Mount Rommel Mining Limited

ABN 89 005 583 031

Annual Report - 30 June 2014

Contents

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Corporate directory
30 June 2014

Directors	Frederick L Hunt (Executive Director, Chairman) Hamish Hunt (Non-Executive Director) Rodney K Bradshaw (Non-Executive Director)
Company secretary	Melanie Leydin
Registered office	Level 4 100 Albert Road South Melbourne VIC 3205
Principal place of business	28 Lawson Crescent Thomastown VIC 3074
Share register	Link Market Services Limited Level 1 333 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 Telephone: + 61 3 9615 9800
Auditor	MSI Ragg Weir Level 2 108 Power Street Hawthorn Victoria 3122
Solicitors	Beck Legal Pty Ltd 165-171 Hargreaves Street Bendigo Victoria 3550 Telephone: + 61 3 5445 3333
Stock exchange listing	Mount Rommel Mining Limited shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX code: MMT and MMTPA)

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

In the year to 30 June 2014, The Directors have acted to advance all three projects.

Clunes

This project as at 30 June 2014 comprises MIN 5391 (under renewal application), granted EL 5488 (held for strategic purposes), and ELA 5492, given ranking 1. The Company with legal assistance survived the legal challenge, and the ranking status of ELA 5492 is intact.

Allendale

On 30 January 2014, the Directors were formally requested to submit further information on its proposal for drilling. The subsequent (replaced) Work Plan was duly approved. Notice to commence work on 29 March 2014 was forwarded to the relevant Inspector of Mines. Two holes were drilled. The Government then sought to abort renewal of the Licence. The unprecedented action of Government has been brought before the Mining Warden (and remains unresolved as at 26 September 2014).

Glenfine

During the year this plant has been upgraded to the level where continuous operation is feasible.

Gold recovery to carbon during pulp processing is considered very effective, in respect of the proportion of total gold in material running as liquid pulp. The focus has now shifted to recovery of gold other than in pulp. Tests on quartz sand clearly separated from the pulp stream remain to be completed (September 2014).

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2014

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Mount Rommel Mining Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2014.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Mount Rommel Mining Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Frederick L. Hunt (Executive Director, Chairman)
Hamish Hunt (Non-executive Director)
Rodney K. Bradshaw (Non-executive Director)

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the consolidated entity consisted of:

- The completion of the Work Plan procedures for Glenfine, and continuing exploration work on the Allendale exploration licence (subject to the licence renewal). No field work took place at Clunes.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Review of operations

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $1,515,822 (30 June 2013: $227,915).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 10 June 2014 the Company issued 2,235,350 ordinary shares at $0.06 (6 cents) per share, and 200,000 ordinary shares at $0.0755 (7.55 cents) per share to fund working capital.

During the period the Company undertook a non-refundable pro-rata rights issue of 1 option for every 8 shares held at $0.02 (2 cents) per option. As a result 2,811,358 share options were issued with an exercise price of $0.06 (6 cents) each.

During the period the Company received $82,000 for the issue of preference shares at $1,000 per preference share. 82 preferences shares were issued as a result during the year.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen between 30 June 2014 and 31 August 2014 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report. The directors believe that progress at the Glenfine project is proceeding towards gold production and believe that the identified mineral (gold) resource is now considered to be a recoverable resource. The Clunes project is also proceeding towards gold development as and when funds are available. The Directors believe this project continues to provide considerable exploration interest.

Environmental regulation

The economic entity's operations are regulated by environmental regulation under the laws of the State of Victoria. The State of Victoria require the tenement holder to comply with certain terms of the grant of the tenement and all directions given to it under those terms of the tenement. There have been no known breaches of the entity's tenement conditions, and no such breaches have been notified by any government agencies during the year ended 30 June 2014.

The Company holds an approval from Heritage Victoria for 'consent to disturb' as necessary for gold recovery from Glenfine.

Information on directors

Name:	Mr Frederick L Hunt
Title:	Executive Director, Chairman
Qualifications:	MIE Aust, CPEng, MAusIMM
Experience and expertise:	Over 35 years operating practice in mining sector.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Special responsibilities:	Not applicable
Interests in shares:	2,585,814 fully paid ordinary shares 5 fully paid redeemable preference shares
Interests in options:	Nil

Name:	Mr Hamish Hunt
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	B.Ap.Sc.Ap.Chem., MRACI.
Experience and expertise:	An industrial chemist actively participating in ensuring the ongoing use of large-scale items.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Special responsibilities:	Not applicable
Interests in shares:	841,339 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	None

Name:	Mr Rodney K Bradshaw
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering
Experience and expertise:	Rod Bradshaw is known to be an experienced professional Engineer, with skills in mechanical design, project engineering and project management. His breadth of expertise covers numerous manufacturing processes.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Special responsibilities:	Not applicable
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	None

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships in all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (in the last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships in all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Company secretary

Ms Melanie Leydin is a Chartered Accountant and is a Registered Company Auditor.

She graduated from Swinburne University in 1997, became a Chartered Accountant in 1999 and since February 2000 has been the principal of chartered accounting firm, Leydin Freyer.

In the course of her practice she audits listed and unlisted public companies involved in the resources industry. Her practice also involves outsourced company secretarial and accounting services to public companies in the resources sector. This involves preparation of statutory financial statements, annual reports, half year reports, stock exchange announcements and quarterly ASX reporting and other statutory requirements.

Ms Leydin has 23 years' experience in the accounting profession and is a director and company secretary for a number of oil and gas, junior mining and exploration entities on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2014, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Frederick L Hunt	4	4
Hamish Hunt	4	4
Rodney Bradshaw	4	4

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Remuneration report (audited)
The remuneration report, which has been audited, outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements for the consolidated entity and the company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:
- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
Fees for Non-Executive Directors are not linked to the performance of Mount Rommel Mining Limited and Controlled Entities. However, to align Directors interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the company.

Voting and comments made at the company's 2013 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')
The company received 100% of 'for' votes in relation to its remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2013. The company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration
Details of the remuneration of the key management personnel of the consolidated entity are set out in the following tables.

2014	Short-term benefits Cash salary and fees ** $	 Bonus $	 Non-monetary $	Post-employment benefits Super-annuation $	Long-term benefits Long service leave $	Share-based payments Equity-settled $	 Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Mr H Hunt ***	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Mr R Bradshaw **	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Executive Directors:							
Mr F Hunt*	93,831	-	-	-	-	-	93,831
Other Key Management Personnel:							
Ms M Leydin	6,280	-	-	-	-	-	6,280
	140,111	-	-	-	-	-	140,111

* Mr F.L. Hunt received other fees amounting to $73,831 over and above his directors fees for the financial year.
** Included in short-term benefits is $20,000 worth of shares accrued but yet to be issued to the directors.
*** Mr H Hunt was physically paid $5,000 in short-term benefits during the financial year. All other Directors above have yet to be paid as at the end of the financial year.

2013	Short-term benefits Cash salary and fees $	 Bonus $	 Non-monetary $	Post-employment benefits Super-annuation $	Long-term benefits Long service leave $	Share-based payments Equity-settled $	 Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Mr H Hunt	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Mr C Layden****	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Mr R Bradshaw	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Executive Directors:							
Mr F Hunt*	83,000	-	-	-	-	-	83,000
Other Key Management Personnel:							
Ms M Leydin	13,750	-	-	-	-	-	13,750
	146,750	-	-	-	-	-	146,750

* Mr F.L. Hunt received other fees amounting to $63,000 over and above his directors fees for the financial year.
** Included in short-term benefits is $30,000 worth of shares accrued but yet to be issued to the directors.
*** Mr R Bradshaw was physically paid $10,000 in short-term benefits during the financial year. All other Directors above have yet to be paid as at the end of the financial year.

**** Mr C Layden resigned as a Director of the Company on 31 January 2013.

Service agreements
The company has no employees and no employment contracts. The directors are remunerated as per the remuneration policy.

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares
There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2014.

Options
There were no options over ordinary shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation that were outstanding as at 30 June 2014.

There were no options over ordinary shares granted to or vested by directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2014.

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding
The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Mr F Hunt	2,585,814	-	-	-	2,585,814
Mr H Hunt	841,339	-	-	-	841,339
	3,427,153	-	-	-	3,427,153

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Shares under option
Unissued ordinary shares of Mount Rommel Mining Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
31 July 2012	31 July 2015	$0.20	1,220,000

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

Shares issued on the exercise of options
The following ordinary shares of Mount Rommel Mining Limited were issued during the year ended 30 June 2014 and up to the date of this report on the exercise of options granted:

Date options granted	Exercise price	Number of shares issued
1 November 2013	$0.06	2,235,350

Indemnity and insurance of officers
During or since the financial year the Company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer. In addition, the Company has not paid, or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

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.

Non-audit services
There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

Officers of the company who are former audit partners of MSI Ragg Weir
There are no officers of the company who are former audit partners of MSI Ragg Weir.

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 the following page.

Auditor
MSI Ragg Weir continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

On behalf of the directors

Frederick L Hunt

Frederick L Hunt
Director

30 September 2014
Melbourne

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

TO THE DIRECTORS OF MOUNT ROMMEL MINING LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2014 there have been:

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

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

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

L.S. WONG
Partner

Melbourne: 30th September 2014

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	Consolidated 2014 $	2013 $
Revenue	5	107,019	22,986
Expenses			
Corporate expense		(159,275)	(134,567)
Directors remuneration		(60,000)	(70,000)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	(364)	(364)
Exploration expenditure written off		(1,348,154)	-
Interest on shareholder loan		(20,000)	(20,000)
Administration expense		(35,048)	(25,970)
Loss before income tax expense		(1,515,822)	(227,915)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Mount Rommel Mining Limited		(1,515,822)	(227,915)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Mount Rommel Mining Limited		(1,515,822)	(227,915)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	29	(3.34)	(0.52)
Diluted earnings per share	29	(3.34)	(0.52)

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

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2014

	Note	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	11,242	2,865
Trade and other receivables	9	81,384	46,321
Other current assets	10	81,319	79,853
Total current assets		173,945	129,039
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,872	3,236
Exploration and evaluation	12	2,038,023	3,223,023
Capital works in progress	13	70,000	70,000
Total non-current assets		2,110,895	3,296,259
Total assets		2,284,840	3,425,298
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	315,560	246,314
Borrowings	15	1,679,200	1,584,200
Total current liabilities		1,994,760	1,830,514
Total liabilities		1,994,760	1,830,514
Net assets		290,080	1,594,784
Equity			
Issued capital	16	4,043,551	3,832,433
Accumulated losses		(3,753,471)	(2,237,649)
Total equity		290,080	1,594,784

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

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2014

Consolidated	Contributed equity $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2012	3,450,463	(2,009,734)	1,440,729
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(227,915)	(227,915)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(227,915)	(227,915)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Issue of shares	381,970	-	381,970
Balance at 30 June 2013	3,832,433	(2,237,649)	1,594,784

Consolidated	Contributed equity $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013	3,832,433	(2,237,649)	1,594,784
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(1,515,822)	(1,515,822)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,515,822)	(1,515,822)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Issue of shares	211,118	-	211,118
Balance at 30 June 2014	4,043,551	(3,753,471)	290,080

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

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	Consolidated 2014 $	2013 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(221,606)	(257,559)
Interest received		1,466	2,386
Other revenue		6,775	20,600
Refunded R&D tax incentive received		98,778	-
Net cash used in operating activities	27	(114,587)	(234,573)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for security deposits		-	(2,386)
Payments for exploration expenditure		(163,154)	(246,137)
Net cash used in investing activities		(163,154)	(248,523)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	16	149,231	381,970
Proceeds from issue of options		61,887	-
Proceeds from issue of preference shares		77,000	66,000
Proceeds from shareholder loans		-	27,000
Repayment of shareholder loans		(2,000)	-
Net cash from financing activities		286,118	474,970
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,377	(8,126)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,865	10,991
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	11,242	2,865

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

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Mount Rommel Mining Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Mount Rommel Mining Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Mount Rommel Mining Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Mount Rommel Mining Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
Level 4 100 Albert Road St Kilda Victoria 3182	28 Lawson Crescent Thomastown Victoria 3074

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 30 September 2014. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

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

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

Any significant impact on the accounting policies of the consolidated entity from the adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations are disclosed below. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the consolidated entity.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the consolidated entity:

AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
The consolidated entity has applied AASB 10 from 1 January 2013, which has a new definition of 'control'. Control exists when the reporting entity is exposed, or has the rights, to variable returns from its involvement with another entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its 'power' over that other entity. A reporting entity has power when it has rights that give it the current ability to direct the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns. The consolidated entity not only has to consider its holdings and rights but also the holdings and rights of other shareholders in order to determine whether it has the necessary power for consolidation purposes.

AASB 11 Joint Arrangements
The consolidated entity has applied AASB 11 from 1 January 2013. The standard defines which entities qualify as joint arrangements and removes the option to account for joint ventures using proportional consolidation. Joint ventures, where the parties to the agreement have the rights to the net assets are accounted for using the equity method. Joint operations, where the parties to the agreements have the rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, will account for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses separately under the appropriate classifications.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
The consolidated entity has applied AASB 12 from 1 January 2013. The standard contains the entire disclosure requirement associated with other entities, being subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements (joint operations and joint ventures) and unconsolidated structured entities. The disclosure requirements have been significantly enhanced when compared to the disclosures previously located in AASB 127 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements', AASB 128 'Investments in Associates', AASB 131 'Interests in Joint Ventures' and Interpretation 112 'Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities'.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13
The consolidated entity has applied AASB 13 and its consequential amendments from 1 January 2013. The standard provides a single robust measurement framework, with clear measurement objectives, for measuring fair value using the 'exit price' and provides guidance on measuring fair value when a market becomes less active. The 'highest and best use' approach is used to measure non-financial assets whereas liabilities are based on transfer value. The standard requires increased disclosures where fair value is used.

AASB 2011-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirement
The consolidated entity has applied 2011-4 from 1 July 2013, which amends AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures' by removing the disclosure requirements for individual key management personnel ('KMP'). Corporations and Related Legislation Amendment Regulations 2013 and Corporations and Australian Securities and Investments Commission Amendment Regulation 2013 (No.1) now specify the KMP disclosure requirements to be included within the directors' report.

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 ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The consolidated entity has accumulated losses of $3,753,471 and a net current asset deficiency of $1,820,815 at 30 June 2014 (2013: $1,701,475). Notwithstanding the above, the directors believe that the consolidated entity will be successful in its future operations and has accordingly prepared the financial report on the going concern basis. The directors are of the opinion that no asset is likely to be realised for an amount less than that recorded in the financial report at 30 June 2014. As at 30 June 2014 the directors have resolved to write-off the Allendale project due to correspondence received from the Department of State Development Business and Innovation to State Mining Warden dated 8 September 2014, which generates business uncertainty for the directors of the Company. The directors adopted a conservative position pending clarification of the above by State Mining Warden. Accordingly, the carrying value in these accounts for EL 3821 Allendale has been written off as at 30 June 2014.

The directors have based their opinion on the following:
- the consolidated entity anticipates gold recovery from stockpiles at Glenfine.
- the consolidated entity does have continuing support from shareholders to fund its future operations.
- the present state and knowledge, Clunes project.

In the event the group is unable to meet the repayment of shareholder borrowings, the group may issue shares as consideration for the repayable amounts or make alternative agreements with shareholders.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 24.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Mount Rommel Mining Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2014 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Mount Rommel Mining Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the consolidated entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that 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, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:
- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is current when: it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when: it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables
Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings are shown at cost, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	2.5 years to 5 years

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

Leasehold improvements and plant and equipment under lease are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

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

Exploration and evaluation assets
Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current is carried forward as an asset in the statement of financial position where it is expected that the expenditure will be recovered through the successful development and exploitation of an area of interest, or by its sale; or exploration activities are continuing in an area and activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable estimate of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Where a project or an area of interest has been abandoned, the expenditure incurred thereon is written off in the year in which the decision is made.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Goodwill and other 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 non-financial assets are reviewed 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Finance costs
Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred, including:
- interest on short-term and long-term borrowings

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interest. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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.

Business combinations
The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at either fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All acquisition costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss.

On the acquisition of a business, the consolidated entity assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the consolidated entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition-date.

Where the business combination is achieved in stages, the consolidated entity remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value and the difference between the fair value and the previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition-date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and also recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition-date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Mount Rommel Mining Limited, 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 financial year.

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 shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

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

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

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2014. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments and its consequential amendments
This standard and its consequential amendments are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and completes phases I and III of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 (AASB 139) 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. This standard introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value. The accounting for financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with AASB 139, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch. Chapter 6 'Hedge Accounting' supersedes the general hedge accounting requirements in AASB 139 and provides a new simpler approach to hedge accounting that is intended to more closely align with risk management activities undertaken by entities when hedging financial and non-financial risks. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard and the amendments from 1 July 2017 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The consolidated entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Income tax
The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Exploration and evaluation costs
Exploration and evaluation costs have been capitalised on the basis that the consolidated entity will commence commercial production in the future, from which time the costs will be amortised in proportion to the depletion of the mineral resources. Key judgements are applied in considering costs to be capitalised which includes determining expenditures directly related to these activities and allocating overheads between those that are expensed and capitalised. In addition, costs are only capitalised that are expected to be recovered either through successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest. Factors that could impact the future commercial production at the mine include the level of reserves and resources, future technology changes, which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes and changes in commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised costs are determined not to be recoverable in the future, they will be written off in the period in which this determination is made.

Note 4. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments
The consolidated entity is organised into one operating segment : exploration for base and precious metals in Australia. The operating segment is based on the internal reports that reviewed by the Directors (who are identified as Chief Decision Makers) in assessing performance and allocation of resources.

Note 5. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Interest revenue	1,466	2,386
Other revenue	105,553	20,600
Revenue	107,019	22,986

Other revenue relates mainly to the R&D tax incentive refund received amounting to $98,778, with the remaining balance being donations received by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2014.

Note 6. Expenses

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Plant and equipment	364	364
Employee benefits expenses		
Directors fees*	60,000	70,000
Finance costs		
Interest on shareholder loan	20,000	20,000

* As at 30 June 2014 there was an outstanding amount payable to Directors of $240,500 which included both cash and shares payable (30 June 2013: $185,500).

Note 7. Income tax expense

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(1,515,822)	(227,915)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	(454,747)	(68,375)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Accrued expenses	-	14,219
Exploration expenditure written off	404,446	-
Capitalised deductible exploration expenditure	(14,684)	(87,274)
Equity raising costs written-off	(575)	(4,498)
	65,259	(145,928)
Less: income tax losses not taken up as a benefit	(65,259)	145,928
Income tax expense	-	-

Note 7. Income tax expense (continued)

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Deferred tax assets not recognised		
Deferred tax assets not recognised comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Tax Losses	1,691,009	1,600,154
Timing differences	(617,638)	(971,220)
Total deferred tax assets not recognised	1,073,371	628,934

The above potential tax benefit, which excludes tax losses, for deductible temporary differences has not been recognised in the statement of financial position as the recovery of this benefit is uncertain.

Deferred tax assets not brought to account. The following benefits will only be realised if:

(i) the consolidated entity derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised.
(ii) the consolidated entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductability imposed by law; and
(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the consolidated entity in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

Note 8. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Cash at bank	11,242	2,865

Note 9. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Advances to 4D Resources for Glenfine development	69,527	44,777
GST receivable	11,857	1,544
	81,384	46,321

Note 10. Current assets - other current assets

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Inventory	20,250	20,250
Security bonds	61,069	59,603
	81,319	79,853

Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Freehold land - at cost	2,600	2,600
Plant and equipment - at cost	7,007	7,007
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,735)	(6,371)
	272	636
	2,872	3,236

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Freehold Land $	Plant & Equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2012	2,600	1,000	3,600
Depreciation expense	-	(364)	(364)
Balance at 30 June 2013	2,600	636	3,236
Depreciation expense	-	(364)	(364)
Balance at 30 June 2014	2,600	272	2,872

Note 12. Non-current assets - exploration and evaluation

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Exploration expenditure	858,367	2,093,476
Development phase	1,179,656	1,129,547
	2,038,023	3,223,023

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Exploration costs $	Development costs $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2012	1,957,723	1,019,163	2,976,886
Expenditure during the year	135,753	110,384	246,137
Balance at 30 June 2013	2,093,476	1,129,547	3,223,023
Expenditure during the year	113,045	50,109	163,154
Write off of assets	(1,348,154)	-	(1,348,154)
Balance at 30 June 2014	858,367	1,179,656	2,038,023

Note 12. Non-current assets - exploration and evaluation (continued)

As at 30 June 2014, the directors resolved to write-off EL 3821 Allendale. Please refer to note 2 significant account policies for further details regarding the reasoning for this write-off.

Note 13. Non-current assets - Capital works in progress

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Capital works in progress	70,000	70,000

Capital works in progress relate to plant and machinery under construction at 30 June 2014. During the financial year all other plant and machinery required for works at Glenfine were supplied by commercial hire or contractors.

Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Trade payables	57,721	50,067
Key management personnel	240,500	185,499
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	17,339	10,748
	315,560	246,314

Refer to note 18 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 15. Current liabilities - borrowings

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Loans from shareholders	1,043,200	1,025,200
Offer information statement monies received	636,000	559,000
	1,679,200	1,584,200

Refer to note 18 for further information on financial instruments.

Interest of $20,000 was charged on loans from shareholders during the year (2013: $20,000). The majority of the loan amounts noted above are special arrangements whereby these amounts will be repaid through amounts of gold when Glenfine comes into production. The above balance of loans from shareholders includes an amount of $192,500 which will be paid back in cash and not through this arrangement. The $192,500 is interest bearing, while the remaining $850,700 of loans to shareholders is non-interest bearing.

In order to achieve early completion of CSAMT at Allendale, two shareholders provided further non-interest bearing loan funds which are included in the above amounts.

The funds raised from the issuance of the preference shares have been issued in accordance with the offer information statement dated 29 May 2009.

Note 16. Equity - issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2014 Shares	2013 Shares	2014 $	2013 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	47,668,675	45,233,325	4,043,551	3,832,433
Preference shares - fully paid	640	553	-	-
Unlisted Options at $0.20 Exp 31 July 2015	1,220,000	1,220,000	-	-
	48,889,315	46,453,878	4,043,551	3,832,433

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	1 July 2012	41,278,572		3,450,463
Issue of Shares	31 July 2012	1,220,000	$0.10	122,000
Issue of Shares	24 January 2013	2,021,802	$0.10	202,180
Issue of Shares	26 March 2013	712,951	$0.10	71,295
Capital Raising Costs		-	$0.00	(13,505)
Balance	30 June 2013	45,233,325		3,832,433
Issue of Shares	10 June 2014	2,235,350	$0.06	134,121
Issue of Shares	10 June 2014	200,000	$0.07	15,110
Issue of option rights as part of Rights Issue		-	$0.02	61,887
Balance	30 June 2014	47,668,675		4,043,551

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management
The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged for the current financial year.

Note 17. Equity - dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 18. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The consolidated group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the consolidated group's operations. The consolidated group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. It is, and has been throughout the entire period, the consolidated group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the consolidated group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk. Other minor risks are summarised below. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

Market risk

Price risk
The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
The consolidated entity's main interest rate risk arises from its cash holdings. Given the level of cash held at 30 June 2014 and 2013, this risk is not material. As such no sensitivity analysis has been included in these financial statements.

Credit risk
Credit risk is managed on a consolidated entity basis. Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity's receivable is in relation to GST collected which does not provide any risk of default.

Liquidity risk
The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring budgeted and actual cash flows.

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2014	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-%	57,721	-	-	-	57,721
Other payables	-%	17,339	-	-	-	17,339
Payables to key management personnel	-%	240,500	-	-	-	240,500
Loans from shareholders	-%	850,700	-	-	-	850,700
Offer information statement monies received	-%	636,000	-	-	-	636,000
Interest-bearing - variable						
Loans from shareholders	-%	192,500	-	-	-	192,500
Total non-derivatives		1,994,760	-	-	-	2,003,760

Note 18. Financial instruments (continued)

Consolidated - 2013	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-%	50,067	-	-	-	50,067
Other payables	-%	10,748	-	-	-	10,748
Payables to key management personnel	-%	185,499	-	-	-	185,499
Loans from shareholders	-%	842,700	-	-	-	842,700
Offer information statement monies received	-%	559,000	-	-	-	559,000
Interest-bearing - variable						
Loans from shareholders	-%	182,500	-	-	-	182,500
Total non-derivatives		1,830,514	-	-	-	1,830,514

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments
Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 19. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors
The following persons were directors of Mount Rommel Mining Limited during the financial year:

Mr F Hunt (Executive Director, Chairman)
Mr H Hunt (Non-Executive Director)
Mr R Bradshaw (Non-Executive Director)

Other key management personnel
The following person also had the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Ms M Leydin (Company Secretary)

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Short-term employee benefits	140,111	146,750

All share based payments noted above were accrued during the current and previous financial year and have not been issued to directors.

Note 20. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by MSI Ragg Weir, the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Audit services - MSI Ragg Weir		
Audit or review of the financial statements	15,600	15,950

Note 21. Contingent liabilities

The tax rebate of $98,778 received by the Company may be subject to review and subsequent claw back of funds should there be a determination of non-conforming claims. Other than this the consolidated entity had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2014 and 2013. Under tenement obligations, the consolidated entity is required to rehabilitate each area worked to a state in accordance with the approved work plan.

Note 22. Commitments

In order to maintain current rights of tenure for tenements, the Company and consolidated entity is required to meet the minimum requirements of the Victorian Department of State Development, Business and Innovation. Where a tenement has pendency under a valid renewal application, expenditure may continue.

Note 23. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Mount Rommel Mining Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 25.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 19 and the remuneration report in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Payment for other expenses:		
Other fees paid to Mr Fred Hunt – action on licence renewal and instruction for submissions	73,831	63,000
Consultancy fees paid to Fred Hunt	-	28,027
Consulting fees for Glenfine project paid to 4D Resources Pty Ltd (an entity related to Hamish Hunt)	113,479	27,782
Fees paid to Melanie Leydin	6,280	13,750
Other transactions:		
Directors fees payable to Hamish Hunt	20,000	20,000
Directors fees payable to Fred Hunt	20,000	20,000
Directors fees paid to Rodney Bradshaw	5,000	10,000
Directors fees payable to Rodney Bradshaw	15,000	10,000
Directors fees payable to Carl Layden	-	10,000
Fees payable to 4D Resources	29,000	-

Note 23. Related party transactions (continued)

Hamish Hunt is a director and shareholder in BHM Stainless Steel Group Pty Ltd, 4D Resources Pty Ltd and Skye Chemicals Pty Ltd that received income of $113,479 in relation to the provision of administration services, offices and consulting work to the company during the current and previous financial years and advances of $24,750 during the 30 June 2014 financial year, and $44,777 in the previous financial year.

During the current and previous financial years the Company paid Mr Fred Hunt $73,831 (2013: $63,000) for services in relation to licence renewal (MIN 5391 Clunes) and for submissions to DSDBI with respect to work plans and term extensions (Allendale) and $Nil (2013: $28,027) for other consultancy services in an independent capacity.

Amounts noted above as payable to directors have been accrued at the end of the financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
Refer to amounts payable to related parties noted above.

Loans to/from related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	Consolidated	
	2014	**2013**
	$	**$**
Current borrowings:		
Loan from shareholders and offer information statement monies received	1,679,200	1,584,200

Details as in Note 15.

Note 24. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2014	**2013**
	$	**$**
Loss after income tax	(1,515,826)	(227,915)
Total comprehensive income	(1,515,826)	(227,915)

Note 24. Parent entity information (continued)

Statement of financial position

	Parent 2014 $	Parent 2013 $
Total current assets	174,440	129,534
Total assets	2,284,840	3,425,298
Total current liabilities	1,994,760	1,830,514
Total liabilities	1,994,760	1,830,514
Equity		
Issued capital	4,043,551	3,832,433
Accumulated losses	(3,753,471)	(2,237,649)
Total equity	290,080	1,594,784

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013.

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
All capital commitments disclosed in Note 22 relate to the parent.

Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

Note 25. Interests in subsidiaries

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

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2014 %	Ownership interest 2013 %
Bonshaw Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%

Note 26. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2014 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 27. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(1,515,822)	(227,915)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	364	364
Exploration expenditure written off	1,348,154	-
Non cash interest	20,000	20,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(36,529)	(40,509)
Increase in trade and other payables	69,246	13,487
Net cash used in operating activities	(114,587)	(234,573)

Note 28. Non-cash investing and financing activities

The company did not enter into any non-cash financing activities during the year.

Note 29. Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2014 $	Consolidated 2013 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Mount Rommel Mining Limited	(1,515,822)	(227,915)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	45,367,135	43,458,095
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	45,367,135	43,458,095
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	(3.34)	(0.52)
Diluted earnings per share	(3.34)	(0.52)

Note 30. Fair value measurement

The introduction of AASB 13 provided guidance for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. It did not change when the Company is required to use fair value but, rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. It also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. The Company reviewed its policies for measuring fair values and the application of AASB 13 has not resulted in any change in the fair value measurements of the Company. It is noted that the carrying value in the balance sheet is the same as fair value.

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2014

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Frederick L Hunt

Frederick L Hunt
Director

30 September 2014
Melbourne

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MOUNT ROMMEL MINING LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report
We have audited the accompanying financial report of Mount Rommel Mining Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

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

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

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

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

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

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MOUNT ROMMEL MINING LIMITED

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The limited human resources within the Company have made it not practicable for the Company to establish usual internal controls over the completeness of the shareholder loans received prior to their entry in the accounting records. Accordingly, our audit relating to shareholder loans of $1,043,200 (2013: $1,025,200) was limited to the amounts as recorded in the financial statements.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph:

a. the financial report of Mount Rommel Mining Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
   - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

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

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial report regarding the ability of the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern. The financial report indicates that the consolidated entity has accumulated losses of $3,753,471 and a net current asset deficiency of $1,820,815 at 30 June 2014 (2013: $1,701,475). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, and at the amounts stated in the financial report

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 5 to 7 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. The directors of the consolidated entity are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Mount Rommel Mining Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 complies with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

L.S. WONG
Partner

Melbourne: 30th September 2014

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2014

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 23 September 2014

Distribution of equitable securities
Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of holders of ordinary shares
1 to 1,000	1
1,001 to 5,000	13
5,001 to 10,000	22
10,001 to 100,000	193
100,001 and over	93
	322
Holding less than a marketable parcel	-

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders
The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
COOMBRA BEACH PTY LTD (WANGARY SUPER FUND A/C)	3,647,275	7.65
MR GRAEME LESLIE DAW & MRS GEORGINA ANN DAW (FLAMENA JAN STF PENSION)	3,118,397	6.54
FREDERICK LAMPARD HUNT	2,585,814	5.42
JAFFALITE PTY LTD (TOMMASINI TRUST)	1,991,350	4.18
MR JOHN FRANCIS VAN TIL & MRS JENNIFER MAY VAN TIL (JVT SUPERANNUATION FUND)	1,637,000	3.43
SINCLAIR EXPLORATION PTY LTD	1,253,440	2.63
SAJADA SECURITIES PTY LTD	1,029,680	2.16
MR GUENTER ALBRECHT	749,400	1.57
PETER F VINCENT & JENNIFER AJ VINCENT (PF & JAJ VINCENT S/FUND)	708,400	1.49
MEDUSA NOMINEES PTY LTD	700,000	1.47
JOHN FRANCIS VAN TIL	663,800	1.39
MR CARL EUSTON LAYDEN	599,150	1.26
MR WILLIAM ROBERT ARNOLD HENDERSON	551,032	1.16
PETER BRAUN	536,580	1.13
MR ROBERT SIDNEY AUGHTON & MRS IDA AUGHTON (AUGHTON SUPER FUND)	535,838	1.12
MR ALLAN DAVID MAIN	534,875	1.12
BHM STAINLESS GROUP PTY LTD	527,340	1.11
MR DAVID MICHAEL LEVESTAM & MRS VAIERIE LEVESTAM (THE LEVESTAM SUPER FUND)	525,000	1.10
MR LYLE ACWORTH (ACWORTH FAMILY S/F A/C)	500,000	1.05
LESLIE JOSEPH BRADLEY	499,350	1.05
	22,893,721	48.03

Mount Rommel Mining Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2014

Unquoted equity securities

	Number on issue	Number of holders
Unlisted Options	1,220,000	16

Substantial holders
Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares issued
COOMBRA BEACH PTY LTD (WANGARY SUPER FUND A/C)	3,647,275	7.65
MR GRAEME LESLIE DAW & MRS GEORGINA ANN DAW (FLAMENA JAN STF PENSION)	3,118,397	6.54
FREDERICK LAMPARD HUNT	2,585,814	5.42

Voting rights
The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares
On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

There are no other classes of equity securities.

This statement outlines the main Corporate Governance practices that were in place since the last quarter of the 2014 financial year. These Corporate Governance practices comply with the NSX Practice Note #14 Corporate Governance disclosure in annual reports unless otherwise stated.

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Company is managed in a manner which protects and enhances the interests of its shareholders and takes into account the interests of all stakeholders. To fulfill this role, the Board is responsible for setting the strategic directions for the Company, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

Because of the limited size of the Company and its financial affairs and operations, the use of separate remuneration and audit committees of the Board of Directors is not considered generally appropriate. All matters that might properly be dealt with by such committees are currently dealt with by the full Board of Directors. Decisions of the Board are, to the extent practicable, unanimous. There were no occasions during the year when decisions were not unanimous.

The company acknowledges that the NSX guidelines for corporate governance require that the Chairman be an independent non executive Director and that at any rate the Chairman and Managing Director roles should not be performed by the same person. Because of the limited size and nature of the Company's activities, this is not considered to be practical or appropriate at the current time. As the Company's activities expand, this policy will be reviewed, with a view to aligning the Company's policies to best practice guidelines.

The Board operates in accordance with the broad principles set out in its charter, which is available from the Corporate Governance section of the company's website at www.mountrommel.com.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The names and details of the Directors of the Company in office at the date of this Statement are set out in the Director's Report.

The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:

- Persons nominated as Non-Executive Directors shall be expected to have qualifications, experience and expertise of benefit to the Company and to bring an independent view to the Board's deliberations. Persons nominated as Executive Directors must be of sufficient stature and security of employment to express independent views on any matter.

- All Non-Executive Directors are expected voluntarily to review their membership of the Board from time-to-time taking into account length of service, age, qualifications and expertise relevant to the Company's then current policy and program, together with the other criteria considered desirable for composition of a balanced board and the overall interests of the Company.

- Under the Company's Constitution, the minimum number of Directors is three. At each Annual General Meeting one third of the Directors (normally excluding the Executive Director) must resign, with Directors resigning by rotation based on the date of their appointment. Directors resigning by rotation may offer themselves for re-election.

- The Company considers that the Board should have at least three Directors (minimum required under the Company's Constitution) and strives to have a majority of independent Directors but acknowledges that this may not be possible at all times due to the size of the Company. As at 30 June 2014 the Board comprised of three Directors, of which one is independent. The number of Directors is maintained at a level which will enable effective spreading of workload and efficient decision making.

The composition of the Board is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience. Where a vacancy exists, through whatever cause, or where it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new Director with particular skills, the Board determines the selection criteria for the position based on the skills deemed necessary for the Board to best carry out its responsibilities and then appoints the most suitable candidate who must stand for election at the next general meeting of shareholders.

PERFORMANCE OF DIRECTORS

The performance of all Directors and the Board as a whole is reviewed at least annually in accordance with the Company's Corporate Governance guidelines.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Company's constitution, Directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board believes a significant conflict exists, the Director concerned does not receive the relevant Board papers and is not present at the Board meeting whilst the item is considered. Details of Directors related entity transactions with the Company and Consolidated Entity are set out in the related parties note in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONAL ADVICE AND ACCESS TO COMPANY INFORMATION

Each Director has the right of access to all relevant Company information and to the Company's executives and, subject to prior consultation with the Chairman, may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. A copy of advice received by the Director is made available to all other members of the Board.

REMUNERATION

The Company's NSX Practice Note #14 Corporate Governance disclosure in annual reports as adopted is to Remunerate Fairly and responsibly and part of the remuneration is to be incentive based as considered appropriate by the Board. The Board of Directors maintains remuneration policies which are aimed at attracting and retaining a motivated workforce and management team. The intention is to match the outcomes from the remuneration system with the performance of the Company and ultimately the value received by shareholders on a long-term basis.

As an overall policy, the Company will remunerate in such a way that it:

- motivates Directors and management to pursue the long-term growth and success of the Company within an appropriate control framework; and

- demonstrates a clear relationship between key executive performance and remuneration.

Due to the limited size of the Company and of its operations and financial affairs, the use of a separate remuneration committee is not considered appropriate. The Board has adopted the following policies of Directors and executives remuneration:

A full discussion of the Company's remuneration philosophy and framework and the remuneration received by Directors and executives in the current period is included in the remuneration report, which is contained within the Report of the Directors.

COMPANY WEBSITE

Mount Rommel Mining Limited has made available details of all its Corporate Governance principles, which can be found in the Corporate Governance information section of the Company website at www.mountrommel.com.

ADDITIONAL NSX INFORMATION

Below is a summary of information, in the form of a comparative table, of the results of the assets and liabilities of the group, for the last five financial years under Rule 6.9(9):

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross Revenue	$	494	11,643	4,837	22,986	107,019
Net profit before tax	$	(183,945)	(306,953)	(196,004)	(227,915)	(1,515,822)
Total assets	$	2,468,414	2,692,966	3,144,756	3,425,298	2,284,840
Total liabilities	$	686,025	1,195,630	1,704,027	1,830,514	1,994,760
Shareholders' funds	$	3,208,720	3,311,066	3,450,463	3,832,433	4,043,551
Earnings per share	Cents	(0.48)	(0.78)	(0.49)	(0.52)	(3.34)
Dividends per share	Cents	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net tangible assets per share	Cents	$0.05	$0.04	$0.04	$0.04	$0.01
Price Earnings Ration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A