TIGER RESOURCES LTD
ABN 52 077 110 304

Appendix 4E

Preliminary Final Report

31 December 2017

For the year ended: **31 December 2017**	*Corresponding year ended:* **31 December 2016**

Results for announcement to the market

Revenue and Loss (Continuing and Discontinued Operations)

Expressed in United States Dollars, unless stated otherwise

		Twelve months to 31 December 2016 (restated) $'000		Twelve months to 31 December 2017 $'000
Revenue from ordinary activities	Down 11% from	112,688	to	**99,830**
Loss after tax from ordinary activities	Down 83% from	(206,811)	to	**(35,770)**
Loss after tax attributable to members	Down 83% from	(198,060)	to	**(34,169)**

Net tangible assets per share

	31 December 2016	31 December 2017
Net tangible assets per share	($0.02)	($0.04)

Explanation of revenue and loss after tax from ordinary activities

The consolidated entity recorded a loss after tax attributable to the owners of Tiger for the year ended 31 December 2017 of $34.169 million (31 December 2016: $198.060 million), representing a loss per share of 1.72 cents (31 December 2016: 11.07 cents per share). The decrease in the loss after tax from ordinary activities is attributable primarily to a significantly lower doubtful debt and impairment charge recognised during the year, being $11.716 million compared to $186.544 million in the prior year.

Restatement of 2016 comparatives

During the preparation of the 30 June 2018 half-year report, a detailed review of the accounting for finance facility arranger fees was undertaken and it was identified that an accrual for finance facility arranger fees was not recorded in January 2016.

As these arranger fees relate to the establishment of the Senior Facility and it is probable that the fees will be paid, an amount equal to the fair value of the arranger fees ($8.238m) should have been recorded and deferred for inclusion in future effective interest expense in January 2016. As various covenants under the Senior Facility were breached during the year ended 31 December 2016, these deferred arranger fees should have been expensed together with other deferred loan establishment costs that were written off in that year. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement lines for the 31 December 2016 comparative numbers. (Refer to note 11(g) in the Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2017).

Dividends / distributions
No dividends were paid during the year and the Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Investments in controlled entities
Wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries of Tiger Resources Limited:

- Tiger Resources Finance Limited
- Havelock Finance Limited
- Balcon Holdings Limited
- Balcon Investments and Logistics (Pty) Limited
- Tiger Congo SARL
- Congo Minerals SARL
- Sase Mining SARL
- Société d'Exploitation de Kipoi SA

Investments in associates and joint ventures
At the reporting date, Tiger Resources Limited held no investments in associates or joint ventures.

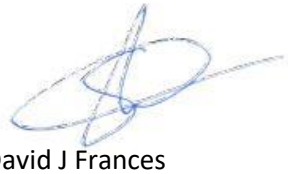
Audit
This report is based on the Consolidated Financial Statements that have been subject to a full Audit by the Company's Auditor.

All entities incorporated in the Consolidated Group's results were prepared under AIFRS.

Other information
The income statement, statement of financial position, statement of cashflows and associated notes are contained in the financial statements in the attached Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2017. Other detailed commentary on the variation between the results for the year ended 31 December 2017 and the comparative period is provided in the Directors Report of the Financial Report.

Except for the matters noted above, all the disclosure requirements pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 4.3A are contained within the Tiger Resources Limited 31 December 2017 Consolidated Financial Statements which accompany this Preliminary Final Report.

Date: 31 October 2018



David J Frances
Executive Chairman

ABN 52 077 110 304

Annual Report
31 December 2017

expressed in United States Dollars, unless stated otherwise

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Directors' Report

Corporate Directory

DIRECTORS	David Frances *Executive Chairman* Michael Griffiths *Non-Executive Director* Shawn McCormick *Non-Executive Director*
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	David Wrigley
COMPANY SECRETARY	Mathew Whyte
PRINCIPAL REGISTERED OFFICE IN AUSTRALIA	Level 4, 1 Havelock Street West Perth WA 6005 Australia Telephone: +61(8) 6188 2000
SHARE REGISTRY	Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd Level 11 172 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 Australia Telephone: +61(8) 9323 2000 GPO Box D182 Perth WA 6840
AUDITOR	PricewaterhouseCoopers Level 15, Brookfield Place 125 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 Australia
STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS	Australian Securities Exchange (Code: TGS) German Stock Exchange (Code: WKN AOCAJF)
WEBSITE ADDRESS	www.tigerresources.com.au
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO OFFICE	Kipoi Operating Site Kambove Territory High Katanga Province Democratic Republic of Congo

Directors' Report

Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement

KIPOI COPPER PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, SOUTH EAST DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (TIGER 95%)

Table A: Mineral Resources

Total Kipoi Mineral Resources at 31 December 2017 Kipoi Central is reported above 0.3%Cu and includes Total Stockpiles Kipoi North, Kileba and Judeira are reported above 0.5%Cu							Total Kipoi Mineral Resources at 31 December 2016 Kipoi Central is reported above 0.3%Cu and includes Stockpiles Kipoi North, Kileba and Judeira are reported above 0.5%Cu				
Classification	Deposit	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Measured	Kipoi Central	4.6	2.3	0.13	105	5.8	4.6	2.3	0.13	105	5.8
Indicated	Kipoi Central	40.4	1.1	0.06	443	25.9	40.4	1.1	0.06	443	25.9
	Kipoi North	3.8	1.3	0.05	51	1.8	4.0	1.3	0.05	53	1.8
	Kileba	8.6	1.5	0.05	128	4.6	8.6	1.6	0.05	128	4.6
Total Measured & Indicated		**57.4**	**1.3**	**0.07**	**727**	**38.1**	**57.6**	**1.3**	**0.07**	**729**	**38.1**
Inferred	Kipoi Central	2.9	0.8	0.07	23	2.1	2.9	0.8	0.07	23	2.1
	Kipoi North	0.8	1.1	0.03	10	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.03	12	0.4
	Kileba	2.2	1.2	0.04	27	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.04	27	0.9
	Judeira	6.1	1.2	0.04	71	2.2	6.1	1.2	0.04	71	2.2
Total Inferred		**12.2**	**1.1**	**0.05**	**131**	**5.6**	**12.2**	**1.1**	**0.05**	**133**	**5.6**
Total		**69.6**	**1.2**	**0.06**	**858**	**43.7**	**69.8**	**1.2**	**0.06**	**862**	**43.7**

Review of material changes

The decrease in the Kipoi North Mineral Resource is the result of material processed through the SXEW plant during 2017.

Ore Reserves at Kipoi noted in Table B below are included in the mineral resources in Table A.

Table B: Stage 2 (SXEW) Ore Reserve

Kipoi Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserves Mining depleted to 31 December 2017 Kipoi Central is reported above 0.3%Cu and includes Total Stockpiles Kipoi North, Kileba and Judeira are reported above 0.5%Cu					Kipoi Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserves Mining depleted to 31 December 2016 Kipoi Central is reported above 0.3%Cu and includes Stockpiles Kipoi North, Kileba and Judeira are reported above 0.5%Cu		
Classification	Deposit	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)
Proven	Kipoi Central	1.7	2.6	45	1.7	2.6	45
	Kipoi Central stockpiles	2.7	2.1	58	2.7	2.1	58
Total Proven		**4.4**	**2.3**	**103**	**4.4**	**2.3**	**103**
Probable	Kipoi Central	34.3	1.1	372	34.3	1.1	372
	Kipoi North	1.7	1.5	26	1.9	1.5	28
	Kileba	7.4	1.5	110	7.4	1.5	110
Total Probable		**43.4**	**1.2**	**508**	**43.6**	**1.2**	**510**
Total		**47.8**	**1.3**	**611**	**48.0**	**1.3**	**613**

Review of material changes

The decrease in the Kipoi North Ore Reserves estimate is the result of mine depletion following the production of 17,630 tonnes of copper cathode during 2017.

Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement

LUPOTO COPPER PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, SOUTH EAST DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (TIGER 95%)

Table C: Mineral Resource

SASE Central Mineral Resources At 31 December 2017 Grade tonnage reported above a cut off 0.5% Copper							SASE Central Mineral Resources at 31 December 2016 Grade tonnage reported above a cut off 0.5% Copper				
Classification	Deposit	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Indicated		9.6	1.39	0.05	134	5	9.6	1.39	0.05	134	5
Inferred		2.8	1.21	0.03	34	1	2.8	1.21	0.03	34	1

Review of material changes

There has been no change to the Mineral Resources at SASE Central from December 2016 to December 2017. No material exploration activity took place at SASE Central during 2017.

Governance and internal controls

The Company's procedures for the sample techniques and sample preparation are regularly audited by independent experts. Assays are performed by independent internationally accredited laboratories with a QAQC program showing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

The exploration assay results database is independently maintained by CSA Global.

The mineral resource and ore reserve estimate are undertaken independently by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd.

The grade control drilling and reconciliation to the mine models are completed at Kipoi and reviewed independently by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd on an annual basis.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Michael Griffiths, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Griffiths is a Director of the Company. Mr Griffiths has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Griffiths has approved the Statement as a whole and consents to its inclusion in the Annual Report in the form and context in which it appears.

Operations Review

KIPOI COPPER PROJECT (TIGER: 95%)

The Kipoi Copper Project is located approximately 75km north-northwest of Lubumbashi in the Katanga Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in central Africa.

The Company reported annual production of 17,630 tonnes of copper cathode, 46% lower than the nameplate design of 32,500tpa, primarily due to the operational impacts of the intermediate leach solution (ILS) pond in October 2016 and the inability to achieve the designed operating performance in the tank leach circuit, which was resolved in Q3 2017.

The Company identified latent capacity within the solvent-extraction and electro-winning (SXEW) plant and completed construction of the debottlenecking of the SXEW plant in January 2017, to increase production capacity from 25,000tpa to 32,500tpa[1] of copper cathode.

It is envisaged that mineral resources from Judeira within the Kipoi Project area, and within Tiger's nearby 95%-owned Lupoto Project, will also be processed during the SXEW operations, providing additional returns and increasing the ore reserves available as feedstock to the SXEW plant. Any increase in resources from these deposits has the potential to increase mine life.

Safety

The good safety record at Kipoi continued with no lost time injuries in 2017.

Kipoi continues to entrench safety as the number one value on site through maintaining robust safety management standards and an active safety leadership development program.

Production

During 2017, the solvent-extraction and electro-winning (SXEW) plant produced 17,630 tonnes of copper cathode. Copper production was negatively impacted by damage to the intermediate leach solution (ILS) pond in Q4 2016 and the inability to achieve the designed operating performance in the tank leach circuit, which was resolved in Q3 2017.

A total of 840,948 tonnes of ore was stacked to heap leach pads and 279,057 tonnes of ore was processed through the tank leach.

Heap leach operations continued to utilise a two-stage leach process and for the majority of 2017 a smaller decant pond was utilised as a temporary ILS pond. The decant pond is only one third of the volume of the damaged ILS pond which adversely affects solution management and copper production, with repairs to the damaged ILS pond completed in October 2017 (repairs could only commence after the end of the wet season).

To address the material handling issues that negatively impacting tank leach throughput at the commencement of tank leach operations, the HMS slimes recovery method was changed to utilise hydraulic monitors to excavate the tailings and pump the resultant slurry into the tank leach circuit. A hydraulic reclamation contractor was mobilised to the Kipoi site and commenced commissioning and operation of their equipment in July 2017. The hydraulic reclamation equipment mobilised to site is rated to deliver a feed rate which exceeds the designed 50 tonnes per hour throughput of the tank leach circuit.

Grid power supplied 95% of Kipoi's power requirements for 2017, which exceeded expected supply.

Copper Sales

Revenue of $99.830 million was recognised from the sale of 17,411 tonnes of copper cathode at a realised copper price of $6,193 per tonne.

[1] All production targets referred to in this Report are underpinned by estimated Ore Reserves which have been prepared by competent persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code.

Operations Review (continued)

Operating costs

Table 1: SXEW operating cost summary

KIPOI SXEW PLANT OPERATING COST SUMMARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016
C1 cost	**$/lb**	**2.03**	**1.65**
All in sustaining cash costs (AISC)	**$/lb**	**2.42**	**1.76**

AISC unit costs for 2017 were negatively impacted in comparison to the prior year due to the impact of the fixed cost base on site over lower units of copper produced and an increase in sulpurhic acid usage and price.

The increased unit operating costs were partly offset by savings realised from sourcing 95% of power requirements from lower cost grid power, in comparison to 72% grid power in the prior year.

Kipoi Debottlenecking

The debottlenecking capital works program was reported as complete in January 2017 to expand the Kipoi SXEW's nameplate design by 30% from 25,000 to 32,500 tonnes per annum.

The expanded electro-winning cells (14 additional cells) were successfully tied into the existing facility and commenced commercial operations in Q4 2016.

The new tank leach facility was completed late in December 2016 and commissioning activities commenced in January 2017. Commissioning of the tank leach circuit installed as part of the Kipoi debottlenecking programme commenced in the first quarter of 2017. The commissioning process identified a number of design faults, material handling issues and operating practices which significantly affected copper recovery, throughput rates and run time.

To address the material handling issues, the tailings recovery method was changed to utilise hydraulic monitors to recover the tailings and pump the resultant slurry into the tank leach circuit. A hydraulic reclamation contractor mobilised to the Kipoi site and completed commissioning of their equipment in Q3 2017. The hydraulic reclamation equipment has been specified to deliver a feed rate exceeding the 50 tonnes per hour design throughput for the tank leach circuit.

An additional tailing storage facility (TSF-3) was completed in the second half of 2017, after it was delayed by regulatory approvals.

EXPLORATION

Kipoi Copper Project (Tiger: 95%)

Exploration activities for the year concentrated on work completed to assist in the life of mine planning study, with the following programmes completed during the year:

- Grade control drilling program designed to delineate and quantify additional copper mineralisation visible within the Kipoi pre-strip zone has been completed. This programme did not intersect any significant mineralisation within the prestrip zone. However, reinterpretation of the orientation of the mineralised zones observed at surface and in the walls of the pit requires trenching and additional drilling to confirm; and
- Metallurgical drilling programme designed to provide additional information on copper recoveries and acid consumption on oxide and transitional ores within the current planned Kipoi Central Open Pit has been completed. A Metallurgical test work programme is underway with preliminary results anticipated in the second half of 2018.

Operations Review (continued)

Lupoto Copper Project (Tiger: 95%)

No exploration was carried out during the year.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Group's policies and practices embrace equal importance of maintaining profitability with due care for the environment, people and the community. The Group focuses on training and developing employees from the local community, providing workers with safety skills, long term stable employment beyond the life of the mine, and environmental protection.

The Group's activities for 2017 were as follows:

Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)

- Formal induction and re-induction processes for all employees, contractors and visitors to Kipoi are in place.
- Health, Safety and Environmental workplace inspections are conducted regularly and findings communicated to relevant department heads for corrective action to be taken.
- Paramedic, nursing and emergency response team services are available at Kipoi providing emergency response capabilities for Group staff and the local community.

Environment

There were no significant environmental incidents reported during the year.

Social development

During the year, the Group continued to make progress in initiating and completing projects designed to improve health, education and wellness standards in the province in which it operates. Programs are designed in consultation with the local community, service institutions and government, who are engaged from the early stage to promote these initiatives as self-sustaining community projects. These activities were coordinated by the Group.

Land Disturbance, Rehabilitation and Environmental Monitoring Programs

The Group continuously monitors environmental performance through workplace inspections and internal audits designed to detect any impact the mine's activities may have on the natural environment and surrounding communities.

Some of the key activities undertaken during the year included:

- Analysis of surface and ground water quality, noise and air quality monitoring from areas within and surrounding the Kipoi operations
- Control of all discharges from operating areas with analysis and remediation
- Control of all hydrocarbons and chemicals within specified areas to minimise the potential contamination footprint
- Maintenance of a negative water balance at site annually to minimise environmental impacts.

The Group also performed improvement works on the sewerage system, monitors the pH of all effluent streams, seepage pond and slimes dam to test for abnormalities in the water system. Water samples were sent to CRAA and other internationally accredited laboratories in the United Kingdom and South Africa for biological and chemical analysis.

Operations Review (continued)

Employment

The Group has a policy of employing local personnel wherever possible. The community development committees and the village chiefs near the mine are consulted regarding local recruitment. Tiger maintains a policy of hiring at least 90% local residents and has hired from the local villages of Kangambwa, Katanga, Luwafi, Bungu Bungu and Lukutwe.

Education

The Group maintains support of the Kangambwa School. During the year, the Group provided English language teaching materials, computers and assisted in the maintenance of the school buildings.

Agriculture

The Group has helped to improve local agriculture through the provision of training to local communities, technical support and the provision of seeds and fertilizers. In addition, the Group continued its support for cultivation of new maize crops and identifying new opportunities to partner with the local communities on food security and income generation from sustainable agriculture farming.

Health

During the year, the Group continued to support the improvement in living standards of the inhabitants of the villages around the mine through its continued partnership with C.U.R.E. to improved healthcare facilities through the provision of medical equipment support in the province and the construction of a maternity clinic in Kangambwa.

The Group continues its efforts to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS by peer educators in the workplace through various introductory session and educational campaigns. The Group extended the awareness of HIV/AIDS through mentoring programs to the local communities surrounding Kipoi and has offered free HIV/AIDS testing.

Directors' Report

Directors' Report

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Tiger Resources Limited (Company) and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2017 (Group or consolidated entity).

Throughout the report, the consolidated entity is referred to as the Group. All amounts in this report are presented in US Dollars ($), unless stated otherwise.

Directors and Company Secretaries

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

David Frances *(appointed 20 December 2017)*

Mark Connelly (resigned 30 June 2018)

Michael Griffiths

Ian Kerr (resigned 13 August 2018)

Shawn McCormick

Stuart Bradley Sampson *(appointed 6 February 2017; resigned 24 February 2017)*

Information on directors

David Frances,
Non-executive Chairman (appointed 20 December 2017)
Executive Chairman (appointed 8 February 2018)

Experience and expertise

David Frances BSc(Hons) is an international mining executive of 25 years with a track record of developing assets in Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo) with Mawson West (TSX: MWE) from 2006-2012. Mr Frances took MWE private in 2009 when it was a $5 million ASX listed company with exploration and development projects in the DRC.

After successfully completing a transaction with Anvil Mining and subsequently recommissioning and restarting the Dikulushi copper-silver mine Mr Frances then completed the largest base metals capital raise and IPO in the world for 2010 when MWE was listed on the TSX with a market capitalisation of $250 million. David has also overseen other successful developments and is experienced in successfully exploring, funding, and developing projects with proven corporate strategic skills and knowledge of equity capital and debt markets.

Other current and former directorships

Currently: Special Advisor to the Board of Directors of Bankers Cobalt Corp

Over the past 3 years Mr Frances served as a director of: Novo Litio Ltd (from June 2017 to December 2017- formerly named Dakota Minerals); Dakota Minerals Ltd (from April 2016 to June 2017); and Windward Resources Limited (from July 2013 to July 2015).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights

None

Directors' Report

Mark Connelly, B.Bus, MAICD, AIMM, SME
Non-Executive Director (resigned 30 June 2018)
Non-Executive Chairman (resigned 20 December 2017)

Experience and expertise

Mark Connelly has more than 30 years of experience in the mining industry, and has held senior executive positions with Newmont Mining Corporation and Inmet Mining Corporation. He is the former Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Papillon Resources Limited, a Mali-based gold developer which was acquired by B2Gold Corp in a US$570 million transaction. He was Chief Operating Officer of Endeavour Mining Corporation following its merger with Adamus Resources, where he was Managing Director and CEO. Mark has extensive experience in financing, development, construction and operation of mining projects in a variety of commodities including gold, base metals and other resources in West Africa, Australia, North America and Europe.

Mark is a Member at Australian Institute of Co. Directors, (MAICD) a Member of the Australian Institute of Management, (AIMM) and a Member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME).

Other current and former directorships

Mr Connelly is currently a non-executive chairman of: West African Resources Limited (since June 2015), Calidus Resources Limited (from February 2018), and Tao Commodities Limited (from April 2018). He is also a non-executive director of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited (since May 2015), Cardinal Resources Limited (since November 2015) and Ausdrill Limited (since June 2012).

Mark received his undergraduate degree from Edith Cowan University and is Chairman of the ECU Business Advisory Board for Enactus.

Over the past 3 years Mr Connelly served as a director of Manas Resources Limited (from 2013 to 2015), Toro Gold Plc (from 2014 to 2018) and B2 Gold Corp (from 2014 to 2016).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights

1,000,000 performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company expired upon resignation on 30 June 2018

Michael Richard Griffiths, B.Sc., Dip Ed, FAusIMM, GAICD
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Director (MD) (resigned on 6 February 2017)
Non-Executive Director (from 6 February 2017)

Experience and expertise

Mr Griffiths has over 30 years of experience in the discovery, feasibility and development of mining projects in Australia and Africa in a variety of commodities including gold, base metals and the energy sector. Over the past 20 years, Mr Griffiths has operated in numerous African countries including Tanzania, Eritrea, Mozambique and the DRC. In the role of Chief Executive Officer of Sub-Sahara Resources N.L. between 1998 and 2009, Mr Griffiths and his team were responsible for the discovery of significant gold deposits in both Tanzania and Eritrea. Mr Griffiths has sat on the board of a number of ASX and TSX-V companies over his 15 years listed company experience.

Other current and former directorships

Currently a director of: Currie Rose Resources Inc. (since 2005).

Over the past 3 years Mr Griffiths served as a director of: RMG Limited (from 2013 to 2016) and East Africa Resources Limited (from 2013 to 2015).

Special responsibilities

None

Directors' Report

Interest in shares, options and performance rights

199,334 ordinary shares in the Company

5,000,000 performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company

Ian Kerr, Bachelor of Engineering -Civil (Hons ll)
Non-Executive Director (resigned 13 August 2018)

Experience and expertise

Mr Kerr, a professional engineer with 34 years' experience including 30 years in the mining industry, experienced in both project management and operations management. Mr Kerr has taken mining projects from concept through to commissioning whilst working directly with international mining houses in Australia and internationally. Mr Kerr, previously a director of mining consultancy firm Mintrex Pty Ltd, is now the Development Manager for Gascoyne Resources Limited.

Other current and former directorships

Mr Kerr is currently an Executive Director of Gascoyne Resources Limited (since 21 November 2016).

Over the past 3 years Mr Kerr has not held any other directorships.

Special responsibilities

Member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights

500,000 performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company expired upon resignation on 13 August 2018

Shawn McCormick, Bachelor's Degree, International Relations (Cum Laude), Bachelor's Degree, Journalism (Cum Laude)
Non-Executive Director

Experience and expertise

Mr McCormick joined the Board in July 2016 as the nominee of Resource Capital Funds (RCF) following that entity's investment in the Company. Mr McCormick is the Managing Director of a London-based strategic consulting firm focused on mining and oil & gas sectors in Africa and Latin America. His previous roles include Corporate Vice President, International Affairs for TNK-BP in Moscow and Senior Global Affairs Advisor for BP in London. He also served as Director for African Affairs at the National Security Council in The White House in Washington.

Other current and former directorships

Mr McCormick is currently Non-Executive Chairman of Piran Resources (since 2014). He is a director of London Stock Exchange listed Rainbow Rare Earths (from 2015).

Over the past 3 years Mr McCormick also served as a director of Alufer Mining Limited (from 2011 to 2016).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

Interest in shares, options and performance rights

None

Directors' Report

Stuart Bradley Sampson,
Executive Director (appointed 6 February 2017; resigned 24 February 2017)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (from 6 February 2017, ceased 8 February 2018)

Experience and expertise

Mr Sampson is a mining engineer with more than 25 years' resources industry experience across numerous locations including West and Southern Africa. In addition to significant mine development and operating experience, Mr Sampson has listed company governance experience across multiple international jurisdictions. Mr Sampson has held leadership roles that have covered the entire cycle of exploration, development, construction, operations and closure.

Other current and former directorships

Currently a director of: Agrimin Limited (since 22 April 2016).

Over the past 3 years Mr Sampson has not held any other directorships.

Special responsibilities

None.

Interest in shares, options and performance rights

None.

Company Secretary

Mathew Whyte (appointed 30 July 2018)

Mr Whyte is a CPA and a Chartered Secretary (FCIS). He has over 25 years' commercial experience in the financial management, direction and corporate governance of ASX listed companies. He has held senior executive roles on a broad range of Australian listed entities with operations in Australia and overseas in the mining exploration, mining services, power infrastructure and technology development industries.

Narelle Warren (appointed 10 August 2017, resigned 30 July 2018)

Ms Warren is a Chartered Accountant with over 18 years of corporate advisory, financial management and company secretarial experience. She has co-ordinated and assisted in a number of corporate transactions, including acquisitions, divestments and raising funds via private and public equity markets. She holds both a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Commerce.

Susmit Shah, BSc Econ, CA (resigned 27 July 2017)

Mr Shah is a Chartered Accountant who has extensive experience as a director and company secretary of various Australian public companies. He consults to public companies on a wide variety of matters including stock exchange requirements, financial reporting, corporate governance, joint venture negotiations and corporate fundraising.

Directors' Report

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the financial year were mineral exploration, development, mining and sale of copper cathode.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

The Kipoi Copper Project (Kipoi) is located approximately 75km north-northwest of Lubumbashi in the Katanga Province of the DRC in central Africa. Kipoi is owned by subsidiary of the Company called Société d'Exploitation de Kipoi S.A. (**SEK**), a DRC incorporated company, 95% owned by the Company.

SEK's solvent-extraction and electro-winning (**SXEW**) plant at Kipoi produced 17,630 tonnes of copper cathode for the year, at a cash operating and all-in sustaining cash cost (AISC) of $2.03/lb and $2.42/lb of copper produced respectively.

Copper production was negatively impacted by damage to the intermediate leach solution (ILS) pond in Q4 2016 and the inability to achieve the designed operating performance in the tank leach circuit, which was resolved in Q3 2017.

A total of 840,948 tonnes of ore was stacked to heap leach pads and 279,057 tonnes of ore was processed through the tank leach.

Heap leach operations continued to utilise a two-stage leach process and for the majority of 2017 a smaller decant pond was utilised as a temporary ILS pond. The decant pond is only one third of the volume of the damaged ILS pond which adversely affects solution management and copper production, with repairs to the damaged ILS pond were completed in October 2017 (repairs could only commence after the end of the wet season).

Sales for the year were 17,411 tonnes of copper cathode at a realised average copper price of $6,193 per tonne inclusive of quotational period (QP) pricing adjustments.

The debottlenecking capital works program was reported as complete in January 2017 to expand the Kipoi SXEW's nameplate design by 30% from 25,000 to 32,500 tonnes per annum.

The expanded electro-winning cells (14 additional cells) were successfully tied into the existing facility and commenced commercial operations in Q4 2016.

The new tank leach facility was completed late in December 2016 and commissioning activities commenced in January 2017. Commissioning of the tank leach circuit installed as part of the Kipoi debottlenecking programme commenced in the first quarter of 2017. The commissioning process identified a number of design faults, material handling issues and operating practices which significantly affected copper recovery, throughput rates and run time.

To address the material handling issues, the tailings recovery method was changed to utilise hydraulic monitors to recover the tailings and pump the resultant slurry into the tank leach circuit. A hydraulic reclamation contractor mobilised to the Kipoi site and completed commissioning of their equipment in Q3 2017. The hydraulic reclamation equipment has been specified to deliver a feed rate exceeding the 50 tonnes per hour design throughput for the tank leach circuit.

An additional tailing storage facility (TSF-3) was completed in the second half of 2017 after it was delayed by regulatory approvals.

Directors' Report

FINANCIAL REVIEW

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group started negotiations for the disposal of all of its subsidiaries, which led to signing a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") subsequent to the reporting date. Consequently, at 31 December 2017, the Group classified the net assets of those subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the Disposal Group, as held for sale. The SPA was subsequently terminated on 6 July 2018 as terms acceptable to the Group were not achieved.

Profit and Loss

The Group recorded a loss after tax attributable to the owners of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017 of $34.169 million (31 December 2016: $198.498 million loss), representing a loss per share of 1.72 cents (31 December 2016, loss per share: 11.07 cents). The loss for the year attributable to the owners of the Company comprises a loss from continuing operations of $9.151 million (31 December 2016: $3.116 million loss) and a loss from discontinued operations of $25.018 million (31 December 2016: $194.944 million loss). During 2016, the Group recognised $156.918 million of impairment losses in respect of its Kipoi CGU (2017: nil).

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2017 the net liabilities of the Group increased to $72.650 million (31 December 2016: $38.395 million net liabilities). Due to the reclassification of assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group held for sale to current assets held for sale and current liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale, respectively, the Group's current assets increased by $145.170 million and current liabilities by $31.864 million. Net working capital (excluding assets and directly associated liabilities classified as held for sale) amounted to $220.856 million deficit (31 December 2016: $179.159 million deficit).

Total equity interests attributable to the Company's shareholders decreased by $32.654 million to a deficiency of $68.795; this includes a net increase in share capital of $1.608 million, loss for the year of $34.169 million, other comprehensive loss of $0.172 million and a net increase in the share option reserve of $0.079 million.

Cash Flow

As at 31 December 2017, the Group held cash on hand and deposit of $5.113 million (2016: $7.364 million).

Net cash flows from operations were $13.960 million; $12.352 million were used for purchases of plant and equipment and $3.857 million were used in financing activities.

Financing

Borrowings

Borrowings as at 31 December 2017 comprised of $190.283 million of secured facilities and $19.714 million of short-term unsecured facilities provided by DRC banks.

The secured facilities include:

- *Senior Facility* (Tranche A) - a fully drawn $162.500 million facility provided by Taurus Mining Finance Fund (Taurus), International Finance Corporation (IFC), a division of the World Bank, and Resource Capital Fund VI L.P. (RCF). The Senior Facility replaced the previous secured debt facilities with Taurus and Gerald Metals SA and also provided the required expansion capital for the debottlenecking projects.
- *Bridge Facility (Tranche B)* - an additional $10.000 million facility, of which $1.034 million was drawn to 31 December 2017, provided by the Senior Lenders to accommodate short term funding needs as a result of the ILS remedial work and loss of production.

  The increase was accommodated under a revision to the existing Common Terms Agreement and, under the revised facility arrangements, the Senior Lenders agreed to capitalisation of interest with respect to the next 4 interest repayments to 31 July 2017. In return, the Company agreed to issue the Senior Lenders a total of 6.2 new ordinary shares per US Dollar of funding advanced under the bridge facility or interest capitalised.

- *Additional Debt Facility (Tranche C)* - a $18.154 million super senior debt facility with Taurus and IFC with the consent of the other Senior Lender RCF. The facility, along with Tranche A and B, is subject to a forbearance period ending on 25 October 2018, as disclosed in note 6(e) to the financial statements, during which the Senior Lenders cannot exercise enforcement rights in respect of certain defaults under its existing secured debt obligations and interest payable during the Forbearance period under the existing secured debt facility may be capitalised if not paid when due. In that case, the lenders become entitled to compensation in the form of shares in Tiger. On 4 October 2017, the Group made the first drawdown of $3.984 million against the Additional Debt Facility, receiving $2.031 million in net proceeds after deduction of financing costs.

The short-term unsecured facilities comprise SEK overdraft facilities with Banque Commercial du Congo and Rawbank of $15.000 million and $5.000 million, respectively; each available until 31 December 2018.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of a dividend to the date of this report (2016: Nil).

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Group continues to implement initiatives designed to improve operational and financial performance while also developing an updated Life of Mine Plan for its Kipoi Copper production business situated in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Performance

The following risk factors could affect the Group performance:

Single Operating Asset

The Group's primary income generating asset is the Kipoi Copper Project, and the Group is therefore at risk that adverse performance of that project resulting from internal or external factors may impact future returns.

Operating Costs and Production

Production costs incurred by the Group are subject to a variety of factors including, but not limited to: fluctuations in input costs and usage such as diesel fuel and sulphuric acid, which are determined by global markets, changes in the ratio of grid and diesel power generation, changes in economic conditions which impact on margins required by contracting partners and changes in assumptions such as ore reserves, ore grades and recoveries. Significant movements in a combination of these elements, could have a material adverse effect on operating costs of the Group. During 2017 and to the date of this report, production at the Kipoi Copper Project has been adversely impacted by a variety of factors and production risks continue to be significant factors going forward

Estimates of Reserves & Resources

Due to the nature of mineral reserves and resources no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of minerals will be realised from the reserves processed through the SXEW, which may impact on the future financial and operational performance of the Group.

Directors' Report

Sale Transaction

On 22 January 2018, the Company announced it had entered into the binding Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") and Royalty Deed with Sinomine Fuhai (Hong Kong) Overseas Resource Investment Co. Ltd ("Sinomine").

Under the terms of the SPA, Sinomine will acquire 100% of Tiger's shares in its subsidiaries and its interests in the Kipoi Project, Lupoto Project and La Patience permit.

In exchange, Tiger is entitled to receive total consideration of US$260 million, comprising cash payments totalling US$250 million and the assumption of liabilities by Sinomine totalling US$10 million.

Under the terms of the Royalty Deed, Tiger is entitled to receive royalty payments from revenue generated from the sale of copper and cobalt by Sinomine of up to an aggregate amount of US$20 million.

On 6 July 2018 the Company subsequently terminated the SPA it had entered into with Sinomine as terms acceptable to the Company were not achieved.

Finance Facilities and Going Concern

The Group has been in breach of the terms of the Senior Facility from time to time since inception of the Senior Facility and waivers of such breaches have been granted by the Senior Lenders from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Senior Lenders will grant waivers for future breaches, in which case the Group will be in default of its Senior Facility terms and may result in termination of the Senior Facility.

In addition, SEK had breached financial covenants in relation to its overdraft facility with Rawbank, as SEK was not able to remedy the breaches in the near term, it requested that Rawbank either waives the breaches or amends the financial covenants.

The Group's cashflow forecasts for the next 12 months demonstrate that without:

(i) a continued improvement of its operational and financial performance; and/or
(ii) completion of a restructuring of its senior and overdraft debt and/or recapitalisation through an equity capital raising,

the Group will be unable to repay its commitments under the senior secured debt facility and the unsecured overdraft facilities provided by the DRC banks, and will not be able to fund additional development for its Kipoi project.

As a result of the above, a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, whether the Group will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Directors believe that, as at the date of signing the financial statements, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to achieve a restructuring of its debt and/or recapitalisation through an equity raising so that it will have sufficient funds to repay the Senior Debt Facility and unsecured debt facilities, interest and creditors, and to meet the long term funding needs of the Kipoi project (including, among other things, the recommencement of mining and the expansion of production capacity to at least 32,500 metric tonnes of copper cathode per annum). On that basis, the Directors believe the use of the going concern basis remains appropriate.

The financial report does not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

The attached annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 contain an independent auditor's report which includes a reference to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. For further information, refer to note 1 to the financial statements, together with the auditor's report.

Directors' Report

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The consolidated entity's operations are not subject to any significant Australian environmental laws but its exploration and production activities in the DRC are subject to local environmental laws, regulations and permit conditions. There have been no known breaches of environmental laws or permit conditions while conducting operations in the DRC during the 2017 reporting period.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than set out below, there have not been any other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

- On 20 February 2017, the Company was placed into a voluntary trading halt. On 22 February 2017, the Company was voluntarily suspended from official quotation on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") following an update to the market on its operations, which included that, due to cumulative impacts of Tank and Heap Leach underperformance and operational interruptions at the Kipoi site, it had experienced reduced copper production causing material negative impact on cash flows.

- On 24 September 2017, the Group secured an additional finance facility with two of its current senior lender group members, Taurus Mining Finance Fund L.P. ("Taurus"), and International Finance Corporation ("IFC"), which allows for drawdown of up to $18.154 million ("Additional Debt Facility" or "Tranche C").
  The Additional Debt Facility provided important interim funding to support the Group's ongoing operations and allowed the Group to implement initiatives designed to improve operational and financial performance while also developing an updated Life of Mine Plan for its Kipoi copper production business.

  The Additional Debt Facility required the Group to use its best endeavours to (i) obtain reinstatement of the Company's shares to quotation on the ASX and (ii) undertake a fully underwritten equity capital raising of not less than $45 million (or any other amount agreed between the Company, Taurus and IFC), and in any event apply for such reinstatement and commence such equity capital raising by 30 June 2018 (or any such later date agreed between the Company and Taurus, IFC and Resource Capital Funds (collectively referred to as the "Senior Lenders")).

- The Group entered into a Deed of Forbearance ("Forbearance") with the Senior Lenders on 24 September 2017, which was further amended on 7 May 2018, 29 June 2018 and 3 October 2018. Forbearance was for a period of not less than 12 months from 25 October 2017; subsequent to the reporting date, upon amendments, it was extended to 31 October 2019, as disclosed in note 6(e) to the financial statements.

  During the forbearance period the Senior Lenders cannot exercise enforcement rights in respect of certain defaults under its existing Senior Secured Debt Facility.

- The Group continued to receive waivers from the Senior Lenders waiving the breaches of the Senior Facility and extension of the principal repayment date with the most recent waiver outlined in the Deed of Forbearance.

- During the financial year, pursuant to the revised facility terms, the Company issued following ordinary shares to the senior lenders:
  - On 6 February 2017 - issued 23,979,422 ordinary shares;
  - On 31 March 2017 - issued 6,414,873 ordinary shares;
  - On 8 May 2017 - issued 23,697,666 ordinary shares; and
  - On 4 August 2017 - issued 26,226,013 ordinary shares.
  - On 15 December 2017 - issued 26,305,432 ordinary shares.

  The shares were issued pursuant to the revised facility terms, for nil consideration.

- As at the date of this report the Company remains in voluntary suspension from trading on the ASX.

Directors' Report

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Other than set out below, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods:

- Subsequent to 31 December 2017, the Company entered into the binding SPA and Royalty Deed with Sinomine HK. Under the terms of the SPA, Sinomine HK will acquire 100% of Tiger's shares in its subsidiaries and its interests in the Kipoi Project, Lupoto Project and La Patience permit. In exchange, Tiger is entitled to receive total consideration of US$260 million, comprising cash payments totalling US$250 million and the assumption of liabilities by Sinomine HK totalling US$10 million. Under the terms of the Royalty Deed, Tiger is entitled to receive royalty payments from revenue generated from the sale of copper and cobalt by Sinomine HK of up to an aggregate amount of US$20 million. On 6 July 2018 the Company subsequently terminated the SPA it had entered into with Sinomine HK as terms acceptable to the Company were not achieved.
- The Company has issued the following ordinary shares to the senior lenders since 31 December 2017:
    - On 8 February 2018 – issued 27,013,769 ordinary shares,
    - On 5 June 2018 – issued 26,851,208 ordinary shares,
    - On 22 June 2018 – issued 167,529 ordinary shares; and
    - On 20 August 2018 – issued 28,893,548 ordinary shares.
- On 26 March 2018 the Group received net insurance proceeds of $2.583 million in respect of its insurance claim for the ILS pond incident in October 2016. The proceeds were paid directly to Taurus ($1.874 million) and IFC ($0.709 million) to repay part of the Additional Debt Facility outstanding balance. As the actual amount of insurance proceeds receivable was still under assessment, it was not recognised as an asset in the balance sheet at 31 December 2017.
- On 30 June 2018 the Company advised the ASX that Mark Connelly has resigned as a non-executive director.
- On 13 August 2018 the Company advised the ASX that Ian Kerr has resigned as a non-executive director.
- On 21 August 2018 the Group repaid the remaining debt balance in full for tranche B of $1.237 million and tranche C of $1.401 million. On 27 August 2018 total interest due of $0.334 million was paid.
- On 3 October 2018 the Company and the Senior Lenders signed a second forbearance agreement extending the forbearance period to 31 October 2019 (subject to conditions and undertakings).

Directors' Report

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board committee held in the 12 months to 31 December 2017, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

	Board & Committee Meetings					
	Board		Audit & Risk Committee		Remuneration, Nomination & Corp. Gov. Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
D Frances[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
M Connelly	22	19	1	1	-	-
M Griffiths	22	22	-	-	-	-
I Kerr	22	22	1	1	-	-
S McCormick	22	17	-	-	-	-
S Sampson[2]	7	7	-	-	-	-

A Director is only eligible to attend the committee meeting if he is a member of the relevant committee, unless an invitation to attend a meeting is extended to him by the relevant committee members.

[1] appointed on 20 December 2017

[2] appointed on 6 February 2017 and resigned on 24 February 2017.

Directors' Report

Remuneration report - audited

The report contains the following sections:

(i) Key management personnel (**KMP**) covered in this report
(ii) Remuneration policy and link to performance
(iii) Use of remuneration consultants
(iv) Service agreements
(v) Details of remuneration
(vi) Share-based compensation
(vii) Other transactions with key management personnel

(a) Key management personnel covered in this report

Directors	
D Frances	Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 20 December 2017); Executive Chairman (appointed 8 February 2018)
M Connelly	Non-Executive Director (Non-executive Chairman until 20 December 2017) (resigned 30 June 2018)
M Griffiths	Non-Executive Director (appointed 6 February 2017); CEO and Managing Director (resigned 6 February 2017)
I Kerr	Non-Executive Director (resigned 13 August 2018)
S McCormick	Non-Executive Director
Executives	
S Sampson	CEO (from 6 February 2017; ceased 8 February 2018); Executive Director (appointed 6 February 2017; resigned 24 February 2017)
D Wrigley	Chief Financial Officer (appointed 12 June 2017)
G Thompson	Chief Operating Officer (appointed 20 March 2017)
C Brown	Chief Operating Officer of DRC subsidiaries (resigned 13 July 2017)
A Rule	Chief Financial Officer (appointed 16 February 2017, resigned 7 April 2017)
S Hills	Chief Financial Officer (resigned 28 February 2017)
N Warren	Company Secretary (appointed 10 August 2017) (resigned 30 July 2018)
S Shah	Company Secretary (resigned 27 July 2017)

(b) Remuneration policy and link to performance

The Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee advises the Board on remuneration and incentive policies and practices, and makes specific recommendations on remuneration packages and other terms of employment for Executive Directors, other senior executives, and Non-Executive Directors. The Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of this Committee. When reviewing remuneration the Company obtains external advice if considered appropriate to assist with salary setting and determination of other benefits.

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of total directors' fees, salaries, consulting fees and employer contributions to superannuation funds, excluding performance pay (cash, shares and options). Fixed remuneration levels are reviewed annually by the Board.

Directors' Report

Non-executive Directors' remuneration

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board, in consultation with independent advisors where considered necessary, determine payments to the non-executive Directors and review their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability.

Fees for non-executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. However, to align Directors' interests with shareholder interests, the Directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company. The Board has previously adopted the policy that non-executive Directors could not receive options or other performance-based equity issues as part of their remuneration once the Company was in full production. However, in late 2015, the non-executive directors agreed to a reduction in their cash fees with further reductions in 2016. Consequently, the Board resolved to compensate and incentivise non-executive directors with performance rights and shareholder approval was obtained in May 2016 for the issue of performance rights to certain non-executive directors, further details of which are noted elsewhere in this Remuneration Report.

Non-executive Directors' fees are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. The maximum currently stands at A$600,000 per annum and was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting on 22 May 2012. The actual remuneration paid to non-executive Directors is provided in section (e).

Executive remuneration

The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework has three components:

- total fixed remuneration (**TFR**), fixed fee/salary inclusive of superannuation payments,
- short-term incentives (**STIs**), reward available for meeting pre-determined performance hurdles within a 12-month time period, and
- long-term incentives (**LTIs**), reward typically granted annually, but not payable until longer-term (1 year plus) performance hurdles are met.

Performance pay (STIs and LTIs) is 'at risk' such that if performance targets are not met, the payment is not made. Performance pay may be paid in cash or in the form of share-based compensation through participation in the Employee Option Plan or Performance Rights Plan.

Under the framework, LTIs are capable of being earned as Performance Rights (PRs) determined at the beginning of the relevant incentive period. In previous years, vesting criteria for PRs was by comparing the Company's total shareholder return ("TSR") performance over a rolling three year period to the Three-Year Average TSR of the broader S&P/ASX 300 Metals and Mining Index. The criteria described above has become quite complex for computational and assessment purposes and also means that first time PR holders have to wait for a period of three years prior to assessment. Having deliberated on the vesting criteria and following canvassing of external views, it was concluded that the most direct way of aligning the KMPs' interest with that of Shareholders' was to assess PRs for vesting by reference to the Company's share price. No PRs were issued during 2017.

Directors' Report

Tiger's performance during the 12 months to 31 December 2017 and the five previous years is set out in the table below:

Year	Number of shares	Market capitalisation (A$M)	Closing share price (A$)	1 Year total shareholder return (%)
2017*	2,044,801,566	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016	1,938,178,160	67.8	0.035	-30%
2015	1,484,618,275	74.2	0.050	-62%
2014	1,143,541,406	148.7	0.130	-62%
2013	802,710,269	276.9	0.345	19%
2012	673,470,269	195.3	0.290	-22%

* The Company's shares have been suspended from trading since 17 February 2017, when the share price closed at A$0.049. Due to the long suspension period, the share price cannot be reliably estimated to calculate the market cap and the shareholder return for 2017.

(c) Use of remuneration consultants

No remuneration consultants were used during the year ended 31 December 2017.

(d) Service agreements

Key management personnel encompass all directors (executive and non-executive) as well as those executives who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The key terms of the service agreements in place for the year ended 31 December 2017 were as set out below:

Mr D. Frances - Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 20 December 2017); Executive Chairman (appointed 8 February 2018)

- Management consultancy agreement at a monthly rate of A$41,000.
- Term of agreement – six months.
- Termination – 30 days notice by either party prior to the termination date.
- Prior to appointment as Executive Chairman on 8 February 2018, Mr Frances was entitled to a daily rate of A$2,250 for any services provided outside of the scope of the Non-Executive Chairman duties.

Mr S. Sampson - Chief Executive Officer (appointed 6 February 2017; ceased 8 February 2018)

- Total fixed remuneration of A$702,000 inclusive of superannuation per annum, contractually: $13,500 per week, payable in advance; entitlements: paid and unpaid leave as per Fair Work Act 2009.
- Term of agreement - indefinite; full-time basis.
- Other benefits: travel to and from Brisbane (place of residence) as required; accommodation in Perth.
- Termination - a five business days' notice of termination required by either party.

Mr D. Wrigley - Chief Financial Officer (appointed 12 June 2017)

- Total fixed remuneration of A$360,000 inclusive of superannuation per annum.
- Retention bonus equal to 50% of the fixed annual remuneration payable in cash upon completing 2 years of service with the Company.
- Term of agreement - indefinite; full-time basis.
- Termination - three months' notice of termination required by either party; if a result of a change of control event, within six months from a change of control event, termination obligation is twelve months' salary.

(d) Service agreements (continued)

Mr G. Thompson - Chief Operating Officer (appointed 20 March 2017)

- Total fixed remuneration of $300,000 per annum; contractually: $25,000 per month, in advance.
- Retention bonus equal to one month's salary of $25,000, payable on completion of every three months of service; annualised retention bonus: $100,000 per annum.
- Term of agreement - indefinite; full-time basis.
- Termination - one months' notice by either party.

Mr C. Brown - Chief Operating Officer of DRC subsidiaries (resigned 13 July 2017)

- Total fixed remuneration of $340,000 per annum, net of local taxes and charges.
- Term of agreement - indefinite.
- Termination - three months' notice of termination required by either party.

Mr A. Rule –Chief Financial Officer (appointed 16 February 2017, resigned 7 April 2017)

- Total fixed remuneration of A$338,000 inclusive of superannuation per annum, contractually: $6,500 per week, payable in advance; entitlements: paid and unpaid leave as per Fair Work Act 2009.
- Term of agreement - indefinite.
- Termination - a five business days' notice of termination required by either party.

Mr S. Hills - Chief Financial Officer (resigned 28 February 2017)

- Total fixed remuneration of A$430,000 inclusive of superannuation per annum.
- Term of agreement - indefinite.
- Termination - three months' notice of termination required by either party, other than in the event of redundancy where the termination obligation is six months' salary.

Mr M. Griffiths – Non-Executive Director (appointed 6 February 2017); Managing Director and CEO (resigned 6 February 2017)

- Total fixed remuneration of A$425,000 inclusive of superannuation per annum.
- Term of agreement - indefinite.
- Termination - three months' notice of termination required by either party.

Directors' Report

(e) Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the Directors, the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) and specified executives of Tiger Resources Limited and the Group are set out in the following tables.

	Fixed remuneration ($)			Variable remuneration ($)			Proportion of remuneration	
2017	Cash salary and fees*	Post-employment benefits**	Non-monetary benefits*	Cash bonus*	Performance rights** (non-cash)	Total	Fixed %	Performance based %
Non-executive Directors								
D Frances *(appointed 20 December 2017)*	10,922	-	-	-	-	10,922	100	-
M Connelly	59,423	5,645	-	-	10,965	76,033	86	14
I Kerr	72,477	6,885	-	-	5,481	84,843	94	6
M Griffiths *(appointed 6 February 2017)*	131,171	9,210	-	-	54,815	195,196	72	28
S McCormick	38,276	-	-	-	-	38,276	100	-
Total non-executive directors	312,269	21,740	-	-	71,261	405,270		
Group executives								
S Sampson[5] *(appointed 6 February 2017)*	488,237	7,755	36,518	38,156	-	570,666	93	7
D Wrigley[4] *(appointed 12 June 2017)*	146,806	9,019	1,374	78,429	-	235,628	67	33
G Thompson[1] *(appointed 20 March 2017)*	237,517	-	-	100,456	-	337,973	70	30
A Rule[4] *(from 16 February to 7 April 2017))*	36,363	-	379	-	-	36,742	100	-
S Hills[4] *(resigned 28 February 2017)*	51,883	2,480	419	-	2,437	57,219	96	4
C Brown[1] *(resigned 13 July 2017)*	266,882	-	-	-	13,642	280,524	95	5
N Warren[3] *(appointed 10 August 2017)*	-	-	-	-	-	-		
S Shah[2] *(resigned 27 July 2017)*	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total other group executives	1,227,688	19,254	38,690	217,041	16,079	1,518,752		
Total KMP remuneration	1,539,957	40,994	38,690	217,041	87,340	1,924,022		

** Short-term benefits*
***Long-term benefits*

Notes:

1. *Cash salary and fees paid to C Brown and G Thompson are reported net of DRC local tax charges.*
2. *Cash salary and fees of $46,310 paid to S Shah are for company secretarial fees included in administrative expenses.*
3. *Cash salary and fees of $28,575 paid to N Warren are for company secretarial fees included in administrative expenses.*
4. *Non-monetary benefits relate to car parking benefits provided to executives.*
5. *Mon-monetary benefits relate to travel and accommodation costs for an executive living away from home.*

Directors' Report

(e) Details of remuneration (continued)

Details of the remuneration of the Directors, the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) and specified executives of Tiger Resources Limited and the Group are set out in the following tables.

	Fixed remuneration ($)			Variable remuneration ($)			Proportion of remuneration	
2016	Cash salary and fees*	Post-employment benefits**	Non-monetary benefits*	Cash bonus*	Performance rights** (non-cash)	Total	Fixed %	Performance based %
Non-executive Directors								
M Connelly	57,543	5,467	-	-	5,557	68,567	92	8
I Kerr *(from 1 April 2016)*	33,314	3,165	-	-	2,780	39,259	93	7
S McCormick *(from 1 July 2016)*	18,912	-	-	-	-	18,912	100	-
R Middleton *(from 1 July to 23 October 2016)*	12,687	-	-	-	-	12,687	100	-
D Constable *(resigned 31 March 2016)*	20,252	-	-	-	-	20,252	100	-
Total non-executive directors	**142,708**	**8,632**	**-**	**-**	**8,337**	**159,677**		
Executive directors								
M Griffiths	298,435	14,118	2,789[3]	-	27,793	343,135	92	8
S Hills[4]	305,738	14,496	2,789[3]	-	41,461	364,484	89	11
Total executive directors	**604,173**	**28,614**	**5,578**	**-**	**69,254**	**707,619**		
Group executives								
C Brown[1]	340,000	-	-	-	27,254	367,254	93	7
S Shah[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total other group executives	**340,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,254**	**367,254**		
Total KMP remuneration	**1,086,881**	**37,246**	**5,578**	**-**	**104,845**	**1,234,550**		

** Short-term benefits*
***Long-term benefits*

Notes:
1. *Cash salary and fees paid to C Brown is reported net of DRC local tax charges.*
2. *Cash salary and fees of $73,883 paid to S Shah are for company secretarial fees included in administrative expenses.*
3. *Non-monetary benefits relate to car parking benefits provided to Executives.*
4. *S Hills resigned as a director on 25 May 2016, but remained an executive of the Company for the entire financial year.*

Directors' Report

(e) Details of remuneration (continued)

Relative proportion of fixed vs variable remuneration expense

The following show the relative proportions of fixed and performance linked remuneration:

	Fixed remuneration		At risk - STI		At risk - LTI	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Non-executive Directors						
M Connelly	86	92	-	-	14	8
I Kerr	94	93	-	-	6	7
S McCormick	100	100	-	-	-	-
D Frances	100	-	-	-	-	-
M Griffiths	72	92	-	-	28	8
Group Executives						
B Sampson	93	-	7	-	-	-
D Wrigley	67	-	33	-	-	-
G Thompson	70	-	30	-	-	-
N Warren	100	-	-	-	-	-
A Rule	100	-	-	-	-	-
S Hills	96	89	-	-	4	11
S Shah	100	100	-	-	-	-
C Brown	95	93	-	-	5	7

Performance based remuneration granted and forfeited during the year

Cash bonuses

The LTI and STI bonuses awarded and paid during the financial year by KMP are shown in the table below.

	STI - Cash bonus[1]		LTI - Cash bonus[2]	
	Value Granted	Value Paid	Value Granted	Value Paid
2017	$	$	$	$
B Sampson	38,156	38,156	-	-
D Wrigley	78,429	78,429	135,646	-
G Thompson[3]	100,456	100,456	-	-

[1] Discretionary bonus awarded by the board to senior executives

[2] Cash bonus payable on completion of 2 years of service

[3] Bonus awarded and paid to G Thompson is comprised of a discretionary bonus awarded by the board of $25,456 and a $75,000 retention bonus.

Directors' Report

(f) Share-based compensation

Non Plan based payments

The Company issues unlisted options to Executive Directors, consultants and/or service providers from time to time, not under any specific plan. The options are issued for nil consideration and in accordance with the specific guidelines established by the Directors of Tiger Resources Limited. Any issuance of unlisted options to Directors requires prior approval from shareholders at a general meeting. The vesting period and maximum term of options granted vary according to Board's discretion.

Performance Rights Plan (PRP)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited PRP at the Annual General Meeting held on 20 May 2014. The PRP is designed to more closely align rewards for performance with the achievement of the Company's growth and strategic objectives for 2011 and beyond.

The Board believes that the grant of Performance Rights under the Plan to eligible participants will underpin the employment strategy of attracting and retaining high calibre staff capable of executing the Company's strategic plans, and will maximise the retention of key management and operational staff; enhance the Company's ability to attract quality staff in the future, link the rewards of key staff with the achievement of strategic goals and the long term performance objectives of the Company, and provide incentives to participants of the Plan to deliver superior performance that creates shareholder value.

The Plan provides for the issue of Performance Rights which, upon determination by the Board that the performance conditions attached thereto have been met and subject to the terms of the Plan, convert into fully paid ordinary shares. Where the participant is a director or related party of the Company, specific shareholder approval is required prior to the grant in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

The exercise price, if any, for Performance Rights is determined by the Board in its discretion and set out in the related invitation. Unless so determined, the exercise price is nil.

Terms and conditions of the share-based payment arrangements

The terms and conditions of each grant of performance rights affecting remuneration in the current or future reporting periods are set out below. The rights on issue were granted under the Performance Rights Plan.

Performance rights affecting KMP remuneration in the current or future reporting periods

Grant date	Date vested and exercisable	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of performance rights	Performance achieved	Value per right at grant date A$	% vested
27-May-15	various	27-May-18	-	967,500	n/a	0.0630	-
11-Jun-15	various	27-May-18	-	1,637,885	n/a	0.0680	-
26-May-16	market-based	26-May-19	-	6,500,000	n/a	0.0429	-

Directors' Report

(f) Share-based compensation (continued)

Employee Share Option Plan (EOP)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited EOP at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 May 2015. The EOP is designed to provide incentives, assist in the recruitment, reward, retention of employees and key consultants, so as to provide opportunities for employees (both present and future) to participate directly in the equity of the Company. The contractual life of each option granted is three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The EOP does not allow for the issue of options to Directors of the Company.

Performance rights granted as compensation

No performance rights were granted as compensation during the year ended 31 December 2017.

Reconciliation of performance rights held by KMP – granted, vested and forfeited during the year

Name & Grant Date	Balance at 1 Jan 2017 Unvested	Granted as compensation Number	Vested Number	%	Forfeited Number	%	Balance at 31 Dec 2017 Unvested Number	Maximum value yet to vest[1] A$
M Connelly								
26-May-16	1,000,000	-	-		-	-	1,000,000[2]	21,197
I Kerr								
26-May-16	500,000	-	-		-	-	500,000[2]	10,599
M Griffiths								
26-May-16	5,000,000	-	-		-	-	5,000,000	105,988
C Brown								
20-May-14	716,666	-	-		(716,666)	100	-	-
11-Jun-15	1,637,885	-	-		(1,637,885)	100	-	-
S Hills								
20-May-14	604,688	-	-		(604,688)	100	-	-
27-May-15	967,500	-	-		(967,500)	100	-	-

[1] Maximum value yet to vest represents the portion of fair value that has not yet been expensed.

[2] Subsequent to reporting date, performance rights were forfeited upon resignation.

Options granted as compensation

No options were granted as compensation during the year ended 31 December 2017. Further information on the options is set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

Exercise of options granted as compensation

There were no compensation options exercised by members of KMP during the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

There were no options over ordinary shares held by KMP at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

Directors' Report

(f) Share-based compensation (continued)

Shares held by KMP

No shares were granted in relation to KMP remuneration, except for those issued upon exercise of options and conversion of performance rights.

Reconciliation of shares held by KMP

Name	Balance at start of year	Received during the year		Other changes [1]	Balance at the end of the year
		On exercise of options	On vesting of rights		
Ordinary shares					
M Griffiths	199,334	-	-	-	199,334
S Hills	1,613,863	-	-	(1,613,863)	-
C Brown	2,005,800	-	-	(2,005,800)	-
S Shah	180,000	-	-	(180,000)	-
	3,998,997	-	-	(3,799,663)	199,334

[1] Resigned during the year.

(g) Other transactions with key management personnel

Loans

There were no loans given to KMP during the year (2016: nil) and there are no balances outstanding in respect to such loans at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

Other transactions

The fees charged by Corporate Consultants Pty Ltd, a company related to Mr Susmit Shah, amounted to $46,310 (2016: $73,883), net of GST, relating to the provision of company secretarial and administrative services.

The fees charged by Concept Biotech Pty Ltd, a company related to Ms Narelle Warren, amounted to $28,575 (2016: nil), net of GST, relating to the provision of company secretarial and administrative services.

Director and consultancy fees for Mr David Frances are payable to Puissance Holding Pty Ltd. Amounts recognised in respect of director and consultancy fees for the financial year were $2,140 and $8,782, respectively.

A reimbursement of Mr M Griffiths travel expenses of $5,713 was paid to Black Barrel Exploration Pty Ltd, a company related by Mr Griffiths.

Transactions with the related party were made on commercial terms and at market rates.

End of audited remuneration report.

Directors' Report

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option at the date of this report			
Date granted	Exercise price per option (A$ cents)	Expiry date	Number under option
09-Mar-15	9.70	31-May-19	7,900,000
29-May-15	9.70	31-May-19	47,100,000
			55,000,000

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity.

Shares under performance rights

Unissued ordinary shares of the company under performance rights at the date of this report			
Date granted	Issue price per right	Expiry date	Number yet to vest or lapse
26-May-16	-	26-May-19	5,000,000
			5,000,000

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Insurance of Directors and officers

During the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the Company paid a premium to insure the Directors and officers of the Company and its controlled entities. The Company is prohibited from disclosure of the amount paid under the insurance contract.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the Group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers, or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else, or to cause detriment to the Company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

Indemnity of auditors

The Company has entered into an agreement to indemnify its auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, against any claims or liabilities (including legal costs) asserted by third parties arising out of their services as auditor of the Company, where the liabilities arise as a direct result of the Company's breach of its obligations to the auditors, unless prohibited by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Directors' Report

Non-audit services

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the Group are important.

The board of Directors has considered the position and, in accordance with advice received from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as per note 19 in the financial statements, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 19 of the financial statements.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 34.

Rounding of amounts

The Company has relied on the relief provided by the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Director's Report) Instrument 2016/191*, issued by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' Report. Amounts in the Directors' Report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Directors' Report

Financial statements

The financial statements in this annual report are consolidated financial statements for the group consisting of Tiger Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. A list of major subsidiaries is included in note 9(a).

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars unless stated otherwise.

Tiger Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Tiger Resources Limited
Level 4, 1 Havelock Street
West Perth WA 6005
Australia

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 31 October 2018. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

All press releases, financial reports and other information are available at the Investor Centre on the website: www.tigerresources.com.au

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

David J Frances
Executive Chairman
Perth
31 October 2018

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Tiger Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017, 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 Tiger Resources Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Craig Heatley
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Perth
31 October 2018

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 - restated $'000 *
Continuing operations			
Other income		**90**	544
Administration expenses	*3*	**(7,637)**	(3,655)
Finance costs	*3*	**(1,604)**	(5)
Loss from continuing operations before tax		**(9,151)**	(3,116)
Income tax		**-**	-
Loss from continuing operations after tax		**(9,151)**	(3,116)
Loss from discontinued operations after tax	*4 (b)*	**(26,619)**	(203,695)
Loss after tax		**(35,770)**	(206,811)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net loss on equity investments from continuing operations	*8 (d)(i)*	**(172)**	(438)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(35,942)**	(207,249)
Loss from continued operations attributable to:			
Owners of Tiger Resources Limited		**(9,151)**	(3,116)
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to:			
Owners of Tiger Resources Limited		**(25,018)**	(194,944)
Non-controlling interests		**(1,601)**	(8,751)
	4 (b)	**(26,619)**	(203,695)
Total comprehensive loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Tiger Resources Limited		**(34,341)**	(198,498)
Non-controlling interests		**(1,601)**	(8,751)
		(35,942)	(207,249)
Total comprehensive loss from continuing operations for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Tiger Resources Limited		**(9,323)**	(3,554)
		(9,323)	(3,554)
Loss per share for loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	*15 (a)*	**(0.46)**	(0.17)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	*15 (a)*	**(0.46)**	(0.17)
Loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:			
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	*15 (a)*	**(1.72)**	(11.07)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	*15 (a)*	**(1.72)**	(11.07)

Refer note 4(b) for loss per share from discontinued operations.

* See note 11(g) for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error.

The above Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 - restated $'000 *
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*6 (a)*	**2,441**	7,364
Trade and other receivables	*6 (b)*	**445**	8,786
Inventories		**-**	25,206
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**-**	460
Assets classified as held for sale	*4 (c)*	**184,100**	-
Total current assets		**186,986**	41,816
Non-current assets			
Receivables	*6 (b)*	**-**	6,965
Inventories		**-**	3,408
Mine properties & development	*7 (b)*	**-**	44,480
Plant & equipment	*7 (c)*	**26**	99,882
Total non-current assets		**26**	154,735
Total Assets		**187,012**	196,551
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*6 (c)*	**13,621**	29,557
Current tax payable	*5 (f)*	**100**	42
Borrowings	*6 (e)*	**209,997**	191,347
Provisions		**24**	29
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	*4 (c)*	**29,097**	-
Total current liabilities		**252,839**	220,975
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	*6 (c)*	**6,532**	8,166
Derivative financial instruments	*6 (d)*	**265**	315
Provisions		**26**	5,490
Total non-current liabilities		**6,823**	13,971
Total Liabilities		**259,662**	234,946
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		**(72,650)**	(38,395)
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	*8 (a)*	**299,812**	298,204
Reserves	*8 (d)*	**(47,250)**	(49,324)
Accumulated losses		**(321,357)**	(285,021)
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Company		**(68,795)**	(36,141)
Non-controlling interest		**(3,855)**	(2,254)
TOTAL EQUITY		**(72,650)**	(38,395)

* See note 11(g) for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error.

The above Consolidated Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

		Attributable to the owners of Tiger Resources Ltd					
		Contributed equity	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Notes	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2016		286,210	(50,666)	(86,961)	148,583	6,497	155,080
Loss for the year *		-	-	(198,060)	(198,060)	(8,751)	(206,811)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	*8 (d)(i)*	-	(438)	-	(438)	-	(438)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(438)	(198,060)	(198,498)	(8,751)	(207,249)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	*8 (a)*	11,994	-	-	11,994	-	11,994
Share-based payments	*8 (d)(ii)*	-	1,780	-	1,780	-	1,780
		11,994	1,780	-	13,774	-	13,774
Balance at 31 December 2016		298,204	(49,324)	(285,021)	(36,141)	(2,254)	(38,395)
Balance at 1 January 2017		**298,204**	**(49,324)**	**(285,021)**	**(36,141)**	**(2,254)**	**(38,395)**
Loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(34,169)**	**(34,169)**	**(1,601)**	**(35,770)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	*8 (d)(i)*	**-**	**1,995**	**(2,167)**	**(172)**	**-**	**(172)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**-**	**1,995**	**(36,336)**	**(34,341)**	**(1,601)**	**(35,942)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	*8 (a)*	**1,608**	**-**	**-**	**1,608**	**-**	**1,608**
Share-based payments	*8 (d)(ii)*	**-**	**79**	**-**	**79**	**-**	**79**
		1,608	**79**	**-**	**1,687**	**-**	**1,687**
Balance at 31 December 2017		**299,812**	**(47,250)**	**(321,357)**	**(68,795)**	**(3,855)**	**(72,650)**

* See note 11(g) for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error.

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from product sales		**104,016**	97,263
Insurance proceeds		**3,000**	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(90,931)**	(94,475)
Exploration expenditure		**(1,266)**	-
Interest received		**55**	17
Bank guarantees		**(89)**	(144)
Income tax paid		**(825)**	(1,609)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	*10 (a)*	**13,960**	1,052
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	*7 (c)*	**(12,640)**	(33,278)
Proceeds from sale of equity investments		**288**	-
Net cash outflows from investing activities		**(12,352)**	(33,278)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**4,285**	167,500
Repayment of borrowings		**(3,333)**	(137,229)
Issues of shares		**-**	10,105
Share issue costs		**(12)**	(280)
Interest paid		**(2,121)**	(9,369)
Financing costs		**(2,676)**	(10,144)
Net cash (outflows)/inflows from financing activities		**(3,857)**	20,583
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		**(2,249)**	(11,643)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		**7,364**	19,007
Net foreign exchange differences		**(2)**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	***6 (a)***	**5,113**	7,364

Refer note 4(b) for cash flows from discontinued operations.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Significant matters

This section provides information the directors consider material or significant.

1. Going concern

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017 have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group made a net loss from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the Company of $9.151 million (31 December 2016: net loss $3.116 million). The Group had a net current assets deficiency (excluding assets and directly associated liabilities classified as held for sale) of $220.856 million as at 31 December 2017 ($179.159 million deficiency as at 31 December 2016). During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group has been in breach of various financial covenants of its Senior Secured Debt Facility as well as unsecured overdraft facilities with the DRC bank, Rawbank. As a consequence of these breaches, the outstanding amounts are required to be classified as current liabilities.

In concluding the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the Directors have taken into consideration the following events and the Company plans:

Events during the year

On 20 February 2017, the Company was placed into a voluntary trading halt. On 22 February 2017, the Company was voluntarily suspended from official quotation on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") following an update to the market on its operations, which included that, due to cumulative impacts of Tank and Heap Leach underperformance and operational interruptions at the Kipoi site, it had experienced reduced copper production causing material negative impact on cash flows.

On 24 September 2017, the Group secured an additional finance facility with two of its current senior lender group members, Taurus Mining Finance Fund L.P. ("Taurus"), and International Finance Corporation ("IFC"), which allows for drawdown of up to $18.154 million ("Additional Debt Facility" or "Tranche C").

The Additional Debt Facility provided important interim funding to support the Group's ongoing operations and allowed the Group to implement initiatives designed to improve operational and financial performance while also developing an updated Life of Mine Plan for its Kipoi copper production business.

The Additional Debt Facility requires the Group to use its best endeavours to (i) obtain reinstatement of the Company's shares to quotation on the ASX and (ii) undertake a fully underwritten equity capital raising of not less than $45 million (or any other amount agreed between the Company, Taurus and IFC), and in any event must apply for such reinstatement and commence such equity capital raising by 30 June 2018 (or any such later date agreed between the Company and Taurus, IFC and Resource Capital Funds (collectively referred to as the "Senior Lenders")).

The Group entered into a Deed of Forbearance ("Forbearance") with the Senior Lenders on 24 September 2017, which was further amended on 7 May 2018, 29 June 2018 and 3 October 2018. Forbearance was initially for a period of not less than 12 months from 25 October 2017; subsequent to the reporting date, upon amendments, it was extended to 31 October 2019, subject to conditions and undertakings, as disclosed in note 6(e). One undertaking is that by no later than 30 November 2018 the Rawbank SARL and Banque Commerciale du Congo have extended the maturity date of their unsecured overdraft facilities to a date no earlier than 31 December 2019.

During the forbearance period the Senior Lenders cannot exercise enforcement rights in respect of certain defaults under the existing Senior Secured Debt Facility.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Going concern (continued)

Material uncertainty

The Group's cashflow forecasts for the next 12 months demonstrate that without:

(i) continued improvement of its operational and financial performance; and/or

(ii) completion of a restructuring of its senior and overdraft debt and/or recapitalisation through an equity capital raising

the Group will be unable to repay its commitments under the senior secured debt facility and the unsecured overdraft facilities provided by the DRC banks, and will not be able to fund additional development for its Kipoi project.

As a result of the above, a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, whether the Group will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Directors believe that, as at the date of signing the financial statements, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to achieve a restructuring of its debt and/or recapitalisation through an equity raising so that it will have sufficient funds to repay the Senior Debt Facility and unsecured debt facilities, interest and creditors, and to meet the long term funding needs of the Kipoi project (including, among other things, the recommencement of mining and the expansion of production capacity to at least 32,500 metric tonnes of copper cathode per annum). On that basis, the Directors believe the use of the going concern basis remains appropriate.

Accordingly, the financial report does not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Group not continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

How numbers are calculated

This section provides additional information about those individual line items in the financial statements that the directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the entity, including:

(a) accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. These cover situations where the accounting standards either allow a choice or do not deal with a particular type of transaction;
(b) analysis and sub-totals, including segment information; and
(c) information about estimates and judgements made in relation to particular items.

Notes in this section:

2. *Segment information* 43
3. *Profit and loss from continuing operations* 43
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5. *Income tax expense* 48
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Segment information

The Group considers that it has only operated in one reportable segment, being minerals exploration, development and production in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC").

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 the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

The Group derives all of its revenue from sales of copper cathode to a single customer.

3. Profit and loss from continuing operations

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Employee-related expenses and directors' fees		
Wages and salaries	**1,895**	1,576
Superannuation expense	**91**	96
Share-based payments expense	**81**	89
	2,067	1,761
Depreciation expense	**21**	25
Restructuring consultants	**1,611**	-
Legal fees	**1,392**	26
Other administration expenses	**2,546**	1,843
Administration expenses	**7,637**	3,655

Total employee share-based payments expense for the year ended 31 December 2017 is $0.094 million (2016: $0.161 million) (refer to note 8(d)(ii)) of which $0.081 million (2016: $0.088 million) is included in administration expenses and the balance of $0.013 million (2016: $0.073 million) in cost of sales (note 4(b)).

Other significant costs contributing to the loss from continuing operations before tax include finance costs of $1.604 million (2016: $0.005 million), being the fair value of options over ordinary shares issuable to Senior Lenders (details in Note 6(e)).

4. Held-for sale group of entities

(a) Description

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company's board of directors actively marketed the subsidiaries incorporated in DRC for either a sale in entirety or principally through a sale of its key asset, the Kipoi Mine. The level of interest shown by Sinomine Fuhai (Hong Kong) Overseas Resource Investment Co. Ltd ("Sinomine") and due diligence performed by 31 December 2017 indicated a high likelihood of sale within the next 12 months. Consequently, the associated assets and liabilities have been presented as held for sale and discontinued operations in this financial report.

Subsequent to the year end, on 19 January 2018, the Company entered into a binding SPA and Royalty Deed with Sinomine. Under the terms of the SPA and Royalty Deed, Sinomine was to acquire 100% of Tiger's shares in its subsidiaries and its interests in the Kipoi Project, Lupoto Project and La Patience permit. In exchange, Tiger was entitled to receive cash consideration of $250 million, royalties of up to $20 million and the assumption of liabilities by Sinomine totalling $10 million. Subsequently, on 6 July 2018 the Company terminated the SPA it had entered into with Sinomine as terms acceptable to the Company were not achieved.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

4. Held for sale group entities (continued)

(b) Financial performance and cash flow information

The financial performance and cash flow information presented are for the twelve months ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Revenue		**99,830**	112,688
Other income		**3,274**	13
Cost of sale		**(88,619)**	(105,616)
Exploration, evaluation and development expenses		**(1,266)**	-
Administration expenses		**(68)**	(1,009)
Foreign exchange loss		**(3,702)**	(2,090)
Doubtful debt expense	*(i)*	**(11,716)**	(30,346)
Finance costs – net		**(24,305)**	(38,731)
Loss before impairment and income tax		**(26,572)**	(65,091)
Impairment loss	*(i)*	**-**	(156,198)
Loss before income tax		**(26,572)**	(221,289)
Income tax (expense)/benefit		**(47)**	17,594
Loss from the group held for sale		**(26,619)**	(203,695)
Basic and diluted loss per share for loss from discontinued operations attributable to the owners of Tiger Resources Limited (cents per share)		**(1.26)**	(11.37)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**14,653**	4,601
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(14,385)**	(33,161)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		**(4,146)**	34,252
Net (decrease)/increase in cash generated by the disposal group held for sale		**(3,878)**	5,692

(i) Impairment and doubtful debt expense

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Impairment loss			
Impairment loss on Kipoi CGU's non-current assets		**-**	155,123
Capitalised feasibility costs		**-**	1,075
	a)	**-**	156,198
Doubtful debt expense			
Provision for doubtful debt - VAT receivable		**5,716**	16,813
Provision for doubtful debt - Income tax receivable		**-**	493
Provision for doubtful debt - Megatron prepayments		**6,000**	13,040
	b)	**11,716**	30,346

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

4. Held for sale group entities (continued)

(b) Financial performance and cash flow information (continued)

(i) Impairment and doubtful debt expense (continued)

a) Impairment loss

Methodology

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there are any indicators that an asset, or group of assets, may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for a cash generating unit ("CGU") when the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount. An impairment loss is reversed when the recoverable amount of a previously impaired asset exceeds its carrying value, up to the extent of the previously recognised impairment. The Group operates in one segment and has a single CGU, Kipoi.

The recoverable amount of the Kipoi CGU was estimated using the fair value less costs of disposal basis with reference to discounted cash flow forecasts which applied valuation assumptions that a knowledgeable and willing buyer would be expected to use. This included the use of external market forecasts of key inputs to the valuation models, such as forecast copper prices.

The fair value estimates are considered to be a level 3 fair value measurement, as they are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data. The consolidated entity considers the inputs and the valuation approach to be consistent with the approach expected to be taken by market participants.

An adverse change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in a reduction of the CGU's fair value.

The fair value less costs of disposal methodology provides a higher value than the value in use methodology.

Key assumptions

At the end of the reporting period, the key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount for the Kipoi CGU were in the following ranges:

	31 December 2017				
Assumptions	2018	2019	2020	2021	Long Term 2022+
Copper price ($/lb)	3.15	3.12	3.14	3.10	3.00
Post-tax nominal discount rate	16.30%				

Commodity prices are estimated with reference to Consensus Economics copper price forecasts. A lower forecast copper price impacts the operating cash flows capable of being generated by the Kipoi CGU.

Life of mine production, operating cost and capital cost assumptions are based on the Group's most recent life of mine plan.

An inflation rate of 2.3% p.a. has been applied to operating and capital costs beyond the period covered by the most recent 12 month forecast period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

4. Held for sale group entities (continued)

(b) Financial performance and cash flow information (continued)

(i) Impairment and doubtful debt expense (continued)

To determine the recoverable amount, the estimated future cash flows have been discounted to their present value using a post-tax nominal discount rate that reflects a current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Impacts

As at the reporting date, the Group has conducted a carrying value analysis and assessed the fair value as being $140.934 million, which is more than its carrying amount at 31 December 2017. However, as the CGU was required to be impaired only last year and the operational challenges being faced at the Kipoi SXEW plant, the Group has decided not to reverse any prior impairment.

Sensitivity analysis

The effect of a reasonable change as at 31 December 2017, based on the following key assumptions, in isolation to each other, to the life of mine fair value less costs of disposal calculations of the Kipoi CGU, are detailed below:

Assumption	Impact on fair value less cost of disposal $'000
$0.10/lb change in USD copper price	23,756
100 basis point change in discount rate	6,721

Whilst the impact of each reasonable possible change is shown in isolation, it is possible that a change in one key assumption may be offset or compounded by a change in another key assumption.

b) Doubtful debt expense

The Group made a doubtful debt provision of $5.716 million (2016: $16.813 million) against the VAT receivable balance due to significant uncertainty regarding the timing and the extent of the recovery of the outstanding receivable balance.

The Group also provided $6.000 million (2016: $13.040 million) against the balance prepaid in respect of an energy efficiency and network reinforcement program, due to significant uncertainty regarding the timing and the extent of the recovery of these amounts.

The energy efficiency and network reinforcement program being undertaken is to improve the quality and supply of electricity in the DRC national power network from which Kipoi draws power. At 31 December 2017, the entire outstanding energy efficiency prepayment balance of $17.904 million was provided against, bringing the carrying value to nil.

The prepayments were to be realised on the basis of units of power drawn from the grid, of which $1.136 million of rebates receivable were recognised and fully provided against during the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: $0.961 million). No rebate payments were received during the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: $0.565 million).

The risks to achieving grid power include, but are not limited to, the availability of power from the DRC national and import grids, climatic factors and the performance of the DRC national and import grids.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

4. Held for sale group entities (continued)

(c) Assets and liabilities of the Disposal Group classified as held for sale

The following assets and liabilities were reclassified as held for sale in relation to the Disposal Group classified as held for sale:

	Note	2017 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	*6 (a)*	**2,672**
Trade and other receivables	*6 (b)*	**8,556**
Inventories	*7 (a)*	**23,410**
Mine properties & development	*7 (b)*	**47,679**
Plant & equipment	*7 (c)*	**101,783**
Total assets of the Disposal Group held for sale		**184,100**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		
Trade and other payables		**20,828**
Provision for rehabilitation	*(i)*	**8,116**
Other provisions		**153**
Total liabilities of the Disposal Group held for sale		**29,097**

(i) Provision for rehabilitation

Provision for rehabilitation relates to the Kipoi Copper Project area. The Group makes provision for the future cost of rehabilitating mine sites and related production facilities based on the future value of discounted cash flows. The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs based on disturbance incurred to balance date.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the rehabilitation provision was re-estimated based on updated economic assumptions. The increase in the provision was predominantly due to the revision of the discount rate applied to rehabilitation liability and changes to the life of mine, resulting in a corresponding increase in the cost of the rehabilitation asset.

Reconciliation of movement in provision for rehabilitation

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Provision for rehabilitation		
Opening balance	**4,948**	3,408
Revision of estimate in provision	**2,657**	1,168
Unwinding of discount	**511**	372
Closing balance	**8,116**	4,948

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income tax expense

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax expense	**47**	824
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense	**-**	(18,418)
	47	(17,594)
Deferred income tax (benefit)expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	**(549)**	18,649
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	**549**	(37,067)
	-	(18,418)
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Loss before income tax expense	**(35,723)**	(224,405)
Tax benefit at the rate of 30 % (2016: 30%)	**(10,717)**	(67,321)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Equity compensation	**18**	22
Adjustments for subsidiary tax calculation when in tax loss position	**1,078**	1,133
Unrecognised carry forward tax losses over which DTA was previously recognised	**-**	23,505
Income tax benefit not brought to account	**6,259**	17,911
Share issue costs	**(118)**	(204)
Non-deductible taxes and finance costs	**(246)**	154
Non-deductible provision against receivables	**478**	5,662
Non-assessable non-exempt expenses	**417**	210
Other non-deductible expenses	**2,878**	1,334
Income tax expense/(benefit) from discontinued operation	**47**	(17,594)
(c) Tax losses		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**131,758**	192,643
Potential tax benefit at 30%	**39,527**	57,793

All unused tax losses were incurred by the parent entity and its subsidiaries that are not part of a tax consolidation group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income tax expense (continued)

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(d) Unrecognised temporary differences		
Temporary difference relating to various balance sheet items	**35,710**	35,035
Unrecognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities) relating to temporary differences	**10,713**	10,511
(e) Deferred tax balances		
Deferred tax assets		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Inventories	**-**	522
Tax losses - overseas subsidiary	**38,555**	-
Mine properties/development costs	**1,364**	233
Finance costs	**2,123**	2,115
Prepayments	**-**	3,912
Total deferred tax assets	**42,042**	6,782
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	**(35,823)**	(1,112)
Deferred tax assets	**6,219**	5,670
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	**(6,219)**	(5,670)
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Inventory	**68**	-
Provisions	**680**	551
Plant and equipment	**5,471**	5,119
Total deferred tax liabilities	**6,219**	5,670
Deferred tax liabilities	**6,219**	5,670
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	**(6,219)**	(5,670)
Net deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	**-**	-
(f) Current tax payable		
Current tax payable	**100**	42

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash at bank	**5,113**	7,364
Reclassified to held for sale*	**(2,672)**	-
Cash at bank	**2,441**	7,364

*The total cash held by the group at 31 December 2017 was $5.113 million; of this $2.672 million was held by the Group subsidiaries and reclassified to assets held for sale (note 4 (c)).

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 12. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

(i) Classification as cash equivalents

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with a 24 hours' notice with no loss of interest. See note 21(g) for the group's other accounting policies on cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Trade and other receivables, other current and non-current assets

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(i) Trade and other receivables		
Current		
Trade receivables	**1,844**	4,674
Income tax receivable	**1,000**	-
Indirect taxes receivable - VAT/GST	**124**	33
Other receivable	**285**	1,512
Prepayments	**1,649**	1,951
Security deposits	**705**	616
	5,607	8,786
Reclassified to held for sale*	**(5,162)**	-
Trade and other receivables - current	**445**	8,786
Non-current		
Income tax receivable	**3,394**	6,965
Reclassified to held for sale*	**(3,394)**	-
Trade and other receivables - non-current	**-**	6,965

*On 31 December 2017, total $8.556 million of trade and other receivables were reclassified to assets held for sale (note 4 (c)).

Balance in trade and other receivables of $0.445 million at 31 December 2017 is comprised of $0.169 million of receivable goods and services tax, $0.072 million of bank deposits and $0.204 million of prepayments and other receivable. No receivables comprising this balance were impaired or past due as at 31 December 2017 and based on credit history of the receivables it is expected that the amounts will be received when due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(b) Trade and other receivables, other current and non-current assets (continued)

The comparative period current and non-current balances of $8.786 million and $6.965 million, respectively, are shown net of doubtful debt provisions reducing the carrying values of: the current receivable VAT by $16.813 million; current prepayments by $1.539 million; non-current prepayments by $11.501 million; and the non-current income tax receivable by $0.493 million.

The Group's impairment and other accounting policies for trade and other receivables are outlined in note 21(h) to the financial statements.

If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are classified as non-current assets.

Due to the short-term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. For more information on the risk management policy of the Group, foreign currency risk and the credit quality of the entity's receivables, refer to note 12.

(c) Trade and other payables

	2017 $'000	2016 - restated * $'000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables and accruals	**32,867**	28,011
Accrued arranger fees*	**1,151**	1,037
Other payables - annual leave	**431**	509
	34,449	29,557
Reclassified to held for sale (note 4 (c))	**(20,828)**	-
	13,621	29,557
Non-current liabilities		
Accrued arranger fees*	**6,532**	7,201
Deferred consideration	**-**	965
	6,532	8,166

* See note 11(g) for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error.

Of the total trade payables and accruals balance, total of $11.345 million (2016: $7.767 million) are amounts payable to Megatron. Of the total, $10.500 million (2016: $4.500 million) relates to the liabilities recognised in respect to the Megatron Arrangement, an agreement that SEK entered into with Megatron in 2014, in respect of an energy efficiency and network reinforcement program being undertaken to improve the quality and supply of electricity in the DRC national power network from which the Projects draw power. The remaining $0.845 million (2016: $3.267 million) relates to the purchase of two 30 MVa substations installed at Kipoi ("Megatron 30MVa"). At 31 December 2016, $0.965 million of the Megatron 30MVa liability was recognised as a deferred consideration; the amount was reclassified to current in 2017 as the final instalment is payable within 12 months.

In addition to the balance included in trade payables and accruals, $0.934 million of the Megatron liability was reclassified to liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale (Note 4(c)).

Details of the Company's commitments and contingencies in respect to the Megatron liability are disclosed in Notes 13(a) and 13(c), respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(c) Trade and other payables (continued)

Accrued arranger fees

SEK has an obligation to pay Taurus and IFC (as Arrangers of the Senior Facility) an aggregate arranger fee of $50 per tonne of copper sold that is produced at the Kipoi SXEW plant or derived from copper extracted or mined from the Kipoi or Lupoto mining permits. The arranger fee is payable in respect of the first 700,000 tonnes of copper sold from 29 January 2016, and ceases to be payable thereafter.

The Company has the right to purchase the arranger fee rights on 29 January 2021 at the estimated net present value (utilising a 10% discount rate) or may make an offer at any time to purchase the arranger fee rights. The Company has a pre-emptive right in the event of a third party offer to purchase the arranger fee rights.

Other payables represent accrued employee annual leave entitlements. The entire obligation is presented as current as the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

The carrying amounts of current trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is provided in note 12.

(d) Derivative financial liabilities

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Non-current liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities	**265**	315
	265	315

Written call options were provided to Taurus in connection with the provision of the acquisition finance facility and subsequent extension of the acquisition finance facility. The exercise price of the call options are denominated in a currency other than the group's functional currency, which gives rise to a derivative financial liability.

These liabilities will only be settled via the issue of equity and are recorded at fair value.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(e) Borrowings

a. Facilities

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current borrowings			
Senior facility	*(ii)*	**166,484**	162,500
Senior facility – capitalised amounts		**20,773**	3,538
Senior facility – interest payable		**3,026**	2,563
	(i)	**190,283**	168,601
Bank overdraft facilities	*(ii)*	**19,714**	19,413
Term loan		**-**	3,333
		209,997	191,347

The carrying values of borrowings as presented above approximate their fair values.

(i) Movement in Senior Facility

	31 December 2017 $'000	31 December 2016 $'000
Balance at 1 January	**168,601**	-
Proceeds received - tranches A and B	**-**	162,500
Proceeds received - tranche C	**3,984**	-
Interest and costs capitalised during the year	**17,698**	6,101
Balance at 31 December	**190,283**	168,601

(ii) Unused facilities available

Unused financing facilities at 31 December 2017

	Senior Facility Tranche A & B $'000	Senior Facility Tranche C $'000	Overdraft Facility* $'000	Total Facilities $'000
Total facility	162,500	18,154	20,000	200,654
Used to date	(162,500)	(3,984)	(19,714)	(186,198)
Facility available	**-**	**14,170**	**286**	**14,456**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(e) Borrowings (continued)

a. Facilities (continued)

Bank overdraft facilities

The total amount drawn under the bank overdraft facilities was $19.714 million, with $0.286 million available for drawdown at the reporting date.

The overdraft facilities are unsecured and bear interest at prevailing commercial rates.

The bank overdraft facilities are held with:

- Banque Commerciale du Congo (BCDC) ($15.000 million), repayable in December 2018; and
- Rawbank ($5.000 million), repayable in December 2018. The Company granted a guarantee in favour of Rawbank in respect of SEK's obligations under that unsecured overdraft facility.

Term loans

The term loan with Rawbank was fully repaid during the year (total repayments of $3.334 million); the facility was not renewed after expiring on 31 December 2017.

Senior Facility

Tranche A and B

On 16 December 2015, the Group agreed final terms with Taurus and IFC, for a $162.500 million secured financing facility ("Senior Facility") to refinance the existing debt facilities and to provide capital for the debottlenecking initiative to increase capacity of the Kipoi SXEW plant. During the quarter ended 31 March 2016 Resource Capital Funds ("RCF") entered into an agreement with Taurus and IFC to join the lending syndicate of the Senior Facility.

The Senior Facility of $162.500 million provided by Taurus, IFC and RCF was fully drawn during 2016.

Key terms of the Senior Facility:

- Term of approximately 99 months to 31 January 2024;
- Interest rate of 9.25%, and an arranger fee of $50 per tonne of copper sold capped at 700,000 tonnes of copper sales;
- No principal repayment until 31 January 2017 (first, second and third principal repayments deferred to 1 October 2017); and
- Pre-payable at any time without financial penalty.

On 24 October 2016, the Company accepted a proposal whereby Taurus and RCF provided a revised funding commitment within the Senior Facility limit of $162.500 million and an additional $10.000 million facility, of which $1.034 million was drawn to 31 December 2017, to accommodate short term funding needs as a result of the ILS remedial work and loss of production. This included:

- A two-month extension of the availability period of the remaining undrawn Senior Facility;
- Capitalisation of interest repayments to 31 July 2017; and
- The funding was made available for agreed uses including the completion of the debottlenecking, additional capital expenditures and working capital items.

The revision to the existing commitments was accommodated under a revision to the existing Senior Facility Common Terms Agreement, inter-creditor and securities documents with the lender group, and is provided at the same 9.25% coupon and undrawn basis as per the current agreement.

Under the revised Senior Facility arrangements the Company will issue the Senior Lenders a total of 6.2 new ordinary shares per US Dollar of funding advanced or interest capitalised. Assuming the revised facilities are fully utilised to expiry of the term this will result in a maximum of approximately 247 million shares being issued by the Company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(e) Borrowings (continued)

a. Facilities (continued)

Tranche A and B (continued)

The fair value of shares issuable under the revised terms, determined as disclosed in Note 8(a), is recognised as finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and reserves in the Balance sheet.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company issued 60.988 million shares to Senior Lenders under the revised Senior Facility terms.

The loan under the Senior Facility, is subject to a number of covenants including the following specific financial covenants:

(i) on each debt service cover ratio ("DSCR") calculation date, the DSCR is greater than 1.15 times; and,
(ii) on each calculation date:
    a. the loan life cover ratio is greater than 1.20 times;
    b. the project life cover ratio is greater than 1.40 times; and
    c. the reserve tail ratio is greater than 30%.

The DSCR calculation date is on each quarterly principal repayment date, commencing on 31 January 2017, and the calculation date is at the end of each quarterly period.

Tranche C

On 24 September 2017, the Group entered into an agreement for a $18.154 million super senior debt facility with Taurus and IFC (Additional Debt Facility) with the consent of the other Senior Lender RCF. The key terms of the Additional Debt Facility included:

- Maturity date of 30 September 2018;
- Ranks super senior to all existing secured debt;
- A non-refundable up-front fee of $907,700, being 5% of the total Debt Facility, payable in cash;
- Interest rate of 13% per annum to be accrued and paid at maturity, payable in cash at the end of the term or on prepayment;
- Monthly fee of 0.5% of the total commitment of the Additional Debt Facility, payable in cash or shares in Tiger;
- Disbursements to be released based on an agreed budget approved by the lenders and reporting on the application of the proceeds of each disbursement and updated cash flow forecasts;
- Repayment of the Additional Debt Facility is a bullet repayment at the Maturity Date or the earlier of a takeover of the Company, sale of the Kipoi Mine or an additional investment in, or financing to the Company. A prepayment fee of 25% of the principal drawn and accrued interest will be payable if a repayment of the Additional Debt Facility becomes due from a change of control of the Company, a sale of the Kipoi Mine or an additional investment in or financing to the Company;

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(e) Borrowings (continued)

a. Facilities (continued)

Tranche C (continued)

- the Additional Debt Facility requires the Group to use its best endeavours to:
  - obtain reinstatement of the Company's shares to quotation on the ASX; and
  - undertake a fully underwritten equity capital raising of not less than $45 million (or any other amount agreed between the Company and the Senior Lenders), and in any event must apply for such reinstatement and commence such equity capital raising by 30 June 2018 (or any such later date agreed between the Company and the Senior Lenders).
- Restructure balance sheet with development capital available will allow the Group to fund the recommencement of mining at the Kipoi site and the expansion of production capacity to at least 32,500 metric tonnes of copper cathode per annum; and
- The equity capital raising is necessary to enable the Group to repay the Additional Debt Facility and accrued interest and to meet the development funding needs of the Kipoi project.

Forbearance

On 24 September 2017, the Group contemporaneously entered into a Deed of Forbearance with the Senior Lenders, for Tranche A, B and C, on execution of the Additional Debt Facility, which was amended on 7 May 2018, 29 June 2018 and 3 October 2018. Subsequent to 31 December 2017, upon amendments, the 12 month forbearance period commencing on 25 October 2017, as defined under the Deed of Forbearance, was extended to 31 October 2019. The key terms of the Deed of Forbearance, as amended, are:

- During the forbearance period, the Senior Lenders cannot exercise enforcement rights in respect of certain defaults under its existing secured debt obligations;
- Interest payable to the Senior Lenders during the forbearance period under the existing senior secured debt facility may be capitalised if not paid within 5 business days of becoming due. As compensation for any such capitalisation, the Senior Lenders will receive shares in the Company (such number of shares to be agreed by the parties acting reasonably), subject to shareholder approval (to the extent required).
- The Senior Lenders have agreed to waive for the duration of the forbearance period any defaults that have arisen or may arise under the senior secured debt facility that are the subject of the Deed of Forbearance.
- By no later than 30 November 2018, the Rawbank SARL and Banque Commerciale du Congo have extended the maturity date of their unsecured overdraft facilities to a date no earlier than 31 December 2019.

In the event that the forbearance period ends, the Senior Lenders will no longer be restricted in the exercise of their enforcement rights under the senior secured debt facility.

b. Finance costs

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Other borrowing costs	**1,604**	5

Other borrowing costs include $1.604 million of share-based payment recognised in respect to shares issuable under the Senior Facility revised terms, being 6.2 new ordinary shares in the Company per US Dollar of interest capitalised.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Inventories

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current assets		
Consumables - at cost	**10,271**	8,714
Ore stockpiles - at cost	**5,015**	3,085
Copper in circuit - at cost	**4,422**	10,571
Finished goods - cathode - at cost	**3,702**	2,836
Reclassified to assets held for sale*	**(23,410)**	-
Total current	**-**	25,206
Non-current assets		
Ore stockpiles - fines at cost	**-**	3,408
Total non-current	**-**	3,408

*All inventories are held by the disposal group and have been reclassified to assets held for sale (note 4 (c)).

(b) Mine properties and development

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening balance	**44,480**	75,224
Additions	**848**	202
Movement in rehabilitation asset	**2,657**	1,168
Deferred stripping additions	**-**	155
Amortisation	**(306)**	(312)
Impairment loss – refer note 4(b)	**-**	(31,957)
Reclassified to assets held for sale*	**(47,679)**	-
Closing balance	**-**	44,480

*All mine properties are held by the disposal group and have been reclassified to assets held for sale (note 4 (c)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(c) Plant, property and equipment

	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	Land & Buildings	Construction in Progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 January 2016					
Cost	3,472	242,196	4,691	5,320	255,679
Accumulated depreciation	(3,080)	(44,028)	(847)	-	(47,955)
Net book value	392	198,168	3,844	5,320	207,724
Year ended 31 December 2016					
Opening net book amount	392	198,168	3,844	5,320	207,724
Additions	-	8,445	26	24,807	33,278
Write off - cost	-	(90)	-	-	(90)
Transfers (to)/from other classes	91	1,941	(75)	(1,957)	-
Depreciation charge	(258)	(16,315)	(216)	-	(16,789)
Impairment losses – refer note 4(b)	(142)	(108,025)	(1,488)	(14,586)	(124,241)
Closing net book amount	83	84,124	2,091	13,584	99,882
At 31 December 2016					
Cost	3,563	252,492	4,642	28,170	288,867
Accumulated depreciation	(3,480)	(168,368)	(2,551)	(14,586)	(188,985)
Net book value	83	84,124	2,091	13,584	99,882
Year ended 31 December 2017					
Opening net book amount	83	84,124	2,091	13,584	99,882
Additions	-	12,640	-	-	12,640
Transfers (to)/from other classes	10	12,933	(1,054)	(11,889)	-
Depreciation charge	(76)	(10,459)	(178)	-	(10,713)
Reclassification to assets held for sale*	(17)	(99,224)	(847)	(1,695)	(101,783)
Net book value*	-	14	12	-	26
At 31 December 2017					
Cost	-	304	174	-	**478**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(290)	(162)	-	**(452)**
Net book value*	**-**	**14**	**12**	**-**	**26**

*Net book value at 31 December 2017 includes only the carrying value of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") of the Company; the PP&E balances carried in other Group entities have been reclassified to assets held for sale (Note 4(c)).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Contributed equity and reserves

(a) Share capital

	2017 Number	2017 $'000	2016 Number	2016 $'000
Ordinary shares fully paid net of costs	**2,044,801,566**	**299,812**	1,938,178,160	298,204

Movement in ordinary share capital

Date		Number of shares	Issue price ($A)	$'000
	2016			
01-Jan-16	**Opening balance**	**1,484,618,275**	**-**	**286,210**
21-Jan-16	Subscription under rights issue	48,668,852	0.047	1,573
22-Jan-16	Subscription under rights issue	107,121,415	0.047	3,532
04-Feb-16	Subscription under rights issue	154,738,878	0.047	5,000
27-Oct-16	Finance facility extension issue*	39,060,000	0.020	594
31-Oct-16	Finance facility extension issue*	21,927,847	0.020	334
30-Nov-16	Finance facility extension issue*	6,376,270	0.020	97
02-Dec-16	Finance facility extension issue*	45,484,056	0.020	692
15-Dec-16	Finance facility extension issue*	30,182,567	0.020	459
	Capital raising costs	-		(287)
31-Dec-16	**Closing balance**	**1,938,178,160**		**298,204**
	2017			
01-Jan-17	**Opening balance**	**1,938,178,160**	**-**	**298,204**
6-Feb-17	Finance facility extension issue*	**23,979,422**	0.020	**367**
31-Mar-17	Finance facility extension issue*	**6,414,873**	0.020	**98**
8-May-17	Finance facility extension issue*	**23,697,666**	0.020	**351**
4-Aug-17	Finance facility extension issue*	**26,226,013**	0.020	**401**
15-Dec-17	Finance facility extension issue*	**26,305,432**	0.020	**402**
	Capital raising costs	**-**		**(11)**
31-Dec-17	**Closing balance**	**2,044,801,566**		**299,812**

* In accordance with the revised facility terms, the Company issued 106.623 million shares in respect to capitalisation of facility costs, interest payable, and Tranche C drawdown(s) during the year (2016: 21.928 million shares). The shares were issued for nil consideration, valued at A$0.02 per share, based on the market price on the date of the revised terms agreement.

Shares are issued at a price denominated in Australian dollars. The issue prices in the above table are translated to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the revised agreement.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon poll each share is entitled to one vote.

All shares are a single class with equal rights to dividends, capital distributions and voting. The company does not have authorised capital nor par value in respect of its issued shares.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Contributed equity and reserves (continued)

(b) Unlisted options

Movement in unlisted options

The number of unlisted options on issue at 31 December 2017 remains unchanged since 31 December 2016, as shown below:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Expired during the year	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
	A$	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
For the year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016								
16-Oct-18	0.397	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
31-May-19	0.097	55,000,000	-	-	-	-	55,000,000	55,000,000
30-Jun-18	0.079	1,641,648	-	-	-	-	1,641,648	1,641,648
		76,641,648	-	-	-	-	76,641,648	76,641,648
Weighted average exercise price (A$)		0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.17

Remaining weighted average life of options over ordinary shares on issue at 31 December 2017 is 1.23 years (2016: 2.23 years).

(c) Performance Rights

Movement in performance rights

Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Forfeited during the year	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable at end of the year
	A$	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
For the year ended 31 December 2017							
20-May-17	-	1,543,292	-	-	(1,543,292)	-	-
27-May-18	-	3,076,674	-	-	(2,605,385)	471,289	-
26-May-19		6,500,000	-	-		6,500,000	-
		11,119,966	-	-	(4,148,677)	6,971,289	-
For the year ended 31 December 2016							
31-Mar-16	-	685,796	-	-	(685,796)	-	-
22-May-16	-	1,228,307	-	-	(1,228,307)	-	-
13-Aug-16	-	630,913	-	-	(630,913)	-	-
20-May-17	-	1,988,300	-	-	(445,008)	1,543,292	-
27-May-18	-	4,479,366	-	-	(1,402,692)	3,076,674	-
26-May-19		-	6,500,000	-		6,500,000	-
		9,012,682	6,500,000	-	(4,392,716)	11,119,966	-

Remaining weighted average life of the performance rights on issue at 31 December 2017 is 1.33 years (2016: 1.84 years).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Contributed equity and reserves (continued)

(d) Reserves

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Equity investments reserve	*(i)*	**-**	(1,995)
Share option reserve	*(ii)*	**24,738**	24,659
Foreign currency translation reserve	*(iii)*	**(6,033)**	(6,033)
Non-controlling interest reserve	*(iv)*	**(65,955)**	(65,955)
		(47,250)	(49,324)

Nature and reconciliation of movement in reserves

(i) Equity investments reserve

Changes in the fair value and exchange differences arising on translation of investments that are classified as equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income assets, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company disposed of its entire equity investment. For further information about the Group's accounting policy regarding equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income refer to note 21(j).

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(1,995)**	(1,557)
Change in fair value	**(172)**	(438)
Reclassification from reserves to accumulated losses upon disposal of equity investment	**2,167**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	(1,995)

(ii) Share-based payments reserve

The share option reserve is used to record the value of share-based payments provided through the issue of options over ordinary shares.

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**24,659**	22,879
Employee share-based payment expense for the year	**94**	161
Finance costs equity settled	**1,604**	1,619
Issue of shares in lieu of equity settled finance costs	**(1,619)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**24,738**	24,659

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Contributed equity and reserves (continued)

(d) Reserves (continued)

Nature and reconciliation of movement in reserves (continued)

(iii) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations with a functional currency different to the Group's. Functional currency of all Group entities is US Dollar, which is also the Group's presentation currency. There was no movement in the reserve during the current period (2016: nil).

(iv) Non-controlling interest reserve

The non-controlling interest reserve is used to record transactions between equity holders. There was no movement in the reserve during the current year (2016: nil).

(e) Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Group comprises of issued capital and reserves attributable to shareholders. The Group is committed to manage its capital and monitor the gearing ratio to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and maximise returns to stakeholders.

The Group operates through subsidiary companies in the DRC. None of the Group's subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Group's cash flows are used for exploration, development, mineral production and to fund corporate costs of the Company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

9. Interests in other entities

(a) Material subsidiaries

The Group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the Group	
			2017 %	2016 %
Tiger Congo SARL	Mineral exploration	DRC	100	100
Congo Minerals SARL	Holding entity	DRC	100	100
Société d'Exploitation de Kipoi SA (SEK)	Mining entity	DRC	95	95
Sase Mining SARL	Mineral exploration	DRC	95	95
Tiger Resources Finance Ltd	Holding entity	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Balcon Holdings Ltd	Holding entity	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Havelock Finance Ltd	Holding entity	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Balcon Investments and Logistics (Pty) Ltd	Holding entity	South Africa	100	100

All of the Company's subsidiaries are part of the Disposal Group held for sale (details disclosed in Note 4).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

9. Interests in other entities (continued)

(b) Non-controlling interests

Set out below is summarised information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

	SEK		Sase Mining SARL	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Summarised balance sheet				
Current assets	**31,092**	40,687	**33**	38
Current liabilities	**(242,799)**	(220,990)	**(217)**	(166)
Current net liabilities*	**(211,707)**	(180,303)	**(184)**	(128)
Non-current assets	**117,519**	118,222	**697**	532
Non-current liabilities	**(21,244)**	(22,017)	**(22,771)**	(21,576)
Non-current net assets/(liabilities)*	**96,275**	96,205	**(22,074)**	(21,044)
Net liabilities	**(115,432)**	(84,098)	**(22,258)**	(21,172)
Accumulated NCI	**(3,653)**	(2,106)	**(202)**	(148)
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Revenue	**99,830**	112,688	**-**	-
Loss for the year	**(31,335)**	(143,102)	**(1,087)**	(1,723)
Total comprehensive loss	**(31,335)**	(143,102)	**(1,087)**	(1,723)
Loss allocated to NCI	**(1,547)**	(8,664)	**(54)**	(87)
Summarised cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	**15,657**	6,048	**(1,004)**	(1,447)
Cash flows from investing activities	**(14,385)**	(33,161)	**-**	-
Cash flows from financing activities	**(4,146)**	32,835	**-**	1,417
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,874)**	5,722	**(1,004)**	(30)

*The non-controlling interests related to the Group subsidiaries that are part of the Disposal Group held for sale. Consequently, current and non-current assets of those subsidiaries have been reclassified to current assets held for sale, and current and non-current liabilities of those subsidiaries have been reclassified to current liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale.

Total loss attributable to non-controlling interests for the year is $1.601 million (2016: $8.751 million). The aggregate amount of non-controlling interest in equity at 31 December 2017 is negative $3.855 million (2016: negative $2.254 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

10. Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Loss for the year	(35,770)	(206,811)
Gain from fair value of derivatives	(50)	(540)
Depreciation and amortisation	12,496	23,129
Share-based payments	95	161
Finance costs	25,909	38,736
Net exchange differences	3,734	2,128
Written off PP&E	-	90
Doubtful debt expense	11,716	30,346
Impairment	-	156,198
	18,130	43,437
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivable	**(4,966)**	(20,581)
Decrease in inventories	**5,580**	3,469
Decrease in trade and other payables	**(4,784)**	(6,855)
Decrease in deferred tax balances	**-**	(18,418)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**13,960**	1,052

(b) Non-cash investing and financing activities

During the year, the Company issued 106,623,406 ordinary shares for nil cash consideration (2016: 143,030,740 ordinary shares). Details disclosed in Note 8(a).

The fair value of 75 million options over ordinary shares issued to Taurus in previous years decreased by $0.050 million (2016: $0.540 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

10. Cash flow information (continued)

(c) Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Net debt

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents		**2,441**	7,364
Liquid investments	*ii*	**-**	460
Accrued arranger fees		**(7,683)**	(8,238)
Borrowings – repayable within one year		**(209,997)**	(191,347)
Net debt		**(215,239)**	(191,761)
Cash and debt balances classified as held for sale			
Cash and cash equivalents classified as assets held for sale	*i*	**2,672**	-
Net debt inclusive of balances of assets held for sale and the liabilities directly associated with those assets		**(212,567)**	(191,761)
Cash and liquid investments		**2,441**	7,824
Accrued arranger fees		**(7,683)**	(8,238)
Gross debt – fixed interest rates		**(143,070)**	(149,986)
Gross debt – floating interest rates		**(66,927)**	(41,361)
Net debt		**(215,239)**	(191,761)

i The cash classified as assets held for sale includes the cash in the subsidiaries that are part of the Disposal Group held for sale.

ii Liquid investments comprise current investments that are traded in an active market, being the Group's equity investments held at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group disposed of its equity investments during the year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

10. Cash flow information (continued)

(c) Net debt reconciliation (continued)

	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash	Liquid investments	Borrowings due within 1 year	Accrued arranger fees	Total
Net debt as at 1 January 2016	19,007	898	(155,397)	-	(135,492)
Cash flows	(11,643)	-	(32,412)	-	(44,055)
Capitalised interest	-	-	(3,538)	-	(3,538)
Other non-cash movement	-	(438)	-	(8,238)	(8,676)
Net debt as at 31 December 2016	7,364	460	(191,347)	(8,238)	(191,761)
Net debt as at 1 January 2017	**7,364**	**460**	**(191,347)**	**(8,238)**	**(191,761)**
Cash flows	**(2,249)**	**288**	**(952)**	**1,012**	**(1,901)**
Capitalised interest	**-**	**-**	**(17,698)**	**(1,354)**	**(19,052)**
Other non-cash movement	**(2)**	**(748)**	**-**	**897**	**147**
Reclassification to held for sale	**(2,672)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,672)**
Net debt as at 31 December 2017	**2,441**	**-**	**(209,997)**	**(7,683)**	**(215,239)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Risk

This section of the notes discusses the Group's exposure to various risks and shows how these could affect the group's financial position and performance.

Notes in this section:

11. Critical estimates, judgements and errors 69

12. Financial risk management 71

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

11. Critical estimates, judgements and errors

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management continually evaluates judgments, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Group. All judgments, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below.

This note also explains where there have been actual adjustments as a result of an error.

(a) Held-for-sale group of entities

The Group actively marketed the subsidiaries in the Democratic Republic of Congo for either a sale in entirety or principally through a sale of its key asset, the Kipoi Mine. As at reporting date, there was a high level of interest shown by a prospective customer and Management were of the belief that there was a high level of likelihood that a sale was to occur within the next 12 months. As a result the associated assets and liabilities have been presented as held for sale and discontinued operations in this financial report.

(b) Share based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and financiers by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo simulation valuation models. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments impact the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, expenses and equity in the current and future reporting periods.

(c) Income Taxes

The Group is subject to income tax in Australia and jurisdictions where it has foreign operations. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group estimates its tax liabilities based on the Group's understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, the Group has recognised deferred tax assets relating to carried forward tax losses to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same subsidiary against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Utilisation of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. Refer to note 5(c) for the current recognition of tax losses.

(d) Rehabilitation provision

Provision is made for the anticipated costs of future environmental restoration and rehabilitation of mining areas from which natural resources have been extracted in accordance with the accounting policy in note 21(r). These provisions include future cost estimates associated with site restoration, reclamation, decontamination, water purification and permanent storage of historical residues. These future cost estimates are discounted to their present value. The calculation of these provision estimates require assumptions such as application of environmental legislation, plant closure dates, available technologies, and discount rates. A change in any of the assumptions used may have a material impact on the carrying value of mine rehabilitation provision. The provision is recognised (together with a corresponding amount as part of the related property, plant and equipment) once an obligation crystallises in the period when a reasonable estimate can be made.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

11. Critical estimates, judgements and errors (continued)

(e) Ore reserve and resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group estimates its ore reserves based on information complied by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of mine properties, provision for rehabilitation, and depreciation and amortisation charges.

(f) Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The recoverable value of the Kipoi CGU was estimated using the fair value less cost of disposal basis, with reference to discounted cash flow forecasts, which applied valuation assumptions that and knowledgeable and willing buyer would be expected to use.

(g) Correction of error in accounting for finance facility arranger fees

During the preparation of the 30 June 2018 half-year report, a detailed review of the accounting for finance facility arranger fees was undertaken and it was identified that an accrual for finance facility arranger fees was not recorded in January 2016.

SEK has an obligation to pay Taurus and IFC (as Arrangers of the Senior Facility) an aggregate arranger fee of $50 per tonne of copper sold that is produced at the Kipoi SXEW plant or derived from copper extracted or mined from the Kipoi or Lupoto mining permits. The arranger fee is payable in respect of the first 700,000 tonnes of copper sold from 29 January 2016, and ceases to be payable thereafter.

The Company has the right to purchase the arranger fee rights on 29 January 2021 at the estimated net present value (utilising a 10% discount rate) or may make an offer at any time to purchase the arranger fee rights. The Company has a pre-emptive right in the event of a third party offer to purchase the arranger fee rights.

As these arranger fees relate to the establishment of the Senior Facility and it is probable that the fees will be paid, an amount equal to the fair value of the arranger fees ($8.238m) should have been recorded and deferred for inclusion in future effective interest expense in January 2016. As various covenants under the Senior Facility were breached during the year ended 31 December 2016, these deferred arranger fees should have been expensed together with other deferred loan establishment costs that were written off in that year

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

11. Critical estimates, judgements and errors (continued)

(g) Correction of error in accounting for finance facility arranger fees (continued)

The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior period as follows:

	31 December 2016 As originally Presented $000s	Increase $000s	31 December 2016 Restated $000s
Current accrued arranger fees	-	(1,037)	(1,037)
Non-Current accrued arranger fees	-	(7,201)	(7,201)
Net liabilities	**(30,157)**	**(8,238)**	**(38,395)**
Accumulated losses	(277,195)	(7,826)	(285,021)
Non-controlling interest	(1,842)	(412)	(2,254)
Total equity	**(30,157)**	**(8,238)**	**(38,395)**

12. Financial risk management

(a) Financial risk management objectives

The Group is exposed to financial risks through the normal course of its business operations. The key risks impacting the Group's financial instruments are considered to be foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, commodity price risk and credit risk. The Group's financial instruments exposed to these risks are cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer monitor the Group's risks on an ongoing basis and report to the Board. The Group currently does not use derivative financial instruments as part of its risk management process.

(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The Group's functional currency is US Dollars. Revenue from copper sales is denominated in US Dollars, as are the majority of the Group's operating costs.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

Management's policy is to manage foreign exchange risk against the functional currency. Management manage foreign exchange risk by continuously monitoring forecasts and spot prices of foreign currency.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

12. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Financial risk management objectives (continued)

(i) Financial currency risk management (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in US dollars except as set out below:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	217	125
Trade and other payables	4,302	4,582

Total cash and cash equivalents of $0.217 million (2016: $0.125 million) held in currencies other than US dollars, include $0.149 million (2016: $0.044 million) held in Australian Dollars (AUD), $0.018 million (2016: $0.017 million) held in South African Rand and $0.050 million (2016: $0.064 million) held in Congolese Francs (CDF).

Total trade and other payables of $4.302 million (2016: $4.582 million) denominated in currencies other than US Dollars, include $0.443 million (2016: $0.527 million) payable in AUD and $3.859 (2016: $4.055 million) payable in CDF.

Group sensitivity

Based on the financial instruments held at 31 December 2017, had the above currencies strengthened/weakened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's post tax loss for the year would have been $337,884 higher/$494,791 lower (2016: $416,475 higher/$509,025 lower), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of financial instruments denominated in Australian dollars and Congolese Francs. There would have been no impact on other equity had the same currencies weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar.

(ii) Interest rate risk management

At 31 December 2017, the Group's exposure to the variable rates of interest arises from $19.714 of an overdraft facility that is subject to prevailing commercial interest rates (2016: overdraft facility had a fixed rate), and on the borrowings of $47.214 million (2016: $41.361 million) that are subject to an interest component linked to 6 months USD LIBOR rate.

(iii) Price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from movements in the price of the Group's commodity inputs and outputs. The Group's primary exposure is to commodity price risk arising from revenue derived from copper sales. Commodity price risk associated with financial instruments relates primarily to changes in fair value caused by settlement adjustments to receivables.

The Group has a policy of fixing the price for the quotational period for sales in order to limit its exposure to future commodity price movements on volumes of cathode sold.

(b) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who oversee a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring there are appropriate plans in place to finance these future cash flows.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

12. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount of liabilities
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2017							
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing	(32,373)	(925)	-	-	-	(33,298)	(33,298)
Interest bearing	(22,150)	(6,422)	(19,500)	(69,063)	(92,862)	(209,997)	(209,997)
Total non-derivatives	(54,523)	(7,347)	(19,500)	(69,063)	(92,862)	(243,295)	(243,295)
As at 31 December 2016							
Non-derivatives							
Non-interest bearing	(27,595)	(924)	(1,078)	-	-	(29,597)	(29,484)
Interest bearing	(177,671)	(14,744)	-	-	-	(192,415)	(191,347)
Total non-derivatives	(205,266)	(15,668)	(1,078)	-	-	(222,012)	(220,831)

Further information regarding the borrowings of the Group can be found in note 6(e) to the financial statements.

The above table does not include accrued arranger fees (refer to note 6(c)) which are only payable on the sale of copper cathode.

(c) Credit risk

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet. Credit risk arises from the non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, credit exposures to customers, any outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

Management assesses the credit quality of the customer by taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. For banks and financial institutions, management considers independent ratings. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the parties, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit risk further arises in relation to financial guarantees given to certain parties (see note 20(b) for details). Such guarantees are only provided in exceptional circumstances and are subject to specific Board approval.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

12. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Trade and other receivables		
External receivables - unrated counterparties	**1,265**	2,366
Indirect taxes receivable in foreign jurisdictions	**-**	636
Security deposits	**705**	616
	1,970	3,618

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash at bank and short-term deposits		
AA rated banks	**2,420**	444
BBB rated banks	**2,601**	6,800
CCC rated banks	**71**	71
Unrated external banks	**21**	49
	5,113	7,364

(d) Fair value estimations

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represent or approximate their respective fair values.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Unrecognised items

This section of the notes provides information about items that are not recognised in the financial statements as they do not satisfy the relevant recognition criteria.

In addition to the items and transactions disclosed below, there are also:

a) Unrecognised tax amounts – refer to note 5
b) Non-cash investing and financing transactions – refer to note 10(b)

Notes in this section:

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

13. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital and other commitments

There are no commitments for significant capital expenditure at the end of the reporting period (2016: nil).

The Group has contracted other commitments detailed below:

Energy efficiency and network reinforcement programs

SEK has entered into an agreement with Megatron DRC (Megatron) in respect of an energy efficiency and network reinforcement program being undertaken to improve the quality and supply of electricity in the DRC national power network from which Kipoi draws power. At balance date, under the terms of this agreement, SEK had payment commitments of $12.508 million over a further two year period (2016: $18.082 million).

These contribution payments were ultimately to be recouped by way of power tariff rebates based on the units of power drawn from the grid. Megatron's parent company, Megatron S.A. (a South African entity), was placed into administration in 2016 and the Company suspended payments under contract, as Megatron DRC is currently not able to perform their obligations under the contract. The Group continues to recognise liability payable under the contract.

Fuel-generated power supply

Under its contract with Energyst Rental Solutions South Africa Pty Ltd for continuous provision of 12MW fuel-generated power supply capacity, SEK has a total commitment of $6.288 million until 31 December 2019, with monthly payments of $0.262 million.

Hydraulic reclaim

Total commitment under the contract for hydraulic reclaim work with Paragon Tailings, expiring on 30 April 2019, was $0.883 million at 31 December 2017.

Security

Under the security contract with Miketo, which expires on 30 November 2019, total commitment is $0.419 million.

Camp services

The current contract for camp catering and services with IFS DRC Operations is cancellable with a 3 month notice for which the commitment is $0.465 million.

Mining services

The current mining contract with MCSC is cancellable with a 3 month notice for which the commitment is $1.785 million.

(b) Contingent liabilities

Tax liabilities

On 21 August 2017, SEK received revised income tax re-assessments for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015, which may lead to additional income tax assessments of $0.7 million. SEK is contesting all points raised in the revised re-assessments in accordance with the DRC tax procedures.

The assessment of the 2016 income tax is yet to be finalised.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

13. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(b) Contingent liabilities (continued)

It should be noted that there is an inherent and inevitable uncertainty in the outcome of the Group tax assessments which depend, among other things, on differing interpretations of tax legislation and its application in individual cases. Therefore, while the Group is confident of a favourable outcome to any potential re-assessment of the income tax under review, there can be no absolute assurance that the final outcome will not result in a material liability to the Group.

(c) Contingent assets

Megatron

The Company has recognised a liability equal to its obligations under the contract up to 31 December 2017. However, as Megatron DRC is currently not able to perform their obligations under the contract, the management has begun the process to settle this arrangement. A contingent asset exists at the balance date, as the final settlement with Megatron DRC may be less than the accrued liability of $11.345 million as at 31 December 2017.

14. Events subsequent to balance date

Other than set out below, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods:

- On 22 January 2018, the Company announced it had entered into the binding Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") and Royalty Deed with Sinomine. Refer to the ASX announcement dated 22 January 2018 for full details of the SPA and Royalty Deed terms and conditions (details disclosed in Note 4). On 6 July 2018 the Company subsequently terminated the SPA it had entered into with Sinomine HK as terms acceptable to the Company were not achieved.
- The Company has issued the following ordinary shares to the Senior Lenders since 31 December 2017:
    - On 8 February 2018 – issued 27,013,769 ordinary shares,
    - On 5 June 2018 – issued 26,851,208 ordinary shares,
    - On 22 June 2018 – issued 167,529 ordinary shares; and
    - On 20 August 2018 – issued 28,893,548 ordinary shares.
- On 26 March 2018 the Group received net insurance proceeds of $2.583 million in respect of its insurance claim for the ILS pond incident in October 2016. The proceeds were paid directly to Taurus ($1.874 million) and IFC ($0.709 million) to repay part of the Additional Debt Facility outstanding balance. As the actual amount of insurance proceeds receivable was still under assessment, it was not recognised as an asset in the balance sheet at 31 December 2017.
- On 30 June 2018 the Company advised the ASX that Mark Connelly has resigned as a non-executive director.
- On 13 August 2018 the Company advised the ASX that Ian Kerr has resigned as a non-executive director.
- On 21 August 2018 the Group repaid the remaining debt balance in full for tranche B of $1.237 million and tranche C of $1.401 million. On 27 August 2018 total interest due of $0.334 million was paid.
- On 3 October 2018 the Company and the Senior Lenders signed a second forbearance agreement extending the forbearance period to 31 October 2019 (subject to conditions and undertakings).

Other information

This section of the notes includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with the accounting standards and other pronouncements, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

15. Loss per share

(a) Basic/diluted loss per share

	Consolidated	
	2017 Cents	2016 Cents
Loss per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company	**(0.46)**	(0.17)
Total loss per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	**(1.72)**	(11.07)

(b) Net loss used in calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Net loss from continuing operations used in calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share	**(9,151)**	(3,116)
Total net loss used in calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share	**(34,169)**	(198,060)

(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Weighted average number of shares on issue during the financial year used in the calculation of basic/diluted loss per share	**1,992,098,362**	1,788,412,731

Options over ordinary shares in the Company are out of money and as such non-dilutive.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Key management personnel (KMP) compensation

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	2017 $	2016 $
Short-term	**1,870,573**	1,166,342
Post-employment	**40,994**	37,246
Share-based remuneration	**87,340**	104,845
	1,998,907	1,308,433

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Options provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise of such options

There were no options over ordinary shares held, received as remuneration, lapsed or exercised by key management personnel during the financial year.

(ii) Share holdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other KMP of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the tables below.

2017	Balance at start of year	Acquisitions	Disposals	Balance at 31 December
Ordinary shares				
M Griffiths	199,334	-	-	199,334
S Hills	1,613,863	-	(1,613,863)[1]	-
C Brown	2,005,800	-	(2,005,800)[1]	-
S Shah	180,000	-	(180,000)[1]	-
	3,998,997	-	(3,799,663)	199,334

2016	Balance at start of year	Acquisitions	Disposals	Balance at 31 December
Ordinary shares				
R Middleton	-	300,000[1]	(300,000)[1]	-
D Constable	150,000	-	(150,000)[1]	-
M Griffiths	138,000	-	61,334[2]	199,334
S Hills	1,613,863	-	-	1,613,863
S Shah	180,000	-	-	180,000
C Brown	2,005,800	-		2,005,800
	4,087,663	300,000	(388,666)	3,998,997

[1] Balance held on the date of resigning as a director

[2] On market purchase or subscription for entitlement under rights offer

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Key management personnel (KMP) compensation (continued)

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel (continued)

(iii) Performance rights

The number of performance rights in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of Tiger Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the tables below.

2017	Balance at 1 January	Granted as compensation	Lapsed	Vested/ converted to shares	Balance at 31 December	Vested balance at 31 December
Non-executive Directors						
M Connelly[1]	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-
I Kerr[1]	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	-
M Griffiths	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	-
Executives						
S Hills	1,572,188	-	(1,572,188)	-	-	-
C Brown	2,354,551	-	(2,354,551)	-	-	-
	10,426,739	**-**	**(3,926,739)**	**-**	**6,500,000**	**-**

[1] Subsequent to reporting date, performance rights were forfeited upon resignation.

2016	Balance at 1 January	Granted as compensation	Lapsed	Vested/ converted to shares	Balance at 31 December	Vested balance at 31 December
Non-executive Directors						
M Connelly	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-
I Kerr	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-
Executive Directors						
M Griffiths	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-
S Hills	2,540,861	-	(968,673)	-	1,572,188	-
Other Executives						
C Brown	3,299,981	-	(945,430)	-	2,354,551	-
	5,840,842	**6,500,000**	**(1,914,103)**	**-**	**10,417,739**	**-**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Key management personnel (KMP) compensation (continued)

(c) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the current financial year (2016: nil)

(d) Other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

Corporate Consultants Pty Limited, a Company related to Mr Shah, received aggregate fees of $46,310 (2016: $73,883) relating to the provision of company secretarial and administrative services.

Concept Biotech Pty Limited, a Company related to Ms Warren, received aggregate fees of $28,575 (2016: nil) relating to the provision of company secretarial and administrative services.

Director and consultancy fees for Mr Frances are payable to Puissance Holding Pty Ltd. Amounts recognised in respect of director and consultancy fees for the financial year were $2,140 (2016: nil) and $8,782 (2016: nil), respectively.

A reimbursement of Mr Griffiths' travel expenses of $5,713 (2016: $68,246) was paid to Black Barrel Exploration Pty Ltd, a company related by Mr Griffiths.

In 2016, Mr Griffiths' executive fees of $72,550 was also paid to Black Barrel Exploration Pty Ltd.

In 2016, Directors' fees due for Mr Middleton were paid to Glendaloch Securities Pty Ltd of which Mr Middleton was a director.

In 2016, the group was invoiced $31,346 by Mintrex Pty Ltd, a company related to Mr Kerr, for the mine planning consultancy and cobalt study services.

All transactions with related parties were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

17. Related-party transactions

(a) Parent entities

The parent entity within the Group is Tiger Resources Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 9(a).

(c) Related parties

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 16.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

18. Share-based payments

(a) Non-plan-based payments

The Company makes share based payments to executive Directors, consultants and/or service providers from time to time, not under any specific plan. The shares and options are issued for nil consideration and in accordance with the specific guidelines established by the Directors of Tiger Resources Limited. Any share based payment to executive Directors requires the approval of shareholders at a general meeting.

The vesting period and maximum term of shares or options granted vary according to Board's discretion.

(b) Employee Share Option Plan (**EOP**)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited EOP at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 May 2015. The EOP is designed to provide incentives, assist in the recruitment, reward, retention of employees and key consultants, so as to provide opportunities for employees (both present and future) to participate directly in the equity of the Company. The contractual life of each option granted is between two to three years. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

The EOP does not allow for the issue of options to Directors of the Company.

Each option issued under share-based payments converts into one ordinary share in the Company on exercise. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights.

(c) Performance Rights Plan (**PRP**)

Shareholders approved the Tiger Resources Limited PRP at the Annual General Meeting held on 20 May 2014. The PRP is designed to more closely align rewards for performance with the achievement of the Company's growth and strategic objectives.

The Board believes that the grant of performance rights under the PRP to eligible participants will underpin the employment strategy of attracting and retaining high calibre staff capable of executing the Company's strategic plans, and will maximise the retention of key management and operational staff; enhance the Company's ability to attract quality staff in the future, link the rewards of key staff with the achievement of strategic goals and the long term performance objectives of the Company, and provide incentives to participants of the Plan to deliver superior performance that creates shareholder value.

The PRP provides for the issue of performance rights which, upon determination by the Board that the performance conditions attached thereto have been met and subject to the terms of the PRP, convert into fully paid ordinary shares. Where the participant is a Director or other related party of the Company, specific shareholder approval will have to be sought under the ASX Listing Rules prior to the grant of performance rights to such an individual.

The exercise price, if any, for performance rights will be determined by the Board in its discretion and set out in the related invitation. The exercise price may be any amount and may be as low as zero, in which case a statement to that effect will be set out in the related invitation.

The aggregate share based payment expense recognised in the profit and loss in relation to share-based payments is disclosed in Note 3.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

18. Share-based payments (continued)

(d) Remaining contractual life

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the year was 1.23 years (2016: 2.23 years).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of performance rights outstanding at the end of the year was 1.33 years (2016: 1.84 years).

(e) Fair values

(i) Fair value of options granted

The fair values at grant date are independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model (refer to Note 21(u)(iii)) that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the options or rights, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the options or rights.

The Company made no issues of options over ordinary shares during the financial year.

(ii) Fair value of performance rights granted

The Company made no issues of performance rights during the financial year.

The Monte Carlo simulation model inputs for performance rights granted during the year ended 31 December 2016 were as follows:

	2016
Exercise price	nil
Grant date	26-May-16
Expiry date	26-May-19
Share price at grant date	A$0.0429
Expected volatility	69.78%
Risk-free rate	1.595%

(f) Share-based payments expense

Total share-based payment transactions recognised during the period were as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Non-Plan-based payments		
Shares issuable to lenders under the revised loan terms	**1,604**	1,619
Performance rights issued to directors	**71**	105
Plan-based payments		
Performance rights issued under PRP	**23**	56
	1,698	1,780

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

19. Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Parent entity and its related practices:

	2017 $	2016 $
(a) PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia		
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial reports	**289,477**	193,506
(ii) Non-assurance services		
Consulting fees	**29,385**	-
(b) Network firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers		
(i) Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial reports	**140,360**	119,185
Total auditors' remuneration	**459,222**	312,691

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

20. Parent entity financial information

(a) Summary financial information

The individual Financial Statements for the Parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance sheet			
Current assets		**2,819**	2,332
Non-current assets		**26**	44
Total assets		**2,845**	2,376
Current liabilities		**(1,148)**	(753)
Non-current liabilities		**(291)**	(402)
Total liabilities		**(1,439)**	(1,155)
Net assets		**1,406**	1,221
Shareholders' equity			
Issued capital	*8(a)*	**299,812**	298,204
Equity investment reserve	*8(d)*	**-**	(1,995)
Share-based payments reserve	*8(d)*	**24,738**	24,659
Accumulated losses		**(323,144)**	(319,647)
		1,406	1,221
Loss for the year		**(3,497)**	(215,678)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(1,501)**	(216,116)

(b) Guarantees entered into by parent entity

During the previous financial year the Parent has entered into a guarantee with the Security Trustee of the Senior Lenders to guarantee the debt obligations of its subsidiary SEK to the Senior Lenders. In addition, the Parent has entered into a guarantee with Gerald Metals SA to guarantee the obligation of its subsidiary SEK to deliver the first 175,000 tonnes of copper cathode from the Kipoi project to Gerald Metals SA in accordance with the terms and conditions of the offtake agreement.

(c) Summary financial information

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil).

(d) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

The parent entity did not have any contractual commitments as at 31 December 2017 (2016: nil)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of all significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the group consisting of Tiger Resources Limited and its subsidiaries.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Tiger Resources Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated Financial Statements of the Tiger Resources Limited Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The group applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2017:

- AASB 2016-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses*
  Amendments made to AASB 112 in February 2016 clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. Specifically, the amendments confirm that:
  - A temporary difference exists whenever the carrying amount of an asset is less than its tax base at the end of the reporting period.
  - An entity can assume that it will recover an amount higher than the carrying amount of an asset to estimate its future taxable profit.
  - Where the tax law restricts the source of taxable profits against which particular types of deferred tax assets can be recovered, the recoverability of the deferred tax assets can only be assessed in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type.
  - Tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deferred tax assets are excluded from the estimated future taxable profit that is used to evaluate the recoverability of those assets.
- AASB 2017-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2014 – 2016 cycle*

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior periods and is not likely to affect future periods.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Group (continued)

New standards and interpretations early adopted by the Group in the previous reporting periods:

- AASB 2016-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107*.
  This amendment requires disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (see note 10(c))
- AASB 9 *Financial instruments (as amended to September 2012)* - The consolidated entity early adopted AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (as amended to September 2012) with effect from 1 January 2014. AASB 9 provides an option to designate and measure an investment in equity instruments at fair value with changes recognised in other comprehensive income, with only dividends being recognised in profit or loss. There is no change in the valuation methodology applied to the investment in equity instruments as a result of the early adoption of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (as amended to September 2012).

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2017 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

- AASB 9 *Financial Instruments (as amended to December 2015)* – the 2014-2015 amendments include further changes to classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model, as follows:
  - requirements for impairment of financial assets based on a three-stage 'expected loss' approach, each of the stages dictating how an entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method.;
  - limited amendments to classification and measurement of financial assets to add a third measurement category (FVOCI) for certain financial assets that are debt instruments. The new category of fair value through other comprehensive income is added to the existing categories for debt instruments, i.e. amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss; and
  - amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* that significantly expand the disclosures required in relation to credit risk.

  The amendments are effective 1 January 2018. While the group has yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the classification and measurement of financial assets, it does not expect that the new standard will have significant impact. The Group has no financial assets or financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, thus there will be no change to the group resulting from application of this standard.

- AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers - AASB 15 establishes principles for reporting the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer, therefore the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

  The Group's revenue is derived from the export of copper cathode and is currently recognised as revenue on transfer of title and risk to the offtake on the satisfaction of entry into Zambia and receiving the first provisional payment. Under the new standard the recognition of revenue will be when the copper cathode has been cleared for export and its control has been transferred to the customer.

  The Group already has systems in place that capture the information on copper cathode cleared for export and the provisional copper price at that time, which will be the point of revenue recognition under the new standard. The new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the results of the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

The Group intends to adopt the modified transitional approach to implementation where any transitional adjustment is recognised in retained earnings at the date of implementation of the standard without adjustment of comparatives.

The new standard is effective 1 January 2018.

- AASB 16 provides a new lessee accounting model which requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments), and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. AASB 16 contains disclosure requirements for lessees.

  AASB 16 is effective 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted provided AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is also applied. Current lease agreements of the Group will be in the last 12 months of their term when the standard becomes effective; the standard is therefore not expected to have a significant impact on the Group immediately upon coming into effect. The Group will assess the impact of the new standard if and when it enters into new lease agreements.

- AASB 2016-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions* – the amendments clarify the measurement basis for cash-settled share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled.

  The amendments are effective 1 January 2018. The Group currently has no cash-settled share-based payments and it does not expect to be affected by these changes.

- Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* - the interpretation explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment, within the context of general requirements to provide information about estimates and judgements made in preparing the financial statements.

  The interpretation is effective 1 January 2019; it does not impose new disclosure requirements and will not impact the Group reporting.

Rounding of amounts

The Company has relied on the relief provided by the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Director's Report) Instrument 2016/191*, issued by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Financial Report. Amounts in the Financial Report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. 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. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (refer to note 21(e)).

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

(ii) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the Company.

When the Group ceases to have control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, jointly controlled entity or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a jointly-controlled entity or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated Financial Statements are presented in US dollars, which is Tiger Resources Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at 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 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the consolidated income statement, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated income statement on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (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:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses for each consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The sales price is determined provisionally at the date of sale, with the final price determined at a mutually agreed date, generally at a quoted market price at that time. This contractual feature has the character of a commodity derivative. As a result, the invoice price on these sales is marked-to-market at balance sheet date based on the forward metal prices for the relevant quotation period. This ensures that revenue is recorded at the fair value of consideration to be received. All mark-to-market adjustments are recorded in sales revenue.

During the pre-production phase, Australian Accounting Standards allow for pre-production related costs to be capitalised up to the point where commercial production is attained. All costs directly incurred to achieve commercial production (operating as intended by management) from the processing plant are capitalised accordingly. Revenues from the sale of production during the pre-production phase are applied against capitalised pre-production related costs.

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(c) Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Commodity sales

Revenue associated with the sale of commodities is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset sold are transferred to the customer, usually when insurance risk has passed to the customer and the commodity has crossed the DRC border. At this point the Group retains neither continuing management involvement to the degree associated with ownership nor effective control over the commodities and the costs incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of the sale can be reliably measured.

(iii) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits. However, the investment may need to be tested for impairment as a consequence, refer note 21(j).

(d) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in foreign operations where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred
- equity interests issued by the Group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and 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 an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade 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 profit or loss.

(i) Inventories

Consumables, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories of broken ore and concentrate are initially physically measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile. At month end, survey equipment is used to obtain the exact stockpile numbers and adjustments are made to ensure stockpile agrees to measurement from the survey equipment.

Cost represents weighted average cost and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenditure, including depreciation and amortisation.

(j) Financial instruments

(i) Initial measurement

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The classification of a financial asset is made at the time it is initially recognised and depends on whether the financial asset is an equity instrument or a debt instrument.

Equity instruments

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position, with value changes recognised in profit or loss, except for those equity investments for which the Group has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

Equity instruments (continued)

If an equity investment is not held for trading, the Group can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with only dividend income recognised in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

The Group classifies debt instruments based on the Group's business model and cash flow characteristics of the debt instrument.

If both of the following conditions are met, then the debt instrument is measured at amortised cost:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if a debt instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI, the Group can designate, at initial recognition, a debt instrument as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition of financial assets

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date - the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or receivable has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless the fair value option is applied.

(vi) Derivatives

All derivatives, including those linked to unquoted equity investments, are measured at fair value. Value changes are recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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 profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised, net of tax, in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is first recognised in profit or loss. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the remaining surplus attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is reclassified from the property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight line method or units or production method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Assets within operations where production is not expected to fluctuate significantly from one year to another or which have a physical life that differs from the related mine are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

- Buildings	25 - 40 years
- Machinery	10 - 15 years
- Vehicles	3 - 5 years
- Furniture, fittings and equipment	3 - 8 years
- Leased plant and equipment	10 - 15 years

Where the useful life of an asset is directly linked to the extraction of ore from the mine, the asset is depreciated using the units of production method. In applying the units of production method, depreciation is normally calculated using the quantity of material extracted from the mine in the period as a percentage of the total quantity of material to be extracted in current and future periods based on reserves.

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 21(f)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Mine properties and development

Mine development expenditure incurred is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable resources have been identified. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs and appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure, but does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific connection with a particular area of interest, which is expensed in the year it is incurred.

Once a development decision has been taken, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation acquisition costs in respect of the area of interest is aggregated with the development expenditure and classified under non-current assets as mine development.

Development expenditure is reclassified to mine properties at the end of the commissioning phase, when the mine is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

No depreciation is recognised in respect of development expenditure until reclassified as mine properties. Development expenditure is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy in note 21(f).

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of mine properties after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the mining property when it is probable that additional future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the consolidated entity. Otherwise such expenditure is classified as a cost of production. Depreciation is charged using the units-of-production method, with separate calculations being made for each area of interest. The units-of-production basis results in a depreciation charge proportional to the depletion of proved reserves. Mine properties are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy note 21(f).

Costs associated with the commissioning period are capitalised where the asset is available for use, but incapable of operating at normal levels without a commissioning period.

Deferred purchase consideration amounts are disclosed as contingent liabilities until they are able to be reliably measured. At the point these amounts are reliably measurable they are recognised as mine properties expenditure.

Exploration costs

Exploration expenditure is expensed to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as and when it is incurred and included as part of cash flows from operating activities.

(n) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST) & Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST or VAT, unless the GST or VAT 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 or VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of GST or VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the consolidated balance sheet.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations 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 end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that 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 interest expense.

(q) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the consolidated balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Rehabilitation provision

A provision for restoration and rehabilitation is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of development activities undertaken, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations may include the costs of abandoning sites, removing facilities and restoring the affected areas.

A provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the balance date. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each balance date.

The initial estimate of the restoration and rehabilitation provision is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and amortised on the same basis as the related asset, unless the present obligation arises from the production of inventory in the period, in which case the amount is included in the cost of production for the period. Changes in the estimate of the provision for restoration and rehabilitation are treated in the same manner, except that the unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost rather than being capitalised into the cost of the related asset.

(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 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 of the loan 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 draw down 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 as a prepayment for liquidity services 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 profit or loss as finance costs.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet 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 profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

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 period.

(t) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore 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 end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

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

(iii) Share-based payments

The Group provides benefits to Directors, employees and consultants in the form of share, performance rights and option-based payments. The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using an appropriate valuation technique that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The fair value of options granted under the Tiger Resources Limited Employee Option Plan and performance rights granted under the Performance Rights Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options or performance rights granted, which includes any market performance conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

21. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any Group company purchases the Group's equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back or a share-based payment plan, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the Company as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners of the Company.

(w) 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
- 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 adjusts 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
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(x) Deferred stripping costs

Stripping (i.e. overburden and other waste removal) costs incurred in the production phase of the Kipoi mine are capitalised to the extent that they improve access to an identified component of the ore body and are subsequently amortised on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. Capitalised stripping costs are disclosed as a component of mine properties and development.

Components of an ore body are determined with reference to life of mine plans and take account of factors such as the geographical separation of mining locations and/or the economic status of mine development decisions. Capitalised stripping costs are initially measured at cost and represent an accumulation of costs directly incurred in performing the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of the ore body, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs.

The amount of stripping costs deferred is based on a relevant production measure which uses a ratio obtained by dividing the tonnage of waste mined by the quantity of ore mined for an identified component of the ore body. Stripping costs incurred in the period for an identified component of the ore body are deferred to the extent that the current period ratio exceeds the expected ratio for the life of the identified component of the ore body. Such deferred costs are then charged against the income statement on systematic units of production basis over the expected useful life of an identified component of the ore body.

Changes to the life of mine plan, identified components of an ore body, stripping ratios, units of production and expected useful life are accounted for prospectively. Deferred stripping costs form part of the total investment in a cash generating unit, which is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

(a) The financial statements and notes set out on pages 35 to 102 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
   (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date, and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Tiger Resources Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 21(a)(i) 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 declaration by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

David J Frances
Executive Chairman
Perth
31 October 2018

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Tiger Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Tiger Resources 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 31 December 2017 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 balance sheet as at 31 December 2017
- the consolidated statement of 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss from continuing operations of $9.2 million during the year ended 31 December 2017 and, as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets (excluding assets and directly associated liabilities classified as held for sale) by $220.9 million. As a result, there is a need for

continued improvement in performance, restructuring of debts and/or recapitalisation through an equity capital raising. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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*
• For the purpose of our audit we used overall Group materiality of $1.8 million, which represents approximately 5% of the Group's loss before tax. • 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 Group loss before tax because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured. • We utilised a 5% threshold based on our professional judgement, noting it is within the range of commonly acceptable thresholds.	• Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. • An audit of the financial information used for consolidation purposes of the Australian operations and the Group's subsidiaries in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was performed. Local component auditors assisted with the audit procedures performed in the DRC under supervision of the group audit team. The supervision included discussions, issuing written instructions and reporting throughout the year with the component auditors and reviewing their audit work papers.	• Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matters to the Audit and Risk Committee: – Material uncertainty related to going concern – Assets and closely related liabilities classified as held-for-sale – Accounting for contracts entered into under the energy efficiency and network reinforcement program – Borrowings • These are further described in the *Key audit matters* section of our report, except for the matter which is described in the *material uncertainty related to going concern* section.

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.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	***How our audit addressed the key audit matter***
Assets and closely related liabilities classified as 'held for sale' *(Refer to note 4 "Held for sale group of entities")* During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Group actively marketed its subsidiaries incorporated in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") for either a sale in entirety or principally through a sale of its key asset, the Kipoi Mine. On 22 January 2018, the Company announced it had entered into the Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") and royalty deed with Sinomine Fuhai (Hong Kong) Overseas Resource Investment Co. Ltd ("Sinomine"). Under the terms of the SPA, Sinomine was to acquire 100% of Tiger's shares in its subsidiaries and its interests in the Kipoi Project, Lupoto Project and La Patience permit. Subsequently, on 6 July 2018, the Company terminated the SPA it had entered into with Sinomine as terms acceptable to the Company were not achieved. The Group concluded that the level of interest shown by Sinomine and due diligence performed by 31 December 2017 indicated a high likelihood of sale within the next 12 months. Consequently, the Group has presented the associated assets and liabilities as held for sale in the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2017. This was a key audit matter due to the nature of the judgements made by the Group regarding the presentation of the disposal group in the financial statements, judgements made in determining the fair value less costs to dispose of the disposal group and the complexity of the accounting for assets classified as held for sale.	We performed the following procedures, amongst others: • Inquired of management and directors as to their plan to sell these assets and the basis of their conclusion that the transaction was highly probable of completing within the next 12 months after 31 December 2017. • Read the SPA and royalty deed with Sinomine Fuhai (Hong Kong) Overseas Resource Investment Co. Ltd. • Compared the Group's assessment of assets and closely related liabilities identified and classified as held for sale to the underlying accounting records. • Evaluated the Group's assessment of the fair value less costs to dispose of the disposal group. • Evaluated whether, in view of the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, the financial report provided adequate disclosures.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting for contracts entered into under the energy efficiency and network reinforcement program *(Refer to notes 6(c) "Trade and other payables" and 13(a) "Commitments and contingencies")* In 2014, a subsidiary of the Group entered into an contractual arrangement with Megatron DRC to make contribution payments in respect of an 'energy efficiency and network reinforcement' program being undertaken to improve the quality and supply of electricity in the DRC national power network from which the Group's Kipoi mine operation draws power. In 2016, Megatron DRC's parent company, Megatron S.A. (a South African entity), was placed into administration. The Group has subsequently suspended payments to Megatron DRC under this contract. The Group has recognised liabilities of $10.5 million as at 31 December 2017 and disclosed contractual commitments of $12.5 million to be paid in a two year period subsequent to 31 December 2017 in its financial report in relation to arrangement with Megatron DRC. This was a key audit matter because of the complexity of the contractual arrangement and the judgement involved in considering whether to recognise the contractual liabilities.	We performed the following procedures, amongst others: • Read the relevant agreement with Megatron DRC related to the energy efficiency project. • Inquired of management as to their plans to close out the arrangement and status of negotiations with Megatron DRC. • Tested that the Group's calculations to determine the liability and remaining contractual commitments as at balance date were consistent with our understanding. • Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in notes 6(c) and 13 (a) in light of the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Borrowings *(Refer to note 6(e) "Borrowings")* Borrowings as a percentage of total liabilities as at 31 December 2017 were 81%. We considered the accounting for borrowings to be a key audit matter given: • The size of the borrowings balance and significant costs incurred to secure additional borrowings during the year ended 31 December 2017. • The Group has been in breach of terms of the Senior Facility from time to time since inception of the agreement and waivers have been granted by the financiers from time to time. Accordingly, as described in Note 6(e) to the financial statements, the Group has classified the Senior Facility as a current liability as at 31 December 2017. • The magnitude and complexity of the restatement	We performed the following procedures, amongst others: • Read the most up-to-date agreements between the Group and its financiers to gain an understanding of the terms associated with the borrowing facilities and the amount of facilities available for drawdown. • Compared the Senior Facility borrowings balance as at 31 December 2017 to agreements in place, and confirmed the Senior Facility balance as at 31 December 2017. • We assessed the Group's classification of borrowings between current and non-current liabilities, given breaches of debt covenants and waivers obtained during the year. • We obtained the key supporting documentation

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
applied by the Group in respect of the finance facility arranger fee as described in Note 11(g) of the financial statements.	and calculations prepared by the Group to determine the appropriateness and quantum of the restatement. • We assessed the disclosures related to the restatement in light of the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2017, including the Corporate Directory, Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement, Operations Review, Directors' Report and Additional Shareholder Information, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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, 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.

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 *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 21 to 30 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Tiger Resources Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Craig Heatley
Partner

Perth
31 October 2018

Additional Shareholder Information as at 30 September 2018

A. Distribution of Holders of Equity Securities

The numbers of security holders, by size of holdings are:

Size of Holding			Total holders
1	-	1,000	244
1,001	-	5,000	667
5,001	-	10,000	585
10,001	-	100,000	1,938
100,001 and over			873
			4,307

The number of shareholdings comprising less than a marketable parcel was 1,504.

B. Performance Rights

Exercise price A$	Expiry date	Number of performance rights	Number of holders
Nil	26 May 2019	5,000,000	1

All of the above performance rights have been issued under the Company's Performance Rights Plan.

C. Voting rights

There are no restrictions to voting rights attached to the ordinary shares. On a show of hands every member present in person will have one vote and upon a poll, every member present or by proxy will have one vote for each share held.

D. Substantial shareholders

The names of the substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with Section 671B of the Corporations Act 2001 are:

Name	Shares held
Resource Capital Funds VI L.P.	315,439,679
International Finance Corporation	236,603,699
Taurus SM Holdings Pty Limited	215,463,552
Todd Hannigan and associated entities/ Tom Todd and Bean Investments Pty Ltd	153,208,629
Republic Investment Management Pte Ltd	116,339,553

E. On-market buy-backs

There is no current on-market buy-back.

Additional Shareholder Information as at 30 September 2018 (continued)

F. Equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest holders of ordinary shares are listed below.

#	Registered Holder	Shares Held	% of issued capital
1.	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	427,701,318	20.10
2.	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	318,356,544	14.96
3.	MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	315,461,682	14.83
4.	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	297,119,413	13.96
5.	TAURUS MINING FINANCE FUND L.P/C	215,463,552	10.13
6.	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	16,985,203	0.80
7.	JTR INVESTMENTS LTD	14,321,719	0.67
8.	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED <DB A/C>	10,655,454	0.50
9.	MR GEORGE CAREDES	6,715,778	0.32
10.	MR MARK ANDREW WILLETT	6,162,523	0.29
11.	CAPRICORN MINING PTY LTD	6,000,000	0.28
12.	MR DIMITRI LAMPITSI	5,218,018	0.25
13.	MR ROBERTO VERSACE	5,088,880	0.24
14.	UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	4,959,187	0.23
15.	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT DRP>	4,931,569	0.23
16.	MS KERRIE LEE-ANNE JONES	4,700,000	0.22
17.	MR MARK OWENS <MAGNUS MCAULEY S/F A/C>	4,420,028	0.21
18.	WASHINGISHU PTY LTD <LESSOS FAMILY A/C>	4,400,000	0.21
19.	STEVERLYNCK SUPER PTY LTD <STEVERLYNCK SUPER FUND A/C>	4,265,293	0.20
20.	MR THOMAS QUINN	4,250,000	0.20
		1,677,176,161	78.83

G. Corporate Governance Statement

The ASX Corporate Governance Council (CGC) has developed corporate governance principles and recommendations for listed entities with the aim of promoting investor confidence and meeting stakeholder expectations. ASX listing rule 4.10.3 requires that listed entities disclose the extent to which they have followed the CGC's recommendations and, where a recommendation has not been followed, the reasons why. Tiger's corporate governance statement can be found on the following page of the Company's website: http://www.tigerresources.com.au/company-profile/corporate-governance/