



Kingsgate

Consolidated Limited

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited

ABN 42 000 837 472

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Ross Smyth-Kirk Executive Chairman
Peter Alexander Non-Executive Director
Peter Warren Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Ross Coyle

Stock Exchange Listing

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited is a company limited by shares, listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code KCN. The Company's shares also trade in the United States of America over-the-counter (OTC) as an American Depositary Receipt (ADR) under the code OTC: KSKGY.

Registered Office and Principal Business Address

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20 Bond Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

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Las Condes, Santiago
Chile

Tel: +56 2 3245 8650

Share Registry

Link Market Services Limited

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Sydney NSW 2000
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ADR Depository (American Depositary Receipts)

The Bank of New York Mellon

ADR Contact details for investors
BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
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Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX Code: KCN)
ASX APPENDIX 4E - RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET
For the year ended 30 June 2019

			2019	2018
			\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities	Revenue	0%	-	-
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	Profit increased	111%	8,375	(76,722)
Net profit/(loss) for the period attributable to members	Profit increased	111%	8,375	(76,722)

Dividends

No interim dividend was paid in relation to the year ended 30 June 2019.
No final dividend will be paid in relation to the year ended 30 June 2019.

Net Tangible Assets

	2019	2018
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary share: \$ per share	0.17	0.24

Refer attached Operating and Financial Review for commentary on the results for the year.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors' present their report on the Group consisting of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during the year ended 30 June 2019.

DIRECTORS

The following persons were directors of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited during the year ended 30 June 2019 and up to the date of this report, except where noted otherwise:

- Ross Smyth-Kirk Executive Chairman
- Peter Alexander Non-Executive Director
- Peter Warren Non-Executive Director
- Sharon Skeggs* Non-Executive Director

* Sharon Skeggs resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 17 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited during the reporting period was the successful settlement of Political Risk Insurance proceedings for more than A\$81 million, and the continuation of a process to monetise the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project ("Nueva Esperanza") in Chile.

In addition, the Company continued to progress its claim with respect to the arbitral proceedings against the Kingdom of Thailand under the Australia-Thailand Free Trade Agreement at the same time continuing its rehabilitation obligation and maintaining and keep the project in good standing.

DIVIDENDS

- No final dividend was declared for the year ended 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: nil).
- No interim dividend was declared for the year ended 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: nil).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

Operational Performance

Kingsgate is a gold and silver mining, development and exploration company based in Sydney, Australia. Kingsgate owns the Chatree Gold Mine ("Chatree") in Thailand. In addition, the Company has an advanced development project; Nueva Esperanza, in the highly prospective Maricunga Gold/Silver Belt in Chile.

Chatree: Akara Resources Public Company Limited ("Akara"), a subsidiary of Kingsgate, ceased operating the Chatree Gold Mine on 31 December 2016 in accordance with the closure order by the Thai Government. Chatree was placed on Care and Maintenance effective 1 January 2017. Approximately 25 full time staff remain at the Chatree Gold Mine to manage the ongoing Care and Maintenance and rehabilitation works.

At mine closure, approximately US\$7.1 million of gold and silver inventory in the form of high-grade sludge remained at the Chatree site. Akara is still working towards having the sludge released for sale. However, there can be no guarantee that this will occur.

Chatree Closure Remedies:

Political Risk Insurance ("PRI"): In October 2017, Kingsgate commenced proceedings in the New South Wales Supreme Court against Zurich Insurance Australia Ltd, and other named insurers, under a Political Risk Insurance Policy that was held by the Company when the Thai Government unlawfully expropriated the Chatree Gold Mine in May 2016.

On 27 March 2018, Kingsgate engaged in the confidential Court-ordered mediation of its claim against Zurich Australia Limited, and other named insurers for recovery under its Political Risk Insurance Policy. The dispute was not settled during the course of the mediation.

In March 2019, Kingsgate settled its Political Risk Insurance proceedings for more than A\$81 million. The settlement consisted of:

- a cash payment of US\$55 million (A\$76.3 million) received by Kingsgate on 11 April 2019;



- a requirement for the Insurers to contribute up to US\$3.5 million of future costs towards the TAFTA ("Australia Thailand Free Trade Agreement") Arbitration. The Insurers funding contribution will be paid on a pro-rata basis with Kingsgate; and
- a sharing arrangement between Kingsgate and the Insurers for future distributions of TAFTA Claim proceeds. The Insurers are only entitled to the amount of their original financial contribution including interest – Kingsgate will retain any TAFTA Claim proceeds in excess of that contribution.

Australia–Thailand Free Trade Agreement ("TAFTA"): On 2 November 2017, Kingsgate commenced arbitral proceedings against the Kingdom of Thailand under the Australia-Thailand Free Trade Agreement, in order to recover the substantial losses that it has suffered, and continues to suffer, as a result of the unlawful expropriation of the Chatree Mine by the Thai Government.

The TAFTA Tribunal has adopted a Procedural Calendar which provides that the merits of the TAFTA Claim will be heard between 18 November and 29 November 2019.

However, the Tribunal has also ordered that the proceedings are to be kept confidential, except where disclosure is required to fulfil a legal duty.

The Kingsgate Board considers that the Company's prospects of successfully prosecuting its claim against Thailand are excellent, but remains committed to seeking a negotiated settlement of the investment dispute with the Kingdom of Thailand.

Kingsgate has appointed the leading international law firm Clifford Chance to represent it for its claim under TAFTA. There can be no guarantee that Kingsgate will be successful with its claim.

Thai Media Reports

In March this year, Thailand held a general election to appoint a new Government. During the election campaign, one of Kingsgate's ASX releases was used by a political party for campaign purposes. The effect of this was that Kingsgate's claim against the Kingdom of Thailand received a large amount of attention from both the media and general public. So much so that one Twitter post in relation to the case was re-tweeted more than 40,000 times.

This significantly raised the profile of the matter across the country. It also led to many instances where it was reported that Kingsgate had already won the TAFTA case. While this is not correct and the hearings are scheduled for November this year, Kingsgate would like to clarify that it remains politically neutral in Thailand.

In addition, following the March election a new Cabinet has recently been appointed.

Kingsgate welcomed comments made by the newly appointed Minister of Industry, Mr Suriya Jungrungruangkit, who in a series of media interviews on the 23rd and 24th July 2019, indicated that he is willing to meet with Kingsgate/Akara Resources and look to negotiate a solution for the Chatree Gold Mine. Kingsgate still is and has always maintained that it remains open to a negotiated outcome with the Thai Government.

Nueva Esperanza

Nueva Esperanza is a feasibility-stage development project in Chile with a resource base of approximately 1.9 million ounces gold equivalent¹. Kingsgate has appointed a corporate advisor to advise and assist it in identifying advantageous options to monetise the project. This may include further development, joint venture opportunities or sale.

Work on the project permitting process continued during the year, and overheads were substantially reduced which included the rationalisation of non-essential staff.

1. The resource base of 1.9 million ounces of gold equivalent is broken down as follows: Measured – 0.08 Moz, Indicated – 1.46 Moz and Inferred – 0.33 Moz. Gold Equivalent is based on the following: $AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) / 60$. Calculated from prices of US\$1,200/oz Au and US\$19.00/oz Ag, and metallurgical recoveries of 80% Au and 84% Ag estimated from test work by Kingsgate (See ASX:KCN released titled "Kingsgate Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2018" dated 27 September 2018).



Cost Savings Measures

Your Directors remain acutely aware of the need to preserve cash from the successful Political Risk Insurance settlement, which includes further cost reductions while work continues to prosecute the TAFTA claim. An independent corporate review undertaken during the year identified further cost cutting opportunities, and the following measures have been implemented:

- the relocation to a smaller more cost effective corporate office in Sydney;
- the review and cancellation of a number of corporate services that are no longer required;
- a further reduction in staff numbers both in Chile, Sydney and Thailand, including redundancies of senior management that took effect in Sydney at the end of August 2018; and
- deferral of the payment of Board fees.

Financing

At the end of June 2019, Kingsgate's Group Cash totalled A\$42.1 million excluding approximately US\$7.1 million of gold and silver inventory in the form of high grade sludge secured at the Chatree mine site which has not been recognised on the statement of financial position of the Group at balance sheet date.

On 29 August 2017, Kingsgate executed a A\$15.0 million Standby Loan Facility ("SLF") with Investec Australia Finance Pty Limited ("Investec"). The Company drew down the SLF in full on 2 May 2018, in order to ensure continuing funding of its activities.

The SLF was on normal commercial terms for a loan of this nature, and includes a utilisation fee under the SLF which has been satisfied by the issuance of 2,641,003 Kingsgate shares. (See ASX:KCN "Appendix 3B – Issue of Shares" dated 7 May 2018).

Investec agreed to increase the SLF limit from A\$15 million to A\$20 million on 19 October 2018, and from A\$20 million to A\$22 million on 15 February 2019.

At the end of March 2019, Investec had extended the SLF by a further A\$750,000, of which Kingsgate drew down A\$400,000.

Kingsgate repaid the SLF in full (A\$22.4million) on 12 April, following the receipt of funds from the Political Risk Insurers. Kingsgate is now corporate debt free.



FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net profit/(loss) after tax (\$'000)	8,375	(76,722)	7,088	(229,451)	(147,643)
EBITDA (\$'000)	15,958	(71,706)	63,042	39,864	69,458
Dividends paid (Cash & DRP) (\$'000)	-	-	-	-	-
Share price 30 June (\$)	0.245	0.28	0.20	*0.41	0.70
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (Cents)	3.70	(34.26)	3.17	(102.6)	(66.0)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (Cents)	3.70	(34.26)	3.17	(102.6)	(66.0)

*Price at 10 May 2016 as shares were suspended from 13 May 2016 to 16 October 2016.

EBITDA before significant items

The pre-tax profit for the Group before significant items was \$8.4 million compared to a loss of \$76.7 million in the previous year.

EBITDA before significant items was negative\$26.9 million (2018: negative \$29.1 million).

Significant items are detailed below.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Profit/(loss) after income tax	8,375	(76,722)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax	8,375	(76,722)
<i>Significant items</i>		
Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim	(76,319)	-
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza	33,436	42,652
Loss before tax and significant item	(34,508)	(34,070)
Net finance costs	6,983	3,189
Depreciation and amortisation	600	1,827
EBITDA before significant items	(26,925)	(29,054)

EBITDA before significant items is a financial measure which is not prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and represents the profit under IFRS adjusted for specific significant items. The table above summarises key items between statutory profit/(loss) after income tax and EBITDA before significant items. The EBITDA before significant items has not been subject to any specific auditor review procedures by our auditor but has been extracted from the accompanying preliminary final report.



MATERIAL BUSINESS RISKS

The material business risks that may have an impact on the operating and financial prospects of the Group are:

Mineral resources and ore reserves

Ore reserves and mineral resources are estimates. These estimates are substantially based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralisation or geological conditions may be different from those predicted and as a consequence there is a risk that any part, or all of the mineral resources, will not be converted into reserves.

Market price fluctuations of gold and silver as well as increased production and capital costs, may render ore reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site for periods of time.

Mining risks and insurance risks

These risks and hazards could result in significant costs or delays that could have a material adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and position.

The Group maintains insurance to cover some of these risks and hazards at levels that are believed to be appropriate for the circumstances surrounding each identified risk. However, there remains the possibility that the level of insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to specific loss events.

Reliance on contractors

Some aspects of Kingsgate's activities are conducted by contractors. As a result, the Group's business performance is impacted upon by the availability and performance of contractors and the associated risks.

Maintaining title

The Group's activities are subject to obtaining and maintaining the necessary titles, authorisations, permits and licences, and associated land access arrangements with the local community, which authorise those activities under the relevant law ("Authorisations"). There can be no guarantee that the Group will be able to successfully obtain and maintain relevant Authorisations to support its activities, or that renewal of existing Authorisations will be granted in a timely manner or on terms acceptable to the Group.

Authorisations held by or granted to the Group may also be subject to challenge by third parties which, if successful, could impact on Kingsgate's exploration, development and/or mining activities.

Political, economic, social and security risks

Kingsgate's activities are subject to the political, economic, social and other risks and uncertainties in the jurisdictions in which those activities are undertaken.

As evidenced by the decision by the Thai Government that the Chatree Gold Mine must cease operation by 31 December 2016, there can be no certainty as to what changes, if any, will be made to relevant laws in the jurisdictions where the Company has current interests, or other jurisdictions where the Company may have interest in the future, or the impact that relevant changes may have on Kingsgate's ability to own and operate its mining and related interests and to otherwise conduct its business in those jurisdictions.

Environmental, health and safety regulations

The Group's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations. Delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect the Group.

Community relations

The Group has established community relations functions that have developed a community engagement framework, including a set of principles, policies and procedures designed to provide a structured and consistent approach to community activities.

A failure to appropriately manage local community stakeholder expectations may lead to disruptions in the Group's activities.

Risk management

The Group manage the risks listed above, and other day-to-day risks through an established management framework. The Group has policies in place to manage risk in the areas of health and safety, environment and equal employment opportunity.



Management and the Board regularly review the risk portfolio of the business and the effectiveness of the Group's management of those risks.

Significant change in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the financial year not otherwise disclosed in this report or the consolidated financial statements.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- the Group's operations in future financial periods;
- the results of those operations in future financial periods; or
- the Group's state of affairs in future financial periods.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Kingsgate continues to prosecute its claim under the Australia-Thailand Free Trade Agreement ("TAFTA") as it remains committed to negotiations with the Thai Government for both restitution of the Chatree Gold Mine and associated compensation.

On 2 November 2017, Kingsgate commenced arbitral proceedings against the Kingdom of Thailand under TAFTA, in order to recover the substantial losses that it has suffered, and continues to suffer, as a result of the unlawful expropriation of the Chatree Mine by the Thai Government.

The TAFTA Tribunal has adopted a Procedural Calendar which provides that the merits of the TAFTA Claim will be heard between 18 November and 29 November 2019.

However, the Tribunal has also ordered that the proceedings are to be kept confidential, except where disclosure is required to fulfil a legal duty.

The Kingsgate Board considers that the Company's prospects of successfully prosecuting its claim against Thailand are excellent, but remains committed to seeking a negotiated settlement of the investment dispute with the Kingdom of Thailand.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

The Group is subject to various environmental laws in respect to its activities in Thailand and Chile. For the year ended 30 June 2019, the Group has operated within all applicable environmental laws and regulations.



DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board Committee held during the year ended 30 June 2019, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Board		Meetings of Committees					
	A	B	Audit		Nomination		Remuneration	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Ross Smyth-Kirk	7	7	3	3	3	3	1	1
Peter Alexander	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peter Warren	7	7	3	3	3	3	1	1
Sharon Skeggs*	4	4	2	2	1	1	-	-

* Sharon Skeggs resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 17 December 2018.

A Number of meetings attended

B Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the committee during the year.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS/COMPANY SECRETARY

Ross Smyth-Kirk, B Com, CPA, F Fin, Executive Chairman

Ross Smyth-Kirk was a founding Director of the former leading investment management company, Clayton Robard Management Limited and has had extensive experience over a number of years in investment management including a close involvement with the minerals and mining sectors. He has been a Director of a number of companies over the past 39 years in Australia and the United Kingdom. Mr Smyth-Kirk was previously Chairman of the Australian Jockey Club Limited and retired in May 2013 as a Director of Argent Minerals Limited. Mr Smyth-Kirk is Chairman of Kingsgate's wholly owned subsidiary, Akara Resources Public Company Limited.

Responsibilities

Chairman of the Board, member of the Audit Committee, Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees.

Peter Alexander, Ass. Appl. Geol, Non-Executive Director

Peter Alexander has had 46 years' experience in the Australian and offshore mining and exploration industry. He was Managing Director of Dominion Mining Limited for 10 years prior to his retirement in January 2008. Mr Alexander was appointed a Non-Executive Director of Dominion Mining Limited in February 2008 and resigned on 21 February 2011. Mr Alexander was a Non-Executive Director of ASX listed Doray Minerals Ltd prior to the merger with Silver Lake Resources and is now a non-executive director of Silver Lake Resources. He has previously been non-executive Chairman of Doray Minerals limited and ASX listed Caravel Minerals.

Responsibilities

Member of the Audit, Nomination and Remuneration Committees.



Peter Warren, B Com, CPA, Non-Executive Director

Peter Warren was Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited for six years up until his retirement in 2011. He is a CPA of over 41 years standing, with an extensive involvement in the resources industry. He was Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer for Equatorial Mining Limited and of the Australian subsidiaries of the Swiss based Alusuisse Group and has held various financial and accounting positions for Peabody Resources and Hamersley Iron. Mr Warren is a Director of Kingsgate's wholly owned subsidiary, Akara Resources Public Company Limited.

Responsibilities

Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees.

Ross Coyle, BA, FCPA, FGIA, Company Secretary

Ross Coyle is a CPA with over 37 years' experience in the resources sector. He joined Kingsgate in March 2011 and was reappointed on a contractual and temporary basis Company Secretary on 24 December 2018, having previously served in this office from September 2011 to November 2014 and December 2015 to August 2018.



Remuneration Report

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INTRODUCTION

This Remuneration Report forms part of the Directors' Report. It outlines the Remuneration Policy and framework applied by the Company as well as details of the remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel ("KMP"). KMP are defined as those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including Directors and Executive Management.

The information provided in this report has been prepared in accordance with s300A and audited as required by section 308 (3c) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The objective of the Company's remuneration philosophy is to ensure that Directors and Executives are remunerated fairly and responsibly at a level that is competitive, reasonable and appropriate, in order to attract and retain suitably skilled and experienced people.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The Remuneration Policy remains unchanged from last financial year. The Remuneration Policy has been designed to align the interests of shareholders, Directors, and employees. This is achieved by setting a framework to:

- help ensure an applicable balance of fixed and at-risk remuneration, with the at-risk component linking incentive and performance measures to both Group and individual performance;
- provide an appropriate reward for Directors and Executive Management to manage and lead the business successfully and to drive strong, long-term growth in line with the Company's strategy and business objectives;
- encourage executives to strive for superior performance;
- facilitate transparency and fairness in executive remuneration policy and practices;
- be competitive and cost effective in the current employment market; and
- contribute to appropriate attraction and retention strategies for Directors and executives.

In consultation with external remuneration consultants, the Group has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and aligned with to the business strategy of the organisation.

The framework is intended to provide a mix of fixed and variable remuneration, with a blend of short and long-term incentives as appropriate. As executives gain seniority within the Group, the balance of this mix shifts to a higher proportion of "at risk" rewards.

REMUNERATION GOVERNANCE

Role of the Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is a committee of the Board and has responsibility for setting policy for determining the nature and amount of emoluments of Board members and Executives. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board concerning:

- Non-Executive Director fees;
- remuneration level of Executive Directors and other KMP;
- the executive remuneration framework and operation of the incentive plan;
- key performance indicators and performance hurdles for the executive team; and
- the engagement of specialist external consultants to design or validate methodology used by the Company to remunerate Directors and employees.

In forming its recommendations the Committee takes into consideration the Group's stage of development, remuneration in the industry and performance. The Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of this committee.



Remuneration consultants

The Group engages the services of independent and specialist remuneration consultants from time to time. Under the *Corporations Act 2001*, remuneration consultants must be engaged by the Non-Executive Directors and reporting of any remuneration recommendations must be made directly to the Remuneration Committee.

The Remuneration Committee engaged the services of Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd in the 2013/2014 financial year to review its remuneration practice revisions and to provide further validation in respect of both the executive short-term and long-term incentive plan design methodology and standards. These recommendations covered the remuneration of the Group's Non-Executive Directors and KMP.

Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd confirmed that the recommendations from that review were made free from undue influence by members of the Group's KMP.

The following arrangements were implemented by the Remuneration Committee to ensure that the remuneration recommendations were free from undue influence:

- Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd was engaged by, and reported directly to, the Chair of the Remuneration Committee. The agreement for the provision of remuneration consulting services was executed by the Chair of the Remuneration Committee under delegated authority on behalf of the Board; and
- any remuneration recommendations by Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd were made directly to the Chair of the Remuneration Committee.

As a consequence, the Board is satisfied that the recommendations contained in the report were made free from undue influence from any members of the Group's KMP at the time this review was completed.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

The executive pay and reward framework is comprised of three components:

- fixed remuneration including superannuation;
- short-term performance incentives; and
- long-term incentives through participation in the Kingsgate Employee Share Option Plan ("ESOP").

Fixed remuneration

Total fixed remuneration ("TFR") is structured as a total employment cost package, including base pay and superannuation. Base pay may be delivered as a mix of cash, statutory and salary sacrificed superannuation, and prescribed non-financial benefits at the Executive's discretion.

Executives are offered a competitive base pay. Base pay for executives is reviewed annually to ensure their pay is competitive with the market. An executive's pay is also reviewed on promotion.

The Board annually reviews and determines the fixed remuneration for the CEO. The CEO does the same for his direct reports. The Executive Management group reviews and recommends fixed remuneration for other senior management, for the CEO's approval. There are no guaranteed increases to fixed remuneration incorporated into any senior executives' agreements.

The following summarises the performance of the Group over the last five years

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenue ('000s)	-	-	176,119	253,328	313,162
Net profit/(loss) after income tax ('000s)	8,375	(76,722)	7,088	(229,451)	(147,643)
EBITDA ('000s)	15,958	(71,706)	63,042	39,864	69,458
Share price at year end (\$/share)	0.245	0.28	0.20	0.41	0.70
Dividends paid (cent/share)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
KMP short term employee benefits ('000s)	*901	*1,604	2,099	2,358	3,425

* see page 17 for table outlining the short term employee benefits.



Short-Term Incentives

Linking current financial year earnings of executives to their performance and the performance of the Group is the key objective of our Short-Term Incentive ("STI") Plan. The Remuneration Committee set key performance measures and indicators for the individual executives on an annual basis that reinforce the Group's business plan and targets for the year. **No short-term incentives were awarded during the financial year.**

The Board has discretion to issue cash bonuses to employees for individual performance outside the STI Plan.

The structure of the STI Plan remains unchanged since 30 June 2016 and its key features are outlined in the table below:

What is the STI Plan and who participates?	The STI Plan is a potential annual reward for eligible Executive Key Management Personnel for achievement of predetermined individual Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") aligned to the achievement of business objectives for the assessment period (financial year commencing 1 July).
How much can the executives earn under the STI Plan?	<p>Threshold – represents the minimum acceptable level of performance that needs to be achieved before any Individual Award would be payable in relation to that Performance Measure. Managing Director/CEO – up to 15% of TFR. COO & CFO – up to 12.5% of TFR. Other KMP – up to 10% of TFR.</p> <p>Target – represents a challenging but achievable level of performance relative to past and otherwise expected achievements. It will normally be the budget level for financial and other quantitative performance objectives. Managing Director/CEO – up to 30% of TFR. COO & CFO – up to 25% of TFR. Other KMP – up to 20% of TFR.</p> <p>Stretch (Maximum) – represents a clearly outstanding level of performance which is evident to all as a very high level of achievement. Managing Director/CEO – up to 60% of TFR. COO & CFO – up to 50% of TFR. Other KMP – up to 40% of TFR. (TFR – Total Fixed Remuneration)</p>
Is there Board discretion in the payment of an STI benefit?	Yes, the plan provides for Board discretion in the approval of STI outcomes.
What are the performance conditions?	For KMP between 70% - 80% of potential STI weighting (dependent upon role) is assessed against specific predetermined KPIs by role with 20% - 30% being based on company performance indicators.
How are performance targets set and assessed?	<p>Individual performance targets are set by the identification of key achievements required by role in order to meet business objectives determined for the upcoming assessment period in advance. The criteria for KMP are recommended by the Managing Director/CEO for sign off by the Remuneration Committee and in the case of the Managing Director/CEO, are recommended by the Chairman by sign off by the Remuneration Committee.</p> <p>The relative achievement at the end of the financial period is determined by the above authorities with final sign off by the Remuneration Committee after confirmation of financial results and individual/company performance against established criteria.</p> <p>The Remuneration Committee is responsible for assessing whether the KPIs are met. To assist in this assessment, the Committee receives detailed reports on performance from management which are verified by independent remuneration consultants if required. The Committee has the discretion to adjust STIs in lights of unexpected or unintended circumstances.</p>
How is the STI delivered?	STIs are paid in cash after the conclusion of the assessment period and confirmation of financial results/individual performance and subject to tax in accordance with prevailing Australian taxation laws. The STIs are then in effect paid and expensed in the financial year subsequent to the measurement year.
What happens in the event of cessation of employment?	Executives are required to be employed for the full 12 months of the assessment period before they are eligible to be considered to receive benefits from the STI Plan.



Long-Term Incentives

The objectives of the LTI Plan are to retain key executives and to align an at-risk component of certain executives' remuneration with shareholder returns. The previously operating Kingsgate Long-Term Incentive ("LTI") plan, also referred to as the Executive Rights Plan, has been terminated. All outstanding Performance Rights and Deferred Rights vested on 1 July 2016 and the Performance Rights subsequently lapsed. The Executive Rights Plan was replaced by the Kingsgate Employee Share Option Plan ("ESOP"). The rules and terms and conditions of the ESOP have been independently reviewed.

Under the terms of the ESOP long-term incentives can be provided to certain employees through the issue of options to acquire Kingsgate shares. Options are issued to employees to provide incentives for employees to deliver long-term shareholder returns.

No executive was the recipient of options during the 2019 financial year.

Key features of the ESOP LTI Plan are outlined in the following table:

What is the LTI Plan and who participates?	Kingsgate executives and other eligible employees can be granted options to acquire Kingsgate Consolidated Limited fully paid shares. In granting the options the Board takes into account such matters as the position of the eligible person, the role they play in the Company, their current level of fixed remuneration, the nature of the terms of employment and the contribution they make to the Group.
What are the performance and vesting conditions?	The period over which the options vest is at the discretion of the Board though in general it is 1-3 years. The executive and eligible employee must still be employed by the Company at vesting date.
Is there a cost to participate?	The options may at the discretion of the Board be issued for nil consideration and are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board.
What happens in the event of bonus shares, rights issues or other capital reconstructions?	If between the grant date and the date of conversion of options into shares there are bonus shares, rights issues or other capital reconstructions that affect the value of Kingsgate Consolidated shares, the Board may, subject to the ASX Listing Rules make adjustments to the number of rights and/or the vesting entitlements to ensure that holders of rights are neither advantaged or disadvantaged by those changes.



Directors and Key Management Personnel

Except where noted, the named persons held their current positions for the whole of the year and up to the date of this report.

Chairman

Ross Smyth-Kirk Executive Chairman

Non-Executive Directors

Peter Alexander Non-Executive Director

Peter Warren Non-Executive Director

Sharon Skeggs Non-Executive Director - *resigned 17 December 2018*

Senior Executives

Ross Coyle Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary – 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018. Reappointed on a contractual and temporary basis as Company Secretary on 24 December 2018.

Jamie Gibson General Manager Corporate and External Relations – 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018

Leonardo Hermosilla Vice President Project Development Chile – *resigned 31 May 2019*

Changes since the end of the reporting period

There were no changes to Directors and Key Management Personnel since the end of the reporting period.

Contract terms of the Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel

Remuneration and other key terms of employment for the Senior Executives are summarised in the following table.

Name	Term of agreement	Fixed annual remuneration including superannuation		Notice period by Executive	Notice period by the Company ⁶
		Financial year 2019 ¹	Financial year 2018 ¹		
Ross Smyth-Kirk	Open	² \$157,680	² \$157,680	⁷ N/A	⁷ N/A
Ross Coyle	Open	³ \$405,000	³ \$405,000	3 months	6 months
Jamie Gibson	Open	⁴ \$190,000	\$190,000	3 months	6 months
Leonardo Hermosilla	Open	⁵ CLP168,713,110	⁵ CLP170,435,022	1 month	1 month

¹ Amount shown are annual salaries as at year end or date ceased employment with the Group.

² Amount shown includes a voluntary 10% reduction in fixed remuneration effective from 1 October 2013.

³ Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary – 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018. A voluntary 10% reduction in fixed remuneration effective from 1 October 2015.

⁴ General Manager Corporate and External Relations – 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018.

⁵ Chilean pesos. Resigned 31 May 2019.

⁶ Notice period by the Company in respect of benefits payable in the event of an early termination only.

⁷ Temporary role as Executive Chairman. Role reverts to Non-Executive Chairman at the discretion of the Board.

Fixed annual remuneration, inclusive of the required superannuation contribution amount is reviewed annually by the Board following the end of the financial year.

In the event of the completion of a takeover (relevant interest exceeds 50%) certain executives will receive a lump sum gross payment equal to between six to twelve months of the Total Remuneration Package. If within six months after the completion of the takeover the executive elects to terminate his employment or his employment is terminated by the Company the executive will not be entitled to any notice of termination or payment in lieu of notice.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS FEES

Non-Executive Directors are paid fixed fees for their services to the Company plus statutory superannuation contributions the Company is required by law to make on their behalf. Those fees are inclusive of any salary-sacrificed contribution to superannuation that a Non-Executive Director wishes to make.

The level of Non-Executive Directors fees is set so as to attract the best candidates for the Board while maintaining a level commensurate with boards of similar size and type. The Board may also seek the advice of independent remuneration consultants, including survey data, to ensure Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are consistent with the current market.



Non-Executive Directors' base fees inclusive of committee membership but not including statutory superannuation are outlined as follows. Note that from the period 1 October 2013, all Non-Executive Directors fees were voluntarily reduced by 10% and this reduction is still in place as at the date of this report.

Financial year ended 30 June 2019 ¹	Financial year ended 30 June 2018 ¹
\$	\$
-	-
270,000	270,000
270,000	270,000

Chairman
Directors

¹ On an annualised basis for all Directors.

The aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is set by shareholders in general meeting in accordance with the Constitution of the Company, with individual Non-Executive Directors remuneration determined by the Board within the aggregate total. The aggregate amount of Non-Executive Directors' fees approved by shareholders on 13 November 2008 is \$1,000,000.

Non-Executive Directors do not receive any additional fees for serving on committees of the Company.

There are no retirement allowances for Non-Executive Directors.

ADDITIONAL STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of the Directors and the Group Key Management Personnel are set out in the following tables:



Year ended 30 June 2019	Short-term benefits				Long-term benefits	Post-employment benefits		Total
Name	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Other benefits ²	Non-monetary benefits ¹	Other benefits ²	Super-annuation	Termination benefits ³	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Non-Executive Directors								
Peter Alexander	90,000	-	-	-	-	8,550	-	98,550
Peter Warren	90,000	-	-	-	-	8,550	-	98,550
Sharon Skeggs ⁴	41,576	-	-	-	-	3,950	-	45,526
Sub-total Non-Executive Directors Compensation	221,576	-	-	-	-	21,050	-	242,626
Executive Chairman								
Ross Smyth-Kirk	144,000	90,000	-	3,657	-	13,680	-	251,337
Other KMPs								
Ross Coyle ⁵	64,078	-	(4,489)	-	16,785	3,422	301,273	381,069
Jamie Gibson ⁶	28,919	-	2,490	-	(3,915)	2,747	123,296	153,537
Leonardo Hermosilla ⁷	350,574	-	-	-	-	-	126,575	477,149
Sub-total other KMP Compensation	443,571	-	(1,999)	-	12,870	6,169	551,144	1,011,755
TOTAL	809,147	90,000	(1,999)	3,657	12,870	40,899	551,144	1,505,718

¹ Non-monetary benefits relate primarily to car parking.

² Represents annual leave (short term) and long service leave (long term) entitlements, measured on an accrual basis, and reflects the movement in the entitlements over the 12 month period.

³ Benefits paid were in accordance with employment contract.

⁴ Resigned 17 December 2018.

⁵ Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary from 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018.

⁶ General Manager Corporate and External Relations from 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018.

⁷ Resigned 31 May 2019.



Name	Cash salary and fees \$	Cash bonus \$	Other benefits ² \$	Non- monetary benefits ¹ \$	Other benefits ² \$	Super- annuation \$	Options \$	Total \$
Non-Executive Directors								
Peter Alexander	90,000	-	-	-	-	8,550	-	98,550
Peter Warren	90,000	-	-	-	-	8,550	-	98,550
Sharon Skeggs	90,000	-	-	-	-	8,550	-	98,550
Sub-total Non-Executive Directors Compensation	270,000	-	-	-	-	25,650	-	295,650
Executive Chairman								
Ross Smyth-Kirk	144,000	-	-	3,657	-	13,680	-	161,337
Other KMPs								
Ross Coyle	380,000	-	13,941	-	10,824	25,000	-	429,765
Jamie Gibson	173,516	-	1,502	-	1,800	16,484	-	193,302
Alistair Waddell ³	260,978	-	(8,958)	-	601	-	(104,013)	148,608
Leonardo Hermosilla	353,108	-	12,511	-	-	-	-	365,619
Sub-total other KMP Compensation	1,311,602	-	18,996	3,657	13,225	55,164	(104,013)	1,298,631
TOTAL	1,581,602	-	18,996	3,657	13,225	80,814	(104,013)	1,594,281

¹ Non-monetary benefits relate primarily to car parking.

² Represents annual leave (short term) and long service leave (long term) entitlements, measured on an accrual basis, and reflects the movement in the entitlements over the 12 month period.

³ Ceased employment 4 March 2018.



The relative proportions of remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

Name	Fixed remuneration 2019	STI/cash bonus 2019	At risk – LTI 2019
<i>Executive Director</i>			
Ross Smyth-Kirk	64%	36%	-
<i>Other Key Management Personnel</i>			
Ross Coyle	100%	-	-
Jamie Gibson	100%	-	-
Leonardo Hermosilla	100%	-	-

Share holdings

2019	Balance at start of year	Other changes during the year ¹	Balance at year end
<i>Executive Chairman</i>			
Ross Smyth-Kirk	5,076,725	-	5,076,725
<i>Non-Executive Directors</i>			
Peter Alexander	46,487	-	46,487
Sharon Skeggs ²	19,347	(19,347)	-
Peter Warren	200,000	-	200,000
<i>Other Key Management Personnel</i>			
Ross Coyle ³	84,953	(84,953)	-

¹ Other changes during the year relates to departure from the Group.

² Resigned 17 December 2018.

³ Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary from 1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018.



Loans to Directors

There were no loans made to Directors or other Key Management Personnel at any time during the year.

Insurance of officers

During the financial year, the Group paid premiums to insure Directors and Officers of the Group. The contracts include a prohibition on disclosure of the premium paid and nature of the liabilities covered under the policy.

Directors' interest in contracts

No material contracts involving Directors' interests were entered into since the end of the previous financial year or existed at the end of the financial year.

Non-audit services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year are detailed in Note 27: Auditors' Remuneration. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the period by the auditor is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services disclosed in Note 27: Auditors' Remuneration to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence, based on the Auditors' representations and advice received from the Audit Committee, for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under section 307c of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 21.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and in accordance with that instrument, amounts in the Directors' Report and Financial Report are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars except where otherwise indicated.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

Ross Smyth-Kirk

Director

Sydney

30 August 2019



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M Upcroft'.

Marc Upcroft
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
30 August 2019

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Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME **For the year ended 30 June 2019**

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Exploration expenses		(6,233)	(10,091)
Care and maintenance expenses		(1,920)	(4,402)
Corporate and administration expenses	5a	(15,976)	(16,117)
Other income and expenses	5b	76,714	(96)
Foreign exchange losses		(3,791)	(175)
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza	31	(33,436)	(42,652)
Profit/(loss) before finance costs and income tax		15,358	(73,533)
Finance income		51	147
Finance costs	5c	(7,034)	(3,336)
Net finance costs		(6,983)	(3,189)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		8,375	(76,722)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax		8,375	(76,722)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (net of tax)	16a	3,720	1,662
Total other comprehensive income for the year		3,720	1,662
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		12,095	(75,060)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited		8,817	(76,722)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited		12,095	(75,060)
Earnings per share		Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	28	3.70	(34.26)

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



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	42,085	11,239
Receivables	8	1,540	678
Other assets	9	339	1,966
Total current assets		43,964	13,883
Non-current assets			
Receivables	8	-	5,468
Property, plant and equipment	10	745	1,111
Exploration, evaluation and development	11	25,319	43,297
Other assets	9	9,198	15,124
Total non-current assets		35,262	65,000
TOTAL ASSETS		79,226	78,883
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	6,441	6,663
Borrowings	13	591	15,297
Provisions	14	186	358
Total current liabilities		7,218	22,318
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	12	4,276	4,052
Borrowings	13	12,392	11,230
Provisions	14	16,803	14,841
Total non-current liabilities		33,471	30,123
TOTAL LIABILITIES		40,689	52,441
NET ASSETS		38,537	26,442
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	15	677,761	677,761
Reserves	16a	57,662	53,942
Accumulated losses	16b	(696,886)	(705,261)
TOTAL EQUITY		38,537	26,442

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated losses \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017		677,015	52,384	(628,539)	100,860
Loss after income tax		-	-	(76,722)	(76,722)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	1,662	-	1,662
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	1,662	(76,722)	(75,060)
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Movement in contributed equity	15	746	-	-	746
Movement in share-based payment reserve		-	(104)	-	(104)
Total transaction with owners		746	(104)	-	642
Balance at 30 June 2018		677,761	53,942	(705,261)	26,442

	Note	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated losses \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2018		677,761	53,942	(705,261)	26,442
Profit after income tax		-	-	8,375	8,375
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	3,720	-	3,720
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	3,720	8,375	12,095
Balance at 30 June 2019		677,761	57,662	(696,886)	38,537

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



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Political Risk Insurance claim		76,319	-
Receipts from workers compensation insurance claim		-	500
Payments to suppliers and employees		(24,993)	(26,943)
Interest received		51	147
Finance costs paid		(5,204)	(2,483)
Income tax paid		-	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	22	46,173	(28,779)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(8)	(167)
Refund of deposits		423	2,930
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		161	72
Proceeds from sale of Dominion Metals Pty Ltd		-	365
Net cash inflow from investing activities		576	3,200
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings, net of transaction costs		7,400	16,132
Repayment of borrowings		(23,156)	(1,334)
Payments for share issue costs		-	(4)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(15,756)	14,794
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		30,993	(10,785)
Cash at the beginning of the year		11,239	22,007
Effects of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(147)	17
Cash at the end of the year		42,085	11,239

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



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Report of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (Kingsgate or the “Company”) for the year ended 30 June 2019 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Directors on 28 August 2019.

Kingsgate is a Company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange using the ASX code KCN. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2019 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group” and individually as “group entities”). A description of the nature of the Group’s operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors’ Report.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The general purpose financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which indicates continuity of business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

a. *Compliance with IFRS*

The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

b. *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets and financial instruments (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

c. *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The consolidated statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency and presentation currency.

d. *Rounding of amounts*

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and in accordance with that instrument, amounts in the Directors’ Report and Financial Report are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars except where otherwise indicated.

e. *Critical accounting estimates*

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

f. *New and amended standards adopted*

The Group has applied the following standards for first time in its annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2018:

- AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*
- AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The adoption of these standards resulted in a change to the accounting policies but did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and do not significantly affect the current or future periods.



2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

a. Principles of consolidation

(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 is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of a pre-existing relationship. 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.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. The non-controlling interest in the acquiree is based on the fair value of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on the proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. The acquisition of an asset or group of assets that is not a business is accounted for by allocating the cost of the transaction to the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired based on their fair values.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. 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.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred.



b. Foreign currency translation

(i) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss; except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or, are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary assets are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

Exchange gains and losses which arise on balances between Group entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve where the intra-group balances are in substance part of the Group's net investment. Where as a result of a change in circumstances, a previously designated intra-group balance is intended to be settled in the foreseeable future, the intra-group balance is no longer regarded as part of net investment. The exchange differences for such balance previously taken directly to the foreign currency translation reserves are recognised in the profit or loss.

(ii) Foreign operations

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the year-end exchange rate;
- the income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rate prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve.

c. Revenue

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers has replaced the previous revenue recognition guidance including AASB 118 Revenue. The Group recognises revenue related to the transfer of goods or services when control of the goods or services passes to the customer.

d. Income tax

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

Current tax is expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred



tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and, they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Additional income tax expenses that arise from the distribution of cash dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Tax consolidation

The Company and its wholly owned Australian resident entities formed a tax-consolidation group with effect from 1 July 2003 and are therefore taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidation group is Kingsgate Consolidated Limited.

Current tax expense or benefit, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax-consolidation group are recognised in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax-consolidation group using the “stand alone taxpayer” approach by reference to the carrying amounts in the separate financial statements of each entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation.

Current tax assets or liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses assumed by the head entity from the subsidiaries in the tax-consolidation group, are recognised as amounts receivable or payable to other entities in the tax-consolidation group in conjunction with any tax funding agreement amounts.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the tax-consolidation group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the tax-consolidation group will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Tax funding and sharing agreements

The members of the tax-consolidation group have entered into a funding agreement that sets out the funding obligations of members of the tax-consolidation group in respect of tax amounts. The tax funding arrangements require payments to or from the head entity and any deferred tax asset assumed by the head entity, resulting in the head entity recognising an intra-group receivable or payable in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax-consolidation group equal in amount to the tax liability or asset assumed. The intra-group receivables or payables are at call.

The head entity recognises the assumed current tax amounts as current tax liabilities or assets adding to its own current tax amounts, since they are also due to or from the same taxation authority. The current tax liabilities or assets are equivalent to the tax balances generated by external transactions entered into by the tax-consolidated group.

The amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year. The head entity may also require payment of interim funding amounts to assist with its obligations to pay tax instalments.

The members of the tax-consolidation group have also entered into a tax sharing agreement. The tax sharing agreement provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognised in the consolidated



financial statements in respect of this agreement as payment of any amounts under the tax sharing agreement is considered remote.

e. Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group as lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

f. Divestment transaction costs

Transaction costs directly relating to the partial divestment of an interest in a subsidiary are expensed as incurred in the year prior to the disposal where control is retained.

g. Impairment of assets

Assets other than goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

h. Cash and cash equivalents

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

i. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are due for settlement no more than 90 days from the date of recognition.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Group applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the income statement within other expenses. When a trade and other receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the income statement.



j. Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods (including gold bullion), are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted and is available for further processing. If there is significant uncertainty as to whether the stockpiled ore will be processed it is expensed as incurred. Where the future processing of this ore can be predicted with confidence, e.g. because it exceeds the mine's cut-off grade, it is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. If the ore will not be processed within the 12 months after the reporting date, it is included within non-current assets. Work in progress inventory includes ore stockpiles and other partly processed material. Quantities are assessed primarily through surveys and assays, and truck counts.

k. Non-derivative financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

l. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are used by the Group to protect against the Group's Australian dollar gold price risk exposures. The Group does not apply hedge accounting and accordingly all fair value movements on derivative financial instruments are recognised in the profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement immediately.

m. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation and amortisation of mine buildings, plant, machinery and equipment is provided over the assessed life of the relevant mine or asset, whichever is the shorter.

Depreciation and amortisation is determined on a units-of-production basis over the estimated recoverable reserves from the related area. In some circumstances, where conversion of resources into reserves is expected, some elements of resources may be included. For mine plant, machinery and equipment, which have an expected economic life shorter than the life of the mine, a straight line basis is adopted.

The expected useful lives are as follows:

- mine buildings – the shorter of applicable mine life and 25 years;



- plant, machinery and equipment – the shorter of applicable mine life and 3 - 15 years depending on the nature of the asset.

The estimated recoverable reserves and life of each mine and the remaining useful life of each class of asset are reassessed at least annually. Where there is a change in the reserves during the period, depreciation and amortisation rates are adjusted prospectively from the beginning of the reporting period.

Major spares purchased specifically for a particular plant are capitalised and depreciated on the same basis as the plant to which they relate.

Impairment

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 (Note 2g).

Derecognition

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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the profit or loss in the period the item is derecognised.

n. Deferred stripping costs

As part of its mining operations, the Group incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations.

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory in the period or improved access to the ore to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories. Where production stripping costs are incurred and the benefit is improved access to the ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognised as a non-current asset, referred to as a "production stripping asset", if the following criteria are all met:

- future economic benefits (being improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity are probable;
- the component of the ore body for which access has been improved can be accurately identified; and
- the costs associated with the stripping activity associated with that component can be reliably measured.

The amount of stripping costs deferred is based on the ratio obtained by dividing the volume of waste mined by the volume of ore mined for each component of the mine. Stripping costs incurred in the period are deferred to the extent that the actual current period waste to ore ratio exceeds the life of component expected waste to ore ("life of component") ratio.

A component is defined as a specific volume of the ore body that is made more accessible by the stripping activity. An identified component of the ore body is typically a subset of the total ore body of the mine. It is considered that each mine may have several components, which are identified based on the mine plan. The mine plans and therefore the identification of specific components will vary between mines as a result of both the geological characteristics and location of the ore body. The financial considerations of the mining operations may also impact the identification and designation of a component.

The identification of components is necessary for both the measurement of costs at the initial recognition of the production stripping asset, and the subsequent depreciation of the production stripping asset.

The life of component ratio is a function of an individual mine's design and therefore changes to that design will generally result in changes to the ratio. Changes in other technical or economic parameters that impact reserves



will also have an impact on the life of component ratio even if they do not affect the mine's design. Changes to the life of component ratio are accounted for prospectively from the date of change.

The production stripping asset is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of ore. If incidental operations are occurring at the same time as the production stripping activity, but are not necessary for the production stripping activity to continue as planned, these costs are not included in the cost of the stripping activity asset.

The production stripping asset is amortised over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that is made more accessible by the activity, on a units of production basis. Economically recoverable reserves are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. The production stripping asset is then carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The production stripping asset is included in "Exploration, Evaluation and Development". These costs form part of the total investment in the relevant cash generating unit to which they relate, which is reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Group's impairment accounting policy (Note 2g).

o. Deferred mining services costs

Provisions to the group of mining services by its contractor do not systematically align with the billing made by the contractor employed for these services. When there is a material difference between the provisions of the mining services and the amount paid for these services, a portion of the billing is deferred on the statement of financial position. These amounts are subsequently recognised in the profit or loss. Mining services are recognised in the profit or loss on a systematic basis based on bank cubic metres mined by the contractor.

p. Exploration, evaluation and feasibility expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred by, or on behalf of the Group is accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises direct costs and depreciation and does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific nexus with a particular area of interest.

Exploration expenditure for each area of interest is carried forward as an asset provided the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and one of the following conditions is met:

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

Exploration expenditure is written off when it fails to meet at least one of the conditions outlined above or an area of interest is abandoned. The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is assessed in accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and the Group's impairment policy (Note 2g).

Feasibility expenditure

Feasibility expenditure represents costs related to the preparation and completion of a feasibility study to enable a development decision to be made in relation to an area of interest and capitalised as incurred.

At the commencement of production; all past exploration, evaluation and feasibility expenditure in respect of an area of interest that has been capitalised is transferred to mine properties where it is amortised over the life of the area of interest to which it relates on a unit-of-production basis.



q. Mine properties

Mine properties represents the accumulated exploration, evaluation, land and development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group in relation to areas of interest in which mining of a mineral resource has commenced.

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mine property after commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the mine property only when substantial future economic benefits are thereby established. Otherwise, such expenditure is classified as part of the cost of production.

Amortisation of costs is provided on the units-of-production method with separate calculations being made for each component. The units-of-production basis results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the estimated recoverable reserves. In some circumstances, where conversion of resources into reserves is expected, some elements of resources may be included. Development and land expenditure still to be incurred in relation to the current recoverable reserves are included in the amortisation calculation. Where the life of the assets is shorter than the mine life, their costs are amortised based on the useful life of the assets.

The estimated recoverable reserves and life of each mine and the remaining useful life of each class of asset are reassessed at least annually. Where there is a change in the reserves during a six month period, depreciation and amortisation rates are adjusted prospectively from the beginning of that reporting period.

r. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

s. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the profit or loss as finance costs.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

t. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Where the funds used to finance a qualifying asset form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to the relevant borrowings during the period. Where funds borrowed are directly attributable to a qualifying asset, the amount capitalised represents the borrowing costs specific to those borrowings.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.



u. Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

v. Restoration and rehabilitation provision

The estimated costs of decommissioning and removing an asset and restoring the site are included in the cost of the asset at the date the obligation first arises and to the extent that it is first recognised as a provision. This restoration asset is subsequently amortised on a units-of-production basis.

The corresponding provision of an amount equivalent to the restoration asset created is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The provision is measured at the best estimate of present obligation at the end of the reporting period based on current legal and other requirements and technology, discounted where material using national government bond rates at the reporting date with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Where there is a change in the expected restoration, rehabilitation or decommissioning costs, an adjustment is recorded against the carrying value of the provision and any related restoration asset, and the effects are recognised in the income statement on a prospective basis over the remaining life of the operation.

The unwinding of the effect of discounting on the rehabilitation provision is included within finance costs in the income statement.

Costs incurred that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations, but do not have a future economic benefit are expensed as incurred.

w. Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

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

(ii) Long service leave and severance pay

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

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.



(iii) Cash bonuses

Cash bonuses are expensed in the income statement at reporting date.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the Directors or employees and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(iv) Retirement benefit obligations

Defined Contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as they become payable.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's Thai subsidiary, Akara Resources Public Company Limited, have a defined benefit plan which is the amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

Retirement benefit

Under labour laws applicable in Thailand, employees completing 120 days of service are entitled to severance pay on termination or retrenchment without cause or upon retirement age of 60. The severance pay will be at the rate according to number of years of service as stipulated in the Labor Law which is currently at a maximum rate of 300 days of final salary.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period, together with adjustments for unrecognised past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past-service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Other long-term benefits - Gold

The Company's Thai subsidiary, Akara Resources Public Company Limited, has a policy to give gold to employees who have worked for the Company for 10 years, 15 years and 20 years, in the amounts of Baht 0.5, Baht 1 and Baht 1.5 respectively.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of other long-term benefit plan is the present value of the other long-term benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period, together with adjustments for unrecognised past-service costs. The other long-term benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the other long-term benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.



(v) *Share-based payment transactions*

The Group provides benefits to employees (including Directors) in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity settled transactions").

The fair value of these equity settled transactions is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled.

The fair value at grant date is determined using a pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term, the share price at the grant date, the expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate.

Upon the exercise of the equity settled reward, the related balance of the share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital.

x. Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

y. Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares; and
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares; and
- by the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

z. Contributed equity

Issued ordinary share capital is classified as equity and is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares and share options are recognised as a deduction, net of tax from the proceeds.

aa. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of the cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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



bb. Operating and segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

Segment results that are reported to the Board of Directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. The operating segments are disclosed in Note 4.

cc. New accounting standards and interpretations

The Group has not elected to early adopt any new standards, amendments or interpretations that are issued but are not yet effective. Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods and have not yet been applied in the financial statements. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below:

AASB 16: Leases

This Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

The Group does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant impact as the Group does not expect to have any material lease contracts in place on the application date of this Standard.

The application date for the Group is 1 July 2019.

dd. Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity Kingsgate Consolidated Limited, disclosed in Note 29 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements except as set out below:

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of Kingsgate.

Share-based payments

The issue by the Company of equity instruments to extinguish liabilities of a subsidiary undertaking in the Group is treated as a capital contribution to that subsidiary undertaking.

ee. Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.



3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The estimates and assumptions that could materially affect the financial position and results are discussed below:

(i) Uncertainty in relation to Chatree Gold Mine assets and liabilities

As noted in the Directors' Report, following a decision made by the Thai Government, the Chatree Gold Mine ceased operations on 31 December 2016 when it was placed on Care and Maintenance effective 1 January 2017.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group all mine related assets of the Chatree Gold Mine have been written down to nil value (an impairment charge of \$227,564,000 was recorded against the Group's carrying value of Chatree Gold Mine assets in the year ended 30 June 2016).

In respect of rehabilitation liabilities, during the financial year ending 30 June 2017, the Group revised its previous estimates and reduced its total rehabilitation liability to approximately \$16,766,000. This was based on management's rehabilitation plan which is a revision from the initial plan submitted to the Thai Authorities in 2007. Management still believes the revised plan will be commercially viable, cost effective and will meet all obligations in the context of the early mine closure that has been imposed on the Group with the overall objective to leave the site in a safe and stable condition that is consistent with the surrounding physical environment, be of benefit to the local community, and not require significant ongoing maintenance.

The future of the Chatree Gold Mine remains unclear and there is a significant uncertainty around the carrying values of assets and liabilities. The ultimate impact on the Group's financial position will depend on the sale of plant and equipment and non-strategic land and property and outcomes from discussions with the Thai Government, including:

- agreeing a rehabilitation plan, costing and timing in the context of the early mine closure;
- potential re-opening of the mine if permitted by the Thai Government; and
- pursuing available legal and other avenues for compensation including action for damages against the Thai Government.

The Group has considered the status of its discussions with the Thai Government and the status of its legal process against the Thai Government and has concluded that the position adopted for financial reporting purposes and described above reflects a prudent approach in respect of its assets and liabilities including potential contingent assets and liabilities. At balance sheet date, the Group has considered that it was not appropriate to record a reversal of any impairment previously recognised.



3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

(ii) Restoration and rehabilitation provision

Significant estimates and assumptions are required in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are many transactions and other factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable to rehabilitate the mine sites. Factors that will affect this liability include changes in technology, changes in regulations, price increases, changes in timing of cash flows which are based on life of mine plans and changes in discount rates. When these factors change or become known in the future, such differences will impact the mine rehabilitation provision in the period in which they change or become known.

As noted above, the provision that has been recorded by the Group is based on a rehabilitation plan which is a revision from the initial plan submitted to the Thai Authorities in 2007. This plan takes into account the premature closure of the mine by the Thai government. Considering the Group's current legal dispute with the Thai Government, the Group has not been able to have meaningful discussions with the relevant Thai Authorities to determine if the restoration plan prepared by the Group will be approved.

The restoration plan and estimated costs cannot effectively be finalised until after the Group's legal dispute with the Thai Government is settled.

(iii) Impairment of non-current assets, determination of recoverable amounts for exploration, evaluation and development assets - Nueva Esperanza

Significant judgements and assumptions are required in making estimates of the recoverable amounts. This is particularly so in the assessment of long life assets such as for the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project in Chile. In developing the estimated recoverable amount for the Project, the Group has considered the results of the sale process and the offers that have been received since the Group commenced the sale process for this asset. The Group also considered the financial model that was prepared for the Project. This model is subject to variability in key assumptions including, but not limited to, gold and silver prices, currency exchange rates, discount rates, production profiles and operating and capital costs. A change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amounts would result in a change in the CGU's recoverable amounts.

For further details regarding the impairment testing refer to Note 31.



4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's operating segments are based on the internal management reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision maker). The operating segments represent the Group's mine under care and maintenance and project and include the following:

- Chatree Gold Mine, Thailand; and
- Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project, Chile.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included as follows:

2019	Care and Maintenance Chatree \$'000	Nueva Esperanza \$'000	Corporate \$'000	Total \$'000
Other income	228	19	76,467	76,714
Total segment income	228	19	76,467	76,714
Segment EBITDA	(1,922)	(6,134)	57,450 ¹	49,394
Depreciation and amortisation	(475)	(80)	(45)	(600)
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza (Note 31)	-	(33,436)	-	(33,436)
Segment result	(2,397)	(39,650)	57,405	15,358
Finance income				51
Finance costs				(7,034)
Net finance costs				(6,983)
Profit before tax				8,375
Other segment information				
Segment assets	2,272	33,352	43,602	79,226
Segment liabilities	(30,829)	(6,137)	(3,723)	(40,689)
Net assets/(liabilities)	(28,557)	27,215	39,879	38,537

¹ includes foreign exchange loss of \$3,791,000 for the Group.

2018	Care and Maintenance Chatree \$'000	Nueva Esperanza \$'000	Corporate \$'000	Total \$'000
Other income	87	-	64	151
Total segment revenue	87	-	64	151
Segment EBITDA	(3,656)	(10,091)	(15,307) ¹	(29,054)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,591)	-	(236)	(1,827)
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza	-	(42,652)	-	(42,652)
Segment result (Operating EBIT)	(5,247)	(52,743)	(15,543)	(73,533)
Finance income				147
Finance costs				(3,336)
Net finance costs				(3,189)
Loss before tax				(76,722)
Other segment information				
Segment assets	3,293	63,675	11,915	78,883
Segment liabilities	(27,845)	(5,965)	(18,631)	(52,441)
Net assets/(liabilities)	(24,552)	57,710	(6,716)	26,442

¹ includes foreign exchange loss of \$175,000 for the Group.



5. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
a. Corporate and administration expenses		
Administration	7,215	7,812
Statutory and professional fees*	8,636	8,069
Depreciation	125	236
Total corporate and administration expenses	15,976	16,117
b. Other income and expenses		
Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim*	76,319	-
Net gain/(loss) on sale of fixed assets	161	(112)
Loss on sale of Dominion Metal Pty Ltd	-	(135)
Other revenue	234	151
Total other income and expenses	76,714	(96)
<i>* Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim</i>		
In October 2017, Kingsgate commenced proceedings in the New South Wales Supreme Court against Zurich Insurance Australia Ltd, and other named insurers, under a Political Risk Insurance Policy that was held by the Company when the Thai Government unlawfully expropriated the Chatree Gold Mine in May 2016.		
Kingsgate settled its Political Risk Insurance proceedings in March 2019. The settlement consisted of:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a cash payment of US\$55,000,000 (A\$76,319,000) received on 11 April 2019; a requirement for the Insurers to contribute up to US\$3,500,000 of future costs towards the Australia Thailand Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA) Arbitration. The Insurers funding contribution will be paid on a pro-rata basis with Kingsgate; and a sharing arrangement between Kingsgate and the Insurers for future distributions of TAFTA Claim proceeds. The Insurers are only entitled to the amount of their original financial contribution including interest – Kingsgate keeps any TAFTA Claim proceeds in excess of that contribution. 		
Legal expenditure amounting to \$1,154,000 and related reimbursement receivable under the settlement agreement have been presented on a net basis in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.		
c. Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges	5,210	2,834
Borrowing costs and amortisation of deferred borrowing costs	1,824	502
Total finance costs	7,034	3,336
d. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	600	1,827
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	600	1,827
<i>Included in:</i>		
Care and maintenance expenses	475	1,591
Corporate depreciation	125	236
e. Employee benefits expenses		
<i>Included in:</i>		
Care and maintenance expenses	714	665
Corporate and administration expenses	3,218	3,395
Total employee benefits expenses	3,932	4,060
f. Other items		
Operating lease rentals	337	351
Total other items	337	351



5. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
g. Significant items		
Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim (see Note 5b)	76,319	-
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza (see Note 31)	(33,436)	42,652
Total significant items	(42,883)	42,652

6. INCOME TAX

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
a. Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total Income tax expense	-	-

Deferred tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:

Increase in deferred tax assets	(4,836)	(2,968)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	4,836	2,968
Deferred tax	-	-

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
b. Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit/(loss) before income tax	8,375	(76,722)
Tax at Australian rate of 30%	2,512	(23,017)
Tax effect of amounts not deductible/assessable in calculating taxable income		
Non-deductible expenses	2,478	855
Non-deductible interest expense to preference shareholders	623	633
Non-assessable receipts from settlement of Political Risk insurance claim	(22,896)	-
Share-based payment remuneration	-	31
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza	10,031	12,796
Tax losses not brought to account	7,252	8,702
Income tax expense	-	-

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
c. Tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Foreign exchange losses recognised directly in foreign currency translation reserves	-	-
Total tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-

d. Deferred tax liabilities offset

Deferred tax assets amounting to \$15,985,000 (2018: \$11,149,000) have been offset against deferred tax liabilities.



6. INCOME TAX (Continued)

e. Unrecognised deferred tax assets and tax liabilities

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Tax losses – Australian entities	295,649	303,662
Tax losses – other entities	26,050	22,886
Temporary difference	1,278	1,278
Subtotal	322,977	327,826
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	¹93,520	¹95,517

¹ Amount excludes potential deductible temporary differences in respect of Akara relating to impairment charge recognised in previous year. It is not probable that there will be sufficient future assessable income available against which this deferred tax asset could be utilised.

f. Tax consolidation group

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited and its wholly owned Australian subsidiary have implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 July 2003. The accounting policy in relation to this legislation is set out in Note 2d.

On adoption of the tax consolidation legislation, the entities in the tax-consolidation group entered into a tax sharing agreement which, in the opinion of the Directors, limits the joint and several liabilities of the wholly owned entities in the case of default by the head entity, Kingsgate Consolidated Limited.

The entities have also entered into a tax funding agreement under which the wholly owned entities fully compensate Kingsgate for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated for any current tax receivable and deferred assets relating to the unused tax losses or unused tax credits that are transferred to Kingsgate under the tax legislation. The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognised in the wholly owned entities' financial statements.

The amount receivable/payable under the tax funding agreement are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year. The head entity may also require payment of interim funding amounts to assist with its obligations to pay tax instalments.



6. INCOME TAX (Continued)

g. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)						
Employee benefits	54	94	-	-	54	94
Unrealised exchange (gains)/losses	7,477	5,354	(15,985)	(11,149)	(8,508)	(5,795)
Other items	491	210	-	-	491	210
Financial assets	321	321	-	-	321	321
Tax losses	7,642	5,170	-	-	7,642	5,170
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	15,985	11,149	(15,985)	(11,149)	-	-
Set off tax	(15,985)	(11,149)	15,985	11,149	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) expected to be recovered within 12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) expected to be recovered after more than 12 months	15,985	11,149	(15,985)	(11,149)	-	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	15,985	11,149	(15,985)	(11,149)	-	-



6. INCOME TAX (Continued)

h. Movement in deferred tax balances

	Balance at 1 July \$'000	Recognised in profit or loss \$'000	Balance at 30 June \$'000
2019			
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):			
Employee benefits	94	(40)	54
Unrealised exchange losses	(5,795)	(2,713)	(8,508)
Other items	210	281	491
Financial assets	321	-	321
Tax losses	5,170	2,472	7,642
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-
2018			
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):			
Employee benefits	91	3	94
Unrealised exchange losses	(4,183)	(1,612)	(5,795)
Other items	255	(45)	210
Financial assets	321	-	321
Tax losses	3,516	1,654	5,170
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash on hand	9	8
Deposits at call	42,076	11,231
Total cash and cash equivalents	42,085	11,239

Cash on hand

These are petty cash balances held by subsidiaries.

Deposits at call

These deposits are at call, interest bearing and may be accessed daily.

Risk exposure

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 25.

8. RECEIVABLES

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current		
Other debtors	1,540	678
Total receivables – current	1,540	678
Non-current		
Other debtors	-	5,468
Total receivables – non-current	-	5,468

Other debtors

Other debtors mainly relate to reimbursement receivable under the Political Risk Insurance settlement agreement (see Note 5b) and GST/VAT receivables.

Risk exposure

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in Note 25.



9. OTHER ASSETS

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current		
Prepayments	274	760
Other deposits	65	1,206
Total other assets – current	339	1,966
Non-current		
Prepayments	8,702	15,124
Other deposits	496	-
Total other assets – non-current	9,198	15,124

Prepayments

Non-current prepayments include prepaid royalties and water rights in respect of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project in Chile.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
At 30 June 2018		
Cost	261,544	244,466
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(76,173)	(57,609)
Accumulated impairment	(184,260)	(184,260)
Net book amount	1,111	2,597
Year ended 30 June		
Opening net book amount	1,111	2,597
Additions	8	167
Disposals	-	(184)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(600)	(1,827)
Foreign currency differences	226	358
Closing net book amount	745	1,111
At 30 June 2019		
Cost	296,346	261,544
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(111,341)	(76,173)
Accumulated impairment	(184,260)	(184,260)
Net book amount	745	1,111



11. EXPLORATION, EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Exploration & evaluation \$'000	Feasibility expenditure \$'000	Mine properties \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2017				
Cost	39,991	157,670	332,953	530,614
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(42,291)	(42,291)
Accumulated impairment	(39,991)	(74,694)	(289,871)	(404,556)
Net book amount	-	82,976	791	83,767
Year ended 30 June 2018				
Opening net book amount	-	82,976	791	83,767
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza (see Note 31)	-	(42,652)	-	(42,652)
Disposal	-	(19)	-	(19)
Foreign currency exchange differences	-	2,146	55	2,201
Closing net book amount	-	42,451	846	43,297
At 30 June 2018				
Cost	39,991	85,103	356,631	481,725
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(65,914)	(65,914)
Accumulated impairment	(39,991)	(42,652)	(289,871)	(372,514)
Net book amount	-	42,451	846	43,297
Year ended 30 June 2019				
Opening net book amount	-	42,451	846	43,297
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza (see Note 31)	-	(20,440)	-	(20,440)
Foreign currency exchange differences	-	2,347	115	2,462
Closing net book amount	-	24,358	961	25,319
At 30 June 2019				
Cost	39,991	87,449	404,898	532,338
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(114,066)	(114,066)
Accumulated impairment	(39,991)	(63,091)	(289,871)	(392,953)
Net book amount	-	24,358	961	25,319

12. PAYABLES

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current		
Trade payables	2,364	2,267
Other payables and accruals	4,077	4,396
Total payables – current	6,441	6,663
Non-current		
Other payables	4,276	4,052
Total payables – non-current	4,276	4,052

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 25.



13. BORROWINGS

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risk, see Note 25.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current		
Secured bank loans	-	14,360
Finance lease liabilities	591	465
Other loan	-	472
Total borrowings – current	591	15,297
Non-current		
Finance lease liabilities	-	323
Preference shares in controlled entity	12,392	10,907
Total borrowings – non-current	12,392	11,230
Borrowings		
Secured bank loans	-	14,360
Preference shares in controlled entity	12,392	10,907
Finance lease liabilities	591	788
Other loan	-	472
Total borrowings	12,983	26,527

Secured bank loans

On 29 August 2017, Kingsgate executed a \$15,000,000 Standby Loan Facility ("SLF") with Investec Australia Finance Pty Limited ("Investec"). The Company drew down the SLF in full on 2 May 2018, in order to ensure continuing funding of its activities.

The SLF was on normal commercial terms for a loan of this nature, and includes a utilisation fee under the SLF which has been satisfied by the issuance of 2,641,003 Kingsgate shares. (See ASX:KCN "Appendix 3B – Issue of Shares" dated 7 May 2018).

Investec agreed to increase the SLF limit from \$15,000,000 million to \$20,000,000 on 19 October 2018, and from \$20,000,000 to \$22,000,000 on 15 February 2019.

At the end of March 2019, Investec had extended the SLF by a further \$750,000, of which Kingsgate drew down \$400,000.

Kingsgate repaid the SLF in full (\$22,400,000) on 12 April, following the receipt of funds from the Political Risk Insurers. Kingsgate is now corporate debt free.

Preference shares in controlled entity

Terms and conditions of outstanding preference shares in controlled entity were as follows:

	Currency	Interest rate	Financial year of maturity	Face value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
Preference shares in controlled entity	Thai Baht	12%	n/a	12,392	12,392

The terms of the preference shares were amended in the prior year through a change made to the Shareholders Agreement of Akara Resources Public Company Limited resulting in the preference shares being repayable at the earliest on 30 July 2022.



13. BORROWINGS (Continued)

Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	Future minimum lease payments \$'000	Interest \$'000	Present value of minimum lease payments \$'000
Within 1 year	608	17	591
Total	608	17	591

14. PROVISIONS

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current			
Employee benefits	2w, 21	186	358
Total provisions – current		186	358
Non-current			
Employee benefits	2w, 21	37	73
Restoration and rehabilitation	2x	16,766	14,768
Total provisions – non-current		16,803	14,841
Movements in the restoration and rehabilitation provision:			
Restoration and rehabilitation			
At the beginning of the financial year		14,768	13,787
Foreign currency exchange differences		1,998	981
At the end of the financial year		16,766	14,768

15. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	2019 Shares	2018 Shares	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Opening balance	226,225,940	223,584,937	677,761	677,015
Issue of ordinary shares in satisfaction of utilisation fee on draw down of \$15 million Standby Loan Facility	-	2,641,003	-	750
Share issue cost	-	-	-	(4)
Closing balance	226,225,940	226,225,940	677,761	677,761



16. RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
a. Reserves		
Foreign currency translation reserve	51,861	48,141
Share-based payment reserve	9,142	9,142
General reserve	(3,341)	(3,341)
Total reserves	57,662	53,942
Movements		
Foreign currency translation reserve		
At the beginning of the financial year	48,141	46,479
Exchange differences on translation of foreign controlled entities (net of tax)	3,720	1,662
At the end of the financial year	51,861	48,141
Share-based payment reserve		
At the beginning of the financial year	9,142	9,246
Share-based payment expense	-	(104)
At the end of the financial year	9,142	9,142
General reserve		
At the beginning of the financial year	(3,341)	(3,341)
Net change	-	-
At the end of the financial year	(3,341)	(3,341)

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve, as described in Note 2b.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the fair value of deferred rights, performance rights and options issued but not exercised.

General reserve

The general reserve represents changes in equity as a result of changes in non-controlling interests and revaluation of employee benefit obligations recognised in other comprehensive income in prior periods.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
b. Accumulated losses		
At the beginning of the year	(705,261)	(628,539)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited	8,375	(76,722)
At the end of the financial year	(696,886)	(705,261)

17. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Operating leases		
Within one year	119	133
Later than one year but not later than five years	220	301
Total operating leases	339	434



18. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Entity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Equity holding	
			2019 %	2018 %
Parent Entity				
Kingsgate Consolidated Limited				
Subsidiaries				
Dominion Mining Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Gawler Gold Mining Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Kingsgate Treasury Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Kingsgate Capital Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Kingsgate Chile NL	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Laguna Exploration Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Akara Resources Public Company Limited	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Issara Mining Limited	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Suan Sak Patana Ltd	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Phar Mai Exploration Ltd	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Richaphum Mining Ltd	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Phar Lap Ltd	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Phar Rong Ltd	Thailand	Ordinary	100	100
Asia Gold Ltd	Mauritius	Ordinary	100	100
Laguna Chile Ltda	Chile	Ordinary	100	100

19. DIVIDENDS

No final dividend was declared for the year ended 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: nil).

No interim dividend was declared for the year ended 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: nil).

20. RELATED PARTIES

Transaction with related parties

Information on remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel is disclosed in Note 26 and the Remuneration Report.

Controlling entity

The ultimate parent entity of the Group is Kingsgate Consolidated Limited.

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Employee benefits and related on-costs liabilities		
Provision for employment benefits – current	186	358
Provision for employee benefits – non-current	37	73
Total employee provisions	223	431

Superannuation

The Group makes contributions on behalf of employees to externally managed defined contribution superannuation funds. Contributions are based on percentages of employee wages and salaries and include any salary-sacrifice amounts. Contributions to defined contribution plans for 2019 were \$156,000 (2018: \$173,000).



22. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit/(loss) for the year	8,375	(76,722)
Depreciation and amortisation	600	1,827
Share-based payments	-	(104)
Amortisation of deferred borrowing costs	1,824	502
Net (gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	(161)	112
Net exchange differences	3,151	(163)
Loss on sale of Dominion Metals Pty Ltd	-	135
Impairment losses - Nueva Esperanza	33,436	42,652
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(833)	(42)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	304	-
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	499	(52)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(813)	3,040
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(209)	36
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	46,173	(28,779)
Net cash and cash equivalents/(debt) reconciliation	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	42,085	11,239
Borrowings - repayable within one year	(591)	(15,297)
Borrowings - repayable after one year	(12,392)	(11,230)
Net cash and cash equivalents/(debt)	29,102	(15,288)
Cash and cash equivalents	42,085	11,239
Gross debt - fixed interest rates	(12,983)	(12,167)
Gross debt - variable interest rates	-	(14,360)
Net cash and cash equivalents/(debt)	29,102	(15,288)

	Cash	Secured bank loans due within 1 year	Preference shares in controlled entity due after 1 year	Finance lease liabilities due within 1 year	Finance lease liabilities due after 1 year	Other loan due within 1 year	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net debt as at 30 June 2017	22,007	-	(10,178)	(413)	(736)	(244)	10,436
Cash flows	(10,785)	(15,000)	-	-	429	(228)	(25,584)
Foreign exchange adjustments	17	-	(729)	(52)	(16)	-	(780)
Other non-cash movements	-	640	-	-	-	-	640
Net debt as at 30 June 2018	11,239	(14,360)	(10,907)	(465)	(323)	(472)	(15,288)
Cash flows	30,993	15,000	-	284	-	472	46,749
Foreign exchange adjustments	(147)	-	(1,485)	(87)	-	-	(1,719)
Other non-cash movements	-	(640)	-	(323)	323	-	(640)
Net cash and cash equivalents/(debt) as at 30 June 2019	42,085	-	(12,392)	(591)	-	-	29,102



23. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING DATE

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- the Group's operations in future financial years;
- the results of those operations in future financial years; or
- the Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

24. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group had no contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2019.



25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSTRUMENTS

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk, fair value risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

At this point, the Directors believe that it is in the interest of shareholders to expose the Group to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. Therefore, the Group does not employ any derivative hedging of foreign currency or interest rate risks. The Directors and management monitors these risks, in particular market forecasts of future movements in foreign currency and, if it is to be believed to be in the best interests of shareholders, will implement risk management strategies to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity. Risk management is carried out by the senior executive team.

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	42,085	11,239
Receivables	1,540	6,146
Other financial assets	561	1,206
Total financial assets	44,186	18,591
Financial liabilities		
Payables	(10,717)	(10,715)
Borrowings	(12,983)	(26,527)
Total financial liabilities	(23,700)	(37,242)

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar and Thai Baht and as discussed earlier, no financial instruments are employed to mitigate the exposed risks. This is the Group's current policy and it is reviewed regularly including forecast movements in these currencies by management and the Board. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the relevant group entity. Currently foreign exchange risks arise primarily from:

- cash balances in US dollars;
- receivables denominated in US dollars for Australian entities; and
- payables denominated in Australian dollars for Thailand entities.

The functional currency of the Thai subsidiaries is Thai Baht. The functional currency of the Chilean subsidiaries is the US dollar. The Company's functional currency is Australian dollar.

The Group's exposure to US dollar and Thai Baht foreign currency risk arises mainly from balances receivable and payable between Group companies which are not considered to form part of the related investment balance in the entities. The unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss on these balances is therefore recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Group. At the reporting date, expressed in Australian dollars these balances were as follows:

	USD 2019 \$'000	THB 2019 \$'000	Total 2019 \$'000	USD 2018 \$'000	THB 2018 \$'000	Total 2018 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	105	-	105	280	-	280
Receivables	124,494	70,269	194,763	110,464	70,269	180,733
Payables	(124,487)	(70,269)	(196,386)	(110,645)	(70,269)	(180,914)
Total exposure to foreign currency risk	(1,518)	-	(1,518)	99	-	99



25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	Impact on post tax loss		Impact on other comprehensive income	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
One cent weakened in Australian dollar against the US dollar	1,257	1,115	1,257	1,115
One cent strengthened in Australian dollar against the US dollar	(1,233)	(1,093)	(1,233)	(1,093)
One cent weakened in Australian dollar against the Thai baht	721	714	940	907
One cent strengthened in Australian dollar against the Thai baht	(720)	(714)	(935)	(903)

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 are set out as follows:

	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate maturing in 1 year or less \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	Non- interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
2019						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	42,076	-	-	-	9	42,085
Receivables	-	-	-	-	1,540	1,540
Other financial assets	561	-	-	-	-	561
Total financial assets	42,637	-	-	-	1,549	44,186
Financial liabilities						
Payables	-	-	-	-	(10,717)	(10,717)
Borrowings	-	(591)	-	(12,392)	-	(12,983)
Total financial liabilities	-	(591)	-	(12,392)	(10,717)	(23,700)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	42,637	(591)	-	(12,392)	(9,168)	20,486
2018						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,231	-	-	-	8	11,239
Receivables	-	-	-	-	6,146	6,146
Other financial assets	918	-	-	-	288	1,206
Total financial assets	12,149	-	-	-	6,442	18,591
Financial liabilities						
Payables	-	-	-	-	(10,715)	(10,715)
Borrowings	(14,360)	(937)	(323)	(10,907)	-	(26,527)
Total financial liabilities	(14,360)	(937)	(323)	(10,907)	(10,715)	(37,242)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	(2,211)	-	-	(10,907)	(4,273)	(18,651)



25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

A change of 100 basic points ("bps") in interest rate at the reporting date would have increased/decreased profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates remain constant.

	100 bps increase Profit \$'000	100 bps decrease Profit \$'000
Variable rate instrument – 2019	-	-
Variable rate instrument – 2018	25	(25)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including, outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of the Group's financial assets in the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date was:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	42,085	11,239
Receivables	1,540	6,146
Other financial assets	561	1,206
Total exposure to credit risk at year end	44,186	18,591

Liquidity risk

The Group's liquidity requirements are based upon cash flow forecasts. Liquidity management, including debt/equity management, is carried out under policies approved by the Board and forecast material liquidity changes are discussed at Board meetings. The following table analyses the Company's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The borrowings of the Group are repayable on demand, however the contractual amounts for borrowings also include the interests that are expected to be repaid until the repayment of these debts based on the cash flow forecast prepared by the Group.

	Carrying amount \$'000	1 year or less \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
2019						
Payables	10,717	6,441	-	4,276 ¹	-	10,717
Borrowings	12,983	2,092	1,484	13,974	-	17,550
Total financial liabilities	23,700	8,533	1,484	18,250	-	28,267
2018						
Payables	10,715	6,663	-	4,052 ¹	-	10,715
Borrowings	26,527	17,893	1,637	13,615	-	33,145
Total financial liabilities	37,242	24,556	1,637	17,667	-	43,860

¹ Related to royalties payable in respect of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project in Chile.



26. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

Executive Chairman

Ross Smyth-Kirk Executive Chairman

Non-Executive Directors

Peter Alexander Non-Executive Director

Peter Warren Non-Executive Director

Sharon Skeggs Non-Executive Director- *resigned 17 December 2018*

Key Management Personnel

Ross Coyle Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary – *1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018. Reappointed on a contractual and temporary basis as Company Secretary on 24 December 2018.*

Jamie Gibson General Manager Corporate and External Relations – *1 July 2018 to 31 August 2018*

Leonardo Hermosilla Vice President Project Development Chile – *resigned 31 May 2019*

Key Management Personnel Compensation	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	900,805	1,604,255
Post-employment benefits	592,043	80,814
Share-based payments	-	(104,013)
Other long term benefits	12,870	13,225
Total Key Management Personnel compensation	1,505,718	1,594,281

27. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Audit and other assurance services		
<i>PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm</i>		
Audit and review of the financial reports	210,000	284,000
<i>Related Practices of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm</i>		
Audit and review of the financial statements	60,819	92,033
Total remuneration for audit services	270,819	376,033
Other Services²		
<i>PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm</i>		
Other services	7,140	10,000
<i>Related practices of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm</i>		
Other services	-	19,917
Total remuneration for non-audit related services	7,140	29,917
Taxation services		
<i>PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm</i>		
Tax compliance services	20,400	26,520
Tax consulting services	22,868	-
<i>Related practices of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm</i>		
Tax compliance services	53,441	18,164
Total remuneration for tax related services	96,709	44,684

² The above table does not include services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian Firm in respect of the PRI claim directly to the legal firm representing the Group.



28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2019	2018
	Cents	Restated Cents
Basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share	3.70	(34.26)
Net profit/(loss) used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share	\$'000 8,375	\$'000 (76,722)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator: basic	Number 226,225,940	Number 223,959,181
Adjustment for dilutive effect	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator: diluted	226,225,940	223,959,181

29. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As at, and throughout the financial year ending 30 June 2019, the parent entity of the Group was Kingsgate.

Summary of financial information	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Results of parent entity		
Profit/(loss) for the year	42,895	(109,652)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(losses)	42,895	(109,652)
Financial position of parent entity at year end		
Current assets	43,496	11,670
Total assets	71,016	40,216
Current liabilities	77,179	89,238
Total liabilities	77,216	89,311
Total equity of the parent entity comprising:		
Issued capital	677,761	677,761
Reserve	8,463	8,463
Accumulated losses	(692,424)	(735,319)
Total equity	(6,200)	(49,095)

Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

There are cross guarantees given by Kingsgate, Dominion Mining Limited and Gawler Gold Mining Pty Ltd as described in Note 30. No deficiencies of assets exist in any of these companies. No liability was recognised by the parent entity or the Group in relation to this guarantee, as the fair value of the guarantees is immaterial.

As at 30 June 2019, the parent entity had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment.



30. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

Pursuant to ASIC *Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785*, the wholly owned subsidiaries listed below are relieved from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of financial reports, and Directors' Reports.

It is a condition of the Class Order that the Company and each of the subsidiaries enter into a Deed of Cross Guarantee ("Deed"). The effect of the Deed is that the Company guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt on the event of the winding up of any of the subsidiaries under certain provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*. If a winding up occurs under other provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company will only be liable in the event that after six months any creditor has not been paid in full. The subsidiaries have also given similar guarantees in the event that the Company is wound up.

The subsidiaries subject to the Deed are:

- Dominion Mining Limited; and
- Gawler Gold Mining Pty Ltd.

The above companies represent a 'closed group' for the purpose of the Class Order, and as there are no other parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee that are controlled by Kingsgate Consolidated Limited, they also represent the 'extended closed group'.

A consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a summary of movements in consolidated accumulated losses, and consolidated statement of financial position, comprising the Company and controlled entities which are a party to the Deed, after eliminating all transactions between parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee, is set out as follows:



30. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE (Continued)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Corporate and administration expenses	(11,469)	(10,914)
Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim (see Note 5b)	76,319	-
Other income and expenses	5,754	4,169
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	7,282	4,704
Impairment losses – investment in Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project	(6,558)	(104,414)
Write-off on loan to subsidiaries	(23,546)	(5,009)
Profit/(loss) before financial costs and income tax	47,782	(111,464)
Finance income	49	119
Finance costs	(4,937)	(1,086)
Net finance costs	(4,888)	(967)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	42,894	(112,431)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax	42,894	(112,431)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	42,894	(112,431)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:		
Owners of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited	42,894	(112,431)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:		
Owners of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited	42,894	(112,431)
Summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Accumulated losses		
At the beginning of the financial year	(735,312)	(622,881)
Profit/(loss) for the year	42,894	(112,431)
At end of the financial year	(692,418)	(735,312)



30. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE (Continued)

Statement of financial position	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	41,771	10,495
Receivables	1,418	294
Other assets	318	893
Total current assets	43,507	11,682
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	11	18
Investment in subsidiaries	27,509	28,528
Total non-current assets	27,520	28,546
TOTAL ASSETS	71,027	40,228
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	77,042	74,170
Borrowings	-	14,832
Provisions	142	241
Total current liabilities	77,184	89,243
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	37	73
Total non-current liabilities	37	73
TOTAL LIABILITIES	77,221	89,316
NET LIABILITIES	(6,194)	(49,088)
EQUITY		
Contributed equity	677,761	677,761
Reserves	8,463	8,463
Accumulated losses	(692,418)	(735,312)
TOTAL EQUITY	(6,194)	(49,088)



31. IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

At balance sheet date, the Group determined that impairment indicators were present for the Nueva/Esperanza Gold/Silver Project and a formal impairment assessment has therefore been completed in accordance with the accounting policy of the Group.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units "CGUs"). An impairment is recognised when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Determination of the recoverable amount for Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project

At 30 June 2019, the methodology adopted for impairment testing purposes was based on a fair value less costs of disposal approach.

In developing the estimated recoverable amount for the Project, the Group has primarily considered the results of the sale process and the offers that have been received since the Group commenced the sale process. The Group has considered that the best evidence of an asset's fair value less costs to sell is the prices included in the offers received by the Group, taking into consideration the nature of the offers received (binding, non-binding, indicative or final) adjusted for incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the Project.

To a lesser extent, the Group has also considered the result of the financial model that was prepared for the Project. This model is subject to variability in key assumptions including, but not limited to, gold and silver prices, currency exchange rates, discount rates, production profiles and operating and capital costs. A change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amounts would result in a change in the CGU's recoverable amounts. This approach is considered to be level 3 fair value measurement (as defined by accounting standards) as it is derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Impairment loss recognised

At 30 June 2019, the recoverable amount of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project CGU was determined to be \$27,509,000 resulting in an impairment loss of \$33,436,000. The carrying value of the CGU after impairment is recorded in the following balance sheet line items of the statement of financial position of the Group.

Statement of financial position	30 June 2019 \$'000
ASSETS	
Non-current receivable and other assets	8,702
Property, plant and equipment	151
Exploration, evaluation and development (feasibility expenditure)	24,358
TOTAL ASSETS	33,211
LIABILITIES	
Current payables	1,426
Non-current payables	4,276
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,702
NET ASSETS	27,509

The impairment loss has been recognised in the following financial statement line items.

Statement of financial position	30 June 2019 \$'000
Non-current receivable	5,738
Exploration, evaluation and development (feasibility expenditure)	20,440
Non-current other assets	7,258
TOTAL ASSETS	33,436



DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the Directors' opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 23 to 64 and the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporation Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.
- b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- c) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the extended closed group identified in Note 30 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee described in Note 30.

Note 1 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Executive Chairman and Company Secretary for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Ross Smyth-Kirk
Director

Dated at Sydney on 30 August 2019
On behalf of the Board



Independent auditor's report

To the members of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The Group financial report comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies
- the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

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Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.



Materiality	Audit scope	Key audit matters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of our audit we used overall Group materiality of \$0.79 million, which represents approximately 1% of the Group's total assets. We applied this threshold, together with qualitative considerations, to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial report as a whole. We chose the Group's total assets because, in our view, it is the benchmark which best reflects the expected requirements of users of the Group's financial statements. We chose the Group's total assets as the materiality benchmark rather than a profit measure given the closure of the Chatree Gold Mine and the Group's focus on the development and possible sale of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project. We utilised a 1% threshold based on our professional judgement, noting it is within the range of commonly acceptable thresholds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. The Australian engagement team directed the involvement of the Thai component audit team, which performed specified audit procedures on the financial information of Akara Resources Public Company Limited. The component auditor in Chile, operating under instructions, also performed specified audit procedures over the Group's Chilean operations' financial information. The Australian engagement team determined the required level of involvement in the work performed by the Thai and Chilean component audit teams, in order to be satisfied that sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained for our opinion on the Group financial statements as a whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matters to the Audit and Risk Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying amount of assets and liabilities associated with the Chatree Gold Mine. Carrying value of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project. Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim. These are further described in the <i>Key audit matters</i> section of our report.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Uncertainty in relation to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities associated with the Chatree Gold Mine</i> <i>(Refer to note 3 (i) and note 3 (ii))</i></p> <p>The Group's Chatree Gold Mine in Thailand was placed on care and maintenance as a result of a decision made by the Thai Government to cease all gold mining activities in Thailand by 31 December 2016. With the exception of some assets that may be realised independently of re-opening the mine, all assets of the Chatree Gold Mine have been impaired to a nil value.</p> <p>At this time, the Group also revised the Chatree Gold Mine's restoration and rehabilitation liability to reflect the premature closure of the mine. The total rehabilitation liability, amounting to approximately \$16.8 million at 30 June 2019 is based on management's rehabilitation plan which is a revision from the initial plan submitted to the Thai Authorities in 2007.</p> <p>The Group commenced arbitral proceedings against the Kingdom of Thailand under the Australia-Thailand Free Trade Agreement in order to be compensated for the losses it has incurred as a result of the expropriation of the Chatree Gold Mine by the Thai Government.</p> <p>The carrying amount of assets and liabilities of the Chatree Gold Mine and associated disclosures were considered to be a key audit matter because there remains significant uncertainty in respect of the rights and obligations of the Group in relation to the mine and the magnitude of a potential reversal of impairment, changes in the rehabilitation liability and potential recognition of contingent assets on the financial statements.</p>	<p>We updated our understanding in respect of the situation regarding the Chatree Gold Mine by making enquiries of management and the directors as to their knowledge and understanding of the situation and by reading selected material correspondence on this matter which included key elements of the legal claim lodged by the Group against the Thai Government.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the overall accounting position adopted by the Group at 30 June 2019 as described in notes 3 (i) and 3 (ii) in respect of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in light of the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards.</p> <p>In respect of the carrying amount of the assets associated with the Chatree Gold Mine, we performed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed the Group's judgement as to whether the circumstances that led to the previously recognised impairment charge have changed and whether a reversal of this impairment should be recognised. Assessed if other assets which have been recognised at their short-term realisable value have a carrying amount based on supportable assumptions. <p>In respect of the carrying amount of the liabilities associated with the Chatree Gold Mine, we assessed the Group's restoration and rehabilitation plans prepared in the context of the premature closure of the mine and the overall accounting position adopted by the Group at year end in respect of the Chatree Gold Mine's obligations.</p> <p>We considered the status of the legal claims of the Group against the Thai Government in light of the requirement to disclose contingent assets in the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.</p>

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Carrying value of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project (Refer to note 3 (iii) and note 31)</p> <p>The assessment of the recoverable amount of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver Project was a key audit matter given the significance of the carrying value of this CGU (\$27.5 million as at 30 June 2019, including the largest non-current asset in the balance sheet) and given the significance of the impairment charge recorded during this financial year (\$33.4 million).</p> <p>The determination of the recoverable amount of an exploration CGU is also subject to significant judgements and assumptions by the Group as described in the notes to the financial statements.</p>	<p>We considered the Group's assessment of the recoverable amount of the Nueva Esperanza Gold/Silver CGU and its conclusion that an impairment charge of \$33.4 million was required to be recorded.</p> <p>In respect of the assessment of the recoverable amount made by the Group, we performed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered if the fair value less costs of disposal approach used by the Group to assess the recoverable amount was consistent with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. • Obtained and discussed with management and the directors the offers for the sale of the project and the status of any discussions with the bidders. • Recalculated the impairment charge based on the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the CGU and checked that the impairment charge was correctly recorded in the financial statements of the Group. • Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 3 (iii) and note 31, including those regarding the key assumptions in light of the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.
<p>Settlement of Political Risk Insurance claim (Refer to note 5 (b))</p> <p>During the financial year the Group settled a claim against its insurers under a Political Risk Insurance Policy that was held by the Group when the Chatree Gold Mine prematurely closed following the decision made by the Thai Government to cease all gold mining activities in Thailand by 31 December 2016</p> <p>The settlement of this claim was considered to be a key audit matter because of the magnitude of the amount recognised in the financial statements (the Group recorded income amounting to \$76.3 million) and because of the impact this transaction had on the financial position of the Group.</p>	<p>We obtained the settlement agreement relating to this claim and performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traced the amount recognised in the income statement to the agreement and the bank statement of the Group. • Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 5 (b) including those regarding the terms of the settlement agreement.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditor's report, the other information we obtained included the Corporate Information and the Directors' report. We expect the remaining other information to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the other information not yet received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action to take.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Our opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 10 to 19 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Marc Upcroft'.

Marc Upcroft
Partner

Sydney
30 August 2019