Canterbury Resources Limited and Controlled Entities

ABN 59 152 189 369

Consolidated annual report for period ended 30 June 2015

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Directors' report

The directors of Canterbury Resources Limited submit herewith the annual report of the consolidated entity ("the group") consisting of Canterbury Resources Limited ("the company") and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during the financial year ended 30 June 2015. The directors report as follows:

Information about the directors

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Particulars
Ross Earle Moller	Non - Executive Director and Company Secretary BCom Grad, Dip AppCorpGov, CA, ACIS, NZICA, ICSA
John Ernest Douglas Anderson	Non-Executive Chairman Bcom, MBA, GAICD
Grant Alan Craighead	Executive Director BSc, MAusIMM, GAICD
Gary Noel Fallon	Non-Executive Director BAppSc, MSEG, GAICD
Stephen Bartrop	Non- Executive Director BSc (Hons), Grad Dip Sec Inst., PhD, MAusIMM, MSEG, GAICD

The above named directors held office during the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

Remuneration of key management personnel

Information about the remuneration of key management personnel is set out in the remuneration report section of this directors' report. The term 'key management personnel' refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the consolidated entity.

Share options granted to directors and senior management

During the year the company issued 2,853,836 options. As at the date of this report, outstanding options comprise 2,853,836 20cps options (expiring 30 June 2017) and 3,200,000 9cps options (expiring 30 June 2018).

Company secretary

Ms Veronique Morgan-Smith, Solicitor, held the position of company secretary of Canterbury Resources Limited at the end of the financial year. She joined Canterbury Resources Limited in 2013.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group during the period was exploration for minerals.

Directors' report

Review of operations

During the year the group continued to advance and expand its portfolio of exploration properties in the SW Pacific region, covering areas prospective for porphyry copper-gold systems and epithermal gold systems. At the Ekuti Range Cu-Au Project in Papua New Guinea we made excellent progress, encountering widespread high grade Cu-Au mineralisation and identifying four porphyry targets at the Ekoato, Kopekio, Otibanda and Weke prospects. Ekoato in particular displays all the features of a high level porphyry system, forming part of a very strong copper and gold surface geochemical anomaly, coincident with a bullseye magnetic anomaly. It represents a compelling drill target. The Ekuti Range Cu-Au Project currently comprises two granted EL's and one ELA.

Our Vanuatu tenements currently comprise two granted PL's and five PLA's. Limited work was undertaken on our two PL's on Malekula, with field activities curtailed following cyclone Pam in March 2015 which devastated large parts of the country. Field work is expected to resume in 2016. One application on the neighbouring island of Espiritu Santo has been advanced through the landowner hearing stage.

The loss of the group after providing for income tax amounted to $103,066 (2014: loss $143,105).

Changes in the state of affairs

There was no significant change in the state of affairs of the group during the financial year.

Subsequent events

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the group in future financial years

Future developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the group in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the group. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

Environmental regulations

The group's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Dividends

In respect of the period year ended 30 June 2015, no final dividend was paid.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

There were indemnities given and insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or director of Canterbury Resources Limited.

Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director. During the financial year, 4 board meetings were held.

Name	Board of directors	
	Held	Attended
R E Moller	4	4
J E D Anderson	4	4
GA Craighead	4	4
GN Fallon	4	4
S Bartrop	4	3

Remuneration of key management personnel

	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments		
Name	Salary	Directors' fees	Consulting fees	Super-annuation	Options	Total	Performance related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
R E Moller	-	-	5,610	-	-	5,610	-
J E D Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GA Craighead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GN Fallon	-	-	4,200	-	-	4,200	-
S Bartrop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transactions with associates of Directors

S Bartrop and G Craighead are Directors of, and have a significant financial interest in, Breakaway Mining Services Pty Ltd, a company that provided technical and office services to the company during the year. These services were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions, and fees totalled $70,320 in FY15 ($109,650 in FY14).

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.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included after this report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Director: ....

Dated: 23 December 2015

bdjpartners
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

partners
A J Dowell CA
M Galouzis CA
A N Fraser CA
G W Cliffe CA
B Kolevski CPA (Affiliate ICAA)

associate
M A Nakkan CA

consultant
C H Barnes FCA

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the directors of Canterbury Resources Limited

As engagement partner for the audit of Canterbury Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

i) no contraventions of the independence requirements of 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.

BDJ Partners
Chartered Accountants

…………………………………………………..
Gregory W Cliffe
Partner
22 December 2015

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015	2014
		$	$
Revenue	3	246	8,029
Administration expenses		(27,651)	(27,902)
Corporate costs		(31,441)	(59,752)
Consultancy		(25,533)	(18,000)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(266)	(335)
Exploration expense		-	(33,259)
Marketing expense		-	(799)
Rental expense		-	-
Share based payment expense		-	-
Travel expense		(5,609)	(1,645)
Insurance		(9,694)	(3,522)
Registration fees		(2,612)	(1,657)
Other expenses		(506)	(4,263)
Loss before tax		(103,066)	(143,105)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Loss for the year		(103,066)	(143,105)
Attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(103,066)	(143,105)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(103,066)	(143,105)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(103,066)	(143,105)
Earnings per share		(0.0047)	(0.0074)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Canterbury Resources Limited and Controlled Entities
ABN 59 152 189 369

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	253,662	143,385
Trade and other receivables	6	5,676	5,286
Other current assets	7	6,880	6,961
Total current assets		266,218	155,632
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,065	1,331
Other assets	9	607,960	434,619
Total non-current assets		609,025	435,950
Total assets		875,243	591,582
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	10,675	26,148
Total current liabilities		10,675	26,148
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		10,675	26,148
Net assets		864,568	565,434
Equity			
Issued capital	11	1,172,000	769,800
Reserves	12	56,836	56,836
Retained earnings	13	(364,268)	(261,202)
Total equity		864,568	565,434

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

Consolidated	Note	Ordinary shares $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2013		699,800	56,836	(118,097)	638,539
Shares issued during the year		70,000	-	-	70,000
Loss for the year		-	-	(143,105)	(143,105)
Balance at 30 June 2014		**769,800**	**56,836**	**(261,202)**	**565,434**
Balance at 1 July 2014	13	769,800	56,836	(261,202)	565,434
Shares issued during the year		402,200	-	-	402,200
Loss for the year		-	-	(103,066)	(103,066)
Balance at 30 June 2015		**1,172,000**	**56,836**	**(364,268)**	**864,568**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Consolidated Period ending 30 June 2015 $	Consolidated Period ending 30 June 2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		193	7,976
Payments to suppliers and employees		(118,775)	(136,840)
Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities	14(b)	(118,582)	(128,864)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		-	-
Payments for exploration expenditure		(173,341)	(312,885)
Net cash generated by/(used in) investing activities		(173,341)	(312,885)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		402,200	70,000
Amounts advanced to related parties		-	(27,359)
Net cash (used in)/generated by financing activities		402,200	42,641
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		110,277	(399,108)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		143,385	542,493
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		253,662	143,385

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2015

1. General information

Canterbury Resources Limited (the "company") is a public company incorporated in Australia. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Suite 505
35 Lime St
Sydney NSW 2000

The principal activity of the group during the period was exploration for minerals.

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent Canterbury Resources Limited and controlled entities ("'consolidated group" or "group").

2. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are special purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and comply with other requirements of the law.
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.
Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 22 December 2015.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 102 'Inventories' or value in use in AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets'.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by Canterbury Resources Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is any entity over which Canterbury Resources Limited has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the company gains control until the date when the company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the group during the year, the financial performance of those entities are included only for the period of the year they were controlled. A list of controlled entities included in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are shown separately within the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position and statements showing profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

(b) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the group, liabilities incurred by the group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 112 'Income Taxes' and AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with AASB 2 'Sharebased Payment' at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' are measured in accordance with that Standard.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Business combinations (cont'd)

Where the consideration transferred by the group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(d) Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the group's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Taxation

The company is part of a tax-consolidated group under Australian taxation law, of which Canterbury Resources Limited is the head entity. As a result, Canterbury Resources Limited is subject to income tax through its membership of the tax-consolidated group. The consolidated current and deferred tax amounts for the tax-consolidated group are allocated to the members of the tax-consolidated group using the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach, with deferred taxes being allocated by reference to the carrying amounts in the financial statements of each member entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation. Current tax liabilities and assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and relevant tax credits arising from this allocation process are then accounted for as immediately assumed by the head entity, as under Australian taxation law the head entity has the legal obligation (or right) to these amounts.

Entities within the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax funding arrangement and a tax sharing agreement with the head entity. Under the terms of the tax funding arrangement, Canterbury Resources Limited have agreed to pay a tax equivalent payment to or from the head entity equal to the tax liability or asset assumed by the head entity for that period as noted above. Such amounts are reflected in amounts receivable from or payable to the head entity. Accordingly, the amount arising under the tax funding arrangement for each period is equal to the tax liability or asset assumed by the head entity for that period and no contribution from (or distribution to) equity participants arises in relation to income taxes.

The tax sharing agreement entered into between members of the tax-consolidated group provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations or if an entity should leave the tax-consolidated group. The effect of the tax sharing agreement is that the company's liability for tax payable by the tax consolidated group is limited to the amount payable to the head entity under the tax funding arrangement.

<u>Current tax</u>

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Taxation (cont'd)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

<u>Current and deferred tax for the year</u>
Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation rates and methods shall be reviewed at least annually and, where changed, shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Where depreciation rates or methods are changed, the net written down value of the asset is depreciated from the date of the change in accordance with the new depreciation rate or method. Depreciation recognised in prior financial years shall not be changed, that is, the change in depreciation rate or method shall be accounted for on a 'prospective' basis.

The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) Exploration and Development Expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are capitalised in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These coats are only capitalised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decisions to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

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

Costs of site restoration are provided for over the life of the project from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with local laws and regulations and clauses of the permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted for on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legalisation. Accordingly, the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

(i) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (cont'd)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(j) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually.

Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

The group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Derecognition of financial assets (cont'd)

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(m) Foreign currencies

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of the group are expressed in Australian dollars ('$'), which is the functional currency of the company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Nonmonetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purpose of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the group's foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

(n) Comparative amounts

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

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

(o) Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(o) Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described at (g) above, the group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

Amendments to AASBs and the new Interpretations that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the group has applied a number of amendments to AASBs and a new Interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2014, and therefore relevant for the current year end.

Standard	Requirement
AASB 2012-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities'	The amendments to AASB 132 clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'. The amendments have been applied retrospectively. As the group does not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that qualify for offset, the application of the amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements.
AASB 2013-3 'Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets'	The amendments to AASB 136 remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives had been allocated when there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment of the related CGU. Furthermore, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements applicable to when the recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is measured at fair value less costs of disposal. These new disclosures include the fair value hierarchy, key assumptions and valuation techniques used which are in line with the disclosure required by AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurements'. The application of these amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures in the group's consolidated financial statements.
AASB 2013-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards- Investment Entities'	The amendments to AASB 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated financial statements. To qualify as an investment entity, a reporting entity is required to: • obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services; • commit to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and • measure and evaluate performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis. Consequential amendments have been made to AASB 12 and AASB 127 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities. As the company is not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in AASB 10 as at 1 July 2014), the application of the amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Application of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

Amendments to AASBs and the new Interpretations that are mandatorily effective for the current year (cont'd)

Standard	Requirement
AASB 2014-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards' (Part A: Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011–2013 Cycles)	The Annual Improvements 2010-2012 has made number of amendments to various AASBs, which are summarised below. • The amendments to AASB 2 (i) change the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition'; and (ii) add definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' which were previously included within the definition of 'vesting condition'. The amendments to AASB 2 are effective for share based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014. • The amendments to AASB 3 clarify that contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability should be measured at fair value at each reporting date, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of AASB 9 or AASB 139 or a non-financial asset or liability. Changes in fair value (other than measurement period adjustments) should be recognised in profit and loss. The amendments to AASB 3 are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014. • The amendments to AASB 8 (i) require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have 'similar economic characteristics'; and (ii) clarify that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker. • The amendments to the basis for conclusions of AASB 13 clarify that the issue of AASB 13 and consequential amendments to AASB 139 and AASB 9 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting, if the effect of discounting is immaterial. • The amendments to AASB 116 and AASB 138 remove perceived inconsistencies in the accounting for accumulated depreciation/amortisation when an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued. The amended standards clarify that the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset and that accumulated depreciation/amortisation is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses. • The amendments to AASB 124 clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. Consequently, the reporting entity should disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services. However, disclosure of the components of such compensation is not required.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Application of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

Amendments to AASBs and the new Interpretations that are mandatorily effective for the current year (cont'd)

Standard	Requirement
	The Annual Improvements 2011-2013 has made a number of amendments to various AASBs, which are summarised below. • The amendments to AASB 3 clarify that the standard does not apply to the accounting for the formation of all types of joint arrangements in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. • The amendments to AASB 13 clarify that the scope of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, AASB 139 or AASB 9, even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities within AASB 132. • The amendments to AASB 140 clarify that AASB 140 and AASB 3 are not mutually exclusive and application of both standards may be required. Consequently, an entity acquiring investment property must determine whether: • the property meets the definition of investment property in terms of AASB 140; and • the transaction meets the definition of a business combination under AASB 3. The application of these amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements.
AASB 2014-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards' (Part B: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions Amendments to AASB 119)	The amendments to AASB 119 clarify how an entity should account for contributions made by employees or third parties to defined benefit plans, based on whether those contributions are dependent on the number of years of service provided by the employee. For contributions that are independent of the number of years of service, the entity may either recognise the contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, or to attribute them to the employees' periods of service using the projected unit credit method; whereas for contributions that are dependent on the number of years of service, the entity is required to attribute them to the employees' periods of service. As the group does not have contributions made by employees or third parties to defined benefit plans, the application of these amendments to AASB 119 does not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amount recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Application of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

Amendments to AASBs and the new Interpretations that are mandatorily effective for the current year (cont'd)

Standard	Requirement
AASB 1031 Materiality', AASB 2013-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards'-Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments' (Part B: Materiality), AASB 2014-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards' (Part C: Materiality)	The revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements' (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality. The AASB is progressively removing references to AASB 1031 in all Standards and Interpretations. Once all of these references have been removed, AASB 1031 will be withdrawn. The adoption of AASB 1031, AASB 2013-9 (Part B) and AASB 2014-1 (Part C) does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Application of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

Standards and Interpretations on issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations that were issued but not yet effective are listed below.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', and the relevant amending standards[1]	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and AASB 2014-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15'	1 January 2017	30 June 2018
AASB 2014-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2014-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2014-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality'	1 July 2015	30 June 2016
AASB 2015-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016	30 June 2017

1 The AASB has issued the following versions of AASB 9:
- AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' (December 2009) and the relevant amending standard;
- AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' (December 2010) and the relevant amending standards;
- AASB 2013-9 'Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments', Part C - Financial Instruments
- AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' (December 2014) and the relevant amending standards

All the standards have an effective date of annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Either AASB 9 (December 2009) or AASB 9 (December 2010) can be early adopted if the initial application date is before 1 February 2015.

After this date only AASB 9 (December 2014) can be early adopted.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(q) Going concern basis

This financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Directors are aware of the fact that future development and administration activities are constrained by available cash assets, and believe future identified cashflows are sufficient to fund the short term working capital and forecasted exploration requirements of the Company.

The Directors are confident of securing funds as and when necessary to meet the company's obligations as and when the fall due, and consider the adoption of the going concern basis to be appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements.

Should the fund raising be unsuccessful, it would indicate a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and the consolidated entity's ability to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

3. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Interest received	246	8,029

4. Income tax benefit

The Prima facie income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2015	2014
Loss before income tax from continuing operations	(103,066)	(143,105)
Income tax benefit calculated at 30%	(30,920)	(42,932)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable	-	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences	30,920	42,932
Income tax benefit attributable to loss		-

5. Loss per share

	Consolidated	
	2015 Cents per share	2014 Cents per share
Basic loss per share		
From continuing operations	(0.0047)	(0.0074)
Diluted loss per share		
From continuing operations	(0.0047)	(0.0074)

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $
Loss used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share	(103,066)	(143,105)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share	22,016,993	19,437,644

6. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $
Other receivables	4,353	3,963
VAT paid	1,021	1,021
Loans to employees	302	302
	5,676	5,286

7. Other assets

	Consolidated	
	2015 $	2014 $
Prepayments	6,880	6,908
Interest receivable	-	53
	6,880	6,961

8. Plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	1,675	1,675
Accumulated depreciation	(610)	(344)
	1,065	1,331

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Plant and equipment $	Low cost assets $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2013	1,675	152	1,827
Write offs	-	(152)	(152)
Depreciation expense	(344)	-	(344)
Balance at 30 June 2014	1,331	-	1,331
Additions			
Depreciation expense	(266)	-	(266)
Balance at 30 June 2015	1,065	-	1,065

9. Intangible asset

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Tenement Deposit	2,796	2,796
Advance - Canterbury Resources Limited	-	24,562
Exploration and evaluation phase	589,496	391,593
Deferred exploration costs	15,668	15,668
	607,960	434,619

10. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2015 $	Consolidated 2014 $
Unsecured – at amortised cost		
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	10,000	25,668
Other payables	675	480
	10,675	26,148

11. Issued capital

	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
26,701,802 fully paid ordinary shares (2014: 20,740,000)	1,172,000	769,800

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the group does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

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

(a) Movement in ordinary share capital

	Consolidated 2015		Consolidated 2014	
	Number of shares	$	Number of shares	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,740,000	769,800	8,000,000	132,800
Shares issued during the year	5,961,802	402,200	12,470,000	637,000
Balance at the end of the year	26,701,802	1,172,000	20,740,000	769,800

12. Reserves

	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
Share based payments (i)	56,836	56,836

(i) The share based payments reserve records the value of options issued to directors, employees and consultants as part of the remuneration for their services.

The fair value of the options granted during the year is estimated using the Black & Scholes or the Cox Ross Rubinstein binomial valuation methodology taking into account the terms and conditions under which the options are granted.

13. Accumulated losses

	Consolidated 2015 $	2014 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	(261,202)	(118,097)
Loss during the year	(103,066)	(143,105)
Balance at the end of the year	(364,268)	(261,202)

14. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

(a) Reconciliation of cash

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank and on hand	218,581	38,183
Short term bank deposits	35,081	105,202
	253,662	143,385

(b) Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Loss for the year	(103,066)	(143,105)
Depreciation	266	334
Loss on assets written off	-	152
Movements in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(390)	21,825
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	81	11,103
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(15,473)	(19,173)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(118,582)	(128,864)

15. Commitments for expenditure

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Tenement expenditure (i)		
Annual expenditure incurred	605,163	346,144

(i) In order to maintain the company's tenement in good standing with the various mining departments, the company will be required to incur exploration expenditure under the terms of each licence. The minimum exploration expenditure requirement for FY16 is estimated to be approximately $225,000. This is a pro rata estimate based on proposed terms and anticipated renewal dates for PL1836 and PL1837 in Vanuatu (1 February 2016) and EL2302 in PNG (25 February 2016) and from the grant date for EL2314 in PNG (2 November 2015).

16. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

In the opinion of the directors, the group did not have any contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 30 June 2015.

17. Auditors' remuneration

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	**$**
Audit of the financial statements	10,000	10,000

The auditor of Canterbury Resources Limited is BDJ Partners.

18. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements. Refer to note 2 for a summary of the significant accounting policies relating to the group.

	2015	2014
	$	$
Statement of financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	846,180	519,345
Non-current assets	69,242	69,242
Total assets	915,422	588,587
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	7,890	2,329
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	7,890	2329
Equity		
Issued capital	1,172,000	769,800
Reserves	56,836	56,836
Accumulated losses	(321,303)	(235,720)
Total equity	907,533	590,916
Total comprehensive loss	(82,492)	(127,078)

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2015.

Capital commitments - property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015.

Guarantees
The parent entity has not entered into any guarantees, in the current or previous financial year, with respect to the debts of its subsidiaries.

19. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

Name of entity	**Country of incorporation**	**Ownership interest**	
		2015	**2014**
		%	**%**
Canterbury Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Capella Ventures Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Capella Vanuatu Ltd	Vanuatu	100	100
Canterbury Resources (PNG) Ltd	Papua New Guinea	100	100

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2015

20. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors

The following persons were directors of the group during the financial year:

JED Anderson
GA Craighead
GN Fallon
RE Moller
S Bartrop

Key management personnel compensation

2015	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments		
Name	Salary	Directors' fees	Consulting fees	Super-annuation	Options	Total	Performance related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
JED Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GA Craig head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GN Fallon	-	-	4,200	-	-	4,200	-
RE Moller	-	-	5,610	-	-	5,610	-
S Bartrop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	9,810	-	-	9,810	-

2014	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits	Share based payments		
Name	Salary	Directors' fees	Consulting fees	Super-annuation	Options	Total	Performance related
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
JED Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GA Craig head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GN Fallon	-	-	20,196	-	-	20,196	-
RE Moller	-	-	21,615	-	-	21,615	-
S Bartrop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	41,811	-	-	41,811	-

20. Key management personnel disclosures (cont'd)

Transactions with associates of key management personnel

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	
Amounts recognised as expense		
Office overheads (i)	70,320	109,650

(i) Mr Craighead and Mr Bartrop, directors of the company, have a significant financial interest in Breakaway Mining Services Pty Limited, a company that provided technical and office overhead services to the company during the year. These services were provided under normal commercial terms and conditions.

21. Related party transactions

(a) *Parent entities*

The parent entity within the group is Canterbury Resources Limited.

(b) *Key management personnel*

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 20.

(c) *Subsidiaries*

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 19.

22. Financial instruments

Capital management

The group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of its equity balance.

In managing its capital, the group's primary objective is to ensure its continued ability to maintain its operations and provide a platform to enable a return for its equity shareholders to be made when successful commercial operations are achieved. In order to achieve this objective, the group seeks to maximise its fund raising to provide sufficient funding to enable the group to meet its working capital and strategic investment needs. In making decisions to adjust its capital structure to achieve these aims, either through new share issues, or reduction of debt, the group considers not only its short-term position but also its long-term operational and strategic objectives.

The group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2014.

The capital structure of the Group consists of cash and bank balances (note 14) and equity of the group (comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses as detailed in notes 11 to 13).

The group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

The group's management reviews the capital structure of the company regularly. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital

Financial risk management objectives

The group's management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to its operations and analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The group does not have any derivative financial instruments.

(a) Market risk

The group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates and foreign currency.

There has been no change to the group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

i. Interest rate risk management

The group's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

Consolidated 2015	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating interest rate $	Fixed maturing in 1 yr to 5 yrs $	Non-interest bearing $	Total $
Financial assets					
Cash	0.00	218,581	-	-	218,581
Term deposits	4.00	35,081	-	-	35,081
Trade and other receivables	0.00	-	-	5,676	5,676
Total assets		253,662	-	5,676	259,338
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	0.00	-	-	675	675
Total liabilities	0.00	-	-	675	675
Net financial assets		253,662	-	5,001	258,663

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial risk management objectives (cont'd)

(a) Market risk (cont'd)

i. Interest rate risk management (cont'd)

Consolidated 2014	Weighted average interest rate %	Floating interest rate $	Fixed maturing in 1 yr to 5 yrs $	Non-interest bearing $	Total $
Financial assets					
Cash	0.00	-	38,183	-	38,183
Term deposits	4.00	105,202	-	-	105,202
Trade and other receivables	0.00	-	-	5,286	5,286
Total assets		105,202	38,183	5,286	148,671
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	0.00	-	-	480	480
Total liabilities	0.00	-	-	480	480
Net financial assets		105,202	38,183	4,806	148,191

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposure in existence at the balance sheet date. The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

Consolidated 2015	Carrying amount $	+0.5% interest rate profit & loss $	-0.5% interest rate profit & loss $
Cash at bank	218,581	1,093	(1,093)
Cash on short term deposit	35,081	175	(175)
	253,662	1,268	(1,268)
Tax charge of 30%		(380)	(380)
Post tax profit increase / (decrease)		888	(888)

Consolidated 2014	Carrying amount	+0.5% interest rate profit & loss	-0.5% interest rate profit & loss
Cash at bank	38,183	191	(191)
Cash on short term deposit	105,202	526	(526)
	143,385	717	(717)
Tax charge of 30%		(215)	(21)
Post tax profit increase / (decrease)		502	(502)

Notes to the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2015

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial risk management objectives (cont'd)

(a) Market risk (cont'd)

ii. Currency risk (cont'd)

The group's policy is, where possible, to allow group entities to settle liabilities denominated in their functional currency with the cash generated from their own operations in that currency. Where group entities have liabilities denominated in a currency other than their functional currency (and have insufficient reserves of that currency to settle them) cash already denominated in that currency will, where possible, be transferred from elsewhere within the group.

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk, which arises out of its investments in Vanuatu, is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2015	**2014**
	$	
Cash at bank	4,462	4,408
Exploration expenditure capitalised	225,789	201,928
Net exposure	230,251	206,336

Sensitivity analysis

Consolidated 2015

	Carrying amount AUD$	**+10% VUV/AUD profit & loss AUD$**	**-10% VUV/AUD profit & loss AUD$**
Cash at bank	4,462	446	(446)
Exploration expenditure capitalised	225,789	22,579	(22,579)
	230,251	23,025	(23,025)
Tax charge of 30%		6,907	(6,907)
Post tax profit increase / (decrease)		16,118	(16,118)

Consolidated 2014

	Carrying amount AUD$	**+10% VUV/AUD profit & loss AUD$**	**-10% VUV/AUD profit & loss AUD$**
Cash at bank	4,408	441	(441)
Exploration expenditure capitalised	201,928	20,193	(20,193)
	206,336	20,634	(20,634)
Tax charge of 30%		6,190	(6,190)
Post tax profit increase / (decrease)		14,444	(14,444)

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises principally from the group's trade receivables. It is the risk that the counterpart fails to discharge its obligation in respect of the instrument. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade and other receivables. The group does not have significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or company of counter parties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the group's short medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The group manages liquidity risk by maintaining a reputable credit risk profile, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows,

The group's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this aim, it seeks to maintain cash balances (or agreed facilities) to meet expected requirements for a period of at least 45 days.

The Board receives cash flow projections in a monthly basis as well as information regarding cash balances. At the balance sheet date, these projections indicated that the group expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances.

The group does not have any financing facilities in place and does not have a bank overdraft.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liability based on contractual obligations

The risk implied from the values shown in the table below, reflects a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Trade and other payables mainly originate from the financing of assets used in ongoing operations such as, plant, equipment and investments in working capital (e.g. trade receivables). These assets are considered in the group's overall liquidity risk.

		Contractual cash flows			
Consolidated 2015	**Carrying amount**	**< 6 months**	**6-12 months**	**> 12 months**	**On demand**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial assets					
Cash	218,581	218,581	-	-	-
Term deposits	35,081	35,081	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	5,676	5,676	-	-	-
Total assets	259,338	259,338	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	675	675	-	-	-
Total liabilities	675	675	-	-	-
Net maturity	258,663	258,663	-	-	-

22. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Consolidated 2014	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows < 6 months $	6-12 months $	> 12 months $	On demand $
Financial assets					
Cash	38,183	38,183	-	-	-
Term deposits	105,202	105,202	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	3,350	3,350	-	-	-
Total assets	146,735	146,735	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	480	480	-	-	-
Total liabilities	480	480	-	-	-
Net maturity	146,255	146,255	-	-	-

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

23. Events after the reporting period

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or might significantly affect the operations of the group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the group in subsequent financial years.

Canterbury Resources Limited and Controlled Entities

ABN 59 152 189 369

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Canterbury Resources Limited, the directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 38, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and

   b. give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

2. 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.

Director ……………………………………………

Dated this …23… day of …December…2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Canterbury Resources Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Canterbury Resources Limited, which comprises the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the company and the consolidated entity.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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 Canterbury Resources Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Canterbury Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

(b) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Going Concern

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2.(q) "Going concern basis" which states that the directors are investigating options to raise additional funds. Should the fund raising be unsuccessful, it would indicate a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and the consolidated entity's ability to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial report which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001.* As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

BDJ Partners
Chartered Accountants

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Gregory W Cliffe
Partner

23 December 2015