nickel producer while Golden Rim Resources is now developing gold resources in Burkina Faso. Mr Porter was an executive director and exploration manager of Gasgoyne Gold Mines NL from 1989 until 1996, and managed the Yilgarn Star feasibility study in 1990/1991. Gasgoyne produced over 100,000 ounces of gold per year from the Yilgarn Star Mine until it was taken over in 1996 by Sons of Gwalia Ltd in a A$180 million transaction. In the period from 1971 to 1989, Mr Porter worked for many international mining companies, with small ASX-listed companies and as an independent consultant on gold, base metal, iron ore and coal projects.

Directors' report

Interest in Shares and Options ‣ 242,281,250 ordinary Shares in Blina Minerals NL.

Directorships held in other listed entities ‣ Mr Porter is a non-executive chairman of Terrain Minerals Limited and European Metals Limited (formerly Equaminerals Holdings Limited)

Mr Justin Virgin ‣ Director (Non-Executive)

Qualifications ‣ MBA

Experience ‣ Mr Virgin has over nine years' experience in the financial services industry with expertise in providing a wide range of financial services which includes capital raisings, providing general corporate advice, participating in the promotion of small cap companies and other investment advice involved in mergers, acquisitions and valuation for sale of small to medium enterprises.

Interest in Shares and Options ‣ 70,138,349 Shares in Blina Minerals NL.

Directorships held in other listed entities ‣ Mr Virgin is an executive director of Terrain Minerals Limited.

Mr Jay Stephenson ‣ Company Secretary

Qualifications ‣ MBA, FCPA, CMA, FCIS, MAICD

Experience ‣ Mr Stephenson has been involved in business development for over 20 years including the past 17 years as Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary for various listed and unlisted entities in resources, manufacturing, wine, hotels, and property. He has been involved in business acquisitions, mergers, initial public offerings, capital raisings, business restructuring as well managing all areas of finance for companies.

Mr Stephenson depth of experience also includes the following past and present directorships: Non-Executive Director of Doray Mining Limited since August 2009 and Nickelore Limited since July 2011. Chairman, Non-Executive Director of Quintessential Resources Limited since February 2011 and Non-Executive Director of Parmelia Resources Limited since May 2014. Past Non-Executive Director of Aura Energy Limited - August 2005 to July 2013, Bulletproof Limited (Spencer Resources Limited) July 2011 to January 2014 - and Parker Resources Limited - January 2011 to December 2012.

5. Meetings of directors and committees

During the financial year five (5) meetings of Directors (including committees of Directors) were held. Attendances by each Director during the year are stated in the following table.

	DIRECTORS' MEETINGS		AUDIT COMMITTEE		NOMINATION COMMITTEE		REMUNERATION COMMITTEE		FINANCE AND OPERATIONS COMMITTEE	
	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended
Brett Fraser	5	5	*At the date of this report, the Remuneration, Audit, Nomination, and Finance and Operations Committees comprise the full Board of Directors. The Directors believe the Company is not currently of a size nor are its affairs of such complexity as to warrant the establishment of these separate committees. Accordingly, all matters capable of delegation to such committees are considered by the full Board of Directors.*							
David Porter	5	5								
Justin Virgin	5	5								

6. Indemnifying officers or auditor

6.1. Indemnification

The Company indemnifies each of its Directors, officers and company secretary. The Company indemnifies each director or officer to the maximum extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001 from liability to third parties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving lack of good faith, and in defending legal and administrative proceedings and applications for such proceedings.

Directors' report

The Company must use its best endeavours to insure a director or officer against any liability, which does not arise out of conduct constituting a wilful breach of duty or a contravention of the Corporations Act 2001. The Company must also use its best endeavours to insure a Director or officer against liability for costs and expenses incurred in defending proceedings whether civil or criminal.

The Company has not entered into any agreement with its current auditors indemnifying them against any claims by third parties arising from their report on the financial report.

6.2. Insurance premiums

During the year the Company paid insurance premiums to insure directors and officers against certain liabilities arising out of their conduct while acting as an officer of the Group. Under the terms and conditions of the insurance contract, the nature of the liabilities insured against and the premium paid cannot be disclosed.

7. Options

7.1. Unissued shares under option

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Blina Minerals NL under option (listed and unlisted) are as follows:

Grant Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
6 November 2012	5 November 2015	$0.6000	5,000,000
			5,000,000

No person entitled to exercise the option has or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

7.2. Shares issued on exercise of options

No ordinary shares were issued by the Company as a result of the exercise of options during or since the end of the financial year.

8. Non-audit services

During the year, Nexia Perth Audit Services Pty Ltd (Nexia Perth), the Company's auditor, did not perform any services other than their statutory audits. Details of remuneration paid to the auditor can be found within the financial statements at Note 5 Auditor's Remuneration on page 31.

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

- non-audit services will be subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and will be reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- ensuring non-audit services do not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

9. Proceedings on behalf of 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.

10. Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found on page 13 of the annual report.

Directors' report

11. Remuneration report (audited)

11.1. Principles of compensation

Remuneration is referred to as compensation throughout this report.

Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. KMP comprise the directors of the Company.

Compensation levels for KMP are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors and executives. The Board may seek independent advice on the appropriateness of compensation packages, given trends in comparative companies both locally and internationally and the objectives of the Group's compensation strategy.

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

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

The Board has no established retirement or redundancy schemes.

a. Fixed Remuneration

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds. Compensation levels are reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers individual and overall performance of the Group. In addition, external consultants provide analysis and advice to ensure the directors' and senior executives' compensation is competitive in the market place. During the period no such consultant was used and no senior executive's other than directors were employed.

b. Performance Based Remuneration – Short-term and long-term incentive structure

Given the current size, nature and opportunities of the Group, the Board has given more significance to service criteria instead of market related criteria in setting the Group's incentive schemes. Accordingly, at this stage the Board does not consider the Group's earnings or earnings related measures to be an appropriate key performance indicator (KPI). In considering the relationship between the Group's remuneration policy and the consequences for the Company's shareholder wealth, changes in share price are analysed as well as measures such as successful completion of exploration activities (for example, completion of exploration programs within budgeted timeframes and costs), development activities (for example, completion of scoping and/or feasibilities studies), corporate activities (for example, recruitment of key personnel/contractors) and business development activities (for example, project acquisitions and capital raisings).

- Short-term incentives

  No short-term incentives in the form of cash bonuses were granted during the year.

- Long-term incentives

  The Board has a policy of granting incentive options to executives with exercise prices above market share price. As such, incentive options granted to executives will generally only be of benefit if the executives perform to the level whereby the value of the Group increases sufficiently to warrant exercising the incentive options granted.

  The directors of the Company are not eligible to participate in the "Blina Minerals NL Employee Incentive Option Plan" adopted by the Board and approved by shareholders on 16 March 2011.

c. Service Contracts

Compensation and other terms of employment for the directors, KMP and the company secretary are formalised in contracts of employment.

d. Non-executive Directors

Total compensation for all non-executive directors are set based on advice from external advisors with reference to fees paid to other non-executive directors of comparable companies. Non-executive directors' fees are presently limited to an aggregate of $250,000 per annum.

Directors' report

11. Remuneration report (audited)

Non-executive directors do not receive performance related compensation. Directors' fees cover all main Board activities and membership of any committee. The Board has no established retirement or redundancy schemes in relation to non-executive directors.

Fees for the Non-executive directors for the financial year were $101,700 (2014: $143,757) and cover main Board activities only. Non-executive directors may receive additional remuneration for other services provided to the Group.

During the 2014 financial year, non-executive directors' fees were suspended for payment with a balance of $109,179 remaining unpaid and accrued as at 30 June 2015.

e. Engagement of Remuneration Consultants

During the financial year, the Company did not engage any remuneration consultants.

f. Relationship between Remuneration of Key Management Personnel and Shareholder Wealth

During the Group's exploration and development phases of its business, the Board anticipates that the Company will retain earnings (if any) and other cash resources for the exploration and development of its resource projects. Accordingly, the Company does not currently have a policy with respect to the payment of dividends and returns of capital. Therefore, there was no relationship between the Board's policy for determining, or in relation to, the nature during the current and previous financial years.

The Board did not determine the nature and amount of remuneration of the KMP by reference to changes in the price at which shares in the Company traded between the beginning and end of the current and previous financial years. However, as noted above, the Directors of the Company received incentive options which generally would only be of value if the Company's share price increased sufficiently to warrant exercising the incentive options.

g. Relationship between Remuneration of Key Management Personnel and Earnings

As discussed above, the Group is currently undertaking exploration activities and does not expect to be undertaking profitable operations (other than by way of material asset sales, none of which is currently planned) until sometime after the successful commercialisation, production and sales of commodities from its projects. Accordingly, the Board does not consider earnings during the current and previous financial years when determining the nature and amount of remuneration of KMP.

11.2. Remuneration details for the year ended 30 June 2015

There were no cash bonuses paid during the year and there are no set performance criteria for achieving cash bonuses.

The following table of benefits and payment details, in respect to the financial year, the components of remuneration for each member of the KMP of the Group:

2015	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Equity-settled share-based payments		Total
Group Key Management Person	Salary, fees and leave $	Profit share and bonuses $	Non-monetary $	Other $	Super-annuation $	Other $	Equity $	Options $	$
Brett Fraser(1)(2)	60,000	-	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	65,700
David Porter(5)(6)	157,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,901
Justin Virgin(3)(4)	32,877	-	-	-	3,123	-	-	-	36,000
	250,778	-	-	-	8,823	-	-	-	259,601

Directors' report

11. Remuneration report (audited)

2014 Group Key Management Person	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Equity-settled share-based payments		Total
	Salary, fees and leave $	Profit share and bonuses $	Non-monetary $	Other $	Super-annuation $	Other $	Equity $	Options $	$
Brett Fraser[(1)(2)]	60,000	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	65,500
David Porter[(5)(6)]	174,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,855
Justin Virgin[(3)(4)]	26,911	-	-	36,940	2,489	-	-	-	66,340
Peter Webse[(7)]	25,929	-	-	40,125	-	-	-	-	66,054
Julia Beckett[(7)]	20,987	-	-	-	1,941	-	-	-	22,928
	308,682	-	-	77,065	9,930	-	-	-	395,677

(1) Wolfstar Group Pty Ltd, a company jointly controlled by Mr Fraser, provides financial services and Company Secretarial services to Blina Minerals NL. These services are provided indirectly by Mr Fraser and have therefore not been included in remuneration. Please refer to Note 21 Related Party Transactions on page 40 for further details.

(2) B Fraser received director fees of $34,075 in cash representing the income tax component of fees settled by way of shares amounting to $72,500 comprising directors fees as follows: 2015: $20,000; 2014: $52,500. The balance of 2015 director fees of $40,000 remains accrued and unpaid.

(3) J Virgin received director fees of $17,770 in cash, representing the income tax component of fees settled by way of shares amounting to $37,808 comprising directors fees as follows: 2015: $10,897; 2014: $26,911. The balance of 2015 director fees of $21,980 remains accrued and unpaid.

(4) J Virgin received consultancy fees of $9,900 in cash, representing the company tax component of consultancy fees settled by way of shares amounting to $33,000 (plus GST). These consulting fees pertain to the 2014 financial year.

(5) D Porter has $47,199 in consultancy fees that remain unpaid as at 30 June 2015.

(6) D Porter had $60,402 of 2014 consultancy fees settled through the issue of shares to the value of $42,281 and the balance of $18,121 in cash, representing the company tax component of consultancy fees.

(7) Mr Webse and Ms Beckett resigned as a director 18 February 2014.

11.3. Service agreements

Mr Porter is employed under a deed of employment as an executive director, effective 18 February 2014. Mr Porter is not entitled to fees in this capacity. Instead, the Company will continue to pay exploration consultancy fees to Metallica Investments Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr Porter, pursuant to a consultancy agreement dated 15 August 2012.

Under the consultancy agreement, effective 20 August 2012, Mr Porter is to provide consultancy services to the Company. In consideration for the services provided by the consultant, the Company shall pay the consultant a fee of $12,500 per month. To date, these fees have been part accrued and part paid.

The Non-executive chairman of the Company may conduct a performance review with the consultant at intervals and times considered appropriate by the Non-executive chairman.

The Company may terminate the engagement by giving at least two month's written notice, or pay the consultant compensation in lieu of the notice. The engagement with the Company may be terminated without notice if the consultant is guilty of serious misconduct.

Directors' report

11. Remuneration report (audited)

11.4. Share-based compensation

a. Key Management Personnel Options

The options have been granted to KMP to provide a market-linked incentive package in their capacity as KMP and for future performance by them in their roles. The KMP options vested immediately after the issue date.

The value of options granted as remuneration is determined in accordance with applicable valuation models and accounting standards.

The dollar value of the percentage vested during the period has been reflected in the Directors' and executive officers' remuneration tables.

All options were issued by Blina Minerals NL and entitle the holder to one ordinary share in Blina Minerals NL for each option exercised.

b. Securities Received that Are Not Performance-related

No members of KMP are entitled to receive securities that are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

c. Options and Rights Granted as Remuneration

No options or rights were granted as remuneration during 2015 (2014: nil).

d. Description of Options Issued as Remuneration

No options or rights were granted as remuneration during 2015 (2014: nil).

11.5. Key management personnel equity holdings

a. Fully paid ordinary shares of Blina Minerals NL held by each Key Management Personnel

2015 *Group Key Management Person*	Balance at start of year No.	Received during the year as compensation No.[2]	Received during the year on the exercise of options No.	Other changes during the year[1] No.	Balance at end of year No.
Brett Fraser	-	38,425,000	-	(19,212,500)	19,212,500
David Porter	200,000,000	42,281,250	-	-	242,281,250
Justin Virgin	27,000,000	43,138,349	-	-	70,138,349
	227,000,000	123,844,599	-	(19,212,500)	331,632,099

2014 *Group Key Management Person*	Balance at start of year No.	Received during the year as compensation No.	Received during the year on the exercise of options No.	Other changes during the year[1] No.	Balance at end of year No.
Brett Fraser	-	-	-	-	-
David Porter	-	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
Justin Virgin	-	-	-	27,000,000	27,000,000
Peter Webse[3]	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Julia Beckett[3]	-	-	-	-	-
	2,000,000	-	-	227,000,000	229,000,000

(1) Other changes during the year relate to shares purchased, sold on market, or off-market transfers to unrelated third parties.

(2) Represents fully paid ordinary shares issued at $0.001 per share in lieu of accrued director's fees and consultants fees.

(3) Mr Webse and Ms Beckett resigned as a director 18 February 2014.

Directors' report

11. Remuneration report (audited)

b. Options in Blina Minerals NL held by each Key Management Personnel

2015 *Group Key Management Person*	Balance at start of year No.	Granted as Remuneration during the year No.	Exercised during the year No.	Other changes during the year No.	Balance at end of year No.	Vested and Exercisable No.	Not Vested No.
Brett Fraser[1]	25,000,000	-	-	(25,000,000)	-	-	-
David Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Justin Virgin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000,000	-	-	(25,000,000)	-	-	-

(1) Expired options had the following terms:

Grant date	Entitlement on exercise	Dates exercisable	Exercise price ¢	Value per option at grant date ¢	Amount paid/payable by recipient $
30 Nov 2012	1:1 Ordinary Shares in Blina Minerals NL	From vesting date to 29 Nov 2014 (expiry)	1.00	0.16	-
			1.75	0.11	-
			2.50	0.09	-

2014 *Group Key Management Person*	Balance at start of year No.	Granted as Remuneration during the year No.	Exercised during the year No.	Other changes during the year No.	Balance at end of year No.	Vested and Exercisable No.	Not Vested No.
Brett Fraser	25,000,000	-	-	-	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
David Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Justin Virgin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Webse	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
Julia Beckett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40,000,000	-	-	-	40,000,000	40,000,000	-

11.6. Other equity-related KMP transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above relating to options, rights and shareholdings.

11.7. Loans to key management personnel

There are no loans made to directors of Blina Minerals as at 30 June 2015 (2014: nil).

11.8. Other transactions with key management personnel and or their related parties

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above. For details of other transactions with KMP, refer Note 21 Related party transactions.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

This Report of the Directors, incorporating the Remuneration Report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

B Fraser.

BRETT FRASER
Chairman
Dated this Wednesday, 30 September 2015

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australia

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Auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the directors of Blina Minerals NL

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

(i) no contraventions of the auditor's 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.

Nexia Perth Audit Services Pty Ltd

PTC Klopper
Director

30 September 2015
Perth

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Operating activities			
Other income	3	(63,794)	1,483,202
		(63,794)	1,483,202
Business development		(21,325)	(45,950)
Compliance		(211,159)	(191,581)
Exploration and rehabilitation	4a	(320,598)	(689,966)
Employee benefits		(102,696)	(180,921)
Impairment	4b	-	(107,765)
Legal and consulting fees		(21,201)	(44,871)
Share-based payments	19	-	-
Other expenses		(24,789)	(21,521)
Profit / (loss) from operating activities		(765,562)	200,627
Financial income	4c	25,023	27,061
Finance expense	4c	(5,213)	(1,837)
Net financing income/(expense)		19,810	25,224
Profit / (loss) before tax	7a	(745,752)	225,851
Income tax	6a	-	-
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations		(745,752)	225,851
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency movement		5,731	590
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		5,731	590
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the parent entity		(740,021)	226,441
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		(119)	(1,768)
Owners of the parent		(745,633)	227,619
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		473	(1,768)
Owners of the parent		(740,494)	228,209
Earnings per share:		¢	¢
Basic and diluted (cents per share)	7c	(0.048)	0.016

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	334,296	1,401,149
Trade and other receivables	9	43,398	35,085
Prepayments	10	19,485	18,454
Non-current asset held for disposal	11	-	79,167
Total current assets		397,179	1,533,855
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	211,000	247,000
Plant and equipment	12	-	-
Total non-current assets		211,000	247,000
Total assets		608,179	1,780,855
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	217,038	648,677
Short-term provisions	15	66,651	200,036
Borrowings	14	5,122	14,732
Total current liabilities		288,811	863,445
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions	15	89,600	112,000
Total non-current liabilities		89,600	112,000
Total liabilities		378,411	975,445
Net assets		229,768	805,410
Equity			
Issued capital	16	32,940,458	32,776,079
Reserves	17	6,147	1,181,063
Accumulated losses		(32,718,085)	(33,152,507)
Non-controlling interest		1,248	775
Total equity		229,768	805,410

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Issued Capital $	Accumulated Losses $	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve $	Options Reserve $	Non-controlling Interest $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2013		32,548,891	(33,380,126)	-	1,180,473	-	349,238
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent		-	227,619	-	-	(1,768)	225,851
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent		-	-	590	-	-	590
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent		-	227,619	590	-	(1,768)	226,441
Transaction with owners, directly in equity							
Shares issued during the year		233,750	-	-	-	2,543	236,293
Transaction costs		(6,562)	-	-	-	-	(6,562)
Options issued during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014		32,776,079	(33,152,507)	590	1,180,473	775	805,410
Balance at 1 July 2014		32,776,079	(33,152,507)	590	1,180,473	775	805,410
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent		-	(745,633)	-	-	(119)	(745,752)
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent		-	-	5,139	-	592	5,731
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the parent		-	(745,633)	5,139	-	473	(740,021)
Transaction with owners, directly in equity							
Shares issued during the year		167,716	-	-	-	-	167,716
Transaction costs		(3,337)	-	-	-	-	(3,337)
Options expired during the ear		-	1,180,055	-	(1,180,055)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015		32,940,458	(32,718,085)	5,729	418	1,248	229,768

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	16,883
Payments for care and maintenance		(249,314)	(88,970)
Payments for exploration expenditure		(593,629)	(507,188)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(249,842)	(291,293)
Cash flows used in operations		(1,092,785)	(870,568)
Interest received		25,023	27,061
Interest and borrowing costs		(1,478)	(1,620)
Net cash used in operating activities	8a	(1,069,240)	(845,127)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from insurance claim on property, plant and equipment		-	1,450,000
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	26,345
Net cash used in investing activities		-	1,476,345
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	236,293
Capital raising costs		(3,337)	(6,562)
Net cash provided by financing activities		(3,337)	229,731
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(1,072,577)	860,949
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,401,149	539,610
Change in foreign currency held		5,724	590
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	334,296	1,401,149

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

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

These are the consolidated financial statements and notes of Blina Minerals NL (**Blina** or **the Company**) and controlled entities (collectively **the Group**). Blina is a company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in Australia.

The separate financial statements of Blina, as the parent entity, have not been presented with this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

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

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

i. Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AAS Board**) and International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**), and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

ii. Going concern

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

The Group incurred a loss for the year of $745,752 (2014: $225,851 profit) and a net cash out-flow of $1,072,577 (2014: $860,949 in-flow). As at 30 June 2015, the Group had working capital of $88,883 (2014: $651,956 working capital) as disclosed in note 16c of the Issued capital note on page 37.

Based on a cash flow forecast, the Group has sufficient working capital to fund its mandatory obligations for the period ending 12 months from the date of this report. In order to continue the Group's planned exploration program, the Company will require further funding within the next 15 months. Should the Group be unable to raise sufficient funds, the planned exploration program may have to be amended. The Board is confident in securing sufficient additional funding to fund the planned exploration program.

The Directors consider the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate based on forecast cash flows and confidence in raising additional funds. In the event that the Group is not successful in raising funds from the issue of new equity, there exists material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern and realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

iii. Historical cost

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

iv. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements made by management in the application of AASBs that have significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 1r.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

v. Comparative figures

Where required by AASBs comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the Group retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

b. Principles of consolidation

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended. Where controlled entities have entered (left) the Group during the year, their operating results have been included (excluded) from the date control was obtained (ceased).

i. Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed to variable returns from another entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree;

less

- the net recognised amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 18 Controlled Entities on page 38 of the financial statements.

iii. Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the 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, than such interest is measured at fair value at the date control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

iv. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

All intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

c. Foreign currency transactions and balances

i. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency (Blina Minerals Burkina SARL: Central African Franc; Blina Iron SA: United States Dollars).

ii. Transaction and balances

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

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the profit or loss except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in other comprehensive income to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in other comprehensive income, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the profit or loss.

iii. Group companies and foreign operations

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

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

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. These differences are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

d. Taxation

i. Income tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly in equity when the tax relates to items recognised directly in equity.

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

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

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

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

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

Where the Group receives the Australian Government's Research and Development Tax Incentive, the Group accounts for the refundable tax offset under AASB 112. Funds are received as a rebate through the parent company's income tax return and disclosed as such in Note 6 Income Tax, on page 32.

ii. Value-added taxes

Value-added tax (**VAT**) is the generic term for the broad-based consumption taxes that the Group is exposed to such as: Australia (Goods and Services Tax or **GST**); Congo (VAT); and in Burkina Faso (VAT).

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except where the amount of VAT incurred is not recoverable from the relevant country's taxation authority. In these circumstances the VAT 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 statement of financial position are shown inclusive of VAT.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office (or jurisdictional equivalent) is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

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

e. Fair Value

i. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable AASB.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly unforced transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

ii. Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

iii. Valuation techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- *Market approach:* valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- *Income approach:* valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- *Cost approach:* valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

f. Exploration and development expenditure

i. Recognition and measurement

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring licenses, are expensed as exploration and evaluation expenditure as incurred. Refer note 1q change in accounting policy on page 28.

ii. Site restoration and rehabilitation

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

The provision is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration and rehabilitation obligation at the reporting date, based on current legal requirements and technology. Future restoration and rehabilitation costs are reviewed annually and any changes are reflected in the present value of the restoration and rehabilitation provision at the end of the reporting period.

The amount of the provision for future restoration and rehabilitation costs is capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policy set out in accounting policy 1g Plant and equipment. The unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

g. Plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and carried at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy 1i Impairment of non-financial assets).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and an appropriate proportion of production overheads.

The Group currently holds no property, plant, or equipment, however should the Company retained assets of this type, the carrying amount of such assets shall be reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Where parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

ii. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Any costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an expense as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

With the exception of exploration and evaluation assets, depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The Group currently holds no property, plant, or equipment. As such depreciation rates will be set as the need required and reviewed annually for appropriateness.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

h. Non-current assets held for disposal

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale and measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, where the carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale as opposed to continued use. No depreciation or amortisation is charged against assets classified as held for sale.

Classification as "held for sale" occurs when: management has committed to a plan for immediate sale; the sale is expected to occur within one year from the date of classification; and active marketing of the asset has commenced. Such assets are classified as current assets.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity, being a cash-generating unit (or a group of cash generating units), that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and: represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with the view to resale.

Impairment losses are recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of an asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale to fair value less costs to sell. Any reversals of impairment recognised on classification as held for sale or prior to such classification are recognised as a gain in profit or loss in the period in which it occurs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets (see accounting policy 1d) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the asset has previously been revalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

j. Financial instruments

i. Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is recognised if the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Group transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Group's obligations specified on the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

ii. Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

iii. Classification and Subsequent Measurement

(1) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of nine months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(2) *Loans*

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

Loans are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(3) *Trade and other receivables*

Receivables are usually settled within 60 days. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Collectability of trade and other receivables are reviewed on an ongoing basis. An impairment loss is recognised for debts which are known to be uncollectible. An impairment provision is raised for any doubtful amounts (see also 1j.vii).

(4) *Trade and other payables*

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid and stated at their amortised cost. The amounts are unsecured and are generally settled on 30 day terms.

(5) *Share capital*

Ordinary issued capital is recorded at the consideration received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit. Ordinary issued capital bears no special terms or conditions affecting income or capital entitlements of the shareholders.

iv. Amortised cost

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

v. Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

vi. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

vii. Impairment

A financial asset 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.

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.

Financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis.

All impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

viii. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to cash flow expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

ix. Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Financial expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, unwinding of discounts on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

k. Employee benefits

i. Short-term benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to the reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Group expects to pay at the reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

Non-accumulating non-monetary benefits, such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods and services, are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the Group as the benefits are taken by the employees.

For the year ending 30 June 2015, no amount for short term benefits has been recognised in the financial statements as the Group has no employees.

ii. Other long-term benefits

The Group's obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than definite benefit plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on-costs; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the Reserve Bank of Australia's cash rate at the report date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the period ending 30 June 2015, no amount for long term benefits has been recognised in the financial statements as the Group has no employees.

iii. Retirement benefit obligations: Defined contribution superannuation funds

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions onto a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

iv. Termination benefits

When applicable, the Group recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of: (a) the date when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer for termination benefits; and (b) when the Group recognises costs for restructuring pursuant to AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the costs include termination benefits. In either case, unless the number of employees affected is known, the obligation for termination benefits is measured on the basis of the number of employees expected to be affected. Termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the annual reporting period in which the benefits are recognised are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid. All other termination benefits are accounted for on the same basis as other long-term employee benefits.

v. Equity-settled compensation

The Group operates an employee share option plan. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to market conditions not being met.

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will results and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

m. Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to entities in the Group are classified as finance leases.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Group will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

n. Revenue and other income

Interest revenue is recognised in accordance with note 1j.ix Finance income and expenses.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. When the inflow of consideration is deferred, it is treated as the provision of financing and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of value added taxes (note 1d.ii Value-added taxes).

o. Earnings per share

i. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings (or loss) per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the parent company, excluding any costs of service equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

ii. Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings (or loss) per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares which comprise share options granted as Share-based payments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

The Group does not report diluted earnings per share on annual losses generated by the Group.

p. Segment reporting

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' 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, and for which discrete financial information is available.

q. Change in Accounting Policies

i. Exploration and development expenditure

Blina has made a voluntary change to its accounting policy in respect to the treatment of exploration and evaluation expenditure. The new accounting policy was adopted for the year ended 30 June 2015 with effect from 1 July 2013 and has been applied retrospectively. The new exploration and evaluation expenditure accounting policy is to expense expenditure as incurred, including capitalisation of acquisition costs.

The previous accounting policy was to capitalise and carry forward exploration and evaluation expenditure as an asset when rights to tenure of the area of interest were current and in respect of which:

- Such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of the area: or
- Exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not, at balance date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations in, or relating to, the area are continuing.

Management judges that the change in accounting policy will result in the financial report providing no less relevant or reliable information and will provide a higher degree of confidence as to the probability that future economic benefits will flow to Blina upon capitalisation of expenditure incurred in an area of interest.

AASB 6 *Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources* allows both the previous and new accounting policies of the Group.

The Group has not carried exploration and development assets in its statement of financial position in the current or prior period. All earlier exploration and development assets have been historically written off. Consequently, there is no impact due to this change in accounting policy on comparative financial information. The impact on the statement of financial position as at 1 July 2013 would have been a reduction to exploration and evaluation assets, net assets, and equity of $360,291, and an increase to accumulated losses of $360,291.

r. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Management discusses with the Board the development, selection and disclosure of the Group's critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i. Key Estimate – Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto, related to taxation, are based on the best estimates of directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Company as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by tax authorities in relevant jurisdictions. Refer Note 6 Income Tax on page 32.

ii. Key Estimate — Site restoration and rehabilitation provision

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

iii. Key Judgments – Environmental Issues

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and notes thereto are not adjusted for any pending environmental legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. At the current stage of the Company's development and its current environmental impact, the directors believe such treatment is reasonable and appropriate.

s. New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Group has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations (**AASB**) issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB Board) that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new, revised or amending AASBs that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these AASBs did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Group.

The following AASBs are most relevant to the Group:

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

The Group has applied AASB 2012-3 from 1 July 2014. The amendments add application guidance to address inconsistencies in the application of the offsetting criteria in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, by clarifying the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and clarifies that some gross settlement systems may be considered to be equivalent to net settlement.

ii. AASB 2012-3 *Amendments to AASB 136 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets*

The Group has applied AASB 2013-3 from 1 July 2014. The disclosure requirements of AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' have been enhanced to require additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposals. Additionally, if measured using a present value technique, the discount rate is required to be disclosed.

iii. AASB 2014-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Parts A to C)*

The Group has applied Parts A to C of AASB 2014-1 from 1 July 2014. These amendments affect the following standards: AASB 2 Share-*based Payments*: clarifies the definition of 'vesting condition' by separately defining a 'performance condition' and a 'service condition' and amends the definition of 'market condition'; AASB 3 *Business Combinations*: clarifies that contingent consideration in a business combination is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is within the scope of AASB 9; AASB 8 *Operating Segments*: amended to require disclosures of judgements made in applying the aggregation criteria and clarifies that a reconciliation of the total reportable segment assets to the entity's assets is required only if segment assets are reported regularly to the chief operating decision maker; AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*: clarifies that the portfolio exemption applies to the valuation of contracts within the scope of AASB 9 and AASB 139; AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*: clarifies that on revaluation, restatement of accumulated depreciation will not necessarily be in the same proportion to the change in the gross carrying value of the asset; AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*: extends the definition of 'related party' to include a management entity that provides KMP services to the entity or its parent and requires disclosure of the fees paid to the management entity; AASB 140 *Investment Property*: clarifies that the acquisition of an investment property may constitute a business combination.

t. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

AASBs that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new or amended AASBs, most relevant to the Group, are set out below.

i. AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income (**OCI**).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1 Statement of significant accounting policies

For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' (**ECL**) model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures.

The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Group.

ii. AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue.

For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer.

The Group will adopt this standard from 1 July 2017 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Group.

Note 2 Company details

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

Address:

Street:	Level 4, 66 Kings Park Road West Perth WA 6005
Postal:	PO Box 52 West Perth WA 6872
Telephone:	+61 (0)8 6141 3570
Facsimile:	+61 (0)8 6141 3599
Website:	general@blinaminerals.com.au
E-mail:	www.blinaminerals.com.au

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 3 Revenue and other income	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Other Income			
Proceeds from insurance claim		-	1,450,000
Gain / (loss) on disposal of assets		(63,794)	16,971
Other		-	16,231
Total Other Income		(63,794)	1,483,202

Note 4 Profit / (loss) before income tax	Note	2015 $	2014 $
The following significant revenue and expense items are relevant in explaining the financial performance:			
a. Exploration and rehabilitation costs:			
Over-provision of rehabilitation costs		-	(520,000)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		320,598	1,209,966
Total exploration and rehabilitation costs		320,598	689,966
b. Impairment			
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		-	107,765
Total impairment		-	107,765
c. Net financing income:			
Financial income			
Interest revenue		25,023	27,061
Total financial income		25,023	27,061
Financial expense			
Interest expense		1,478	1,620
Net foreign currency exchange loss		3,735	217
Total financial expense		5,213	1,837
Net financing income		19,810	25,224

Note 5 Auditor's remuneration	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Remuneration of the Auditor of the Group for:			
Auditing or reviewing the financial reports		26,635	25,468
Taxation services provided by a related practice of the Auditor		-	-
		26,635	25,468

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 6 Income tax	Note	2015 $	2014 $
a. Income tax expense / (benefit)			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Tax rebate for Research and Development		-	-
		-	-
Deferred income tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:			
Increase / (decrease) in deferred tax assets	6c	73,631	49,176
(Increase) / decrease in deferred tax liabilities	6d	(73,631)	(49,176)
		-	-
b. Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable			
The prima facie tax payable / (benefit) on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:			
Prima facie tax on operating loss at 30% (2014: 30%)		(223,726)	67,755
Add / (Less)			
Tax effect of:			
Capital-raising costs deductible		-	(45,219)
Assessable income		-	62,880
Foreign exploration assets		94,746	137
Exempt foreign entity		12,673	-
Non-deductible expenses		-	-
Effect of unrecognised temporary difference		(76,002)	(277,221)
Deferred tax asset not brought to account		192,309	191,668
Income tax expense / (benefit) attributable to operating loss		-	-
		%	%
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates attributable to operating profit are as follows		nil	nil
		$	$
Balance of franking account at year end		nil	nil
c. Deferred tax assets			
Tax losses		73,631	49,176
		73,631	49,176
Set-off deferred tax liabilities	6d	(73,631)	(49,176)
Net deferred tax assets		-	-
Less deferred tax assets not recognised		-	-
Net tax assets		-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 6 Income tax (cont.)

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
d. Deferred tax liabilities			
Provisions		73,427	26,691
Prepayments		204	63
Property, plant, and equipment		-	22,422
Exploration expenditure		-	-
		73,631	49,176
Set-off deferred tax assets	6c	(73,631)	(49,176)
Net deferred tax liabilities		-	-
e. Tax losses			
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised, that may be utilised to offset tax liabilities:			
Deductible temporary differences		138,589	174,053
Revenue losses		2,072,054	1,915,225
Capital losses		362,214	362,214
		2,572,857	2,451,492

Potential deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses have not been brought to account at 30 June 2015 because the directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of the deferred tax assets as probable at this point in time. These benefits will only be obtained if:

i. the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure to be realised;

ii. the Company continues to comply with conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and

iii. no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit from the deductions for the loss and exploration expenditure.

Note 7 Earnings per share(EPS)

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
a. Reconciliation of earnings to net profit or loss			
Profit /(loss)		(745,752)	225,851
Profit / (loss) attributable to non-controlling equity interest		119	(1,768)
Profit / (loss) used in the calculation of basic and dilutive EPS		(745,633)	224,083

	Note	2015 No.	2014 No.
b. Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculation of basic EPS		1,545,473,363	1,400,751,099
Weighted average number of dilutive options outstanding	7d	N/A	N/A
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating dilutive EPS		1,545,473,363	1,400,751,099

	2015 ¢	2014 ¢
c. Earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.048)	0.016

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 7 Earnings per share (cont.)

d. The Group does not report diluted earnings per share where options would not result in the issue of ordinary shares for less than the average market price during the period (out of the money). At the end of the 2015 financial year, the Group has 5,000,000 unissued shares under options out of the money.

In addition, the Group does not report diluted earnings per share on annual losses generated by the Group. During the 2015 financial year the Group had 5,000,000 unissued shares under option which are anti-dilutive.

Note 8 Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank		334,296	651,149
Short-term bank deposits		-	750,000
		334,296	1,401,149

a. Reconciliation of cash flow from operations to profit / (loss) after income tax

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit / (loss) after income tax	(745,752)	225,851
Cash flows excluded from profit / (loss) attributable to operating activities		
Insurance proceeds on property, plant and equipment settlement	-	(1,450,000)
Non-cash flows in profit / (loss) from ordinary activities:		
Share-based settlement of director fees and creditors	167,716	-
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment	-	107,765
Assets disposed of in exchange for rehabilitation services	15,373	-
(Gain) / loss on sale of assets	63,794	(16,319)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	27,687	(67,849)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1,031)	90,512
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(441,242)	784,913
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(155,785)	(520,000)
Cash flow from operations	(1,069,240)	(845,127)

b. Credit standby facilities

The Group has no credit standby facilities.

c. Non-cash investing and financing activities

None

d. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 26 Financial risk management on page 44.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 9 Trade and other receivables

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
a. Current			
Value-added tax receivable	9c	7,398	18,848
Trade debtors		-	16,237
Environmental bonds refundable		36,000	-
		43,398	35,085
b. Non-current			
Environmental bonds refundable		211,000	247,000
		211,000	247,000

c. Value-added tax (VAT) is a generic term for the broad-based consumption taxes that the Group is exposed to such as: Australia (GST) and in Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of Congo (VAT).

d. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 26 Financial risk management on page 44.

Note 10 Other assets

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Current			
Prepayments		19,485	18,454
		19,485	18,454

Note 11 Non-current assets held for disposal

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Current			
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	79,167
		-	79,167

Note 12 Property, plant, and equipment

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Non-current			
Buildings and infrastructure		-	49,909
Assets classified as non-current assets held for sale	11	-	(49,909)
		-	-
Plant and equipment		-	29,258
Assets classified as non-current assets held for sale	11	-	(29,258)
		-	-
Total plant and equipment		-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 13 Trade and other payables

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Current			
Unsecured			
Trade payables		117,028	469,507
Other creditors and accruals		100,010	179,170
		217,038	648,677

a. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and usually settled within the lower of terms of trade or 30 days.

b. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 26 Financial risk management on page 44.

NOTE 14 Borrowings

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Current			
Short-term borrowings	14a	5,122	14,732

a. Short-term borrowings comprise premium funding for insurance policies, repayable within 12 months.

Note 15 Provisions

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
a. Disclosed as:			
Current		66,651	200,036
Non-current		89,600	112,000
Carrying amount at the end of year		156,251	312,036

b. Movements in carrying amounts

	Site Restoration $	Total $
Balance at the beginning of year	312,036	312,036
Rehabilitation expenditure applied	(155,785)	(155,755)
Carrying amount at the end of year	156,251	156,281

c. Site restoration

In accordance with the Group's environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site restoration in respect of disturbed land is recognised when the land is disturbed. The basis of accounting is set out in note 1f.ii of the significant accounting policies.

d. Change in accounting estimates

Refer to note 1r.ii Key Estimate — Site restoration and rehabilitation provision on page 28.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 16 Issued capital

	Note	2015 No.	2014 No.	2015 $	2014 $
Fully paid ordinary shares	16a	1,609,565,899	1,441,850,000	32,940,458	32,776,079
a. Ordinary shares					
At the beginning of the year		1,441,850,000	1,208,100,000	32,776,079	32,548,891
Shares issued during the year:					
3 September 2013		-	233,750,000	-	233,750
18 September 2014	21c	43,871,300	-	43,871	-
5 December 2014	21a	123,844,599	-	123,845	-
Transaction costs relating to issues		-	-	(3,337)	(6,562)
At reporting date		1,609,565,899	1,441,850,000	32,940,458	32,776,079

b. Options

For information relating to the Blina Minerals NL scheme, including details of options issued and/or lapsed during the financial year, and the options outstanding at balance date, refer to Note 19 Share-based Payments on page 38. The total number of options on issue are as follows:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Listed options	-	-
Unlisted options	5,000,000	-
	5,000,000	-

c. Capital Management

The Directors' objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Group can maintain a capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the availability of liquid funds in order to meet its short term commitments. It does this by ensuring that its current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities) remains in excess of 1:1.

	2015	2014
Current ratio	1.38	1.78

Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Therefore, the focus of the Group's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Group to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. The Group's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The working capital position of the Group at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 were as follows:

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents	8	334,296	1,401,149
Trade and other receivables	9	43,398	35,085
Non-current assets held for disposal	11	-	79,167
Trade and other payables	13	(217,038)	(648,677)
Short-term provisions	15	(66,651)	(200,036)
Borrowings	14	(5,122)	(14,732)
Working capital position		88,883	651,956

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 17 Reserves

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Option reserve	17a	418	1,180,473
Foreign exchange reserve	17b	5,729	590
		6,147	1,181,063

a. Option reserve

The Share-based payments reserve is used to record the fair value of equity instruments issued to employees, including Key Management Personnel, as part of their remuneration and issued to external parties for the receipt of goods and services.

For information relating to Blina Minerals NL options, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and the options outstanding at year-end refer to Note 19 Share-based Payments on page 38.

b. Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve

The foreign exchange reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled subsidiary.

Note 18 Controlled entities

Controlled Entities	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Percentage Owned 2015	Percentage Owned 2014
Blina Minerals Burkina SARL	Burkina Faso	Ordinary	100%	100%
Blina Iron SA	Democratic Republic of Congo	Ordinary	90%	90%

a. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost.

b. Blina Minerals NL is the ultimate parent of the Group.

Note 19 Share-based payments

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Share-based payment expense		-	-

a. Share-based payment plans

At the general meeting held on 16 March 2011, shareholders approved Blina Minerals NL Employee Incentive Option Plan (Plan). The Plan replaces the previous Blina Diamonds NL Employee Option Plan approved by shareholders on 24 November 2004.

The Plan was adopted in order to ensure that the Company has appropriate mechanisms to continue to attract and retain the services of employees of a high calibre. Directors and their associates are not eligible to participate in the Plan.

The key terms of the Plan are summarised below.

Eligibility and Grant of Incentive Options	*The Board may grant Incentive Options to any full or part time employee of the Company or an associated body corporate. Incentive Options may be granted by the Board at any time.*
Consideration	*Each Incentive Option issued under the Plan will be issued for nil cash consideration.*
Conversion	*Each Incentive Option is exercisable into one Share in the Company ranking equally in all respects with the existing issued Shares in the Company.*
Exercise Price and Expiry Date	*To be determined by the Board prior to the grant of the Incentive Options.*
Exercise Restrictions	*The Incentive Options may be subject to conditions on exercise as may be fixed by the Directors prior to grant.*
Share Restriction Period	*Shares issued on the Exercise of Incentive Options may be subject to a restriction that they may not be transferred or otherwise dealt with until a Restriction Period has expired, as specified in the Offer for the Incentive Options.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 19 Share-based payments (cont.)

b. Share-based payment arrangements in effect during the period

None, no arrangements in effect during the period.

c. Options granted to KMP are as follow

None, no arrangements in effect during the period.

d. Movement in share-based payment arrangements during the period

A summary of the movements of all company options issued as share-based payments is as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	85,000,000	$0.049	158,666,665	$0.034
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	(80,000,000)	-	(73,666,665)	-
Outstanding at year-end	5,000,000	$0.60	85,000,000	$0.049
Exercisable at year-end	5,000,000	$0.60	85,000,000	$0.049

i. No options were exercised during the year.

ii. The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year end was less than five months. The weighted average exercise price of outstanding shares at the end of the reporting period was $0.60.

iii. The fair value of the options granted to employees is deemed to represent the value of the employee services received over the vesting period.

e. Fair value of options granted during the period

No options were granted during the period.

Note 20 Key management personnel compensation

The names and positions of Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) are as follows:

- Mr Brett Fraser — *Non-executive Chairman*
- Mr Justin Virgin — *Non-executive Director*
- Mr David Porter — *Executive Director*

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP during the year are as follows:

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Short-term employee benefits		250,778	308,682
Other short-term benefits		-	77,065
Post-employment benefits		8,823	9,930
Share-based payments		-	-
Other long-term benefits		-	-
Termination benefits		-	-
Total		259,601	395,677

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Director's Report on page 8 for details of the remuneration paid to each member of the Group's KMP for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 21 Related party transactions

a. KMP compensation settled by shares (current directors)

During the year ended 30 June 2015 unpaid and accrued directors fees totalling $123,845 were settled through the issue of shares in the Company in accordance with resolutions passed at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

	Fees $	Shares No.
Brett Fraser	38,425	38,425,000
Justin Virgin	43,139	43,138,349
David Porter	42,281	42,281,250
Total	123,845	123,844,599

b. Other related party transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

	2015 $	2014 $
Wolfstar Corporate Management Pty Ltd Wolfstar Corporate Management Pty Ltd, a company jointly controlled by Mr Fraser, provides financial services to Blina Minerals NL. These services are performed indirectly by Mr Fraser. Secretarial fees of $1,250 (2014: nil) have been accrued but not paid as at the end of the financial year.	60,000	60,000

c. KMP compensation settled by shares (former directors)

During the year ended 30 June 2015, 43,871,300 shares were issued to settle outstanding directors' fees that were owed to former directors fees totalling $43,871 as at 30 June 2014.

Note 22 Commitments

There are no material commitments as at reporting date.

Note 23 Events subsequent to reporting date

There have been no material events subsequent to reporting date.

Note 24 Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2015 (2014: Nil).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 25 Operating segments

a. Identification of reportable segments

The Group operates predominantly in the mining industry. This comprises exploration and evaluation of coal, copper, gold, manganese, or iron ore projects. Inter-segment transactions are priced at cost to the Group.

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are provided to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis and in determining the allocation of resources. Management has identified the operating segments based on the two principal locations based on geographical areas and therefore different regulatory environments – Australia and Africa.

Corporate expenses include administration and regulatory expenses arising from operating an ASX listed entity.

Segment assets include the costs to acquire tenements and the capitalised exploration costs of those tenements. Financial assets including cash and cash equivalents, and investments in financial assets, are reported in the Treasury segment.

b. Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

i. Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors, being the chief decision maker with respect to operating segments, are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Group.

ii. Inter-segment transactions

An internally determined transfer price is set for all inter-segment sales. This price is reset quarterly and is based on what would be realised in the event the sale was made to an external party at arm's length. All such transactions are eliminated on consolidation of the Group's financial statements.

Corporate charges are allocated to reporting segments based on the segments' overall proportion of revenue generation within the Group. The Board of Directors believes this is representative of likely consumption of head office expenditure that should be used in assessing segment performance and cost recoveries.

Inter-segment loans payable and receivable are initially recognised at the consideration received/to be received net of transaction costs. If inter-segment loans receivable and payable are not on commercial terms, these are not adjusted to fair value based on market interest rates. This policy represents a departure from that applied to the statutory financial statements.

iii. Segment assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to that segment that receives majority economic value from that asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

iv. Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

v. Unallocated items

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

- Impairment of assets and other non-recurring items of revenue or expense
- Income tax expense
- Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities
- Other financial liabilities

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 25 Operating segments (cont.)

For the Year to 30 June 2015	Australian Exploration $	African Exploration $	Total $
Segment revenue and other income	(38,771)	-	(38,771)
Segment Results	(38,771)	-	(38,771)
Amounts not included in segment results but reviewed by Board:			
Expenses not directly allocable to identifiable segments or areas of interest			
Business development	(20,175)	(1,150)	(21,325)
Compliance	(177,397)	(33,762)	(211,159)
Director remuneration excluding consulting fees	(102,696)	-	(102,696)
Exploration and rehabilitation (expenditure) / recovered	13,146	(333,744)	(320,598)
Finance costs	(5,213)	-	(5,213)
Impairment (expense) / overprovision	-	-	-
Legal fee and consulting fees	(18,535)	(2,666)	(21,201)
Share-based payments	-	-	-
Other expenses	(20,124)	(4,665)	(24,789)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Loss after Income Tax			(745,752)
As at 30 June 2015			
Segment Assets	536,497	44,799	581,296
Unallocated Assets:			
Trade and other receivables			7,398
Other non-current assets			19,485
Total Assets			608,179
Segment asset increases for the period:			
Capital expenditure – exploration	-	-	-
Less: Write-off of exploration assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Segment Liabilities	272,894	385	273,279
Unallocated Liabilities:			
Other payables			100,010
Short-term borrowings			5,122
Total Liabilities			378,411

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 25 OPERATING SEGMENTS (cont.)

For the Year to 30 June 2014	Australian Exploration $	African Exploration $	Total $
Segment revenue and other income	1,510,263	-	1,510,263
Segment Results	1,510,263	-	1,510,263
Amounts not included in segment results but reviewed by Board:			
Expenses not directly allocable to identifiable segments or areas of interest			
Business development	(31,503)	(14,447)	(45,950)
Compliance	(191,581)	-	(191,581)
Director remuneration excluding consulting fees	(180,921)	-	(180,921)
Exploration and rehabilitation expenditure	(475,599)	(214,367)	(689,966)
Finance costs	(1,837)	-	(1,837)
Impairment (expense) / overprovision	(107,765)	-	(107,765)
Legal fee and consulting fees	(38,059)	(6,812)	(44,871)
Share-based payments	-	-	-
Other expenses	(18,500)	(3,021)	(21,521)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Profit after Income Tax			225,851
As at 30 June 2014			
Segment Assets	1,698,879	28,438	1,727,317
Unallocated Assets:			
Trade and other receivables			35,085
Other non-current assets			18,454
Total Assets			1,780,856
Segment asset increases for the period:			
Capital expenditure - exploration	-	-	-
Less: Write-off of exploration assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Segment Liabilities	439,628	341,915	781,543
Unallocated Liabilities:			
Other payables			179,170
Short-term borrowings			14,732
Total Liabilities			975,445

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 26 Financial risk management

a. Financial Risk Management Policies

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, its objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

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

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

A summary of the Group's Financial Assets and Liabilities is shown below:

	Floating Interest Rate $	Fixed Interest Rate $	Non-interest Bearing $	2015 Total $	Floating Interest Rate $	Fixed Interest Rate $	Non-interest Bearing $	2014 Total $
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	334,296	-	-	334,296	1,401,149	-	-	1,401,149
Trade and other receivables	-	-	254,398	254,398	-	-	282,085	282,085
Total Financial Assets	334,296	-	254,398	588,694	1,401,149	-	282,085	1,683,234
Financial Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Trade and other payables	-	5,122	217,038	222,160	-	14,732	648,677	663,409
Total Financial Liabilities	-	5,122	217,038	222,160	-	14,732	648,677	663,409
Net Financial Assets	334,296	(5,122)	37,360	366,534	1,401,149	(14,732)	(366,592)	1,019,825

b. Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

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

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board adopts practices designed to identify significant areas of business risk and to effectively manage those risks in accordance with the Group's risk profile. This includes assessing, monitoring and managing risks for the Group and setting appropriate risk limits and controls. The Group is not of a size nor is its affairs of such complexity to justify the establishment of a formal system for risk management and associated controls. Instead, the Board approves all expenditure, is intimately acquainted with all operations and discuss all relevant issues at the Board meetings. The operational and other compliance risk management have also been assessed and found to be operating efficiently and effectively.

i. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

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

The objective of the Group is to minimise the risk of loss from credit risk. Although revenue from operations is minimal, the Group trades only with creditworthy third parties.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is insignificant. The Group's maximum credit risk exposure is limited to the carrying value of its financial assets as indicated on the statement of financial position.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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Note 26 Financial risk management (cont.)

- *Credit risk exposures*

The maximum exposure to credit risk is that to its alliance partners and that is limited to the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Group in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with financial institutions residing in Australia, where ever possible.

- *Impairment losses*

The Group has not material items past due and not impaired. Other receivables include environmental bonds ($247,000). The ultimate recoupment of the environmental bonds is dependent on the completion, to the satisfaction of the Department of Mines and Petroleum, of rehabilitation of the relevant sites.

ii. **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring sufficient cash and marketable securities are available to meet the current and future commitments of the Group. Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. 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.

Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The financial liabilities of the Group are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 30 days of the reporting date.

- *Contractual Maturities*

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities of the Group:

	Within 1 Year		Greater Than 1 Year		Total	
	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $
Financial liabilities due for payment						
Trade and other payables	217,038	648,677	-	-	217,038	648,677
Borrowings	5,122	14,732	-	-	5,122	14,732
Total contractual outflows	222,160	663,409	-	-	222,160	663,409
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	334,296	1,401,149	-	-	334,296	1,401,149
Trade and other receivables	43,398	35,085	211,000	247,000	254,398	282,085
Total anticipated inflows	377,694	1,436,234	211,000	247,000	588,694	1,683,234
Net inflow on financial instruments	155,534	772,825	211,000	247,000	366,534	1,019,825

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

iii. Market risk

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 26 Financial risk management (cont.)

The Board meets on a regular basis and considers the Group's exposure currency and interest rate risk.

(1) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Group is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is not material to the Group as no debt arrangements have been entered into, and movement in interest rates on the Group's financial assets is not material.

(2) Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the AUD functional currency of the Group.

With instruments being held by overseas operations, fluctuations in foreign currencies may impact on the Group's financial results. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal; however the Board continues to review this exposure regularly.

(3) Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

iv. Sensitivity Analyses

(1) Interest rates

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at balance sheet date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

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

	Profit $	Equity $
Year ended 30 June 2015		
±100 basis points change in interest rates	± 3,343	± 3,343
Year ended 30 June 2014		
±100 basis points change in interest rates	± 14,011	± 14,011

(2) Foreign exchange

The Group did not carry significant assets or liabilities in foreign currencies in the 2015 financial year (2014: nil), and therefore was not subject to material foreign exchange risk, and according not subject to material sensitivities.

v. Net Fair Values

(1) Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the table in note 26a and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term investments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.

The methods and assumptions used in determining the fair values of financial instruments are disclosed in the accounting policy notes specific to the asset or liability.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 27 Parent entity disclosures	Note	2015 $	2014 $
a. Financial Position of Blina Minerals NL			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		289,497	1,372,712
Trade and other receivables		42,467	35,065
Prepayments		17,725	16,643
Non-current asset held for disposal		-	79,167
Total current assets		349,689	1,503,587
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables		211,000	247,000
Financial assets	27b	26,495	26,495
Total non-current assets		237,495	273,495
Total assets		587,184	1,777,082
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		216,654	648,677
Short-term provisions		66,651	200,036
Borrowings		5,122	14,732
Total current liabilities		288,427	863,445
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions		89,600	112,000
Total non-current liabilities		89,600	112,000
Total liabilities		378,027	975,445
Net assets		209,157	801,637
Equity			
Issued capital		32,940,458	32,776,079
Reserves		418	1,180,473
Accumulated losses		(32,731,719)	(33,154,915)
Total equity		209,157	801,637
b. Financial assets of Blina Minerals NL			
Loans to subsidiaries		712,611	325,518
Less: Provision for impairment		(712,611)	(325,518)
Shares in controlled entities at cost		26,495	26,495
Net carrying value		26,495	26,495
c. Financial performance of Blina Minerals NL			
Profit / (loss) for the year		754,752	225,211
Total comprehensive income		754,752	225,211

d. Guarantees entered into by Blina Minerals NL for the debts of its subsidiaries

There are no guarantees entered into by Blina Minerals NL for the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2015 (2014: none).

Directors' declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 14 to 47, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards;

   (b) are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as stated in note 1 to the financial statements; and

   (c) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company and Group.

2. the Chief Executive Officer (equivalent) and Chief Financial Officer (equivalent) have each declared that:

   (a) the financial records of the Company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with s 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);

   (b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and

   (c) the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.

3. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:

B Fraser.

BRETT FRASER

Chairman

Dated this Wednesday, 30 September 2015

nexia australia

the next solution

Independent auditor's report to the members of Blina Minerals NL

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Blina Minerals NL which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity. The Group comprises 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 and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Blina Minerals NL would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Nexia Perth Audit Services Pty Ltd
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Opinion

In our opinion:

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1(a)(ii) to the Financial Report, which indicates that the Group will require further funding in the next twelve months from the date of this report to fund its planned activities. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1(a)(ii), indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the Group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Report on the remuneration report

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

Opinion

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

NPAS

Nexia Perth Audit Services Pty Ltd

PTKlopper

PTC Klopper
Director
30 September 2015
Perth

Corporate governance statement

This Corporate Governance summary discloses the extent to which the Company will follow the recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council in its publication 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition)' (**Recommendations**). The Recommendations are not mandatory, however, the Recommendations that will not be followed have been identified and reasons have been provided for not following them.

The Company's Corporate Governance Plan has been posted on the Company's website at www.blinaminerals.com.au.

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
Recommendation 1.1 A listed entity should have and disclose a charter which: (a) sets out the respective roles and responsibilities of the board, the chair and management; and (b) includes a description of those matters expressly reserved to the board and those delegated to management.	YES	The Company has adopted a Board Charter. The Board Charter sets out the specific responsibilities of the Board, requirements as to the Boards composition, the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and Company Secretary, the establishment, operation and management of Board Committees, Directors access to company records and information, details of the Board's relationship with management, details of the Board's performance review and details of the Board's disclosure policy. A copy of the Company's Board Charter is available on the Company's website.
Recommendation 1.2 A listed entity should: (a) undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a director; and (b) provide security holders with all material information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.	YES	(a) The Company has detailed guidelines for the appointment and selection of the Board. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Board to undertake appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to security holders a candidate for election, as a director. (b) Material information relevant to any decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director will be provided to security holders in the notice of meeting holding the resolution to elect or re-elect the Director.
Recommendation 1.3 A listed entity should have a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment.	YES	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Board to ensure that each Director and senior executive is a party to a written agreement with the Company which sets out the terms of that Director's or senior executive's appointment.
Recommendation 1.4 The company secretary of a listed entity should be accountable directly to the board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the board.	YES	The Board Charter outlines the roles, responsibility and accountability of the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.
Recommendation 1.5 A listed entity should: (a) have a diversity policy which includes requirements for the board: (i) to set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity; and (ii) to assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them; (b) disclose that policy or a summary or it; and (c) disclose as at the end of each reporting period: (i) the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the entity's diversity policy and its progress towards achieving them; and (ii) either: (A) the respective proportions of men and women on the board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation (including how the entity has defined "senior executive" for these purposes); or (B) the entity's "Gender Equality Indicators", as defined in the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012.	YES	(a) The Company has adopted a Diversity Policy. (i) The Diversity Policy provides a framework for the Company to achieve a list of 6 measurable objectives that encompass gender equality. (ii) The Diversity Policy provides for the monitoring and evaluation of the scope and currency of the Diversity Policy. The company is responsible for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the measurable objectives. (b) The Diversity Policy is stated in Schedule 9 of the Corporate Governance Plan which is available on the company website. (c) (i) The measurable objectives set by the Board will be included in the annual key performance indicators for the CEO, MD and senior executives. In addition the Board will review progress against the objectives in its annual performance assessment. (ii) The Board will include in the annual report each year, the measurable objectives, progress against the objectives, and the proportion of male and female employees in the whole organisation, at senior management level and at Board Level.

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Recommendation 1.6 A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and (b) disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.	YES	(a) The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Board and individual directors on an annual basis. It may do so with the aid of an independent advisor. The process for this can be found in the Performance Evaluation Policy document which is available on the Company's website. (b) The Company's Performance Evaluation Policy requires the Board to disclosure whether or not performance evaluations were conducted during the relevant reporting period. Details of the performance evaluations conducted will be provided in the Company's Annual Reports.
Recommendation 1.7 A listed entity should: (a) have and disclose a process for periodically evaluating the performance of its senior executives; and (b) disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether a performance evaluation was undertaken in the reporting period in accordance with that process.	YES	(a) The Board is responsible for evaluating the performance of senior executives. The Board is to arrange an annual performance evaluation of the senior executives. (b) The Company's Performance Evaluation Policy requires the Board to conduct annual performance of the senior executives. The Policy requires the Board to disclose whether or not performance evaluations were conducted during the relevant reporting period. Details of the performance evaluations conducted will be provided in the Company's Annual Report.
Principle 2: Structure the board to add value		
Recommendation 2.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a nomination committee which: (i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (ii) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (iii) the charter of the committee; (iv) the members of the committee; and (v) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a nomination committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs to address board succession issues and to ensure that the board has the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the entity to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.	YES	(a) Due to the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations the Company currently has no Nomination Committee. Pursuant to clause 4(h) of the Company's Board Charter, the full Board carries out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to the Nomination Committee under the written terms of reference for that committee. The duties of the Nomination Committee are outlined in Schedule 5 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan available online on the Company's website. The Board devotes time at each board meeting to discuss board succession issues. All members of the Board are involved in the Company's nomination process, to the maximum extent permitted under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. The Board regularly updates the Company's board skills matrix (in accordance with recommendation 2.2) to assess the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the entity.

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Recommendation 2.2 A listed entity should have and disclose a board skill matrix setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.	YES	(see Board Skills Matrix below)
Recommendation 2.3 **A listed entity should disclose:** (a) the names of the directors considered by the board to be independent directors; (b) if a director has an interest, position, association or relationship of the type described in Box 2.3 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendation (3rd Edition), but the board is of the opinion that it does not compromise the independence of the director, the nature of the interest, position, association or relationship in question and an explanation of why the board is of that opinion; and (c) the length of service of each director	YES	(a) The Board Charter provides for the disclosure of the names of Directors considered by the Board to be independent. These details are provided in the Annual Reports and Company website. (b) The Board Charter requires Directors to disclose their interest, positions, associations and relationships and requires that the independence of Directors is regularly assessed by the Board in light of the interests disclosed by Directors. Details of the Directors interests, positions associations and relationships are provided in the Annual Reports and Company website. (c) The Board Charter provides for the determination of the Directors' terms and requires the length of service of each Director to be disclosed. The length of service of each Director is provided in the Annual Reports and Company website.
Recommendation 2.4 A majority of the board of a listed entity should be independent directors.	YES	The Board Charter requires that where practical the majority of the Board will be independent. Details of each Director's independence are provided in the Annual Reports and Company website.
Recommendation 2.5 The chair of the board of a listed entity should be an independent director and, in particular, should not be the same person as the CEO of the entity.	YES	The Board Charter provides that where practical, the Chairman of the Board will be a non-executive director. If the Chairman ceases to be independent then the Board will consider appointing a lead independent Director.
Recommendation 2.6 A listed entity should have a program for inducting new directors and providing appropriate professional development opportunities for continuing directors to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their role as a director effectively.	YES	The Board Charter states that a specific responsibility of the Board is to procure appropriate professional development opportunities for Directors. The Board is responsible for the approval and review of induction and continuing professional development programs and procedures for Directors to ensure that they can effectively discharge their responsibilities.

Board Skills Matrix (Recommendation 2.2):

Board Skills Matrix	Number of Directors that Meet the Skill
Executive & Non- Executive experience	3
Industry experience & knowledge	2
Leadership	2
Corporate governance & risk management	3
Strategic thinking	2
Desired behavioural competencies	3
Geographic experience	3
Capital Markets experience	3
Subject matter expertise:	
- accounting	1
- capital management	3
- corporate financing	2
- industry taxation [1]	0
- risk management	3
- legal	3
- IT expertise [2]	0

(1) Skill gap noticed however an external taxation firm is employed to maintain taxation requirements.

(2) Skill gap noticed however an external IT firm is employed on an adhoc basis to maintain IT requirements.

Principle 3: Act ethically and responsibly

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Recommendation 3.1 A listed entity should: (a) have a code of conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees; and (b) disclose that code or a summary of it.	YES	(a) The Corporate Code of Conduct applies to the Company's directors, senior executives and employees. (b) The Company's Corporate Code of Conduct can be found on the Company's website.

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting		
Recommendation 4.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) have an audit committee which: (i) has at least three members, all of whom are non-executive directors and a majority of whom are independent directors; and (ii) is chaired by an independent director, who is not the chair of the board, and disclose: (iii) the charter of the committee; (iv) the relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the committee; and (v) in relation to each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have an audit committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs that independently verify and safeguard the integrity of its financial reporting, including the processes for the appointment and removal of the external auditor and the rotation of the audit engagement partner.	YES	(a) Due to the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations the Company currently has no Audit and Risk Committee. Pursuant to Clause 4(h) of the Company's Board Charter, the full Board carries out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to the Audit and Risk Committee under the written terms of reference for that committee. The role and responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee are outlined in Schedule 3 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan available online on the Company's website. The Board devote time at annual board meetings to fulfilling the roles and responsibilities associated with maintaining the Company's internal audit function and arrangements with external auditors. All members of the Board are involved in the Company's audit function to ensure the proper maintenance of the entity and the integrity of all financial reporting.
Recommendation 4.2 The board of a listed entity should, before it approves the entity's financial statements for a financial period, receive from its CEO and CFO a declaration that the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.	YES	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan states that a duty and responsibility of the Board is to ensure that before approving the entity's financial statements for a financial period, the CEO and CFO have declared that in their opinion the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained and that the financial statements comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.
Recommendation 4.3 A listed entity that has an AGM should ensure that its external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.	YES	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan provides that the Board must ensure the Company's external auditor attends its AGM and is available to answer questions from security holders relevant to the audit.
Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure		
Recommendation 5.1 A listed entity should: (a) have a written policy for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Listing Rules; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	YES	(a) The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy details the Company's disclosure requirements as required by the ASX Listing Rules and other relevant legislation. (b) The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy is available on the Company website.
Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders		
Recommendation 6.1 A listed entity should provide information about itself and its governance to investors via its website.	YES	Information about the Company and its governance is available in the Corporate Governance Plan which can be found on the Company's website. Information about the Company and its governance is available in the Corporate Governance Plan which can be found on the Company website.
Recommendation 6.2 A listed entity should design and implement an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors.	YES	The Company has adopted a Shareholder Communications Strategy which aims to promote and facilitate effective two-way communication with investors. The Shareholder Communications Strategy outlines a range of ways in which information is communicated to shareholders.

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Recommendation 6.3 A listed entity should disclose the policies and processes it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of security holders.	YES	The Shareholder Communication Strategy states that as a part of the Company's developing investor relations program, Shareholders can register with the Company Secretary to receive email notifications of when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX, including the release of the Annual Report, half yearly reports and quarterly reports. Links are made available to the Company's website on which all information provided to the ASX is immediately posted. Shareholders are encouraged to participate at all EGMs and AGMs of the Company. Upon the despatch of any notice of meeting to Shareholders, the Company Secretary shall send out material with that notice of meeting stating that all Shareholders are encouraged to participate at the meeting.
Recommendation 6.4 A listed entity should give security holders the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the entity and its security registry electronically.	YES	Security holders can register with the Company to receive email notifications when an announcement is made by the Company to the ASX. Shareholders queries should be referred to the Company Secretary at first instance.
Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk		
Recommendation 7.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a committee or committees to oversee risk, each of which: (i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (ii) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (iii) the charter of the committee; (iv) the members of the committee; and (v) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a risk committee or committees that satisfy (a) above, disclose that fact and the process it employs for overseeing the entity's risk management framework.	YES	(b) Due to the size and nature of the existing Board and the magnitude of the Company's operations the Company currently has no Audit and Risk Committee. Pursuant to Clause 4(h) of the Company's Board Charter, the full Board currently carries out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to the Audit and Risk Committee under the written terms of reference for that committee. The role and responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee are outlined in Schedule 3 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan available online on the Company's website. The Board devote time at annual board meeting to fulfilling the roles and responsibilities associated with overseeing risk and maintaining the entity's risk management framework and associated internal compliance and control procedures.
Recommendation 7.2 The board or a committee of the board should: (a) review the entity's risk management framework with management at least annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound, to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the entity faces and to ensure that they remain within the risk appetite set by the board; and (b) disclose in relation to each reporting period, whether such a review has taken place.	YES	(a) The Company process for risk management and internal compliance includes a requirement to identify and measure risk, monitor the environment for emerging factors and trends that affect these risks, formulate risk management strategies and monitor the performance of risk management systems. Schedule 8 of the Corporate Governance Plan is entitled 'Disclosure – Risk Management' and details the Company's disclosure requirements with respect to the risk management review procedure and internal compliance and controls. (b) The Board Charter requires the Board to disclose the number of times the Board met throughout the relevant reporting period, and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings. Details of the meetings will be provided in the Company's Annual Report.
Recommendation 7.3 A listed entity should disclose: (a) if it has an internal audit function, how the function is structured and what role it performs; or (b) if it does not have an internal audit function, that fact and the processes it employs for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its risk management and internal control processes.	YES	Schedule 3 of the Company's Corporate Plan provides for the internal audit function of the Company. The Board Charter outlines the monitoring, review and assessment of a range of internal audit functions and procedures.

Principles And Recommendations	Comply (Yes/No)	Explanation
Recommendation 7.4 A listed entity should disclose whether, and if so how, it has regard to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks and, if it does, how it manages or intends to manage those risks.	YES	Schedule 3 of the Company's Corporate Plan details the Company's risk management systems which assist in identifying and managing potential or apparent business, economic, environmental and social sustainability risks (if appropriate). Review of the Company's risk management framework is conducted at least annually and reports are continually created by management on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework and associated internal compliance and control procedures.
Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
Recommendation 8.1 The board of a listed entity should: (a) have a remuneration committee which: (i) has at least three members, a majority of whom are independent directors; and (ii) is chaired by an independent director, and disclose: (iii) the charter of the committee; (iv) the members of the committee; and (v) as at the end of each reporting period, the number of times the committee met throughout the period and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings; or (b) if it does not have a remuneration committee, disclose that fact and the processes it employs for setting the level and composition of remuneration for directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.	YES	Due to the size and nature of the existing board and the magnitude of the Company's operations the Company currently has no Remuneration Committee. Pursuant to clause 4(h) of the Company's Board Charter, the full Board currently carries out the duties that would ordinarily be assigned to the Remuneration Committee under the written terms of reference for that committee. The role and responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are outlined in Schedule 4 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan available online on the Company's website. The Board devote time at annual board meetings to fulfilling the roles and responsibilities associated with setting the level and composition of remuneration for Directors and senior executives and ensuring that such remuneration is appropriate and not excessive.
Recommendation 8.2 A listed entity should separately disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive directors and the remuneration of executive directors and other senior executives and ensure that the different roles and responsibilities of non-executive directors compared to executive directors and other senior executives are reflected in the level and composition of their remuneration.	YES	The Company's Corporate Governance Plan requires the Board to disclose its policies and practices regarding the remuneration of non-executive, executive and other senior directors.
Recommendation 8.3 A listed entity which has an equity-based remuneration scheme should: (a) have a policy on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme; and (b) disclose that policy or a summary of it.	YES	(a) Company's Corporate Governance Plan states that the Board is required to review, manage and disclose the policy (if any) on whether participants are permitted to enter into transactions (whether through the use of derivatives or otherwise) which limit the economic risk of participating in the scheme. The Board must review and approve any equity based plans. (b) A copy of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan is available on the Company's website.

Additional information for listed public companies

The following additional information is required by the Australian Securities Exchange in respect of listed public companies.

1 Capital

a. Ordinary Share Capital

1,609,565,917 ordinary fully paid shares held by 2,771 shareholders.

b. Unlisted Options over Unissued Shares

The Company has an additional 5,000,000 options on issue in accordance with section 7.1 of the Directors' Report, held by one holder holds the options, Plan B Trustees Limited.

c. Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to each class of equity security are as follows:

- **Ordinary shares**: Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.
- **Unlisted Options**: Options do not entitle the holders to vote in respect of that option, nor participate in dividends, when declared, until such time as the options are exercised and subsequently registered as ordinary shares.

d. Substantial Shareholders as at 29 September 2015

Name	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
Metallica Investments Pty Ltd <Metallica Trust A/C>	242,281,250	15.05
Kimberley Diamond Company NL	97,256,497	6.04

e. Distribution of Shareholders as at 29 September 2015

Category (size of holding)	Total Holders	Number Ordinary	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1 – 1,000	677	252,178	0.02
1,001 – 5,000	888	2,105,372	0.13
5,001 – 10,000	199	1,458,863	0.09
10,001 – 100,000	426	18,081,295	1.12
100,001 – and over	543	1,587,668,209	98.64
	2,733	1,609,565,917	100.00

f. Unmarketable Parcels as at 29 September 2015

As at 29 September 2015 there were 2,415 fully paid ordinary shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel and 2,577 holding less than an economic parcel of shares.

g. On-Market Buy-Back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

h. Restricted Securities

The Company has no restricted securities on issue.

Additional information for listed public companies

i. 20 Largest Shareholders — Ordinary Shares as at as at 29 September 2015

Rank	Name	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1.	Metallica Investments Pty Ltd <Metallica Trust A/C>	242,281,250	15.05
2.	Kimberley Diamond Company NL	97,256,497	6.04
3.	Mr Constandinos Kyrkou	50,397,974	3.13
4.	Mr Justin Anthony Virgin	47,038,367	2.92
5.	Mr W Jansen & Mrs M G Jansen <W & MG Jensen Super Fund A/C>	35,500,000	2.21
6.	Mr D K Anderson & Mrs C Anderson <The Canterbury S/Fund A/C>	35,000,000	2.17
7.	Hao Yun Limited	32,500,000	2.02
8.	Mr Chee Hoong Kuan	30,000,000	1.86
9.	Mr Phillip Lloyd Kerridge	27,077,966	1.68
10.	Platinum Corporate Secretariat	23,403,564	1.45
11.	Virgin Pty Ltd	23,100,000	1.44
12.	Ashton House Pty Ltd	20,000,000	1.24
13.	Sandstorm Investments Pty Ltd	20,000,000	1.24
14.	Pinewood Asset Pty Ltd	19,212,500	1.19
15.	Golden Rim Resources Limited	19,136,891	1.19
16.	UBS Wealth Management	17,500,000	1.09
17.	Vin Ethos Pty Ltd	17,212,500	1.07
18.	Mr John Santul	15,000,000	0.93
19.	Mr W Jansen & Mrs M G Jansen <W & MG Jansen Super Fund A/C>	15,000,000	0.93
20.	Mr Kosta Solomonov	14,271,190	0.89
	TOTAL	800,888,699	49.74

2 The name of the Company Secretary is Jay Stephenson.

3 Principal registered office

As disclosed in Note 2 Company details on page 30 of this Annual Report.

4 REGISTERS OF SECURITIES

As disclosed in the Corporate directory on page i of this Annual Report.

5 STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the Company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Securities Exchange Limited, As disclosed in the Corporate directory on page i of this Annual Report.

6 USE OF FUNDS

The Company has used its funds in accordance with its initial business objectives.

Tenement report

As at 30 June 2015

Project/Tenements	Location	Held at end of year	Acquired during the year	Disposed during the year
M04/391	Kimberley, Western Australia	Nil	Nil	100%
M04/392				
G04/44				
G04/45				

Notes:

Partial surrenders were lodged for M04/391 and M04/392 on 29 November 2013. M04/391 was reduced in size from 997.3 ha to 21.5467 ha and M04/392 was reduced in size from 926 ha to 80.0091 ha.

What remained of M04/391, which covers the Blina Camp and associated infrastructure was covered by a General Purpose Lease G04/44 and what remained of M04/392, which covers the wet processing plants, tailings storage facility and associated infrastructure was covered by a General Purpose Lease G04/45.

On 15 January 2014, Conditional Surrenders were lodged for what remained of M04/391 (surrender being conditional upon the grant of G04/44) and M04/392 (surrender being conditional upon the grant of G04/45).

BLINA
minerals